

English

BOOK 2

北京外国语学院

英语系编

商务印书馆

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ENGLISH

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说 明

本书第二册编写原则和体例与第一册相同，请参阅该册“说明”部份。

自本册起，我们决定取消每课的生词表，而代之以书后按字母排列的总词汇表。我们在使用本册书的过程中，学生能逐步养成查阅词典的习惯。

编 者

一九七八年七月

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I got up at six yesterday.

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3. 动词的过去式

(附已学不规则动词过去式表)

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Phonetics: 双元音; 不完全爆破 (1)

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How many times have you been there?

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Phonetics: [br] [bl], [pr] [pl], [fr] [fl]

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I'll tell Comrade Li when he comes.

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Grammar: 1. 现在完成进行时
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Phonetics: [s] [ts], [z] [dz]; 状语从句的语调

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A is the tallest in our class.
This text is more interesting than that one.
That story is the most interesting.
A is as strong as B.

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Phonetics: 长短音比较; 不完全爆破 (2)

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He asked me to wait for him.
He said (that) he wanted to go with us.
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He told me (that) he had read the book.
He told me (that) he would be free that evening.

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Grammar: 1. 直接引语和间接引语
2. 间接引语中的时态、人称等变化
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Phonetics: [kl] [gl], [kr] [gr], [tr] [dr], [θr], [sm-, sl-, etc.];

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Phonetics: [i:] [ei], [e] [æ], [æ] [ai]; 停顿

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The bus had left when we got there.

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- Grammar: 1. 过去进行时
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3. 过去将来时

Phonetics: [au] [ɔ:], [r] [l]; 逻辑重音

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A lot of new films have been produced.

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Grammar: 1. 被动语态 (1)

2. 标点

Phonetics: [n] [l], [n] [ŋ], [m]; 连读

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Patterns:

The meeting will be held in the open air.

Is this book going to be translated into English?

This problem of water must be solved.

The children are very well looked after.

What he said was true.

Conversation: A Comrade Has Hurt His Ankle

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Grammar: 1. 被动语态 (2)

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Phonetics: [s] [θ], [θ] [t], [s] [ʃ];

非重读音节

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Patterns:

A drill is a tool that makes holes.

The book I read last night was very interesting.

Do you know the comrade who gave us that talk the other day?

Conversation: At a Dinner

Text: Old Man Wang (1)

Grammar: 定语从句 (1)

Phonetics: [siz] [ziz], [ʃiz] [tʃiz] [dʒiz];

定语从句中关系词的读法

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A booking-office is a place where tickets are sold.

Do you remember the day (when) you joined the army?

Is there anyone in your class whose father is in the army?

Conversation: A Discussion

Text: Old Man Wang (2)

Grammar: 1. 定语从句 (2)

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Phonetics: 语调小结

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Lesson One

PATTERNS

I got up at six yesterday.

Were you a worker before you came here?

Did you get up early yesterday?

When did you get up yesterday?

What did you do yesterday?

PATTERN DRILLS

Step One

Drill A

1. It's Tuesday today.
It was Monday yesterday.
2. I get up at six every day.
I got up at six yesterday.
3. I have two hours of English every morning.
I had two hours of English yesterday morning.
4. Comrade Li teaches us.
Comrade Li taught us yesterday.
5. He often tells us stories.
He told us a story yesterday.
6. He often asks us questions.
He asked us a lot of questions yesterday.
7. We often have meetings on Saturday afternoons.
We had a meeting last Saturday.

8. The meetings usually begin at two.
The meeting began at two yesterday.
9. We often talk about current affairs.
We talked about current affairs yesterday.
10. I often play basketball in the afternoon.
I played basketball yesterday afternoon.
11. I often come back to the classroom after supper.
I came back to the classroom after supper yesterday.
12. I sometimes write letters in the evening.
I wrote some letters yesterday evening.
13. We sometimes see a film in the evening.
We saw a film last night.
14. We go to bed at ten.
We went to bed at ten yesterday.

Drill B

1. — Were you *a commune member* before you came here?
— Yes, I was.
(No, I wasn't.)
a worker
a middle school student
a soldier
a schoolteacher
2. — Was Comrade Li in Peking *last summer*?
— No, he wasn't. He was *in Yen-an*.
last autumn, in Shanghai
two years ago, in Tientsin
in 1966, in Shensi
in 1970, in the army in Tsinan

Drill C

- Did you *get up early yesterday*?

— Yes, I did.

do morning exercises yesterday
have any English yesterday morning
ask each other questions in class
make any mistakes in class
read the newspapers after lunch
sleep well last night

Drill D

1. 1) — When did you finish middle school?
— Last July.
- 2) — When did you become a League member?
— In 1977.
- 3) — When did you come to our institute?
— In August.
- 4) — When did school begin?
— In September.
2. 1) — What did you do after lunch?
— I went to the post office to buy some stamps.
- 2) — What did you do last Sunday?
— I went swimming.
- 3) — What did you do on Sunday morning?
— I went shopping in town.
- 4) — What did you do after supper last Sunday?
— I wrote a few letters.

Step Two

Drill E

1. — Did you go for a walk after supper yesterday?
— No, I didn't.
— What did you do?

- I had a talk with Comrade Wang.
2. — Did you learn anything new in class yesterday?
- Yes, we did.
- What did you learn?
- We studied a new text and learned a lot of new words.
3. — Did you have a talk with Comrade Yang last night?
- Yes, I did.
- What did you talk about?
- We talked about a new novel.
4. — Did you have a discussion the day before yesterday?
- Yes, we did.
- What did you discuss?
- We discussed the revolution in education.
5. — Did you speak at the meeting?
- Yes, I did.
- What did you speak about?
- I spoke about my study plan.

Drill F

1. — What did your grandfather do before liberation?
- He was a poor peasant.
- Did he have any land?
- Yes, a little, but it was very poor land.
2. — Could he support the family?
- No, he couldn't.
- Did the family have enough to eat?
- No, they never had enough. They were always hungry.
3. — Were there often floods and droughts in your village?
- Yes, very often.
- What happened then?

- Many people died of hunger, and many had to leave the village and go begging. Some even had to sell their children.
4. — Did anyone in your family join the revolution?
— Yes, my father did.
— When was that?
— In 1942.
5. — Did he take part in any battles?
— Yes, he fought all the way from the northeast to the south.
— Where is he now?
— He's working in a factory in Sian.

TALKING ABOUT A BOOK

A: Oh, you're reading *Red Star Over China*.

What's it like? Is it worth reading?

B: Yes, it's well worth reading.

A: Can I have it after you?

B: Yes, of course, but I've only read about a third.

TEXT

Liberation Brought Back My Sister

When I was a child, we were very poor. My father worked for a landlord. He worked day and night, but he never got enough to support the family, and we were always hungry.

One day, the landlord told my father to repair his roof.

My father fell off and broke his leg. Because he couldn't work, the landlord threw him out.

We had no money for a doctor. My father was in bed for months, but he got no better, and my mother had to find work. I wanted to help too, but I was too young to get a job. So every day I went out begging with my little sister. Things got worse and worse for us.

One night an old woman came to our house. She looked my sister up and down and then said something in my mother's ear. After she went away, my mother suddenly took my sister in her arms and began to cry.

The next morning my mother told me to go out begging by myself. When I came home, I saw some food on the table. I was surprised. "Where did you get the money for this, mother?" I asked. My mother said nothing. I looked around. "Where's sister?" At this Mother burst into tears. I looked at my father. Tears were running down his face, too. Then I understood. I didn't touch the food. I cried the whole of that night.

I'll never forget the year 1949. That year the PLA liberated our village. Liberation not only brought back our land. It brought back my sister! With the help of the People's Government, we found her. She was working in a factory. How happy we were! Today my sister still works in that factory. My parents are commune members, and I am now an engineer. We owe all our happiness to the Party and Chairman Mao.

NOTES

1. ...but I've only read a third. 可是我只看了三分之一。

英语分数的读法: 分子用基数词, 分母用序数词, 如:

三分之一读作	a (one) third
五分之一读作	a (one) fifth
三分之二读作	two-thirds
五分之三读作	three-fifths
其余以此类推。	

注意: 二分之一应读作	a half
四分之一应读作	a quarter
四分之三应读作	three-quarters

2. 表示时间的短语中不同介词的用法

in

- 1) 表示年、月用 in, 如:
in 1966, in 1976, in April, in August
- 2) 表示季节、星期用 in, 如:
in spring, in summer, in the first week, in the second week
- 3) 表示上下午用 in, 如:
in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening

on

- 1) 表示某日或星期几用 on, 如:
on October 1st, on May Day, on Sunday, on Monday
- 2) 表示某日上、下午用 on, 如:
on Friday evening, on Wednesday afternoon

at

- 1) 表示某时某刻用 at, 如:
at six o'clock, at half past five, at a quarter to two
- 2) 表示“黎明, 中午, 夜里, 午夜”用 at:
at dawn, at noon, at night, at midnight

在下列短语中, 介词通常省略:

one day, one morning, one summer, one year;
last night, last Friday, last month, last year;
yesterday morning, yesterday evening;
tomorrow afternoon;