

复习与指导  
许国璋英语教程详解①

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## 前 言

本书是根据许国璋主编的《英语》第一册至第四册内容编写的一套教学参考书。

本书于1982年以《英语教程初探》(上、中、下三册,与《英语》第二、三、四册内容相对应)为名出版以来,一直深受广大读者的欢迎。在当前改革开放的新形势下,为了满足更多读者学习《英语》的迫切需求,北京师范大学出版社决定聘请原书编写者对原版的三册书进行必要的修订和补充,并增编了第一册的相应内容,从而构成一套形式完整,内容翔实、由浅入深、简明实用的教学参考书。

在编写和修订过程中,本书的编写者始终坚持以多年教学的教案为基础,突出实用性为原则,并适当参阅有关参考资料,使这套书与《英语》教材环环紧扣,相得益彰。

这套书的一、二两册配合《英语》第一、二册内容,使初学者通过大量的练习和反复实践,在语音、语法、词汇及句子基本结构等方面打下坚实的基础。其中,第一册分两大部分,第一部分属语音阶段,根据《英语》第一册第一课至第十二课的内容综合编写为语音、语法、句型和课文四大项,并分别配以练习材料,为学生掌握基本技能技巧打下初步基础。从第一册的第二部分开始(包括第一册的第十三课至第廿四课和第二册全部),编写者针对各课的语言要点,逐段讲解注释,有选择地对一些惯用法作了对比说明,补充了大量例句,通过句型、问答、对话、听写、翻译等形式多样的练习提高学生运用语言的实际技能。为使学生系统掌握

英语语法基本知识，各课对相关的语法点均有详细的讲解和专项练习，以增强学生使用语法的实践能力。此外，为了便于学生更好地理解课文，编写者对课文的作者或背景材料作了简要的介绍。

第三、四两册除根据课文需要有选择的保持以上内容外，更着重于句子结构练习和对句子或段落的释义。考虑到《英语》教材三、四册中语法部分主要是通过综合练习加以巩固，因此不再专项列出语法练习。

《英语》各册书上的全部练习（针对课文的问答题或口头练习除外）均在书后附有参考答案。这套参考书中补充的课文和语法等练习答案则分别附在各课之后。

这套参考书的特点是突出实践性，它不仅为教师提供了适于精讲多练的参考资料，对于广大自学者来说，它还是一套学好四册《英语》不可多得的辅导用书。

限于水平，加之修订和编写时间匆促，缺点和不足之处在所难免，热切欢迎读者批评指正。

**编写者**

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# **Section One**

**(LL.1–12)**

# PHONETICS

## THE VOWELS

### (1) The Front Vowels (前元音)

[i:] be, meet, me, see, green, read, please, these, three, speak, league, each, week, we, he, she, teach, teacher, even, season, eighteen, evening

[e] bed, men, pen, ten, desk, help, yes, let, let's, get, red, text, then, bench, set, well, when, says, twelve, never, spelling, every, again, lesson, any, eleven, seven, twenty, sentence, many, pencil, peasant, member, very, Wednesday, breakfast, secretary, everybody, exercise, seventeen, seventy, February, September, November, December

[i] this, is, pick, it, isn't, in, rich, sit, big, pig, the, sing, six, bring, spring, with, children, physics, winter, women, picture, window, fifteen, sixteen, fifty, sixty, million, sister, English

[æ] map, that, lamp, back, cap, stand, at, am, an, and, than, have, has, haven't, hasn't, grammar, national, blackboard, Jackson, family, Saturday, January

### (2) The Central Vowels (中元音)

[ə:] nurse, work, first, year, nursery, worker, birthday, Thursday, thirteen, thirty

[ə] a, the, an, has, have, of, and, but, at, some, them, from, up, for, than

### (3)The Back Vowels (后元音)

- [ɑ:] are, aren't, hard, class, past, half, can't, March, after, classmate, classroom, Party, father, afternoon
- [ʌ] up, come, but, son, sun, one, front, brush, month, some, lunch, brother, mother, other, study, supper, summer, subject, Sunday, among, Monday, hundred
- [ɔ:] door, wall, your, for, more, four, north, morning, daughter, also, quarter, autumn, August, because, fourteen, forty
- [ɒ] what, not, hot, pot, clock, song, long, o'clock, doctor, comrade, college, copy, tropics, monitor
- [u:] you, too, two, tool, food, noon, moon, who, do, to, new, June, fruit, school, student, review, afternoon, Tuesday
- [ʊ] book, good, look, cook, room, do, to, good-bye

### (4)The Diphthongs (双元音)

- [ei] spade, take, make, they, Jane, page, may, grade, eight, name, day, gay, grain, April, May, rainy, table, eighteen, eighty, labour, dictation
- [ai] I, knife, knives, nine, night, bye, write, child, like, five, my, time, dry, Friday, July, Chinese, nineteen, ninety, dialogue
- [əʊ] no, those, so, hope, pole, snow, close, home, old, go, most, whole, open, slogan, homework, notebook, October
- [aʊ] down, now, how, our, flower, thousand



[ɔɪ] boy, toy, noise, voice, soil, point

[iə] clearly, near, here

[εə] there, chair, where

[uə] poor, tour, sure, usually

## VOWELS IN PAIRS FOR COMPARISON

(元音对比)

[i:,i] leave, live; seat, sit; sheep, ship; feel, fill

[i,e] lift, left; fill, fell; will, well; tin, ten

[e,æ] men, man; set, sat; bed, bad; then, than

[æ,ɑ:] cat, cart; pack, park; lack, lark; hat, heart

[ɑ:,ɔ] part, pot; dark, dock; march, moth; hard, hot

[ɔ,ɔ:] cod, cord; shot, short; pot, port; cot, court

[u,ʊ] look, lock; put, pot; good, god; book, box

[u,u:] good, food; foot, boot; full, fool; could, cool

[ʌ,ə:] bud, bird; hut, hurt; suck, search; hub, herb

[ɑ:,ʌ] calm, come; march, much; lark, luck; cart, cut

[ə:,ɑ:] burn, barn; dirt, dart; curl, Carl; fur, far

[ɔ,ʌ] lock, luck; hot, hut; boss, bus; lock, luck

[æ,ai] man, mine; pan, pine; back, bike; glad, glide

[ei,i:] male, meal; lake, leak; pace, peace; say, see

[e,ei] edge, age; men, main; fell, fail; tell, tale

[ɔ:,əu] law, low; saw, so; born, bone; hall, whole

[əu,au] no, now; road, round; tone, town; crone, crown

[iə,εə] here, hair; beer, bear; dear, dare; fear, fair

## CONSONANTS IN PAIRS FOR COMPARISON

### (辅音对比)

- [p,b] pen, bench; dip, nib  
[t,d] ten, desk; set, said [e]  
[k,g] cap, gap; pick, pig  
[f,v] five, veil [ei] ; knife, knives  
[m,n] meet, need; team, dean  
[n,ŋ] sin, sing; sun, song  
[l,r] light, right; lead, read  
[l,n] light, night; deal, dean  
[θ,ð] thin, this; teeth, bathe  
[s,ʃ] so, show; kiss, dish  
[s,z] soup [u:] , zoo; lass, has  
[s,θ] six, thick; pass [ɑ:] , path [ɑ:]  
[tʃ,dʒ] chain [ei] , Jane; peach [i:] , page  
[ʃ,tʃ] ship, chip; fish, pitch  
[tr,dr] train [ei] , drain [ei] ; try, dry  
[ts,dz] seats, seeds; let's, leads [i:]  
[v,w] very, well; van, one  
[ʃ,ʒ] ship, treasure [ˈtreʒə] ; English, pleasure [ˈpleʒə]

### SOUND DIFFERENTIATION (辨音)

In each group of three words below, two words rhyme but one does not. Choose the word that does not rhyme with the others in the group.

- |                      |                  |                   |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) snow           | b) down          | c) now            |
| 2. a) four           | b) wall          | c) what           |
| 3. a) bring          | b) spring        | c) white          |
| 4. a) knife          | b) night         | c) eight          |
| 5. a) noon           | b) who           | c) whole          |
| 6. a) please         | b) great         | c) neat           |
| 7. a) song           | b) son           | c) does           |
| 8. a) child          | b) rich          | c) with           |
| 9. a) noon           | b) good          | c) school         |
| 10. a) hard          | b) hair          | c) chair          |
| 11. a) most          | b) old           | c) north          |
| 12. a) says          | b) gay           | c) days           |
| 13. a) door          | b) more          | c) do             |
| 14. a) nurse         | b) work          | c) much           |
| 15. a) have          | b) make          | c) spade          |
| 16. a) peasant       | b) each          | c) teacher        |
| 17. a) map           | b) class         | c) lamp           |
| 18. a) here          | b) there         | c) where          |
| 19. a) call          | b) wall          | c) half           |
| 20. a) month         | b) Monday        | c) long           |
| 21. a) box           | b) lot           | c) so             |
| 22. a) <u>thank</u>  | b) <u>that</u>   | c) <u>this</u>    |
| 23. a) college       | b) <u>flag</u>   | c) <u>page</u>    |
| 24. a) doctor        | b) <u>pencil</u> | c) <u>cook</u>    |
| 25. a) <u>lesson</u> | b) <u>season</u> | c) <u>peasant</u> |

Answers:

1. a 2. c 3. c 4. c 5. c 6. b 7. a 8. a 9. b

10. a 11. c 12. a 13. c 14. c 15. a 16. a 17. b  
18. a 19. c 20. c 21. c 22. a 23. b 24. b 25. a

## GRAMMAR ( I )

### FORMATION OF PLURAL OF NOUNS

1. The plural of almost all nouns is formed by means of adding -s or -es.

Ask the students to form the plural of the following nouns according to the rules given in Grammar Notes in the textbook. Do it orally and attention should be paid to the pronunciation.

- (1) week, **book**, desk, clock, pick, notebook, map, lamp, cap, month
- (2) teacher, member, sister, brother, mother, daughter, worker, other, doctor, monitor, quarter  
season, pen, lesson, son, **grain**, slogan, song, classroom, room, home, day, boy, toy  
wall, tool, school, pencil, table, pig, dialogue chair, flower, picture  
window, door
- (3) tomato, potato, hero
- (4) text, peasant, subject, pot, fruit, student, classmate
- (5) blackboard, comrade, spade, grade
- (6) bench, class, brush, watch
- (7) exercise, nurse, college, voice, sentence, page

(8) secretary, family, nursery, copy

(9) knife, wife, half

## 2. Irregular plurals

man → men; woman → women; child → children; foot → feet

Note:

1. Only countable nouns(可数名词) can be used in the plural.

e.g. many students / much water (uncountable, 不可数名词)

2. Words ending in -y preceded by a consonant letter change the -y to -ies.

e.g. secretary → secretaries

family → families

But words ending in -y preceded by a vowel letter simply add -s.

e.g. day → days      boy → boys

3. Words showing number have unchanged plural.

e.g. two hundred words    两百个词

four thousand chairs    四千把椅子

ten million people    一千万人民

## GRAMMAR (II)

### PARTS OF SPEECH AND MEMBERS OF THE SENTENCE

Analyze the following sentences as shown in Grammar

Notes (L.7) and then name the parts of speech of the italicized words.

1. This is a new bike. (this *n.*; new *adj.*)
2. The students work hard. (the *definite article*; hard *adv.*)
3. We study English. (study *v.*)
4. She has two brothers. (two *num.*)
5. My mother teaches at college. (my *pron.*; at *prep.*)
6. Open the window. (open *v.*; window *n.*)
7. There is a desk and a chair in the room.  
(a *indefinite article*; and *conj.*)
8. Have you any children? (any *adj.*)
9. The car isn't big. (isn't *link-verb*)
10. What do you do on Monday? (what *pron.*; do *v.*)

Terms for members of the sentence (句子成分用词)

the subject 主语      the predicate 谓语

the predicative 表语      the attribute 定语

the adverbial 状语      link-verb 系动词

the object 宾语

Note: It is most important to remember that words are classified into parts of speech according to their function, that is, according to the work that they do and not according to their form. There are in fact a great many words that can be two, three or even more parts of speech according to their function in the sentence.

For example:

1. She has a *watch*. (*n.*)

她有一只手表。

I go and *watch* (*v.*) a basketball game.

我去看篮球赛。

It is a good *watch* (*adj.*) dog.

它是一条好看家狗。

2. A clock has two *hands*. (*n.*)

钟表有两个指针。

Hand (*v.*) in your exercise-book.

把你的练习本交上来。

3. *Copy* (*v.*) the sentence, again.

再抄一遍这个句子。

Give me a *copy* (*n.*) of this article, please.

请把这篇文章给我一份。

4. It's *hard* (*adj.*) work, but we work very *hard*. (*adv.*)

这是一项艰巨的工作,但是我们干得很努力。

## PATTERN DRILLS

### I. VERB TO BE

#### Drill One

This is a pen.

Is this a pen?

Yes, it is.

Do the same with:

a cap; a desk; a lamp; a knife

### Drill Two

That is a spade.

Is that a pick?

No, it isn't.

It is a spade.

Do the same with:

a table, a desk; a bench, a chair; a door, a window; a book, an exercise-book

### Drill Three

What is this?

It's a classroom.

Is it a big classroom?

Yes, it is.

Do the same with:

a wall; a table; a knife; a pot; a window

### Drill Four

What is that?

It's a bike.

Is it a new bike?

No, it isn't.

Do the same with: a spade, a map, a slogan, a notebook

### Drill Five

What is this (that)?

It's a door.

What are these (those)?

They are doors.



Do the same with:

a wall, walls; a bag, bags; a desk, desks; a clock, clocks;

a pen, pens; a knife, knives; a spade, spades; a brush, brushes

#### Drill Six

What are these (those)?

They are books.

Are these books, too?

No, they aren't. They are notebooks.

Do the same with:

tables, desks; doors, windows; clocks, watches; chairs, benches

#### Drill Seven

These are my books.

Are those your books?

No, they aren't.

They are his books.

Do the same with:

our classrooms, your, their; her English books, her, my; his pencils, his, your; your classmates, our, her

#### Drill Eight

What do you do?

I am a peasant.

Is your sister a peasant, too?

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