

无锡轻工业学院图

0188786

初 級 中 学 課 本

英 語

第 二 册

(暫用本)

对

人 民 教 育 出 版 社

江南大学图书馆



91250077

出版者的話

初級中學英語課本第一冊，原由上海外國語學院中學英語教材編審組編寫，第二、三冊原由北京外國語學院編寫，三冊之間，不夠銜接，在教學上諸多不便。這次改編的目的是使三冊銜接成套。

改編后的第一冊（即初級中學課本英語暫用本第一冊），是以原初級中學課本英語第一冊為基礎，稍作修改的，刪去了第四單元。改編后的第二冊，保留了原初級中學課本英語第二冊的十一篇課文，其他課文作了調整。改編后的第三冊，是以十年制學校初中英語課本第二冊為基礎，增刪了少數課文。第二、三冊的語音、語法作了統一安排，練習也作了相應調整。改編后的第三冊，大體可與十年制學校初中課本第三冊銜接起來。

這次改編工作，是委托上海市教育局組織進行的。參加改編工作的有上海外國語學院、復旦大學和部分中學的教師及上海教育出版社的幹部，並由上海外國語學院英語系校閱。

改編工作由於受到原有課文的約束，時間又比較匆促。因此，修訂后的課本，還會有不少缺點，希望教學時，隨時提出意見。

人民教育出版社

一九六三年三月

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LESSON ONE

Let's Be Friends



New Words

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. let <i>v.</i> 让 [lit] | 5. meet <i>v.</i> 遇見 |
| let's = let us 讓我們 | 6. hello <i>int.</i> 喂! |
| 2. be <i>v.</i> 是, 成为 | 7. second <i>num.</i> 第二 |
| 3. friend <i>n.</i> 朋友 [frent] | 8. grade <i>n.</i> (年)級 [greid] |
| 4. way <i>n.</i> 路 [wei] | 9. what's = what is 是什
on the way 在路上 么? |

[bài] 10. by the way 順便說

11. old *a.* 老的, 旧的
how old 几岁?

12. fifteen *num.* 十五

13. fourteen *num.* 十四

14. any *pron.* [eni] 任何

15. also *adv.* [also] 也

16. that's = that is 那是

17. don't = do not [daunt]

[stri:t] 18. street *n.* 街道

19. far *adv.* 远 far
far from 远离

20. look *v.* 瞧

21. over [auvə] *prep.* 在.....之上
over there 在那儿

22. oh *int.* 哦!, 啊!

23. hurry *v.* 赶快

[hʌrɪ]

Li Ming is a new pupil. He is going to school.

On the way he meets Ho Ping.

Ho: Hello, are you in the second grade?

Li: Yes. And you? Are you a new pupil, too?

Ho: I am in the second grade, but I am not a new pupil. What's your name?

Li: My name is Li Ming.

Ho: I am Ho Ping. Let's be friends. By the way, how old are you?

Li: I am fifteen years old. And you?

Ho: I am fourteen. Have you any brothers and sisters?

Li: I have one sister but no brothers.

Ho: How old is she?

- Li: She is thirteen years old. She also studies in this school. She is in the first grade.
- Ho: That's good. Do you come to school and go home together?
- Li: Sometimes we do. Sometimes we don't.
- Ho: Is your home in this street?
- Li: No, it is not, but it is not far from the school.
- Ho: What time is it now?
- Li: Look, there is a clock over there. It is a quarter to eight.
- Ho: Oh, then let's hurry.

How old are you?
Let's hurry.

Notes to the Text

1. And you? 你呢?
2. By the way, how old are you? 順便說, 你几岁了?
这里也可譯成: 噯, 你多大了?
3. I am fourteen. 我十四岁。
也可說成: I am fourteen years old.
4. Have you any brothers and sisters?
Do you have any brothers and sisters?

以上二句意义相同, 但表示“吃飯”, “上課”, “开会”等时,

必須用 do...have 的形式。例如:

When do you usually have breakfast?

any 表示“一些”、“几个”，一般用在疑問句和否定句中。

Grammar 語法

詞类 (Parts of Speech)

英語中的詞根据它的含义、詞形变化的特点和它在句子中的作用,可分为十类:

1. 名詞 (The Noun): 名詞是表示人和事物以及抽象概念等名称的詞。例如: pupil, book, socialism(社会主义), peace(和平)等。

名詞可以分为专有名词和普通名词两类。例如:

普通名詞	专有名詞
leader	Chairman Mao
boy	Ho Ping
country	China
city	Shanghai
day	May Day
week-day	Tuesday
month	March

专有名词的第一个字母要大写。

2. 冠詞 (The Article): 冠詞是附属于名词的詞, 它用在名词前面。冠詞有两种: 不定冠詞 a (an) 和定冠詞 the。
3. 形容詞 (The Adjective): 形容詞是修飾名词的詞。例如:

a good pupil

an English book

a *red* tie

a *big* boy

4. 数詞(The Numeral): 数詞是表示数量或数目順序的詞。例如: two, eleven, first, second 等。
5. 代詞(The Pronoun): 代詞是用来代替名詞、形容詞、数詞等的詞。例如: I, you, her, this, some 等。
6. 動詞(The Verb): 動詞是表示人或事物的行为或状态的詞。例如: is, have, do, play, study 等。
7. 副詞(The Adverb): 副詞是用来修飾動詞、形容詞或其他副詞的詞。例如:
We work *happily*. (修飾動詞)
How old are you? (修飾形容詞)
He writes *very* well. (修飾副詞)
8. 介詞(The Preposition): 介詞是用来表示名詞或代詞和句子中其他詞的关系的詞。例如: in, on, at, of, from, to 等。
9. 連接詞(The Conjunction): 連接詞是用来連接詞与詞、短語与短語或句子与句子的詞。例如: and, but, or 等。
10. 感叹詞(The Interjection): 感叹詞是用来表示惊奇、恐惧、欢乐等情緒的詞。例如: oh, hello 等。

Exercises

1. 抄写下列句子(加上标点符号,該大写的字母要大写):
 - (1) is there a picture of my family on the wall
 - (2) we have english classes on monday tuesday thursday and saturday
 - (3) we study politics chinese mathematics english and other subjects
 - (4) are september october and november the autumn

months

(5) the first of january is new year's day

2. 朗讀下列詞組, 并譯成漢語:

(1) in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening;

in January, in February, in March;

in spring, in summer, in autumn, in winter;

in a week, in a month, in a season, in a year;

in our country, in China;

in the school, in the factory, in the classroom,

in the street, in the park, in the fields;

in the book, in the newspaper;

in the first grade, in the second grade

(2) on Sunday, on Monday, on Tuesday;

on Wednesday morning, on Thursday afternoon,

on Friday evening;

on May Day, on National Day, on New Year's Day;

on the wall, on the desk, on the chair;

on the playground; on the way

(3) at nine o'clock, at half past twelve, at a quarter to

ten;

at home, at school;

at the door, at the window, at the table

3. 朗讀下列句子, 并譯成漢語:

(1) Have you any brothers?

Yes, I have two brothers.

Do you have any brothers?

Yes, I have two brothers.

(2) Has he any sisters?

Yes, he has three sisters.

Does he have any sisters?

Yes, he has three sisters.

(3) Have you any red pencils?

No, I have not. (No, I have no red pencils.)

Has she any green pencils?

No, she has not. (No, she has no green pencils.)

(4) Do you have supper at six?

Yes, I do.

Does she have a meeting on Wednesday?

No, she does not.

4. 把下列句子譯成漢語，并用“Let's...”句型仿造几句：

(1) Let's go to our classroom.

(2) Let's study hard.

(3) Let's read the new words.

(4) Let's review the old lessons.

(5) Let's do our homework now.

5. 用 am, is, are, have 或 has 填空白：

(1) My brother _____ twenty years old.

(2) Li Sun _____ two brothers but no sisters.

(3) We usually _____ meetings in the afternoon.

(4) _____ you in the first grade?

(5) All the pupils _____ back at school again.

(6) _____ her home in this street?

(7) _____ I your English teacher?

(8) My brothers, sisters and I _____ all young pioneers.

6. 把下列句子改成一般疑問句, 并作否定回答:

- (1) You are fifteen years old.
- (2) He is a new pupil of this school.
- (3) Wang Ling is your schoolmate.
- (4) This is a picture of a park.
- (5) You are all old pupils.
- (6) They are all his brothers and sisters.
- (7) She has two English books.
- (8) The boys and girls have lunch at a quarter past twelve.

7. 把下列句子譯成英語:

- (1) 我不是新生。他們是新生。
- (2) 我們強健活潑。我們很幸福。
- (3) 學生們在教室里。教師也在教室里。
- (4) 我們的教室又大又光亮。
- (5) 你多大年紀? 我十三歲。
- (6) 你家在哪裡? 我家在那條街上。
- (7) 你的書在什麼地方? 在書桌上。
- (8) 現在幾點鐘? 八點二十分。

LESSON TWO

Our Class and Classroom

New Words

1. big *a.* 大的

| 2. thirty *num.* 三十

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3. like <i>prep.</i> 像 | 7. page <i>n.</i> 頁 |
| 4. building <i>n.</i> 大楼, 建筑物 | 8. hundred <i>num.</i> 百 |
| 5. for <i>prep.</i> 为了 | 9. line <i>n.</i> 行 |
| 6. above <i>prep.</i> 在.....之上 | 10. letter <i>n.</i> 字母 |

We study in Class Four, Grade Two. It is a big class. There are thirty-six boys and fourteen girls in our class. All of us are pioneers. We are like brothers and sisters.

Our classroom is in the new building. It has two doors and three windows. The room is bright and clean. There is a blackboard on the wall. There is a desk for the teacher. There are fifty desks and chairs for the pupils.

We have a picture of Chairman Mao above the blackboard. We are all his good pupils. We study hard. We love our class.

* * *

A. Are you in Class Four?

B. Yes, I am.

A. How many boys and girls are there in your class?

B. There are thirty-six boys and fourteen girls.

A. What are there in your classroom?

B. There are desks and chairs in it.

A. What is there above the blackboard?

B. There is a picture of Chairman Mao above the blackboard.

*

*

*

A. What is this?

B. This is my new English book.

A. How many pages are there in this book?

B. There are one hundred and ninety-nine pages.

A. How many lines are there on this page?

B. There are twenty lines.

A. How many words are there in this line?

B. There are eight words in this line.

A. How many letters are there in the word "blackboards"?

B. There are eleven letters.

What are there in your classroom?

There are desks and chairs in it.

Notes to the Text

1. Class Four, Grade Two 二年級四班
2. There is a desk for the teacher. 有一張老师用的书桌。

Grammar 語法

数詞 (The Numeral)

(基数詞 1—100)

one	1	eleven	11			twenty-one	21
two	2	twelve	12	★twenty	20	twenty-two	22
three	3	★thirteen	13	★thirty	30	thirty-three	33
four	4	fourteen	14	★forty	40	forty-four	44
five	5	★fifteen	15	★fifty	50	fifty-five	55
six	6	sixteen	16	sixty	60	sixty-six	66
seven	7	seventeen	17	seventy	70	seventy-seven	77
eight	8	★eighteen	18	★eighty	80	eighty-eight	88
nine	9	nineteen	19	ninety	90	ninety-nine	99
ten	10					one hundred	100

注意有★号的数詞的拼法和讀音。

Phonetics 語音

音节和重音 英語單詞有单音节詞、双音节詞和多音节詞。一般有多少元音就有多少音节。例如:

map	black	bench	(单音节)
'stud-y	'Thurs-day	be'gin	(双音节)
'af-ter'noon	De'cem-ber	ac'tiv-i-ty	(多音节)

包含两个或两个以上音节的单词里，讀得特別响亮清楚的音节叫重讀音节，也就是单词的重音所在。我們現在在重讀音节的左上角用“'”号表示单词的重音。

开音节和閉音节

1. 开音节——以元音字母 a, e, i, o, u(y) 或以不发音的 e 結尾的音节。例如：

me my
make time

2. 閉音节——以輔音字母(r 除外)結尾而其前只有一个元音字母的音节。例如：

bed bench has

元音字母 a 在重讀开、閉音节中的讀音：

a	< [ei]	face	name	'ta-ble (开音节)
	< [æ]	map	man	hand (閉音节)

輔音字母 p, b, t, d, k, g 的讀音：

p→[p]	pen	map
b→[b]	bed	blackboard
t→[t]	ten	let
d→[d]	desk	bed
k→[k]	keep	like
g→[g]	get	big

Phonetic Drill 語音练习

face	name	take	gate	tape
map	man	pad	tap	bag

[peɪd]	[geɪt]	[bæd]	[bæg]	[beɪk]
--------	--------	-------	-------	--------