

许国璋英语课本

教 参

TEACHERS MANUAL

Book I

西南师范学院外语系编

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LESSON THIRTEEN

Rules of Reading

ear [ə:] early, learn, heard, year

sh [ʃ] wish, wash, fish, she, dish

air [ɛə] chair, hair, pair

ew [ju:] news, dew, few

ea [i:] steal, clean, lead, peace

ee [i:] steel, meet, need, three, green

ture [tʃə] picture, literature, culture, lecture

New Words

college n. institution of higher learning that gives degrees

at college; college life

college students

a medical college

a women's college

a fresh term at college

to enter a college; to leave a college

early — near the beginning

adj. in early spring

in one's early days

an early train

an early breakfast

early rice

adv. early to bed, early to rise.

early in the morning (afternoon, evening)

early in life

early in the year

dress v. put clothes on

to dress lightly (heavily)

to be poorly dressed

to be plainly but neatly dressed

to be nicely dressed

to be richly dressed

to be colorfully dressed

to dress oneself more warmly

wash v. clean with water or other liquid; make clean

to wash clothes with soap and water

to wash one's face (hands, feet)

to wash one's anger down with a glass of wine

to wash one's soul from sins

to wash them clean

to wash for a living

to wash before a meal

fresh adj. newly grown; newly made

fresh flowers (fruit)

fresh bread (meat, fish...)

fresh news

fresh colours

a fresh hand

freshman

attend v. be present at; go to

to attend a meeting; to attend school

to attend a lecture; to attend a class

The meeting was poorly (well) attended.

practise v. do (some act) again and again

to learn to do it well

to practise one's English

to practise handwriting

to practise singing

to practise on the typewriter (piano)
take v.

Take these letters to the post.

Will you take a cup of tea?

to take a seat

to take a look round

to take a rest

to take one's time

listen v. try to hear; pay attention to

We listened but we heard nothing.

Listen to me.

to listen to a report

play v.

to play ball games

to play the violin (accordion, piano)

to play a recorder

prepare v. make ready; get ready

to prepare a new lesson

to prepare oneself for hard work

to prepare for an examination

to prepare for the worst

LANGUAGE POINTS OF THE TEXT

1. He dresses, washes and goes out to do exercises
in the fresh morning air.

(See Note 1 on p. 89)

a) He goes out to play ball games.

b) We go to attend Chinese classes every
Tuesday.

c) Our Party secretary often comes to attend
our class meetings.

-
2. Then he has his breakfast.
have a cup of tea
have a rest; have a smoke
have lunch; have a (dream)
have classes; have a swim
have a talk; have a try
3. For most of the morning he attends lectures:
... (See Note 2 on p. 90)
(cf. for most of the mornings)
a) For most of the morning we attend classes.
b) For most of the week I practise my hand-writing.
c) For most of the Sundays he reads in the library.
d) We work for half a day every week.
e) We practise English songs for an hour on Monday afternoon.
4. After class he reads...
after breakfast; before class; in class; out of class
a) After lunch we take a short rest.
b) After class he goes home.
5. In the afternoon he does his homework.
in the morning; in the evening
at night; at noon; at dawn
a) Our monitor does his homework in the evening.
b) The old man always goes for a walk in the morning.
c) Do you review your lessons in the evening?
6. Then he has an hour for sports.
a) We study for our motherland.

b) Let's go for a walk.

c) He works hard for his country.

7. He runs round the track.

a) The earth moves round the sun.

b) He sleeps round the clock.

c) He works round the clock.

GRAMMAR

I. The use of the present indefinite

1. Customary, repeated actions

a. We get up at six every day.

b. They do their homework in the afternoon.

c. After supper he often goes for a walk.

d. My father teaches English.

2. General truth

a. The sun rises in the east.

b. The earth is round.

c. Seeing is believing.

d. Action speak louder than words.

3. State of the subject; actions permanently characterizing the subject

a. There is a slogan on the wall.

b. She speaks English very well.

c. My father is a good teacher. He teaches English well.

I. The negative forms of the present indefinite.

1. to do

I don't go. He doesn't go.

1) The little girl dances well, but she doesn't sing well.

2) We don't do our homework after supper.

We do it in the afternoon.

3) In the evening Comrade Wang doesn't study in the library.

4) Our monitor doesn't go for a walk after supper. He reads the newspaper in the library.

2. to be

1) I am not a worker.

2) She isn't a teacher.

3) There isn't a clock in our classroom.

4) Most of them are not from Chongqing.

3. to have

1) I haven't any English books.

2) The Jacksons haven't any children.

3) We haven't any rest on Sundays.

4) They haven't English classes on Tuesday.

5) Tom hasn't any sister.

6) Mary hasn't a red pencil.

I. Possessive Nouns

Nouns have only two cases, the common case and the possessive case.

Possessive nouns are usually used to denote possessor or author of something.

This is Smith's horse.

He likes Gorky's novels.

He comes from a worker's family.

Today is our party's birthday.

The possessive case of a singular noun is formed by adding apostrophe s ('s).

man's, boys', student's, Newton's

The possessive case of a plural noun is formed

(a) by adding only an apostrophe (') if the

plural form ends in s; (b) by adding apostrophe s(s') if the plural form doesn't end in s.

boys', girls', students', teachers', men's, children's, women's.

Any noun which designates a living being may be used in the possessive case.

Mr. Smith's book; the dog's tail.

Most of nouns which designate "things without life" have no possessive. Thus instead of saying "the house's roof" or "the street's corner" we should say "the roof of the house" "the corner of the street".

But nouns denoting 'time' may be used in the possessive case.

a day's work; an hour's walk

a week's vacation; two years' study

today's paper; five minutes' thought

Nouns denoting 'Personified things' may be used in the possessive case.

Duty's call; Love's sacrifice

Rome's ambition

IV. General questions

A general question is one that expects an affirmative or a negative answer. The commonest answers to general questions are "yes" and "no"; but other expressions of affirmation and negation may also be used.

Examples: certainly, of course, I think so, not at all, I don't think so, of course not;

The general interrogative sentence is formed by auxiliary verb + subject + inf. verb.

Do you see the man?

Do you like English?

If the verb "to be" or "to have" is included in the predicate, it regularly precedes the subject.

Are you a student?

Have you a pen?

If the predicate includes the phrase "there is (are)", the word order of the phrase should be inverted.

Is there a map on the wall?

Are there many students in the sports-ground?

ORAL PRACTICE IN CLASS

1. Supper is at six. 六点钟吃晚饭。
2. We have lunch at ten past twelve. 我们十二点十分吃午饭。
3. She does her homework after supper.
她晚饭后做家庭作业。
4. We often play ball games before supper.
我们常在晚饭前打球。
5. Please prepare your lessons well before class.
请上课前把功课准备好。
6. Let's go for a walk in the college gardens.
咱们到校园里去散散步吧。
7. She gets up at five to prepare breakfast for her children.
她五点钟起床给孩子们煮饭。
8. Do you live at home?
你住在家里吗?
No, I don't.
不, 我不住在家里。
I live on the campus.

我住在学校。

9. Does your mother work at a factory?

你母亲在工厂工作吗?

No, she doesn't. She is a nurse.

不。他是个护士。

10. Are there many students in your college?

你们学院有许多学生吗?

11. Are there many students in your ~~college~~ classroom?

你们教室里有图画吗?

No, there aren't. But there are some slogans on the wall.

不, 没有, 但墙上有些标语。

12. Is this a good book? Yes, it is.

这是一本好书吗? 是的。

13. Has he a bike? No, he hasn't.

他有自行车吗? 不, 他没有。

14. Have you any English books? Yes, I have.

你有英语书吗? 是的。

15. Does she have a short rest after supper?

Yes, she does.

他晚饭后要休息一会儿吗? 是的。

16. Do you have a League meeting on Monday?

No, we don't.

你们星期一开团会吗? 不, 我们不开。

Aural Comprehension

1. My Family

My family is in Chongqing. There are five people in my family. They are my father, my mother, my elder brother, my younger sister and I.

My father works at a steel works. It is a very

big factory. My father works hard. Everybody says he is a good worker.

My mother is an English teacher. She works from morning till night. Her students like her very much.

My little sister is only four. She is in a nursery. She goes there in the morning and comes home in the evening. She sings, dances and plays there.

My elder brother is a doctor at the First People's Hospital in Chongqing. He is a Party member. He often writes to me. My family is a happy one.

2. Our League Secretary

Chang Lan is our League secretary. She is a good student. She gets up very early every day. She prepares her lessons well before class. In class she listens to the teacher carefully.

Chang Lan reads newspapers every day. She often goes to the library and does her homework there.

In the evening she has a lot of things to do. She reviews her lessons or goes to meetings.

She studies well and works hard. Everybody says Chang Lan is a good League secretary.

Key to the Exercises

- V. 1. my brother's wife 2. Betty's mother 3. Women's Day 4. our League secretary's home 5. his sister's children 6. the students of Class Four 7. the teachers of our college 8. the factory of their commune 9. this week's lessons 10. the Party's birthday

- V. 1. Her father isn't in Beijing. He works in Anshan Steel Works.
2. Is this your room? — No, it isn't. It's Wang Chin's.
3. Are the students of Class Three in the classroom? — No, they aren't. They are on the college campus.
4. Does your sister go to the nursery every day? Yes. She goes there in the morning and comes home in the afternoon.
5. We have an hour for rest after lunch.
6. Do the comrades listen to the English broadcast on Thursday evening? Yes, they do.
7. Are there any recorders in your classroom?
8. My mother is a nurse. She works in a nursery. She works hard. Everybody says that she is a good nurse.

LESSON FOURTEEN

Rules of Reading:

th [θ] thank, thing, thick, three, think

[ð] this, with, those, father, brother

ay [ei] day, play, way, say, pay

igh [ai] high, night, fight, light

all [ɔ:] all, ball, wall, small, fall

ou [au] outing, about, house, shout

New Words:

letter n. a written message

a letter to (from) a friend

a letter of thanks

to receive a letter

to send a letter

to mail (post) a letter

I am going to write to him.

I am going to write him a letter.

fly v. 1) move very quickly; move through the air as a bird does:

How time flies!

Time flies like an arrow!

Birds fly in the air.

2) travel through the air in an airplane, I am going to fly to Beijing.

John will fly to China tomorrow morning.

busy adj. working; active; full of work

He is busy with his lessons.

He is busy with his task.

He is busy at English.

My father is busy with his work.

to be busy + (in) +gerund

He is busy (in) preparing his lessons.

My classmates are busy (in) preparing for the examination.

The peasants are busy cutting wheat.

learn v. gain knowledge of sth:

become familiar with sth. by studying;

Learn to say.

Learn to speak English.

The children should learn to read and write.

We must learn from him.

People are never too old to learn.

report n.

to make a report; to listen to a report; a report on (about) the study of English

plan v.

We are planning (for) a trip.

I am planning to go to Shanghai next week.

We are planning to climb the Jinyun Mountain tomorrow.

harvest n. the reaping and gathering in of grain and other crops

the time of harvest

after harvest

a rich (good) harvest

a poor harvest

This year we'll reap another rich harvest.

tell v. make known

Please tell me the news.

Don't tell him about it.

He told me about the meeting.

Our teacher will tell us an interesting story this

afternoon.

Language points of the Text

1. How time flies! (See Note 3 on p.103)

Time flies quickly.

How fast (quickly) time passes!

2. This is already my seventh week at college.

"This" here is a pronoun standing for "the week". "Already" is an adverb modifying "is".

More examples:

This is already his second month in the factory.

This is my third week in the commune.

This is our first term at college.

3. We are very busy here.

Here "very busy" is an adj. phrase used as a predicative.

Are you still busy with the harvest?

He is busy getting ready for his journey.

We are especially busy on Sundays.

4. There are so many things to learn.

"So" here is an adv. modifying "many". It means "very".

There are so many people in the room.

"To learn" is an infinitive used as an attribute modifying "thing".

Some more examples:

There are so many books to read.

I have many exercises to do.

I have nothing to do.

I have a lot of work to do.

Before liberation the poor people didn't

have enough to eat.

5. We have English lessons every day.

Here "have" means "study".

We have three meals a day.

Here "have" means "eat".

In such cases "have" expresses an action.

cf. I have an English book.

Here "have" means "own" or "possess".

6. How are you?

"How are you?" is a greeting. If you want to know about your friend's health, you may say,

"How are you?" The answer is usually "Very well, thank you." And how are you?" or "Just fine, thanks."

If you are not very well you may say "Not too bad." or "So so". But if you are really feeling ill, you can say, "Not too well today, I am afraid."

Grammar

I. Special Questions:

A special interrogative sentence is one that asks a question as to some particular thing or circumstance about which information is desired. Thus if one says "Where does Mr. Thompson live?", one desires to be informed as to the place in which Mr. Thompson lives. If one says "Who came here yesterday?", the speaker desires to know the name of the person who came.

Special interrogative sentences are introduced by interrogative pronouns, interrogative adjectives, or interrogative adverbs.