

English

BOOK I

北京外国语学院
英语系编

商务印书馆

ENGLISH

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1984年·北京

英 语

第 一 册

北京外国语学院英语系编

商 务 印 书 馆 出 版

(北京王府井大街36号)

新华书店北京发行所发行

六 〇 三 厂 印 刷

787×1092 毫米 1/32 8 1/4 印张 200 千字

1978 年 2 月第 1 版 1984 年 3 月 第 8 次印刷

印数: 75,000 册

统一书号: 9017·811 定价: 0.87 元

说 明

本书是大学英语专业基础阶段教材，共四册。一、二册采取“听、说领先，句型为主，听、说、读、写全面发展”的做法。第三册以后，转入以课文为主，在提高听说能力的同时，加强读写训练。

英语教材必须贯彻党的教育方针，为培养又红又专的翻译工作者、教师和其他外语工作者服务。在编写过程中，我们力图将健康的思想内容和经过挑选的语言材料较好地结合起来，使之尽量适应基础阶段英语教学的需要。

“听、说领先”首先着重培养学生敢说、爱说、说得比较准确的习惯；在练习份量上，听说多于读写；在语言材料的选择上，要尽量有利于发展口语。但是，“听、说领先”绝不意味着排斥读写。相反，我们认为必须从入门阶段就注意听、说、读、写的全面发展。为此，从第一课起就有抄写练习，及早养成正确的拼写习惯；在简单句出现以后，即开始阅读训练，并一直继续下去。这样，学生既具有听、说的习惯，又得到四会的全面发展。

为了培养听、说能力，我们选择了口语中常用的语法项目，编写了相当数量的句型练习，由形式的训练逐步过渡到较为灵活的运用。在使用一、二册过程中，句型练习宜占较多的教学时间，使学生通过句型练习达到对语法项目较熟练的掌握。在三、四册，课文则占较重要的位置，听、说活动主要围绕课文进行。

句型练习本身包含语音、语调的训练。但除此之外，仍须有单独的音素训练。我们把第一册第一至十课定为语音入门阶段（每周

两课),使学生十分重视语音,并学会各个音素的发音和基本的升调与降调。这个阶段之后(每周一课),还要继续语音训练,要进行音素对比、不完全爆破、句子重音、停顿、节奏、语调以及读音规则等练习,直至第二册结束。第三、四册中没有单项语音练习,但在围绕课文的口语练习中仍应坚持语音的严格训练。教师可以根据存在问题补充必要的语音练习。

一、二册包含五种基本时态,被动语态,形容词、副词的比较级,状语从句,定语从句等,词汇约一千四百个。三、四册除复习、巩固、加深已学语法项目外,还包含动词非人称形式、虚拟语气等语法项目,约一千二百个词汇。

四册书大致使用四学期,每学期一册。鉴于情况不尽相同,希望使用本书的各兄弟院校根据情况灵活掌握。

我们深切感到,我们所编的教材还远远满足不了形势的需要,也还缺乏坚实的科学基础。我们热切希望采用本书的院校把教学过程中发现的缺点和问题及时告诉我们,给予批评指正,使我们不断改进。

在编写本书的过程中,我们收到了不少兄弟院校以及其他有关同志的宝贵意见和建议。在出版、印刷方面,商务印书馆、北京新华二厂的同志们付出了辛勤的劳动,大大缩短了印刷的时间,保证了教学的需要。在此我们表示诚挚的谢意。

与这一课本相配合的听力训练材料,简易读物,教师参考资料等,也在积极编写中,将陆续出版。

编 者

一九七八年一月

The English Alphabet

A a <i>A a</i> [ei]	N n <i>N n</i> [en]
B b <i>B b</i> [bi:]	O o <i>O o</i> [əu]
C c <i>C c</i> [si:]	P p <i>P p</i> [pi:]
D d <i>D d</i> [di:]	Q q <i>Q q</i> [kju:]
E e <i>E e</i> [i:]	R r <i>R r</i> [ɑ:]
F f <i>F f</i> [ef]	S s <i>S s</i> [es]
G g <i>G g</i> [dʒi:]	T t <i>T t</i> [ti:]
H h <i>H h</i> [eitʃ]	U u <i>U u</i> [ju:]
I i <i>I i</i> [ai]	V v <i>V v</i> [vi:]
J j <i>J j</i> [dʒei]	W w <i>W w</i> [ˈdʌblju:]
K k <i>K k</i> [kei]	X x <i>X x</i> [eks]
L l <i>L l</i> [el]	Y y <i>Y y</i> [wai]
M m <i>M m</i> [em]	Z z <i>Z z</i> [zed]

a b c d e f g h i j k l m

a b c d e f g h i j k l m

n o p q r s t u v w x y z

m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

IN O IP Q R S T U V W X Y Z

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It's a map.

Focal sounds: [æ] [e]

[p] [b] [k] [g]

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Grammar: 不定冠词 a 和定冠词 the

Lesson 2 (8)

Patterns: Is it a big car?

Yes, it is. (No, it isn't.)

Focal sounds: [ɑ:] [ai]

[t] [d] [m] [n]

Text

Phonetics: 读音规则

Grammar: 一般疑问句

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Focal sounds: [i:] [i]

[tʃ] [dʒ]

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Focal sounds: [ɔ:] [ɒ] [ə]

[w] [v] [s] [z] [ts] [dz]

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[ɪ]

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It's my book.

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[tr] [dr]

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Lesson One

PATTERNS:

What's this (that)?

It's a map.

重点元音: [æ] [e]

辅音: [p] [b] [k] [g]

PATTERN DRILLS 句型练习

Drill A

— What's this?

— It's *a map*.

a cap, a bag, a flag, a hand, a tractor

Drill B

— What's that?

— It's *a bed*.

a desk, a pen, a pencil, a letter

Drill C

— What's this?

— It's *a pen*.

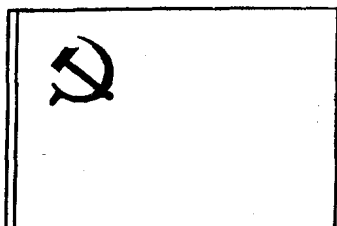
— What's that?

— It's a pencil.

a map, a flag; a desk, a blackboard;

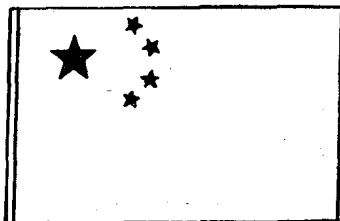
a pen, a letter; a bag, a flag

TEXT 课文



This is a flag. It's a red flag. It's the flag of the Party.

This is a red flag, too.
It's the flag of China.



IN THE CLASSROOM 在教室里

Teacher: Good morning, comrades.

Students: Good morning, Comrade Wang.

* * *

Li: Hello, Comrade Chen.

Chen: Hello!

teacher ['ti:tʃə] 教师

student ['stju:dənt] 学生

Good morning. ['gud

hello [hə'ləu] 你好(打招

'mɔ:nɪŋ] 早上好。

呼)

comrade ['kɒmrid] 同志

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS 生词和短语



a map [ə 'mæp]



a cap [ə 'kæp]



a bag [ə 'bæg]



a flag [ə 'flæg]



a hand [ə 'hænd]



a tractor [ə 'træktə]



a bed [ə 'bed]



a desk [ə 'desk]



a pen [ə 'pen]



a pencil [ə 'pensl]



a blackboard [ə 'blækbɔ:d]



a letter [ə 'letə]

lesson ['lesn] 课

one [wʌn] 一

what [wɒt] 什么

is [ɪz] 是

this [ðɪs] 这个

it [ɪt] 它

a [ei, ə] (不定冠词)

that [ðæt] 那个

red [red] 红的

the [ði:, ðə, ði] (定冠词)

of [ɒv, əv] ...的

party ['pɑ:ti] 党

too [tu:] 也

China ['tʃaɪnə] 中国

PHONETICS 语音

1. 英语用 26 个字母拼写单词。其中 a, e, i, o, u 是元音字母(有时 y 也可作元音字母),其余都是辅音字母。
2. 英语字母在不同情况下读音不同,需要用音标注音。音标外面加上方括号,如: map [mæp]。英语中共有 48 个音素,其中 20 个是元音,28 个是辅音。
3. [æ] 的发音要领是:舌尖抵下齿,双唇向两旁平伸。
4. [e] 的发音要领是:舌尖抵下齿,双唇稍开。
5. 音节通常由一个元音或一个元音加一个或几个辅音构成。单词按所含音节数目分为单音节词、双音节词和多音节词。
6. 在双音节词和多音节词中,至少有一个音节读得特别重,这种现象称为单词重音,如: letter ['letə]。

GRAMMAR 语法

1. 英语句子中第一个词的第一个字母要大写。句末用句号、问号或惊叹号,如:

What's this?

It's a map.

注意英语句号不是“。”,而是“.”。

2. 英语专有名词(如人名、地名、国名等)第一个字母要大写,如:

China

Comrade Li

3. a 称作不定冠词,用于单数可数名词前,意思接近“一个”。the 称作定冠词,意思接近“这个”或“那个”。

This is a flag. (是一面旗子,而不是其它东西。)