

安徽省业余外语广播讲座

# 英 语

ENGLISH

第 二 册

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Lesson One ..... (1)

Text: Our Motherland

Sentence Patterns:

Where is + 名词?

It is + 地点.

Grammar: 词类

Phonetics: I. 开音节和闭音节

II. 元音字母在重读开音节和闭音节中的读音

Lesson Two ..... (8)

Text: Read and Study

Sentence Patterns:

Where are + 名词

They are + 地点

Grammar: 名词

Phonetics: I. 重读 r 音节的读音

II. 一些常见元音字母组合的读音

III. 一些常见辅音字母组合的读音

Lesson Three ..... (17)

Text: My Family

Sentence Patterns:

Who is he (she)? He (She) is + 某人.

What is he (she)? He (She) is + 职业或身分.

Grammar: I. 人称代词

II. 动词 be (一般现在时) 的人称变化

Phonetics: 句子重音

Lesson Four ..... (25)

Text: Members of the Red Banner People's  
Commune

Sentence Patterns:

Who are	{	you?	I am + 某人.	}	are + 某人(复数).
		they?	We		
			They		

What are	{	you?	I am + 职业或身分.	}	are + 职业或身分 (复数).
		they?	We		
			They		

Grammar: I. 句子成分

II. 物主代词

III. 疑问代词、指示代词

Phonetics: I. 语调

II. 动词 be 构成的一般疑问句及其  
回答的语调

Lesson Five ..... (33)

Text: Tools and Weapons

Sentence Patterns:

I have ...	We have ...
You have ...	You have ...
He (She, It) has ...	They have ...

Have you ...? Yes, I have.

No, I have not  
(haven't).

Has he (she, it)...? Yes, he (she, it) has.

No, he (she, it) has  
not (hasn't).

Grammar: 动词 have (一般现在时)的人称  
变化

Phonetics: 动词 have 构成的一般疑问句及  
其回答的语调

Lesson Six ..... (39)

Review

Lesson Seven ..... (45)

Text: Our Classroom

Sentence Patterns:

There is (are) + 名词 + 地点.

Is (Are) there + 名词 + 地点?

Yes, there is (are).

No, there isn't (aren't).

What is (are) there + 地点?

How many ... are there + 地点?

Grammar: "there + be" 句型

Phonetics: "there + be" 构成的一般疑问  
句及其回答的语调

Lesson Eight ..... (52)

Text: What Time Is It?

Sentence Patterns:

What time is it?

It's time for breakfast.

It's time to go to class.

Grammar: I. 基数词

II. 钟点表示法

Lesson Nine ..... (59)

Text: What's the Date?

Sentence Patterns:

What's the date?

It's May 1.

Grammar: I. 序数词

II. 日期表示法

Lesson Ten ..... (66)

Text: "Let's Go and See Your Father  
First."

Sentence Patterns:

She comes.

She enters the room.

Grammar: I. 动词的时态

II. 一般现在时

Phonetics: 辅音连缀

Lesson Eleven ..... (73)

Text: Go among the Workers and Peasants

Sentence Patterns:

Do you teach in a primary school?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

Does he work in a factory?

Yes, he does.

No, he doesn't.

Grammar: I. 行为动词一般现在时的肯定式、  
否定式和疑问式

II. 一般疑问句小结

Phonetics: 助动词 do 构成的一般疑问句及其  
回答的语调

Lesson Twelve..... (82)

General Review

## Lesson One

### Sentence Patterns

Where is + 名词?

It is + 地点.

### Text

## Our Motherland

A: What is that?

B: It is a map of China.

A: Where is the map?

B: It is there. It is on the wall.

A: Look at the map. Where is Anhwei?

B: It is here. It is in East China.

A: China is our motherland. She is a great socialist country.

B: We love our motherland.

### New Words

map [mæp] *n.*  
of [ɒv, əv] *prep.*

地图  
的

China ['tʃaɪnə] *n.* 中国  
where [weə] *ad.* 在哪里, 何处

there [ðeə] <i>ad.</i>	在那里	here [hiə] <i>ad.</i>	在这里
on [ɒn] <i>prep.</i>	在……上	east [i:st] <i>n.</i>	东方; <i>a.</i> 东方的
wall [wɔ:l] <i>n.</i>	墙壁	great [greit] <i>a.</i>	伟大的
look [luk] <i>v. &amp; n.</i>	瞧, 望	socialist ['səʊfəlist] <i>a.</i>	
at [æt, ət] <i>prep.</i>	在, 于		社会主义的
look at	望着(某物)	country ['kʌntri] <i>n.</i>	国家
Anhwei ['ɑ:n'hwei] <i>n.</i>	安徽		

## A Note to the Text

英美人习惯上常用 she 作为“国家”的第三人称单数代词。

## Grammar 语 法

### 词 类

英语的词分为十大词类：

词 类		缩写	例 词	说 明
名 词	noun [naun]	n.	worker, cap, China, revolution	表示人、事物、 抽象概念等的 名称
冠 词	article ['ɑ:tɪkl]	art.	a, an, the	用在名词前面, 帮助说明名词
代 词	pronoun ['prəʊnaun]	pro. 或 pron.	we, it, this, those, our, what	一般用来代替 名词
形 容 词	adjective ['ædʒɪktɪv]	a.	big, black, good, old, great	用来描写名词, 表示人或物的 特征

数 词	numeral ['nju:mərəl]	num.	one, first [fə:st] (第一)	表示数量或次序
动 词	verb [və:b]	v.	are, have [hæv] (有), study, work, love	表示人或事物的 行为或状态
副 词	adverb ['ædvə:b]	ad. 或 adv.	not, hard, here, there	说明动词、形 容词或其他副 词, 表示状态、 性质、程度等
介 词	preposition [,prepə- 'zɪʃən]	prep.	in, on, of	一般用在名词 或代词前面, 表示该名词或 代词与别的词 之间的关系
连 词	conjunction [kən'dʒʌŋk- ʃən]	conj.	and [ænd] (和)	用来连接词与 词、词组与词 组或句与句
感 叹 词	interjection [,ɪntə- 'dʒekʃən]	int.	oh [ou] (哦)	用来表示说话 时惊奇、喜悦、 愤怒等感情

## Phonetics

### I. 开音节和闭音节

#### 1. 以下两种音节称为开音节:

##### 1) 以发音的元音字母结尾的音节

例如: we, he, no

##### 2) 以辅音字母 (r 除外) 加不发音的 - e 结尾的音节

例如: nine, five, cake

2. 以一个或几个辅音字母 (r 除外) 结尾而中间只有一个元音字母的音节称为闭音节。

例如: it, pen, cap

## II. 元音字母在重读开音节和闭音节中的读音

在重读开音节中, 元音字母一般按其字母名称读音;  
在重读闭音节中元音字母一般读作短元音。

字母	名称	位置	读音	例词
a	[ei]	开音节	[ei]	cake, spade
		闭音节	[æ]	bag, that
e	[i:]	开音节	[i:]	he, she
		闭音节	[e]	pen, yes
i (y)	[ai]	开音节	[ai]	nine, my [mai] (我的)
		闭音节	[i]	it, this
o	[ou]	开音节	[ou]	no, those
		闭音节	[ɒ]	of, cock
u	[ju:]	开音节	[ju:]	use [ju:z] (使用)
		闭音节	[ʌ]	cup

## Phonetics Exercises 语音练习

I. 根据开音节、闭音节的读音规则朗读下列单词:

1. make, take, wake; bag, cap, map

2. she, he, we; let, net, ten
3. bike, five, knife; big, pig, chick
4. no, go, note; mop, not, cock
5. use, mule, mute; us, up, cup

## II. 音素复习:

[i:]	[bi:t]	[li:d]	[si:n]
[i]	[bit]	[lid]	[sin]
[e]	[bed]	[let]	[set]
[æ]	[bæd]	[læp]	[sæt]

## Exercises

- I. 熟记本课生词, 反复朗读课文。
- II. 用所给词汇仿照例句进行问答。
  1. 例:

map	on the wall
pipe	on the table

What is that?

It is a *map*.

Where is it?

It is there. It is *on the wall*.

What is this?

It is a *pipe*.

Where is it?

It is here. It is *on the table*.

cake, cap	on the table
mop, broom	in the room
knife, key	in the bag
bell, clock	on the wall
spoon	in the cup

2. 例:

student	in the school
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Where is the *student*?

He is *in the school*.

worker	in the factory
peasant	on the farm
teacher	in the school
driver	in the car
boy	on the ship

III. 朗读并口译下列短文:

This is a map of China. It is here. It is on the table. That is a map of Anhwei. It is there. It is on the wall.

IV. 把下列句子译成英语:

1. 瞧! 这是什么? 这是一只茶杯。

它在哪里？在桌子上。

桌子在哪里？在房间里。

2. 我们热爱我们的社会主义祖国。

### Supplementary Words

room [ru:m] *n.*

房间

farm [fɑ:m] *n.*

农场

### Everyday English 日常用语

Good morning ['mɔ:nɪŋ]! 你好！（上午用）

Good afternoon ['ɑ:ftə'nu:n]! 你好！（下午用）

Good evening ['i:vniŋ]! 你好！（晚上用）

## Lesson Two

### Sentence Patterns

Where are + 名词 (复数)?

They are + 地点.

### Text

## Read and Study Seriously

A: What are these?

B: They are books. They are Chairman Mao's works.

A: Are those Chairman Mao's works, too?

B: No, they are not. They are works by Marx and Lenin.

A: Where are the books?

B: They are there. They are all on the bookshelves.

A: We study them every day.

B: All of us read and study seriously.

## New Words

read [ri:d] <i>v.</i>	读	Marx [mɑ:ks] <i>n.</i>	马克思
and [ænd, ənd] <i>conj.</i>	和	Lenin ['lenin] <i>n.</i>	列宁
seriously ['siəriəsli] <i>ad.</i>	认真地	bookshelf ['bukʃelf] <i>n.</i>	书架
book [buk] <i>n.</i>	书	them [ðem, ðəm] <i>pro.</i>	他(它)们(宾格)
work [wɜ:k] <i>n.</i>	著作	every ['evri] <i>a.</i>	每
too [tu:] <i>ad.</i>	也, 太	day [dei] <i>n.</i>	白天, 日子
by [bai] <i>prep.</i>	为, 所, 依	us [ʌs] <i>pro.</i>	我们(宾格)

## Notes to the Text

1. 课文中的 Chairman Mao's 意为“毛主席的”。  
英语中常在名词(主要是有生命的东西)后加上“'s”, 放在另一名词前, 表示所属关系。
2. works by ... 意为“(某人)所写的作品”。

## Grammar

### 名 词

#### I. 名词的种类

名词可分为普通名词和专有名词两大类。

1. 普通名词: 某一类人、某一类事物、某种物质或抽象概念的名称。如:

worker, book, revolution

2. 专有名词：个别人、团体、地方、机构或事物的名称。英语专有名词的第一个字母必须大写。如：

China, Peking ['pi:'kiŋ] (北京)

Tom [tɒm] (汤姆, 英美人名)

the Communist ['kɒmjunist] Party ['pɑ:ti] of  
China (中国共产党)

## II. 名词的数

1. 名词又可分为可数名词和不可数名词。

可数名词如：car, bird

不可数名词如：

cotton ['kɒtn] (棉花), revolution

2. 可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。表示一个人或事物用单数, 表示一个以上的人或事物用复数。构成复数形式的主要规则如下：

- 1) 一般是在单数名词后面加 -s。-s 在清辅音后发 [s] 音, 在浊辅音和元音后发 [z] 音。例如：

map — maps [mæps]

pig — pigs [pigz]

boy — boys [bɔiz]

- 2) 在以 [s] [z] [ʃ] [tʃ] [dʒ] 等音结尾的名词之后加 -es。但如词末为 e, 只加 -s。-(e)s 读作 [iz]。例如：

class [klɑ:s] (班级) — classes ['klɑ:siz]

brush [brʌʃ] (刷子) — brushes ['brʌʃiz]

bench [bentʃ] (长凳) — benches ['bentʃiz]

box [bɒks] (盒子) — boxes ['bɒksiz]

page [peidʒ] (页) — pages ['peidʒiz]

3) 如词末为“辅音字母 + y”, 变 y 为 i, 再加 -es。

-ies 读作 [iz]。例如:

country — countries ['kʌntriz]

4) 以 o 结尾的名词, 多数是加 -es。例如:

hero ['hiərou] (英雄) — heroes ['hiərouz]

但也有少数只加 -s。例如:

radio ['reidiou] (收音机) — radios ['reidiouz]

-(e)s 读作 [z]。

5) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词, 一般把 f 或 fe 变为 ves。

-ves 读作 [vz]。例如:

bookshelf — bookshelves ['bukʃelvz]

life [laif] (生命) — lives [laivz]

6) 少数名词有特殊的复数形式。例如:

man [mæn] (男人) — men [men]

## Phonetics

### I. 重读 r 音节的读音

含有“元音字母 + r”的音节称为 r 音节。重读 r 音节的读音一般如下表:

字母组合	读音	例 词
ar	[ɑ:]	car, hard
er	[ə:]	her, per
ir		bird, girl
ur		nurse, purse
or	[ɔ:]	for, horse