

十二年制学校初級中学課本

英 語

ENGLISH

(試教本)

第三册

(供二年級上学期用)

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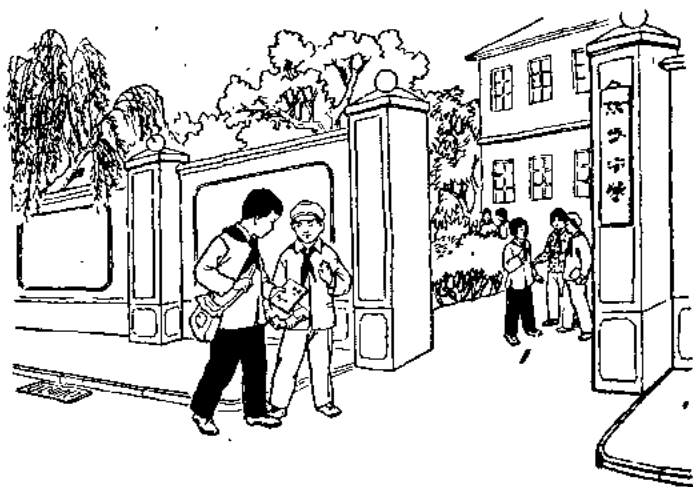
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Lesson One

First Day of School

Today is the first day of the new **term**. All the boys and girls are back at school. They **look** healthy and happy.

Chang Hua and Li Sun are pupils of Grade 2. They meet at the **gate** of the school **building**.



Chang: Hello, I'm **glad** to see you again.

Li: Glad to see you too.

Chang: Which class are you in this term?

Li: I'm **still** in Class 5. And you?

Chang: I'm in Class 2. Have you **got** the new English **text-book**?

Li: Yes. Here it is. Look, there are lots of pictures in it.

Chang: There must be a lot of stories in the book.

Li: I hope there are some **poems** and plays, too.

Chang: So there are! I'm **sure** the lessons will be very **interesting**.

Li: You know, Chang Hua, we **should** do **better** in English this term. What do you think we must do?

Chang: Our teacher says **speaking** helps a lot. So let's try to speak English when we meet.

Li: That's a good **idea**. Oh, there goes the first bell. See you after class.

Chang: See you then.

*

*

*

1. to be back (at school)

I'll be back soon.

2. to look healthy

to look happy

3. to be glad to

I am glad to hear it.

4. to have got

She has got her new books.

5. to try to

Will you try to write it in English?

Exercises

- I. Read the following:

[e]

the second desk
on the left
twenty past seven
ten to eleven
Let me tell you.
Let us help you.

[æ]

a red flag
a green bag
a black cat
a big rat
good or bad
white or black

[ei]

a fine day
happy and gay
Lesson Eight
page eighty-eight
Say it again.
Take it away.

[aɪ]

Friday night
That's all right.
The sun shines bright.
The rice is ripe.
The kites fly in
the sky.

- II. Answer these questions:

1. Are you a pupil of Grade 2?
2. What's your name?

3. How old are you?
4. Where are you from?
5. Which class are you in?
6. Have you got the new English text-book?
7. What is there in the book?
8. Do you want to do better in English this term?
What will you do?

III. Fill in the blanks, using the correct tense:

1. He always____(get) up at six in the morning.
2. The sky is blue. The sun____(shine).
3. We____(learn) a poem next week.
4. They____(come) early tomorrow morning.
5. The bell____(ring) now.
6. What____you____(do) now?
7. My friend____(write) to me every month.
8. School____(begin) at eight every morning.

IV. Fill in the blanks with *there is (are)*, or *have(has)*:

1. ____ a portrait of Chairman Mao over the black-board.
2. Li Sun____ a map of China.
3. ____ fourteen sparrows in the tree.
4. ____ any poems in Book Three?
5. I ____ an English book. ____ lots of beautiful pictures in it.
6. ____ anything on the desk?

7. — you any brothers and sisters?
8. — many people in your family?
9. — anybody in the room?
10. On Sunday my sister — no school, and I — no school either.
11. — seven days in a week.
12. — four chairs round the table. Each chair — four legs. How many legs — they altogether (总共)?

V. Ask questions with *when* or *where*:

Examples: 1. The turnips are ripe *in autumn*. →

When are the turnips ripe?

2. She will go to *the cinema* after school. →

Where will she go after school?

1. School will be over *at four o'clock*.
2. His brothers work *on a farm*.
3. Mr. Chang will come to see you *tomorrow*.
4. He does morning exercises *before breakfast*.
5. The boys are boating *on the lake*.
6. Father goes to work *at half past seven in the morning*.
7. We are free *on Sunday*.
8. The teacher's desk is *in front of the blackboard*.
9. He is drawing *at his desk*.
10. We shall have a meeting *this afternoon*.

Lesson Two

What the Kettle Says

I am a kettle. I **boil** water for your breakfast, dinner or tea.

Do you know what I am **made** of? I am made of **iron**. My friends, the **pots** and **pans**, are also made of iron.

Now you shall see a friend of mine and her family. In the middle you see the **teapot**, and all **around** her the **cups** and **saucers**, just like a hen and her **chickens**.

The cups and saucers are made of **clay**. The teapot is also made of clay. They are **called china**.

Oh, it's nearly five o'clock now. Will you **excuse** me for a minute? I am wanted to boil water for tea. But please don't go away. **Stay** for a cup of tea. It won't be long.

* * *

1. to be made of

to be made in

It is made *of* china.

It is made in China.

2. in the middle

on the left

on the right

3. to be called

The day before Tuesday is called Monday.

4. to go away

5. a cup of tea

a glass of water

Phonetics

Liaison and Pausing

連讀和停頓

說話(或讀書)的時候,總是一句一句地說(或讀)的,一個句子完了,停一下,再說(或讀)下一句。比較長些的句子,往往也不是一口氣說(或讀)下來,而是在意思和語法結構上可以斷開的地方頓一頓,再繼續說(或讀)下去。

相連的兩個詞,如果前一個的末尾是輔音,後一個的開頭是元音,這兩個音就緊緊連在一起,幾乎拼成一個音節。

例如: (“|”和“|”分別表示句末和句內的停頓,“~”表示連讀,“^”和“v”分別表示升調和降調。)

1. 'All the 'boys and ^girls| are 'back at ~school. |

2. ^Look,| there are a 'lot of 'interesting ~stories
in it. |

3. Do you 'know what it is 'made of? |
4. 'In the 'middle | you 'see the 'teapot, | and
'all a 'round her | the 'cups and 'saucers, | 'just
like a 'hen and her 'chickens. |

Exercises

I. Read the following:

'Mother has a 'kettle. | She 'boils 'water with it. |
Do you 'know what it is 'made of? | It is 'made of
'iron. | 'Mother has a 'teapot and some 'cups and
'saucers, too. | They are 'not 'made of 'iron, | but
'made of 'clay. | 'Father 'likes to have a 'cup of
'tea | 'after 'supper. | 'Mother 'often 'makes 'tea
for him. |

II. Make some dialogues with the given words:

Example: review lessons; look at some pictures

A: Are you reviewing your lessons?

B: No, I'm not.

A: What are you doing?

B: I'm looking at some pictures.

1. wash clothes; brush shoes
2. copy the text; draw a picture
3. plant turnips; plant beans
4. read a story; read a poem

III. Fill in the blanks with prepositions:

1. I get up — six o'clock — the morning.
2. There are thirty-one days — May.
3. We usually have our Pioneer Day — Saturday afternoon.
4. It is five — eight — this clock.
5. Sometimes we work — the school garden.
6. The People's Park is not far — our school.
7. He is working — the farm — his father.
8. He studies — the First Middle School.
9. We always review our lessons — two hours — supper.
10. I shall boil some water — tea.
11. What is the box made —? It is made — paper.
12. Li Ming is ill. He will stay — home — a week.

IV. Translate the following into English:

1. 这学期我仍旧在第二班。
2. 茶壺的四周有几个杯子和碟子。
3. 书架上没有杂志。
4. 教室内有学生嗎?
5. 房間中間有一張桌子和四把椅子。
6. 風箏是紙做的。
7. 那个花瓶是磁的。
8. 我媽媽用这铁鍋給我們做飯。

V. Change the following into general questions and answer

them:

Example: I study English in the morning. →

Do you study English in the morning?

Yes, I do. (or)

No, I don't. I study Chinese in the morning.

1. I am in Class 4, Grade Two.
2. Chang Hua gets up at six thirty.
3. Li Ming is going to the cinema.
4. She speaks English well.
5. There is a lot of water in the kettle.
6. There are a lot of people in the park.

Lesson Three

National Day

October 1 is our National Day. People all over our country **celebrate** it.

Peking is extremely beautiful that day. There are red flags **everywhere**. **Thousands** and thousands of people take **part** in the parade. They are happy and gay. They **wear** their best clothes. Some have flowers in their hands, others **carry charts** and **models**. They are happy to **report** their new **victories** to Chairman Mao.

As they **march through Tien An Men Square**, they **shout** again and again: "Long live the People's **Republic of China!**" "Long live the **Communist Party of China!**" "Long live Chairman Mao!"

In the evening they gather again in the square. They sing and dance together. At half past eight the **fireworks** begin. They look like flowers opening in the sky.

Our National Day **celebrations** are for our victories in **socialist construction**. They show the **happiness**

of our people.

- * * *
1. thousands and thousands of
thousands of
hundreds of

2. to take part in

Did she take part in the work?

3. some, ... others

Some are reading, others are writing.

4. again and again

5. to look like

She looks like her mother.

Phonetics

[p] [b], [t] [d], [k] [g] 的发音

[p][b], [t][d], [k][g]的发音有一个共同的特点, 就是发音的过程分两步: 第一步, 口腔的某一部分先阻塞住; 第二步, 气息冲破阻碍, 发出音来。任何两个这样的音相连的时候, 前一个就只完成第一步, 不等到完成第二步就开始发后一个音。例如:

blackboard ['blæk(k)bɔ:d]

good-bye ['gu(d)'bai]

the first day [ðə 'fɜ:s(t)'deɪ]

the first bell [ðə 'fɜ:s(t)'bɛl]

be glad to [bi 'glæ(d)tu]

want to go ['wɒn(t) tə'gəʊ]

happy and gay ['hæpi ən(d) 'gei]
 picture ['pi(k)tʃə]
 subject ['sʌ(b)dʒi(k)t]
 good morning [gu(d) 'mɔ:nɪŋ]
 I don't know [aɪ 'daʊn(t) 'nou]

Exercises

I. Read the following:

thank you ['θæŋk ju:]
 Here it is. ['hɪə ɪt 'ɪz]
 all of us ['ɔ:l əv əs]
 again and again [ə'geɪn ənd ə'geɪn]
 all over our country ['ɔ:l 'əʊvə əʊs 'kʌntri]
 at half past eight [ət 'hʌf pɑ:st 'eɪt]
 that day ['ðæt 'deɪ]
 boys and girls ['bɔɪz ən(d) 'gɜ:lz]
 sing and dance ['sɪŋ ən(d) 'dɑ:ns]
 charts and models ['tʃɑ:ts ən(d) 'mɒdlz]
 take part in ['teɪ(k) 'pɑ:t ɪn]
 socialist construction ['səʊʃəlɪs(t) kən'strʌkʃən]

II. Answer the following questions:

1. When is our National Day?
2. How does Peking look on National Day?
3. How do the people in Peking celebrate the day?
4. What do they do as they march through Tien An

Men Square?

5. Where do they gather in the evening? What do they do there?
6. When do the fireworks begin? What do they look like?
7. What do our National Day celebrations show?

III. Rewrite each sentence with the word in brackets as the subject:

Example: *I* have some flowers in *my* hand. (He)→

He has some flowers in *his* hand.

1. *He* has got two new notebooks in *his* bag. (I)
2. *Her father* has a lot of pictures in *his* room. (We)
3. Will *John* see *his* mother this afternoon? (You)
4. *We* have a lot of English books in *our* bookcase.
(The headmaster)
5. Sometimes *I* go to the cinema with *my* classmates.
(Jane)
6. *My father* has a clock in *his* study. (The teachers)
7. *I* shall ask *my* teacher to teach *me* the poem.
(They)

IV. Read the following sentences and translate them into Chinese, with attention on the italicized parts:

1. *I read* English for half an hour *every morning*.
2. He *will review* history and geography *tomorrow morning*.