

SING SONG LEARN ENGLISH

初中版

FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

一种全新、有效、愉快地学习英语的方法!

27首优美悦耳的歌曲, 在弹唱中学英文!

弹弹唱唱 学英语

梁宝耳 著



Vanessa Werner

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

Sing Song Learn English
(for Junior Middle School Students)

弹弹唱唱学英语

(初中版)

梁宝耳 著

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

(京)新登字 155 号

京权图字: 01 - 2002 - 4758

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

弹弹唱唱学英语(初中版)/梁宝耳著. - 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2002
ISBN 7 - 5600 - 3073 - 4

I. 弹… II. 梁… III. 英语课 - 初中 - 教辅 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 076532 号

© Amo Record Corporation, IFPI 2003

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored or transmitted by any means without the prior permission of the publishers.

This edition is published by arrangement with Amo Record Corporation, IFPI. It is for sale in the mainland territory of the People's Republic of China Only.

本书由香港爱美唱片公司授权外语教学与研究出版社出版

弹弹唱唱学英语

(初中版)

梁宝耳 著

* * *

责任编辑: 杨 帆

外研社基础英语教育事业部:

电话: 010 - 68917190/7541

传真: 010 - 68917832

网址: www.ceen.com.cn/zxx

电子信箱: wy@fltrp.com.cn

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com.cn>

印 刷: 北京大学印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 8.75

版 次: 2003 年 1 月第 1 版 2003 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7 - 5600 - 3073 - 4/G·1474

定 价: 24.90 元(书配磁带 2 盒)

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励 (010)68917826

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)68917519

前言

本书是由香港作者梁宝耳先生作词、作曲及编写，是在《弹唱学英语》(小学版)的基础上为进一步教授和帮助中学生学习英语及陶冶美德情操而创作。

和小学版一样，书中的27首英文歌曲都配有简谱和五线谱，特别适合会演奏乐器的学生。大家可以不按照通常枯燥的学习方式，而采用这样边弹边唱、快快乐乐地学习英语的方式，这也是家长乐于见到的情景。书中的歌曲，曲调简洁易唱，旋律悦耳，能激发学习者的浓厚兴趣。歌词抑扬顿挫，朗朗上口，节奏押韵，方便记忆，富有教育意义，不断重复学唱更能使课文内容深入脑海。担任配唱的英国女孩Vanessa Werner，发音准确，声音优美。学生学习、模仿她的发音，可以养成良好的英语发音习惯，为以后讲一口流利地道的英语打好基础。根据歌词编写的学习重点，内容简洁而富启发性，主旨是以语音、单词及语法讲解为基础，锻炼培养学生良好的听、说、读、写能力。每课教授一类语言知识点，全书分层次安排，积累所学，可以全面提高学习者的英语水平。

众所周知，几十年来英语一直作为中国学生学业的一门主科，其重要性显而易见。当今社会半数以上的电脑资料、国际通讯、书刊杂志等均采用英文，所以英语不好的人总会在学习、工作和生活中遇到或多或少的障碍。初中生更是需要尽早打好英语基础，因为英语成绩对于初中毕业后的人生选择至关重要，而且一定要及早培养对英语的兴趣，这也是为大家更长远的考虑。所以我们希望这套教材能成为大家成功路上的一个阶梯！



Contents

1.	Twelve Months Of The Year	1
2.	The Street Is Longer	6
3.	He Wears A Shirt	13
4.	The Eyes Can See	22
5.	Knowledge Is A Treasure	30
6.	I Drink My Milk	37
7.	Money Can't Buy Time	43
8.	The Cloud Is White, The Sky Is Blue	50
9.	It Is Not A Cat	56
10.	Affection Begins At Home	62
11.	If There Is No 'O'	68
12.	Where Do You Go?	72
13.	Some Books Are Useless	76
14.	I Don't Know	80



Contents

15.	We Play Football	84
16.	Turn Cat Into Dog	88
17.	Health Is Better Than Wealth	94
18.	Two Times Two Is Four	98
19.	Bake A Cake	102
20.	Ping Ink Link	105
21.	Be Careful!	108
22.	I Feel Happy	111
23.	I Enjoy Reading	115
24.	This Sunday Is A Special Day	119
25.	Ring A Bell	122
26.	It Is Anywhere And Everywhere	124
27.	It Can Be Done	130

Twelve Months Of The Year

"Sing Song Learn" English(106)

梁宝耳作曲作词

Music & Lyrics by
Paul Leung, PRS

Eb Key 4/4

5 3 2 1 - | 2 7 6 5 - | 1 1 1 3 - |

January February March April May,

Eb Cm F7 Bb7 Eb Cm

2 2 7 6 5 - | 5 3 5 2 1 1 | 2 2 7 6 5 - |

springtime will be here. June July August, summer will appear.

F7 Bb7 Eb Cm F7 Bb7

1 2 1 2 3 2 | 3 4 3 4 5 4 | 5 5 3 2 1 - :|

September October November December, year-end will be near.

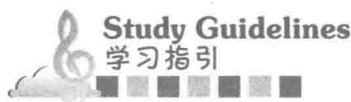
Eb Bb7 Eb7 Ab Eb Bb7 Eb

©1991 by Paul Leung, PRS ©1991 by Amo Record Corporation, IFPI

©Published by Songpower Ltd., CASH P.O.Box 95170, Tsim Sha Tsui Post Office, Kowloon, Hong Kong

爱美唱片公司出品 歌力有限公司出版 香港九龙尖沙咀邮箱95170号

Twelve Months Of The Year

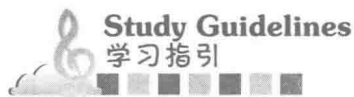


1. In this song you learn the names of the twelve months.
从这首歌中你学到12个月的英文名称。
2. You also learn that spring appears during March, April and May. The Spring Equinox starts from around March 21 and lasts until around June 20.
你还学到3、4和5月是春天，春分约于3月21日开始，约至6月20日结束。
3. Summer appears during June, July and August. The Summer Solstice starts from around June 21 and lasts until around September 20.
6、7、8月是夏天，夏至约于6月21日开始，约于9月20日结束。
4. Autumn appears during September, October and November. The Autumn Equinox starts from around September 21 and lasts until around December 20.
9、10及11月是秋天，秋分开始于9月21日左右，约于12月20日结束。
5. Winter appears during December, January and February. The Winter Solstice starts from around December 21 and lasts until around March 20.
12、1及2月是冬天，冬至开始于12月21日左右，约于3月20日结束。
6. The song lyrics teach you the following sentence patterns:
本课歌词教你下列句式：

Subject (Noun) 主语（名词）	Auxiliary Verb 助动词	Bare Infinitive Verb 动词原形
Summer	will	appear.

Subject (Noun) 主语（名词）	Auxiliary Verb + Be 助动词	Adjective/ Adverb 形容词/副词
Springtime	will be	here.
Year-end	will be	near.

Twelve Months Of The Year



7. The modal auxiliary verb 'will' indicates 'future'. After an auxiliary verb, a bare infinitive verb follows.

助动词 “will” 表示将来。在情态助动词之后，尾随一个动词原形。

Present Tense 现在时

He is here.

Future Tense 将来时

He will be here.

(*'To be' without 'to' is the bare infinitive form of 'be'.*)

没有 “to” 的 “to be” 是动词原形 “be”)

Present Tense 现在时

He comes.

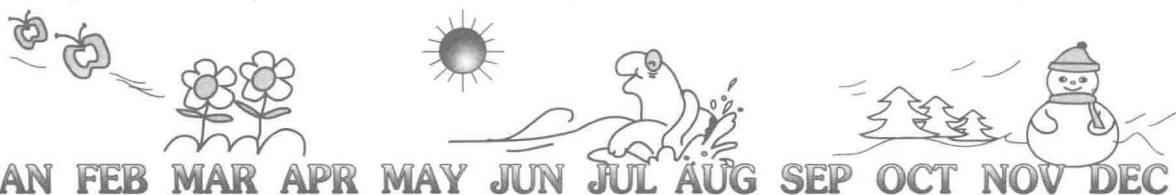
Future Tense 将来时

He will come.

8. The names of the months are derived from Latin.

英文月份名称来自拉丁文。

English 英文	Latin Derivative Root 拉丁文词根	Meaning 意思
January 1月	Janus	The two-faced God of Gate 两面门神
February 2月	Februa	Day of purification (February 15) 净化日(2月15日)
March 3月	Mars	God of War 战神
April 4月	Apru	Etruscan Goddess of Love 爱神



JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Twelve Months Of The Year



Study Guidelines

学习指引

May 5月	Maia	Eldest daughter of Atlas 顶天巨神阿特拉斯长女
June 6月	Juno	Wife of Jupiter 丘比特之妻
July 7月	Julius	Julius Caesar 凯撒
August 8月	Augustus	Adopted son of Julius Caesar 恺撒养子
September 9月		The 7th month of the earlier Roman calendar 古罗马历第7个月
October 10月		The 8th month of the earlier Roman calendar 古罗马历第8个月
November 11月		The 9th month of the earlier Roman calendar 古罗马历第9个月
December 12月		The 10th month of the earlier Roman calendar 古罗马历第10个月

9. Expressions related to twelve months of the year:

与一年12个月有关的表达:

He will come in March.

他将于3月到来。

He will be here for two months.

他将会在此两个月。

He will go (in) next month.

他将于下月离去。

He went home (in) last month.

他上月回家了。

He went home (in) this month.

他已于本月回家。

Twelve Months Of The Year



Word List

词汇表

Noun 名词

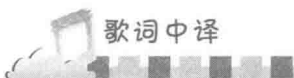
1. April	4月	2. August	8月
3. December	12月	4. February	2月
5. January	1月	6. July	7月
7. June	6月	8. March	3月
9. May	5月	10. November	11月
11. October	10月	12. September	9月
13. springtime	春天	14. summer	夏季
15. year-end	年终		

Verb 动词

1. appear	出现	2. be	是
3. will	将会		

Adverb 副词

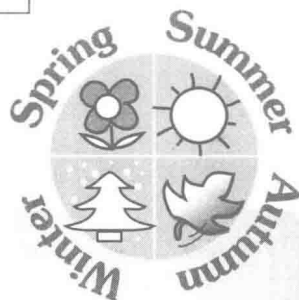
1. here	在这里	2. near	近
---------	-----	---------	---



歌词中译

一年12个月

1月, 2月, 3月, 4月, 5月,
春天将会在这里。
6月, 7月, 8月,
夏季将会出现。
9月, 10月, 11月, 12月,
年终将近。



The Street Is Longer

"Sing Song Learn" English(281)

梁宝耳作曲作词

Music & Lyrics by
Paul Leung, PRS

D Key 3/4

3 | 5 - 1 | 3 - 3 | 2 - 4 | 7 2 · 2 |

1. The lane is long, the street is longer, the
2. The pool is big, the lake is bigger, the
3. The pen is short, the chalk is shorter, the
4. The star is bright, the moon is brighter, the
5. The roof is high, the cloud is higher, the
6. The floor is low, the ground is lower, the
7. The house is dark, the room is darker, the
8. The gate is thick, the door is thicker, the

D A7

1 3 · 3 | 5 1 - | 7 4 7 2 | 1 - :||

1. road is the longest, it is the longest.
2. sea is the biggest, it is the biggest.
3. pin is the shortest, it is the shortest.
4. sun is the brightest, it is the brightest.
5. sky is the highest, it is the highest.
6. cell is the lowest, it is the lowest.
7. cave is the darkest, it is the darkest.
8. wall is the thickest, it is the thickest.

D A7 D

©1991 by Paul Leung, PRS ©1991 by Amo Record Corporation, IFPI

©Published by Songpower Ltd., CASH P.O.Box 95170, Tsim Sha Tsui Post Office, Kowloon, Hong Kong

爱美唱片公司出品 歌力有限公司出版 香港九龙尖沙咀邮箱95170号

The Street Is Longer

Study Guidelines 学习指引

1. In English, gradable adjectives can have three degrees of comparison:

英语中可分级的形容词有三种比较程度:

Positive (Absolute)	Comparative	Superlative
原级	比较级	最高级
long	longer	longest
big	bigger	biggest

2. If there is only one thing, you cannot compare. When there are two things, you can compare and find out which is bigger, taller or smaller. When there are more than two things, you can compare and find out which is the biggest, the tallest or the smallest.

如果只有一件东西是无从比较的,有了两件东西,就可以比较哪件较大、较高或较小;有多过两件东西,就可以比较哪件最大、最高或最小。

3. If you want to compare two or more things, the things must belong to the same type. You can compare a baseball and a football to find out which is bigger. You cannot compare a cup and a lamp to say which is brighter.

如果想比较两件或两件以上的东西,它们必须属于同一类。你可以比较棒球和足球哪个较大,但你不能比较茶杯与灯哪个较亮。

4. In the expression 'the star is bright, the moon is brighter', you know when you compare the star and the moon, you find the moon is brighter than the star.

在 "the star is bright, the moon is brighter" 中,比较一颗星和月亮时,你发现月亮比这颗星更亮。

5. In the expression 'the sun is the brightest', you know that after comparing the star with the moon and the moon with the sun, you find that the sun is brighter than both the star and the moon, hence the sun is the brightest among the three.

在 "the sun is the brightest" 中,比较星和月及月和太阳时,你发现太阳比星和月更亮,所以太阳是三者之中最亮的。

The Street Is Longer

Study Guidelines

学习指引

6. If the moon is brighter than the star, then the star is not so bright as the moon.
如果月亮比这颗星亮，则这颗星不及月亮亮。
7. For most adjectives, you just add the suffix 'er' and 'est' to the positive degree to get the comparative degree and superlative degree, for example:
大部分形容词的原级加“er”成为比较级，加“est”变成最高级，例如：

bright	brighter	brightest
dark	darker	darkest

8. But for some monosyllabic adjectives, you have to double the final consonant before adding the suffix 'er' and 'est' to retain the original phonetic sound, for example:
但有些单音节形容词，你要双写词尾辅音，然后加上“er”或“est”，但原读音保留，例如：

big	bigger	biggest
wet	wetter	wettest

Oral and Written Drills

诵读及书写练习

1. Read out the following adjectives in three degrees of comparison:
读出下列三种比较程度的形容词：

thin	thinner	thinnest
tight	tighter	tightest
rich	richer	richest
wide	wider	widest
soft	softer	softest
short	shorter	shortest
hard	harder	hardest
old	older/elder	oldest/eldest
deep	deeper	deepest
young	younger	youngest
smart	smarter	smartest
light	lighter	lightest

The Street Is Longer



Oral and Written Drills

诵读及书写练习

pure	purer	purest
wet	wetter	wettest
mild	milder	mildest
slow	slower	slowest
bold	bolder	boldest
sharp	sharper	sharpest
warm	warmer	warmest
fat	fatter	fattest
cold	colder	coldest
sweet	sweeter	sweetest
cool	cooler	coolest
great	greater	greatest
hot	hotter	hottest
sad	sadder	saddest
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
near	nearer	nearest
dear	dearer	dearest
calm	calmer	calmest
fine	finer	finest
rare	rarer	rarest
clear	clearer	clearest
fresh	fresher	freshest
poor	poorer	poorest
loud	louder	loudest
harsh	harsher	harshest
stiff	stiffer	stiffest
neat	neater	neatest
straight	straighter	straightest

2. Select nouns to match the three degrees of comparison of the above adjectives, for example:

选择名词搭配上上述三种比较程度的形容词，例如：

strong stronger strongest

The Street Is Longer



Oral and Written Drills

诵读及书写练习

strong boy

强壮的小孩

stronger youth

更强壮的青年

the strongest man

最强壮的男人



Word List

词汇表

Noun 名词

1. cave	洞穴	2. cell	地下室
3. chalk	粉笔	4. cloud	云
5. door	门	6. floor	地板
7. gate	闸门	8. ground	地面
9. house	房屋	10. lake	湖
11. lane	小巷	12. moon	月亮
13. pen	笔	14. pin	大头针
15. pool	水池	16. road	道路
17. roof	屋顶	18. room	房间
19. sea	海	20. sky	天空
21. star	星	22. street	街道
23. sun	太阳	24. wall	墙

Adjective 形容词

1. big	大的	2. bright	明亮的
3. dark	黑暗的	4. high	高的
5. long	长的	6. low	低的
7. short	短的	8. thick	厚的

The Street Is Longer



Word List

词汇表

Verb 动词

is 是



Additional Song Lyrics

附加歌词

The tram is fast. The bus is faster.

The train is the fastest. It is the fastest.

The pear is small. The peach is smaller.

The plum is the smallest. It is the smallest.

The hen is fat. The duck is fatter.

The goose is the fattest. It is the fattest.

The dame is slim. The girl is slimmer.

The nurse is the slimmest. She is the slimmest.

The path is wet. The yard is wetter.

The lawn is the wettest. It is the wettest.

The worm is slow. The ant is slower.

The snail is the slowest. It is the slowest.

The prince is rich. The queen is richer.

The king is the richest. He is the richest.

The cook is poor. The maid is poorer.

The thief is the poorest. He is the poorest.

The cake is cheap. The sweet is cheaper.

The bread is the cheapest. It is the cheapest.

The juice is dear. The beer is dearer.

The wine is the dearest. It is the dearest.

The wood is hard. The stone is harder.

The steel is the hardest. It is the hardest.

The sand is soft. The mud is softer.

The snow is the softest. It is the softest.