Notes to C. E. Eckersley's

ESSENTIAL

ENGLISH

《基础英语》

注释

外語教学与研究出版社

《基础英语》注释

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Notes to C. E. Eckersley's Essential English for Foreign Students

朱 次 榴 注释

外证数学与研究出版社

《基础英语》 注释 (一)

朱 次 榴 注释

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说 明

- 1. 《〈基础英语〉注释》是专为自学艾克斯利 (C. E. Eckersley) 所编的《基础英语》 (Essential English) 的人而编写的。
- 2. 注释的内容包括:
 - 1) 生词注释
 - 2) 语法及重点词汇用法注释
 - 3) 难句译注
- 3. 这一套《注释》汲取了原书教师手册的精华,并加进了注者本人使用此书进行教学的点滴经验。考虑到自学者各方面的需要,注释力求详尽周到。但由于注者学力有限,疏漏谬误之处仍在所难免。谨请读者批评指正。

朱次榴

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Lesson One 第一课

I. Vocabulary 词汇

	•	" t
a [ei, ə] <i>art</i> .		一个(冠词)
and [ænd, ənd] conj.		和
answer ['a:nsə] n_{\bullet}		回答
baby ['beibi] n.		婴儿
boy [boi] n.		男孩
cat [kæt] n.		猫
cigarette [,sigə'ret] n.		香烟
dog [dog] n.		狗
eight [eit] num.		八
eleven [i'levn] num.		+
fifteen ['fif'ti:n] num.	*	十五
first [fə:st] num.		第→
five [faiv] num.		五
four [fo:] num.		四
fourteen ['fo:'ti:n] num.	4.7	十四
hammer ['hæmə] n.		锤子
horse [ho:s] n.	w · *	马
in [in] prep.		在里
is [iz] v.		是
it [it] pron.		它
lesson ['lesn] n.		课
man [mæn] n.	*	男人
missing ['misin] a.		省略的
motor-car ['moutəkɑ:] n.		机动车
mountain ['mauntin] n.		Ш
nail [neil] n.	,	钉子
nine [nain] num.		九
no [nou]		否(否定)
not [not] ad.		不

number ['nambo] n.	号数
one [wan] num,	
put [put] v.t.	放
question ['kwest]on] n.	问题
seven ['sevn] num.	七
ship [sip] n.	轮船
sixteen ['siks'ti:n] num.	十六
ten [ten] num.	+
that [ðæt] pron.	那
the [ðə, ði] art.	(冠词)
thirteen ['80:'ti:n] num.	十三
this [dis] pron.	这
three [Ori:] num.	=
train [trein] n.	火车
twelve [twelv] num.	+=
two [tu:] num.	=
what [wot] pron.	什么
woman ['wumən] n.	女人
word [wo:d] n.	字
write [rait] v.	写
yes [jes]	是的(肯定)

II. Notes 注释

1. Number 1 读作 ['nambə 'wan], 第一号。这课出现的**数词如下**。

one		nine	九
two		ten	+
three	=	eleven	+
four	四	twelve	十二
five	五.	thirteen	十三
six	六	fourteen	十四
seven	七	fifteen	十五
eight	八	sixteen	十六

2. This is a ... 这是(一个)…… "a" 为冠词,既表示"一个",又表示类别。 This is a man. 这是个男人。 This is a woman.

This is a boy.

This is a girl.

Z是个男孩。
这是个男孩。
这是个女孩。
这是个婴儿。

This is a here. 这是一匹马。 This is a cat. 这是一只猫。 This is a dog. 这是一条狗。

This is a motor-car. 这是一辆汽车。
This is a train. 这是一列火车。
This is a mountain. 这是一座大山。
This is a clock. 这是一只钟。
This is a tree. 这是一棵树。
This is a ship. 这是一条船。
This is a cigarette. 这是一支香烟。

3. Is this a ...? 这是……吗? "This is" 变成问句时应将"this"和 "is" 颠倒为"Is this ...?":

Is this a man? 这是个男人吗? Is this a horse? 这是一匹马吗?

Is this a motor-car? 这是一辆汽车吗?

- 4. What is this? 这是什么? "What is" 可缩成 "What's", 读 [wots], 如: What's this?
- 5. It is a ... 它是…… "It is" 可缩成 "It's", 读 [its], 如:
 It is (It's) a man (a horse, a tree). 是个男人(一匹马, 一棵核)。
 "it" 是代词, 代替 "this", 汉语常可不译。

Lesson Two 第二课

I. Vocabulary 词汇

aeroplane ['sərəplein] n.飞机an [æn, ən] ert.(冠词)apple ['æpl] n.苹果ashtray ['æftrei] n.妈缸

	*
bad [bæd] a.	坏的
bed [bed] n.	床
before [bi'fo:] prep.	在之前
class [kla:s] n.	班
classroom ['kla:srum] n	教室
cup [knp] n.	杯子
egg [eg] n.	蛋
egg-cup ['eg'kap] n.	蛋杯
eighteen ['ei'ti:n] num.	十八
eye [ai] n.	眼
front [frant] n.	前面
girl [gə:l] n.	女孩
give [giv] v.t.	给
good [gud] a.	好的
ice [ais] n.	冰
ice-cream ['ais'kri:m] n.	冰淇淋
mouse [maus] n .	小老鼠
nineteen ['nain'ti:n] num.	十九
of [ov, ov] prep.	······的
on [on] prep.	在上面
or [o:] conj.	或者
plate [pleit] n.	盘子
room [rum] n.	房间
sea [si:] n.	海
second ['sekənd] num.	第二
seventeen ['sevn'ti:n] num.	十七
sky [skai] n.	天空
station ['stei∫ən] n.	火车站
table ['teibl] n.	桌子
twenty ['twenti] num.	<u>-</u> +
under ['Andə] prep.	在下
wall [wo:l] n.	墙
where [weə] ad.	哪儿

0.00

II. Notes 注释

1. 数词: 本课出现的数词有:

 seventeen
 十七
 twenty-one
 二十一

 eighteen
 十八
 twenty-two
 二十二

 nineteen
 十九
 twenty-three
 二十三

 twenty
 二十
 twenty-four
 二十四

2. "a"和 "an"为不定冠词,用于可数名词的单数形式前,表示类别。"a"用于辅音之前, "an"用于元音之前。例如:

a man, a woman, a ship, a hammer, a cat, a good egg an egg, an ashtray, an ice-cream, an eye, an umbrella

"the" 为定冠词,表示心目中有所指。"the" 在辅音前读 [ðə],在元音前读 [ði],例如。

the [ðə] boy (girl, train, woman)

the [ði] egg (aeroplane, ashtray, umbrella)

4. Is this a ... or a ...? 这是……, 还是……? "or" 为并列连接词,在此表示选择,例如:

Is this a man or a woman? 这是个男人还是个女人?

Is this a boy or a girl? 这是个男孩还是个女孩?

Is this a cat or a dog? 这是只猫还是条狗?

Is this a train or a ship? 这是一列火车还是一条船?

Is this an egg or an apple? 这是个鸡蛋还是个苹果?

上面这些问句称为选择疑问句, 回答用"It is ..."或缩合形式"It's ...", 例如:

Is this an egg or an apple? It is (It's) an egg.

Is this an umbrella or an aeroplane? It is (It's) an aeroplane.

5. "bad" 和 "good" 为形容词,放在名词前修饰名词,敝定语,例如:

a bad egg a good egg

a red pencil a blue pencil

a long pencil a short pencil

red [red] a. 红的 long [lɔŋ] a. 长的 blue [blu:] a. 蓝的 short [ʃɔ:t] a. 短的

pencil ['pensl] n. 铅笔

6. 形容词也可放在动词"is"之后, 做表语, 例如:

This egg is bad.

这个鸡蛋是坏的。

This pencil is long.

这支铅笔很长。

7. "one" 可用来做代名词, 例如:

This is a bad egg. It's a bad one. It isn't a good one.

This is a red pencil. It's a red one. It isn't a blue one.

This is a long pencil. It's a long one. It isn't a short one.

This is a short pencil. It's a short one. It isn't a long one.

-8. "in", "on", "under" 等是前置词。 "in" 在……里; "on" 在……上面; "under" 在……下面。

the egg-cup the bed the classroom the station the sky	在 { 被
on { the ashtray the sea the wall the plate	烟灰缸上 海上 墙上 盘子上
under {the umbrella the table the bed	在 {雨伞下 桌子下 床底下

前置词加上后面的名词构成前置词短语,可放在"is"之后做表语,例如: The egg is in the egg-cup. 鸡蛋在蛋杯里。

9. Where is ...?在哪儿? 这一句法用来问地点,例如:

Where is the egg?

鸡蛋在哪儿?

Where is the boy?

男孩在哪儿?

Where is the cigarette?

香烟在哪儿?

10. "the" 和 "a (an)" 皆为冠词,用于名词前。通常,名词第一次出现时用 "a (an)",其后复指该名词时用 "the",例如:

This is an egg. The egg is in the egg-cup.

This is a boy. The boy is in the bed.

Lesson Three 第三课

I. Vocabulary 词汇

.are [a:, a] v.

是(复数)

away [a'wei] ad. 远离 child [t[aild] n. 孩子 closed [klouzd] 关着的 door [do:] n. 门 earth [5:0) n. 地球 far [fa:] a., ad. 远的 flower, [flaus] n. 花朵 king [kin] n. 国王 make [meik] v.t. 做,制造 men [men] n. 男人(复数) moon [mu:n] n. 月亮 open ['oupen] a. 开着的 other ['Aðə] pron. 别的 passage ['pæsid3] n. 段落 pencil ['pensl] n. 铅笔 picture ['pikt[a] n. 图画 star [sta:] n. 星星 sun [san] n. 太阳 teacher ['ti:t[a] n. 教员 there [dea] ad. 那儿 these [di:z] pron. 这些 third [6o:d] num. 第三 those [oouz] pron. 那些 waiter ['weitə] n. 侍者 window ['windou] n. 窗子

II. Notes 注释

- 1. 名词的复数形式: 可数名词构成复数形式时, 一般在单数形式后 面 加 词 尾"-s", 在 s, x, sh, ch 后面加 "-cs", 在辅音字母+y 后面, 先变 y 为 i 再加 -cs。复数形式的读音如下:
 - 1) 在 [p. t. k. f] 等清辅音后面读 [s], 如:
 clock clocks
 ship ships
 cat cats

plate - plates

2) 在 [b, d, g, m, n, l, v] 等浊辅音以及元音后面读 [2] 如:

train - trains

boy - boys

girl --- girls

window - windows

dog — dogs

tree - trees

apple — apples

story — stories

egg - eggs

baby -- babies

3) 在 [s, z, ʃ, tʃ, dʒ] 等辅音后面读 [iz], 如:

horse - horses

ice - ices

box - boxes

bus — buses

['bʌsiz] 公共汽车

brush --- brushes

['brʌʃiz] 刷子

watch - watches

['wotsiz] 手表

bridge --- bridges

['brid3iz] 桥

注意: house -- houses [hauziz],

4) 有些名词变复数时其形式不规则,如:

man -- men [men]

woman — women ['wimin]

child — children ['tsildren] mouse — mice [mais]

.2. "this (这)", "that (那)", "these (这些)", "those (那些)"——这样的词为指示代词。

"this"或"these"用来指近处的东西, "that"或"those"用来指远处的东西。例如:

けつ:l_{角数}

This is a football That is a star.

复数 {These are footballs. Those are stars.

This man is a waiter.

生数 That egg is bad.

复数 {Those men are waiters. Those eggs are bad.

3. "it" 和 "they" 为代词, "it" 单数, "they" 复数。例如:

What is (What's) this?

It is (It's) an aeroplane.

What are these?

They are (They're) aeroplanes.

What is (What's) that?

It is (It's) a star.

What are those?

They are (They're) stars.

They're 是 They are 的缩合形式, 读 [ðeiə].

4. "is not" 缩为 "isn't", 读 ['iznt];

"are not" 缩为 "aren't", 读 [a:nt]。例如:

It isn't the moon.

This egg isn't good.

They aren't flowers. These aren't apples. 那不是月亮。

这个鸡蛋不好。

那些不是花儿。

这些不是苹果。

Those eggs zren't on the table.

那些鸡蛋不在桌上。

"is" 或 "are" 的否定式,是在其后加 "not" 一词。

5. Is it ...? 的答句, 肯定为 "Yes, it is." 否定为 "No, it isn't." Are they ...? 的答句, 肯定为 "Yes, they are." 否定为 "No, they aren't." 例如:

Is it a mouse? Yes, it is. No, it isn't.

Is this a ship? Yes, it is. No, it isn't.

6. What is ...? 用来问单数。

> What are ...? 用来问复数。 例如:

> > What is this?

What are these?

What's this?

What are those?

What is that?

What are they?

What's that?

What's it?

7. There is a ... 这一句型用来表示 "在… ••• (地方) 或存在着…… (东西)"。 "there" 是引导词。这一句型用于单数,例如:

What's in the egg-cup?

There is an egg in the egg-cup. 蛋杯里有一个鸡蛋。

What's there on the wall?

There is a clock on the wall. 墙上有一个钟。

8. There are ... 这一句型用于复数,例如:

What are there in the plate?

盘子里有四个苹果。 There are four apples in the plate.

What are there in the station?

There are three trains in the station. 火车站有三列火车。

在 "There is ..." 或 "There are ..." 这样的句型中, "is" 或 "are" 后的 名词是句中的主语,动词是用单数还是用复数,一般取决于第一个名词的 数,如:

There is a man and four women.

There are four women and a man.

9. Is there a ...? 是单数句型的疑问式, 其答句形式如下:

Is there a cat in this picture? Yes, there is. No, there isn't. Is there a boy in this picture? Yes, there is. No, there isn't.

10. Are there ...? 是复数句型的疑问式, 其答句形式如下: Are there footballs in this picture? Yes, there are. No, there aren't. Are there flowers in this picture? Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

11. a (an) 和 some 的用法: a = one; "some" 相当于 "a"的复数,意为 "一 些"。例如:

There is a book on the desk. There are some books on the desk. 书桌上有几本书。 There is an apple in the plate. There are some apples in the plate. 盘子里有几个苹果。

书桌上有一本书。 盘子里有一个苹果。

但 some 后接数词时, 其义为"大约", 如:

There are some six boys in the classroom. 教室里大约有六个男孩。

12. the 的用法: 指独一无二的东西应该用 "the",例如: the sun the earth 大阳

the world [wa:ld] the moon 月亮 世界

13. one ... the other ... 一个 , 另一个 。 这一句式用来介绍两样东西, 例如:

There are two pencils on the table. One is red, the other is blue.

There are two books here. One is new, the other is old.

new [nju:] a. 新的

left [left] a. 左边的

old [ould] a. 旧的 on the right 右边

14. on the left 左边: the window on the left the window on the right 右边的窗户

左边的窗户

right [rait] a. 右边的

地球

15. near the earth 靠近地球 far away 很远

Lesson Four 第四课

I. Vocabulary 词汇

brother ['braða] m put [bat] conj.

兄弟 但是 chair [t[sə] n. 椅子 daughter ['do:ta] n. 女儿 期待,要求 expect [iks'pekt] v.t. father ['fo:ðə] n. 父亲 female ['fi:meil] n., a. 女的, 阴性 finish ['finis] v.t. 完成 fourth [fo:0] num. 第四 机 he [hi:] pron. husband ['hazbənd] n. 丈夫 male [meil] n., a. 男的。阳性 mother ['m $n\delta a$] n. 母亲 Mr. ['mista] 先生 太太 Mrs. ['misiz] 名字 name [neim] n. 注释,注意 note [nout] n., v. noun [naun] n. 名词 人,人民 people ['pi:pl] n. person ['pa:sn] n. 人 pronoun ['prounaun] n. 代名词 -sentence ['sentons] n. 旬子 她 she [si:] pron. sister ['sistə] n. 姐妹 儿子 son [san] n. 他(她,它)们 they [ðei] pron. 东西, 事物 thing $[\theta in]$ n. 用法 use [ju:s] n. usually ['ju:zuəli] ad. 通常地 who [hu:] pron. 谁 wife [waif] n. 妻子 字,词 word [wo:d] n.

II. Notes 注释