

初級中學課本

英

語

ENGLISH

第三冊

(暫用本)

人民教育出版社

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，是委託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。

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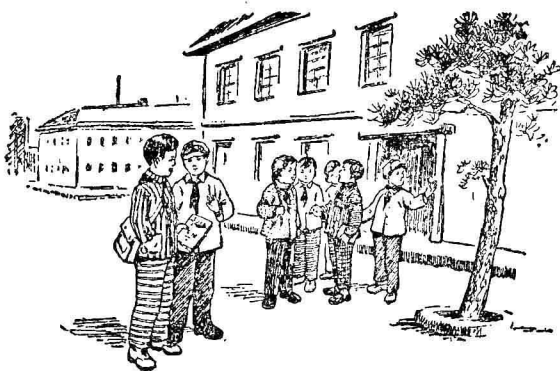
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Lesson One

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 students of Grade 3. They meet at the gate of the school building

Li: Hello, glad to see you again.

Chang: Glad to see you too.

Li: Which class are you in this term?

Chang: I'm still in Class 5. What about you?

Li: I'm in Class 2. Are there any new teach-

ers in your class?

Chang: Yes, there are two. But our English teacher is still Comrade Wang. Who's your English teacher?

Li: Comrade Liu. She is a new teacher.

Chang: Yes, I know. Did you get the new English text-book yesterday?

Li: Yes. Here it is. Look, there are a lot of interesting stories in it.

Chang: Yes. And there are some poems and a play, too. I'm sure the lessons will be very interesting.

Li: You know, I want to do better in English this term. What do you think I should do?

Chang: I think 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. Let's go. See you after class.

Chang: All right.

They **look** healthy and happy.

Let's **try to** speak English.

New Words and Expressions

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. look <i>v.</i> 看起来, 显得 | 7. text-book ['tekstbuk] <i>n.</i>
教科书 |
| 2. healthy ['helθi] <i>a.</i> 健康
的 | 8. play <i>n.</i> 剧, 剧本 |
| 3. Chang Hua <i>n.</i> 張华 | 9. sure [ʃuə] <i>a.</i> 确信的, 肯
定的 |
| 4. gate <i>n.</i> 大門 | 10. should [ʃud] <i>modal v.</i>
應該 |
| 5. which [witʃ] <i>pron.</i> 哪
一个 | 11. speaking <i>n.</i> 說 |
| 6. Liu <i>n.</i> 刘 | |

Notes to the Text

1. They look healthy and happy. 他們显得身体健康, 精神愉快。

look 和形容詞連用时作“看起来”或“显得”解。

2. Glad to see you again. 很高兴又见到你。

这句话省略了主語和動詞, 說全了是 I am glad to see you again. (又见到你, 我很高兴)。口語里常用这种省略形式。

3. Which class are you in this term? 本学期你在哪一个班?

这里 which class 是介詞 “in” 的賓語。

4. What about you? 你呢?

这话口語里常用, 又如:

Did you take part in the parade? 你参加了游行嗎?

Yes. What about you? 参加了, 你呢?

5. Here it is. 在这里。

這話口語里常用，又如：

Where is my pencil?

Here it is.

6. You know, I want to do better in English this term.

你知道，這學期我要把英語學得更好。

you know 是插入語，放在句子開頭時，後面有逗號；
放在句子末尾時，前面有逗號。如：

I want to learn, you know.

7. I think speaking helps a lot. 我想多說有很大幫助。

8. There goes the first bell. 第一遍鈴響了。

Phonetics

句子重音 (I)

一句句子中，有些詞讀得重，有些詞讀得輕。十種詞類中，通常重讀的有名詞、形容詞、指示代詞、疑問代詞、主要動詞、數詞、副詞和感嘆詞；通常不重讀的有冠詞、人稱代詞、物主代詞、助動詞（在疑問句中有時重讀）、動詞 be, have、介詞和連接詞。
例如：

He has 'four or 'five 'classes 'every \day.

'Does he 'have 'all his 'lessons in the ^morning?

\No, 'not \all of them. 'Some of them are in
the 'after \noon.

上面例子中左上方有“^”號或“\”、“^”的都要重讀，沒有符號的不重讀。

Phonetic Drill

朗讀下面的短文：

'Wang 'Ling 'goes to ^school at 'seven in the

\morning. She has 'four or 'five ↗classes 'every \day.
 She 'studies ↗politics, ↗Chinese, ↗English, mathe-
 ↗matics and 'other \subjects. She 'does 'physical
 'labour 'every \week. 'Some of her 'lessons are in the
 'after\noon. 'After ↗class she 'reads the ↗newspaper
 and 'does her \lessons. 'After ↗that she 'plays \games.
 She 'goes 'home at \five.

Grammar

不定代詞 some, any 的用法

不定代詞 some 的意思是“一些”“几个”，用在肯定句中。
 不定代詞 any 的意思是“多少”“任何”，用在否定句或疑問句
 中。譯成漢語時，any 不必譯出。例如：

(1) There are some books on the desk. 書桌上有幾本書。

(2) Have you any English books? 你有英文書嗎？

Yes, I have some. 是的，我有。

No, I haven't any. 不，我沒有。

(3) Have you any ink? 你有墨水嗎？

Yes, I have some. 是的，我有。

No, I haven't any. 不，我沒有。

Exercises

1. 把下列詞組譯成英語：

(1) 許多工廠，一群兒童，許多人，几个有趣的故事

(2) 參加科技活動，積極參加社會主義建設，互相幫助，
互相學習

2. 朗讀下列句子，並譯成漢語：

(1) Have you any pencils?

Yes, I have some.

Have you any red pencils?

No, I haven't any. (No, I haven't.)

(2) Are there any students in the classroom?

Yes, there are some.

Are there any students in the school garden?

No, there aren't any. (No, there aren't.)

3. 用 there is (are) 或 have (has) 填空白:

(1) The boy — a red flag in his hand.

(2) — a picture of a Pioneer camp on the wall.

(3) — you any uncles and aunts?

(4) My brother — no time to play ping-pong now.

(5) — any students on the playground?

(6) What — on the teacher's desk?

(7) — a lot of exercise-books on his desk.

4. 从方框里选择适当的动词填空白(注意动词时态):

want	have	write	speak	begin
help	play	go	plant	do

(1) School — at eight every morning.

(2) Li Ming's father — to Peking last year.

(3) A group of children — games under a large tree
now.

(4) Our monitor always — us in our studies.

(5) A model worker — to us tomorrow.

(6) I — to the countryside this winter.

- (7) Everybody — to do better in English this term.
- (8) Yesterday we — a test in algebra. All of us — very well.
- (9) My friend — to me every month.
- (10) Her brother — those trees in the garden last spring.

5. 回答下列問題:

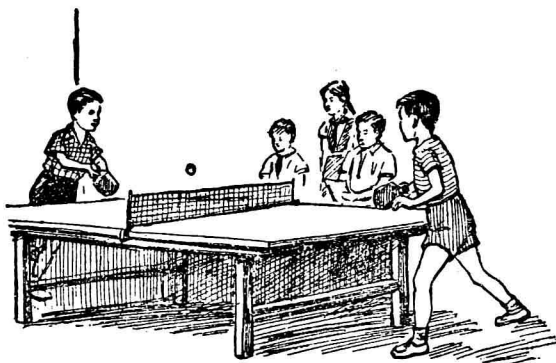
- (1) Are you a student of Grade 3?
- (2) Which class are you in?
- (3) Have you any new teachers in your class this term?
- (4) Who is your English teacher?
- (5) How many students are there in your class?
- (6) How many boys are there in your class?
- (7) How many girls are there in your class?
- (8) What subjects do you study this term?
- (9) Do you like English? Why?
- (10) Do you want to do better in English this term? What will you do?

6. 把下列句子譯成英語:

- (1) 這房間顯得明亮而又干淨。
- (2) 我們試讀這首詩吧。
- (3) 讓我們設法改進我們的工作。
- (4) 他的父親五十歲了,但看起來還很年輕。
- (5) 張華是杭州人。他的父母都是農民。
- (6) 你想我應該做些什麼?

Lesson Two

Two Sport-lovers



Both Chang Hua and Li Sun love sports. Chang Hua belongs to the school ping-pong team and Li Sun is on the class basket-ball team. They both go in for swimming in summer and skating in winter.

One day they met on the school playground.

Li: Hello!

Chang: Hello!

Li: It's Sunday tomorrow, you know. What

are you going to do?

Chang: I'm going to the Pioneers' Home to take part in a ping-pong match.

I'm going to play against

Wang Ping from the No. 8

Middle School. What about

you?



a ping-pong
racket

Li: Our class will have a basket-ball match against Class 4 tomorrow afternoon. I'm on our team. Will you come and see us play?

Chang: Sorry. Our ping-pong match is in the afternoon too. By the way, I want to get my ping-pong racket back from Sun Li-ping. Do you know where he lives?

Li: Yes. He lives at 101 Ho-ping Street.

Chang: Thanks. I'll go to his place this evening. Oh, it's quarter past five already. I must be going now. See you later.

Li: See you later.

He **belongs** to the school team.

New Words and Expressions

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. sport-lover ['spɔ:t,lʌvə] <i>n.</i>
体育运动爱好者</p> <p>2. belong [bi'lɒŋ] (to) <i>v.</i>
属于</p> <p>3. team <i>n.</i> 队</p> <p>4. go in for 爱好; 积极参加</p> <p>5. swimming ['swimiŋ] <i>n.</i>
游泳</p> <p>6. skating ['skeitiŋ] <i>n.</i> 溜冰</p> <p>7. met (meet 的过去式) <i>v.</i>
遇見</p> | <p>8. match [mætʃ] <i>n.</i> 比赛</p> <p>9. against [ə'genst] <i>prep.</i>
对; 反对</p> <p>10. No. (number ['nʌmbə]
的缩写) 号码; 数目</p> <p>11. middle ['midl] school 中学</p> <p>12. sorry ['sɔri] <i>a.</i> 抱歉</p> <p>13. racket ['rækit] <i>n.</i> 球拍</p> <p>14. thanks <i>n.</i> 謝謝</p> <p>15. later ['leɪtə] <i>adv.</i> 后来</p> |
|--|--|

Notes to the Text

1. sport-lover 体育运动爱好者

(1) sport-lover 是复合词。英語里有些詞是由两个或三个詞干組成的, 叫做复合詞。有的复合詞連写, 有的用連詞符連接, 也有一些分写成两个詞。复合詞的重音多半在第一个詞干上。

1) 'notebook, 'classroom, 'football, 'playground, 'black-board 'chairman, 'newspaper

2) 'basket-ball, 'exercise-book, 'pencil-box, 'dining-room -

3) 'volley ball, 'fruit tree

(2) -or 是构成名詞的后綴, 加在动詞后面(以 e 結尾的动

詞只加 r), 表示做这个动作的人, 如:

worker, teacher, player, singer, builder, writer, dancer,
runner, swimmer, beginner (初学者)

注意 runner, swimmer 等的拼写法。

2. Li Sun is on the class basket-ball team. 李森是班籃球隊隊員。
3. I'm going to play against Wang Ping from the No. 8 Middle School. 我将同八中(学)的王平进行比赛。
4. Will you come and see us play? 你来看我們比賽嗎?
5. Do you know where he lives? 你知道他住在哪里嗎?
这是一个間接問句, 直接的問法是 Where does he live?
6. He lives at 101 Ho-ping Street. 他住在和平街 101 号。
101 可讀作 one o [ou] one.
7. I must be going now. 現在我該走了。

Dialogue

What's the Date Today?

A. 'What 'day is to \day?

B. It's \Friday.

A. 'What's the \date today?

B. It's Sep'tember 'fif\teenth.

We'll 'celebrate 'National Day
in 'two \weeks.



1. date *n.* 日期

num. 第十五

2. fifteenth ['fif'ti:nθ]

3. celebrate ['selibreit] *v.* 庆祝

Phonetics

語 調

英語的基本語調有二：降調和升調。

1. 陈述句、祈使句、感叹句一般用降調。

There are 'fifty 'pupils in our \class.

'Stand \up.

'How 'happy our 'life \is!

2. 特殊疑問句一般用降調。

'What 'day is to \day?

3. 一般疑問句用升調。

'Is your 'home in 'this \street?

'Do you 'speak \English?

4. 列举事物或意义未完稍作停顿时用升調。

There are 'two \pens, 'four \pencils, a \book and
'three 'notebooks on the \table.

\Now, 'let's 'open our \books and 'read Lesson
\One.

Phonetic Drill

朗讀下列句子：

'Does 'everybody in your 'class 'love \sports?

'Where do you 'have your \meals?

'Who is your 'English \teacher?

'Listen \carefully and 'write \clearly.

We will 'grow \rice, \wheat and \cotton.

A 'group of pio\neers are 'having their Pio'neer