

# ENGLISH

高级中学课本

# 英语

第二册

人民教育出版社

(京)新登字113号

高级中学课本

英 语

第 二 册

(供高中开始学习英语的班级用)

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人民教育出版社出版

北 京 出 版 社 重 印

北京市新华书店发行

北京北苑印刷厂印刷

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787×1092毫米 32开本 印张6.5 字数106,000

1983年5月第1版 1992年1月第9次印刷

印数 1—2450

ISBN 7-107-00124-8

G·181 (课) 定价: 1.30元

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# LESSON ONE

## Lesson 1

**Patterns:** I can borrow one book at a time.

May I come in?

We must obey the school rules.

**Text:** Our Library

**Dialogue:** At the Library

**Grammar:** The Modal Verbs (I)

### I

## Our Library

This is our school library. It opens at 8:00 in the morning and closes at 5:30 in the afternoon.

There are many books, magazines and newspapers in the library. We often come here to borrow or return books after class.

When we borrow books, we must obey the library rules. We can borrow only one book at a time and keep it for two weeks. If we can't



finish it in time, we may come and renew it.  
We must take good care of the books.

There is a reading room in the library. It is bright and clean. We can read magazines and newspapers there, but we can't take any of them out.

## II

### At the Library

A: Good afternoon!

B: Good afternoon!

Can I help you?

A: I'd like to borrow

*From Earth to Moon.*

Do you have a copy?

B: Let me have a look. Ah, here it is.

A: Thank you. How long may I keep it?

B: Two weeks.

A: What if I can't finish it in time? Must I return it?

B: No, you needn't. You can come and renew it. Then you may keep it for another week.

A: I see. Well, thank you.



## WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

library ['laɪbrəri] *n.*

图书馆(室)

magazine [ˌmæɡəˈziːn] *n.*

杂志

borrow ['bɒrəʊ] *vt.* 借

return [ri'tɜːn] *vt.* 还, 归还

must [mʌst] *v. aux.* 必须,  
应当; 一定

obey [ə'bei] *vt.* 服从, 听从;  
执行

rule *n.* 规定, 条例

can [kæn, kən] *v. aux.* 能,  
能够; 会

keep *vt.* 保持, 保存; 使(人或  
物)保持在(某一状态)

if *conj.* 如果, 要是, 假如

finish ['fɪnɪʃ] *vt.* 结束; 完成

may *v. aux.* 可能, 也许; 可以

renew [ri'njuː] *vt.* 续借(图  
书等); 使更新

care [keə] *n.* 小心, 谨慎

reading ['riːdɪŋ] *n.* 阅读;

朗读

bright [braɪt] *adj.* 明亮的;  
(色彩)鲜艳的

clean *adj.* 清洁的; 干净的;  
整洁的

*vt.* 把……弄干净, 打扫

earth [ɜːθ] *n.* 地球; 地面

moon *n.* 月球, 月亮

copy ['kɒpi] *n.* (书、报等的)  
一本, 一册, 一份

look *n. & v.* 看

ah [ɑː] *interj.* 啊

need *v. aux.* 需要, 必须

see *vi.* 理解; 知道

*vt.* 看见, 看到

\* \* \*

at a time 一次, 每次

in time 及时

take(good) care of 爱护

take out 拿出, 取出

have a look 看一看

how long 多久

## NOTES

1. We often come here to borrow or return books

after class. 课后我们常来这里借书还书。

to borrow or return books 在句中不是作谓语动词，没有人称和数的变化。动词原形前加 to 这种形式叫做动词不定式。

英语动词不定式是动词的一种非谓语形式，在句中可以作宾语，状语，主语，定语等。（动词不定式的用法以后再讲。）

2. When we borrow books, we must obey the library rules. 我们借书时必须遵守图书馆的规则。

when 在这里是连词，意思是“当……(的)时(候)”，引导一个句子作状语。

3. at a time 一次，每次。

Please write twenty words at a time. 一次请写二十个单词。

4. If we can't finish it in time, ... 如果我们不能及时读完的话，……

in time 及时，不迟。如：

Can you return the book in time? 你能及时还这本书吗？

5. Can I help you? 我能(可以)为你做什么？(你要什么？)

这是图书管理员对读者或服务员接待顾客时常说的客套话，也可以说 What can I do for you?

6. I'd like to borrow *From Earth to Moon*. 我想借《从地球到月球》。

I'd like to ... 我想(希望, 要)……

to 后面用动词原形。如:

I'd like to renew this book for another week.

I'd like to watch TV this evening.

7. How long may I keep it? 我可以借多久呢?

汉语中“借”可指具体动作,如“借书,借自行车”等,也可表示状态的延续,如“借多久,借两个星期”等;而英语中 borrow 只指动作,表示状态的延续要用 keep 或 have 等。

8. What if I can't finish it in time? 如果到时候我读不完怎么办呢?

What if ...? 要是……怎么办呢(将会怎样)? 又如:

What if he doesn't come? 他要是来不来怎么办呢?

9. Then you may keep it for another week. 这样,你就可以再借一个星期。

for 表示一段时间,意思是“达……;计……”。如:

Every morning he reads English for half an hour.

10. I see. 我知道了(我明白了)。

## GRAMMAR

### The Modal Verbs (I)

#### 情态动词(一)

英语中有些动词,经常表示附带某种感情或语气的语义,不能单独作谓语动词,必须和其他动词(原形)一起才能构成谓语动词。这类动词称做情态动词,如 can, may, must 等。情态动词没有人称和数的变化,除在句首及句尾重读外,一般不

重读。

### 一、can 的基本用法

1. 表示能力,有“会”,“能”,“能够”等意思。如:

He can speak English.

Can you play volleyball?

Yes, I can.

No, I can't.

2. 表示容许,相当于“可以”,常指客观条件的许可,口语中常代替 may。如:

Class is over. You can go home now.

Can I borrow your bike for today?

Can I help you?

can 的否定形式 cannot ['kænət, 'kænət] 可缩略为 can't [kɑ:nt], 在句中要重读。

### 二、may 的基本用法

1. 表示容许,也相当于“可以”,但是比 can 更多地意味着说话人“同意、许可”。如:

You may go now.

You may borrow two books at a time.

He may have it for three days only.

2. may 多用在疑问句中以征求对方的意见。回答时一般不用 may,而用委婉的说法。如:

May I come in?

Come in, please. (Yes, please.)

Please don't.

May I ask you a question?

Yes, please. (Please do.)

May we go now?

Certainly.

may 多用在较正式场合, 口语中常用 can 代替。

### 三、must 的基本用法

1. 表示必要, 相当于“必须, 应该”, 用于一般现在时或一般将来时。其他时态用 have to 代替。如:

You must obey the rules.

We must work hard at our lessons.

Must I come tomorrow?

2. must 的否定形式 must not 可缩略为 mustn't ['mʌsnt] 表示“不应当”, “不准”。如:

We mustn't take the magazines out of the reading room.

You mustn't do that.

3. 在回答由 must 引起的一般疑问句时, 肯定答语用 must, 否定答语用 needn't ['ni:dnt] (不必, 用不着) 如:

Must I come tomorrow?

Yes, you must.

No, you needn't.

四、英语的情态动词和汉语的能愿动词表示的意义大体上相当, 语法特点相近, 但汉语的能愿动词可以被修饰, 有自己的状语, 而英语的情态动词不能被修饰, 不带状语。句中如果需要用

修饰限制性的词,要用作主要动词的状语。要注意这个区别。如:

他只会说英语。

He can *only* speak English.

(或 He can speak English *only*.)

她不会游泳。

She *cannot* swim.

你千万不要告诉妈妈这件事。

You *must not* tell Mother about it.

另外,汉语的能愿动词可以和形容词连用,如“你要谦虚,不要骄傲。”“不要粗心大意。”等,英语的情态动词不能单和形容词连用,还需要加连系动词(如 be):

You *must be* careful. 你一定要细心。

## EXERCISES

1. Give the plural of these nouns:

piece	village	exercise	nurse	house
figure	pole	magazine	rule	stove
dike	tape	lake	bike	month
day	Sunday	copy	city	library
bus	box	watch	class	match

2. Make sentences after the models:

A. Model: finish this book/in two days/in one day

→

Can you finish this book in two days?

Yes, I can.

**Can you finish this book in one day?**

**No, I can't.**

- 1) finish this magazine/in two hours/in half an hour
- 2) borrow books/from our school library/from the Beijing Library
- 3) come home/at 8:00/at 6:00
- 4) return the book/tomorrow/today

**B. Model: borrow your pen →**

**May I borrow your pen?**

**Yes, here you are.**

- 1) have some paper
- 2) have a look at your picture
- 3) borrow that magazine
- 4) have that cap

**C. Model: finish my homework / today / clean the window →**

**Must I finish my homework today?**

**Yes, you must.**

**Must I clean the window today?**

**No, you needn't.**

- 1) return the book / this Saturday / return the magazine
- 2) go to see Jane / this afternoon / go to see Jack
- 3) get up at six / tomorrow morning / get up at



five

- 4) give Mary her exercise book/this evening/give her the newspaper

3. Fill in the blanks with **can**, **may** or **must**:

A: Wang Gang, \_\_\_\_ you help me with the new English lesson?

B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_, but I \_\_\_\_ not help you this evening.

A: \_\_\_\_ I come tomorrow?

B: Yes, please come tomorrow. I \_\_\_\_ write to my father this evening. But I \_\_\_\_ help you tomorrow. \_\_\_\_ you do the exercise?

A: No, I \_\_\_\_.

B: Then you \_\_\_\_ read it first.

A: O.K. Good-bye.

B: Good-bye.

4. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Is there a library in your school?
- 2) When does your school library open? And when does it close?
- 3) Do you often go to the library to borrow books?
- 4) What rules must you obey when you borrow books?
  - a. How many books can you borrow at a time?
  - b. How long can you keep the book?