

初级英语教程

第二部分



中外出版社

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(第二部分)

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香港九龍弥敦道500号1楼

电话: 3-308932

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四樓B座

電話: 3 - 320811 - 12

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九龍永康街61號7樓

電話: 3 - 7418307

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出版说明

《初级英语教程》是根据北京市业余外语广播讲座《英语》初级班教材选编的，以语音、朗读、听说练习为主，语音、课文、生词、练习全部均配备有录音带，便于自学。原书分上、中、下三册，本教程为了使学者配合广播讲座学习，也分为三部分。

全书包括课文四十二课，除语音部份外，课文后还配合有会话等听说练习。本教程包括常用英语单词约一千个，句型约一百五十个，掌握后可为进一步学习打下比较扎实的基础。

Contents 目 录

课次	句 型	语 法	语 音	页次
15	I'm a worker. He's not a teacher. He's a student.	(1)人称代词 (2)动词和动词 的时态 (3)一般现在时 (一) 动词“be”一 般现在时的 肯定式和否 定式	元音复习	1
16	Are you a student? Yes, I am. Who is he?	(1)物主代词 (一) (2)一般现在时 (二) 动词“be”一 般现在时的 疑问式	语句重音 句子的降 调和升 调	9
17	What time is it? It's time for the meet- ing. Is it time to do morn- ing exercises? Yes, it is. It's about six now.	(1)数词—基数 词(1—100) (2)时间表达法 (3)陈述句和祈 使句	元音复习	20
18	I don't have a brother, but I have a sister. He doesn't have a brother, but he has a sister. Do you have a clock? Yes, I do. Does he speak French? No, he doesn't.	(1)一般现在时 (三) 动词一般现 在时的肯定 式、否定式 和疑问式 (2)动词一般现 在时第三人 称单数的构 成	元音复习	31

课次	句 型	语 法	语 音	页次
19	Where does she work? When (What time) do you have supper? What else do you do in the evenings?	(1)一般现在时 (四) 动词一般现在时的特殊 问句 (2)副词 (3)句子成分	语调复习 元音复习	40
20	I'm reading a book. He's not standing. He's sitting.	(1)现在进行时 (一) ——肯定式 和否定式 (2)现在分词构 成法	辅音复习 (一) 爆破音	50
21	Is he running? No, he isn't. He's walk- ing. What's he doing?	(1)现在进行时 (二) ——疑问式 (2)人称代词的 主格与宾格	辅音复习 (二) 鼻辅音	59
22	They're having the meeting in the hall, aren't they? Yes, they are. Where are you going? What do you see in the first picture?	(1)反意问句 (2)序数词	辅音复习 (三) 摩擦音 反意问句 的语调	69
23	I'm not going to play basketball. I'm going to play football. Is he going to clean his bike? No, he sn't. What's he going to do? Are you going to see Hsiao Li today or to- morrow?	(1)"to be go- ing to+动 词原形"的 用法 (2)选择问句 (3)连词	辅音复习 (四) 破擦音 选择问句 的语调	80

课次	句 型	语 法	语 音	页次
24	Will you come tomorrow? I'll have a meeting tomorrow. Will you go to the Capital Cinema with us? Shall we leave at two?	(1)一般将来时 一般将来时的肯定式、否定式和疑问式 (2)Shall I (we) ...? Will you...? 的习惯用法	辅音复习 (五) 舌边音 不完全爆破	90
25	Can you speak French? No, I can't. May I borrow this book? Yes, of course. Must I return it before Friday? No, you needn't.	(1)can, may, must 的用法 (2)物主代词(二)	辅音复习 (六) 半元音	100
26	I was a worker before liberation. I wasn't a bus driver eight years ago. Were you in the office yesterday? No, I wasn't. What was the weather like yesterday? It was fine.	(1)一般过去时 (一) 动词“be”一般过去时肯定式、否定式和疑问式 (2)与一般过去时连用的时间状语 (3)感叹句	辅音连缀	107
27	I finished my work yesterday evening. So did I. I didn't play basketball yesterday afternoon. Nor did I. Did you live in Peking before liberation? Yes, I did. And you? I lived in Peking before liberation, too.	(1)一般过去时 (二) 动词一般过去时的肯定式、否定式和疑问式 (2)规则动词过去式的构成	辅音连缀	117

课次	句 型	语 法	语 音	页次
28	Did you have a rest after lunch yesterday? What did you do last Sunday? You went to the commune last week, didn't you?	(1) 不规则动词的过去式 (2) Yes 和 No 的用法	开音节和闭音节	126
29	When were you born? Where were you born? Who spoke at the meeting? How long did it last?	年、月、日表达法	位于句首的状语的语调 句中列举的事物的语调	136
30	Revision			146
Listening Materials with Sound Effects 配音听力材料				
I. Sunday in the Park				152
II. Seeing a Friend off at the Peking Railway Station				155
A Song 歌曲 I Love Peking's Tien An Men				159
附录一 Key to Exercises 练习答案				161
附录二 Classroom English 课堂用语				174
附录三 Vocabulary 词汇表				177

Lesson Fifteen 第十五课

Sentence Patterns

I'm a worker.

He's not a teacher. He's a student.

Grammar

(1) 人称代词

(2) 动词和动词的时态

(3) 一般现在时(一)

动词“be”一般现在时的肯定式和否定式

Phonetics

元音复习

Pattern Drills

(1)

I am

a worker.

You are

He is

She is

(2)

We are

commune members.

You are

They are

(3)

I'm not a teacher.
You're not
He's not
She's not

I'm a student.
You're
He's
She's

(4)

We're not doctors.
You're not
They're not

We're nurses.
You're
They're

Texts

(1)

I'm from a peasant family. My father is a commune member. I'm a commune member, too. We live in the countryside.

(2)

This is Mr. Green. He's English. He's a teacher. He's tall. This is Mrs. Green. She's English, too. She's not tall. The Greens are our friends.

(3)

I'm a worker. My name is Liu Yi. My wife is not a worker. She's a teacher. We have two children, a boy and a girl. They're students. They study hard.

New Words and Expressions

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. fifteen ['fif'ti:n]
num. 十五</p> <p>2. he [hi:, hi] <i>pron.</i> 他</p> <p>3. she [ʃi:, ʃi] <i>pron.</i> 她</p> <p>4. we [wi:, wi] <i>pron.</i> 我们</p> <p>5. commune ['kəmju:n]
n. 公社</p> <p>6. member ['membə] <i>n.</i>
成员
commune member
公社社员</p> <p>7. student ['stju:d(ə)nt]
n. 学生</p> <p>8. nurse [nɜ:s] <i>n.</i> 护士</p> <p>9. family ['fæmili] <i>n.</i>
家庭</p> <p>10. father ['fa:ðə] <i>n.</i> 父亲</p> <p>11. countryside</p> | <p>['kəntrisaid] <i>n.</i> 农村</p> <p>12. Mr. ['mistə] 先生
Mr. Green 格林先生</p> <p>13. English ['ɪŋɡliʃ]
n. 英国人; 英语;
adj. 英国的</p> <p>14. tall [tɔ:l] <i>adj.</i> 高的</p> <p>15. Mrs. ['misiz] 夫人
Mrs. Green 格林夫人</p> <p>16. friend [frend] <i>n.</i> 朋友</p> <p>17. wife [waif] <i>n.</i> 妻子</p> <p>18. child [tʃaɪld] <i>n.</i>
孩子(单数)
children ['tʃɪldr(ə)n]
孩子(复数)</p> <p>19. girl [gɜ:l] <i>n.</i> 女孩</p> <p>20. hard [hɑ:d] <i>adv.</i>
努力, 用功</p> |
|---|---|

Notes

1. I'm from a peasant family.

我出身于农民家庭。

“He's from a worker's family.”是“他出身于工人家庭。”

注意：这里，在 worker 后面有 's，而在 peasant 后

面则可可有可无。

2. The Greens are our friends.

格林一家是我们的朋友。

The Greens 是“格林夫妇”、“格林一家”。

姓、名以及姓名前的称呼的第一个字母要大写, 如 Liu Yi, Comrade Li, Mr. Green, Mrs. Green 等。

3. We have two children, a boy and a girl.

我们有两个孩子, 一个男孩, 一个女孩。

此句中的 have 和前几课学过的 there is (are), 在汉语中往往都译成“有”, 使用时应注意两者的不同: 前者表示“某人、某物有什么”(表示“所有”关系), 后者表示“某处有某人或某物”(表示“存在”)。试比较以下两句:

I have a book. 我有一本书。(表示“所有”关系)

There is a book on the desk. 桌上有本书。(表示“存在”)

Grammar

(1)

人称代词

I, you, he, she, it 等代词叫做人称代词, 列表如下:

人 称	单 数	复 数
第一人称	I (我)	we (我们)
第二人称	you (你)	you (你们)
第三人称	he (他) she (她) it (它)	they (他们) (她们) (它们)

(2)

动词和动词的时态

动词 (verb *v.*) 用来说明某人或某事物的动作或状态。在英语中, 不同时间发生的动作或存在的状态, 要用不同的动词形式来表示。这种不同的动词形式, 就叫做时态。

例: He *is* a student. 他(现在)是学生。

He *was* a student. 他(过去)是学生。

(3)

一般现在时(一)

1. 一般现在时表示经常性的动作、经常存在的情况或状态。

例: My father *is* a commune member.

We *live* in the countryside.

They *study* hard.

2. 一般现在时用动词的现在式表示。

动词“be”一般现在时的肯定式和否定式

动词“be”是“am”、“are”、“is”的原形, 它随人称的变化而变化, 列表如下:

肯 定 式	否 定 式
I <i>am</i>	I <i>am not</i>
You <i>are</i>	You <i>are not</i>
He } She } <i>is</i> It }	He } She } <i>is not</i> It }
We } You } <i>are</i> They }	We } You } <i>are not</i> They }

注: 动词“be”与各种人称代词在一起时, 其简略式如下:

肯定式: I *am* — I'm we *are* — we're
 you *are* — you're you *are* — you're
 he *is* — he's they *are* — they're
 she *is* — she's
 it *is* — it's

否定式: I *am not* — I'm *not*
 you *are not* — you're *not* (you *aren't*)
 he *is not* — he's *not* (he *isn't*)
 she *is not* — she's *not* (she *isn't*)
 it *is not* — it's *not* (it *isn't*)
 we *are not* — we're *not* (we *aren't*)
 you *are not* — you're *not* (you *aren't*)
 they *are not* — they're *not* (they *aren't*)

Exercises

I. 把下列肯定句变为否定句:

例: He is a peasant. → He is not a peasant.

1. I am a worker.
2. They are teachers.
3. She is a student.
4. Comrade Li is a commune member.
5. My father is a miner.
6. He is my friend.
7. That girl is a nurse.
8. You are bus drivers.

II. 用 am, are, is 填空:

1. I ____ a worker. I have two children. They ____

not workers. They ____ students.

2. This ____ my friend, Li Ming. He ____ from Shanghai ([ʃæŋ'hai] 上海). His father ____ a commune member.
3. The girls ____ students. They study hard.
4. Comrade Wang ____ our teacher. He ____ tall.
5. There ____ four people in my family. We ____ commune members.

III. 用人称代词填空:

1. There are many people in the room. ____ are all workers.
2. Wang Hung is a nurse. ____ is tall.
3. Those comrades are commune members. ____ live in the countryside.
4. ____ have a pencil. ____ is a red pencil.
5. There are three bikes in the shed. ____ are black.
6. Wang Ying is my friend. ____ is a bus driver.

IV. 把下列句子译成英语:

1. 我不是工人。我是公社社员。
2. 他们是战士。
3. 她是护士。
4. 他是我的朋友。他是矿工。
5. 他们是英国人。
6. 你叫什么名字? 我叫刘义。
7. 我有两个孩子。
8. 她是我的学生。她出身于工人家庭。

Phonetics Exercises

元音复习

I. 朗读下列单词:

[i:] he she teacher Green

[i] is live English fifteen

[e] peasant member friend many

[æ] cap flag black family

II. 朗读下列音标:

[i:]	[i]	[e]	[æ]
[i:t]	[it]	[et]	[æt]
[bi:d]	[bid]	[bed]	[bæd]
[di:d]	[did]	[ded]	[dæd]
[li:d]	[lid]	[led]	[læd]
[si:t]	[sit]	[set]	[sæt]

Lesson Sixteen 第十六课

Sentence Patterns Are you a student?

Yes, I am.

Who is he?

Grammar

(1) 物主代词(一)

(2) 一般现在时(二)

动词“be”一般现在时的疑问式

Phonetics

语句重音

句子的降调和升调

Pattern Drills

(1)

A: Are you a teacher
a doctor
a bus driver ?

B: No, I'm not.

A: Are you a student
a nurse
a miner ?

B: Yes, I am.