

英语课本

第一册

中国人民解放军洛阳外国语学院

58
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使用说明

本书为英语专业基础阶段精读课教材第一册试用本，供一年级第一学期使用。

鉴于新生入学时，已具有一定英语水平，但基础知识尚欠扎实，各项运用能力发展不平衡，特别是听、说能力较弱，因此要求在使用本书之前，利用 New Concept English 第一册 First Things First 进行短期综合训练，以初步培养听说习惯和纠正语音语调为重点，同时复习几种基本句型和三个一般时态以及现在进行时和状语从句等语法项目，并掌握该书的全部常用词汇。

本书共十课，现将每课各主要部分的编写特点和使用时的注意事项分述如下：

一、课文：为便于复习巩固学生已学知识，课文难度约相当于高中统编代用课本第二册前十课水平。少数语言难点，是为了积累感性知识，不必在当课着重处理。

二、词汇表、课文注解：本书附表一、二中所列词汇，均不列入课文词汇表，少数词汇中学教材中虽已出现，但必须着重掌握的，仍列为生词。词汇表中凡符合已学基本读音规则的词，一般不加音标。

课文注解的目的，主要是提供有关课文的背景知识，并对某些习惯用法加以说明。

三、语言点 (Language Points)：每课选出以常用动词为主包括常用词汇句型在内的语言点五至六个。这些语言

点是以总结归纳已学用法为主，供学生自己复习，积累有关词汇的知识。

四、语法：除上述短期综合训练中所要求的基本语法项目以外，对全部基本语法作了系统安排，每课有重点语法项目一或两个。每隔三课为语法复习课。语法注解的目的在于着重说明概念和用法，有些语法小点，不再专作注解，而是在练习中加以处理。

每课安排了几个基本句型，目的在于加强学生对句子结构的掌握。

五、语音：每课配有一定量的语音材料，要求通过操练，根据本书内容提要中所开列的每课重点项目，简要归纳有关读音规则，基本语调以及朗读技巧等方面的知识。

六、练习：练习分语音练习、语法练习和课文练习三部份。语音练习配备量为每课一学时，要求如上所述。语法练习，要求在全部口练之后，挑选其中适当项目进行半小时左右笔练。课文练习绝大部份要求口练，笔练时间不少于二学时。

本书仓促付印，错误在所难免，欢迎批评指正。

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CONTENTS

LESSON ONE

1

- Text Good Manners
Language Points *help, not...until, what (how, etc) to do, say, speak, talk, full of*
Grammar Modal Verbs: can, may, must
Basic Sentence Patterns 1 - 3
Phonetics Review of Sounds
The Rules of Reading for Vowel Letters
The Falling Tone

LESSON TWO

22

- Text Robert Bruce, King of Scotland
Language Points *lead, give, try, It is no use doing sth., watch, tell*
Grammar The Passive Voice
Basic Sentence Patterns 4 - 5
Phonetics Review of Sounds
The Rules of Reading for Bi-syllabic and Poly-syllabic Words
The Rising Tone

LESSON THREE

42

- Text The Wrong Answers
Language Points *listen, hear, worry, begin, either, keep, little, a little, few, a few*
Grammar The Present Perfect Tense
Verb Patterns 1 - 4

Phonetics	Review of Sounds	
	The Rules of Reading for Some Vowel-letter Combinations in Stressed Syllables	
	The Falling-rising Tone	

LESSON FOUR 66

Text	A High School Teacher
Language Points	<i>enjoy, divide, meet, make, look, seem</i>
Grammar	Verb Patterns 5 - 7
Phonetics	Review of Sounds
	The Rules of Reading for Some Consonant-letter Combinations

LESSON FIVE 87

Text	A Railway Incident
Language Points	<i>feel, It is (important) for sb. to do sth., find, get, trouble, ask</i>
Grammar	The Past Continuous Tense and the Past Perfect Tense
	Verb Patterns 8 - 9
Phonetics	Review of Sounds
	Sentence Stress, Weak and Strong Forms
	Incomplete Plosion

LESSON SIX 111

Text	Washington
Language Points	<i>lay, leave, so as to, rise, bring, take, hold</i>
Grammar	The Attributive Clauses
	Verb Patterns 10 - 11
Phonetics	Review of sounds

Sense Group and Pause
Sound-linking

LESSON SEVEN 137

- Text The Last Lesson
Language Points *think, learn, receive, reach, beat, hope*
Grammar The Future Indefinite Tense in the Past
The Objective Clause
Verb Patterns 12 - 13
Phonetics Review of Sounds
Rhythm

LESSON EIGHT 161

- Text The Last Lesson (Continued)
Language Points *know, write, read, surprise, wish, return*
Grammar Verb Patterns 14 - 15
Phonetics Review of Sounds
Rhythm
The Intonation of Simple Statements

LESSON NINE 184

- Text Plastics—Man's Most Useful Material
Language Points *last, like, use, appear, catch, as well as*
Grammar The Comparative and Superlative Degrees of Adjectives and Adverbs
Verb Patterns 16 - 18
Phonetics Review of Sounds
Rhythm
The Intonation of General and Special Questions

LESSON TEN	207
Text	Manyá's Dream
Language Points	<i>suggest, put, allow, dream, enough, carry</i>
Grammar	A Summary of the Basic Uses of Articles
Phonetics	Rhythm
	The Intonation of Tag Questions and Alternative Questions
Glossary	233
Appendix I	239
Appendix II	256

LESSON ONE

GOOD MANNERS

We say that a person has good manners if he or she behaves politely and is kind and helpful to others. Everyone likes a person with good manners but no one likes a person with bad manners. "Yes," you say, "but what are good manners? How do I know what to do and what not to do?"

Here are some examples of the things that a well-mannered person does or does not do.

He never laughs at people when they are in trouble. Instead, he tries to help them. He is always kind, never cruel, either to people or animals. When people are waiting for a bus, or in a post office, he takes his turn. He does not push to the front of the queue. In the bus, he gives his seat to an older person or a lady who is standing. If he accidentally bumps into someone, or gets in their way, he says "Excuse me" or "I'm sorry".

He says "Please" when making a request, and

"Thank you" when he receives something. He stands up when speaking to a lady or an older person, and he does not sit down until the other person is seated. He does not interrupt other people when they are talking. He does not talk too much himself. He does not talk loudly or laugh loudly in public. When eating, he does not speak with his mouth full of food. He uses a handkerchief when he sneezes or coughs.

However, different countries and different races have different manners. Before entering a house in some Asian countries, it is good manners to take off your shoes. In European countries, even though shoes sometimes become very muddy, this is not done. A guest in a Chinese house never finishes a drink. He leaves a little, to show that he has had enough. In a Malay house, too, a guest always leaves a little food. In England, a guest always finishes a drink to show that he has enjoyed it.

We must find out the customs of other races, so that they will not think us ill-mannered. But people all over the world agree that being well-mannered really means being kind and helping others, especially those older or weaker than ourselves. If you remember this,

you will not go very far wrong.

Words and Expressions

manners	['mænəz]	<i>n.</i>	礼貌; 规矩
behave	[bi'heiv]	<i>vi. vt.</i>	举止, 表现
politely	[pə'laitli]	<i>adv.</i>	有礼貌地
helpful	['helpfəl]	<i>adj.</i>	有帮助的
well-mannered	['wel'mænəd]		有礼貌的
cruel	['kru:əl]	<i>adj.</i>	残忍的; 残酷的
turn		<i>n.</i>	(顺) 次
queue	[kju:]	<i>n.</i>	(人或车辆等) 行列; 长队
seat	[si:t]	<i>n. vt.</i>	座, 座位; 使坐下, 使 就座
accidentally	[,æksi'dentəli]	<i>adv.</i>	偶然地
bump		<i>vi.</i>	碰, 撞, 冲撞
in the way			挡道的; 妨碍人的
request	[ri'kwest]	<i>n.</i>	请求
receive	[ri'si:v]	<i>vt.</i>	收到, 接到; 得到, 受到
interrupt	[intə'rʌpt]	<i>vt.</i>	打断(讲话或讲话的人)
in public			当众, 公开地
sneeze		<i>vt.</i>	打喷嚏
race		<i>n.</i>	人种, 种族
Asian	['eifən]	<i>adj.</i>	亚洲的
European	[,juərə'piən]	<i>adj.</i>	欧洲的

even though		<i>conj.</i>	即使
muddy	['mʌdi]	<i>adj.</i>	多泥的
guest	[gest]	<i>n.</i>	客人
drink		<i>n.</i>	饮料; 一口 (或一些) 饮料
Malay	[mə'lei]	<i>adj.</i>	马来亚的; 马来西亚 的; 马来人的
custom	['kʌstəm]	<i>n.</i>	风俗, 习惯
ill-mannered	['il'mænəd]	<i>adj.</i>	举止粗鲁的
especially	[is'peʃəli]	<i>adv.</i>	特别, 尤其
weak	[wi:k]	<i>adj.</i>	弱的

Notes to the Text

1. He says "Please" when making a request.

He stands up when speaking to a lady.

When eating, he does not speak with his mouth full of food.

这里 making, speaking, eating 都是分词, when 是连接词, 这种结构分别相当于 when he makes a request, when he speaks to a lady, when he is eating. 例如:

When leaving the airport, they waved again and again to us.

Be careful when crossing the street.

While discussing the matter, many comrades got

very excited.

2. Being well-mannered really means being kind and helping others.

Before entering a house in some Asian countries,

这里 being well-mannered, being kind, helping others, entering a house 都是动名词短语, 在这两句中分别做主语和宾语。类似的例子有:

Packing the suitcases has taken up a whole afternoon.

Would you mind closing the window?

Have you got used to living in the mountains?

Language Points

1. **help** vt. 帮助

- 1) Help me to lift the heavy box.

After school Mary always helps Mother with her work.

John has helped build many houses.

- 2) help (sb.) to 给某人进(食)

The officer helped himself to some more vegetables.

help n.

The boy turned to his mother for help.

2. **not...until...**

They did not leave until he arrived.

She did not go abroad until she passed the exami-

nation.

3. **what (how, etc.) to do**

Father will advise you what to do.

The boy doesn't know how to behave (himself) in public.

We have not yet decided when to have the meeting.

She will tell you which novel to read first.

4. **say** vt. 说, 讲

What did he say?

He said that he had not made any request.

"Don't push in front of people," he said to the boy.

She said these words in English.

5. **speak** vt. & vi.

1) *vi.* 说话, 讲话

They don't speak to each other.

I must speak to his father about it.

She has often heard him speak of his teacher.

2) *vi.* 说, 讲 (某种语言)

Does he speak English?

He only spoke a few words at the meeting.

6. **talk** vt. & vi.

1) *vi.* 谈话, 讲话

He is a music-lover; he often talks about music.

She wished she had someone to talk to

The secretary is talking with the boy's parents.

2) *vt.* 谈论

They talked nonsense all morning.

7. **full of** 充满…的

The room was full of people.

Mr. White is a man full of new ideas.

Our future is full of hope.

Grammar

情态动词 Can, May, Must

(Modal Verbs: Can, May, Must)

情态动词表示说话人的语气(如命令、允诺、请求等),在句子中和原形动词一起构成复合谓语,不能单独作谓语。本课先介绍 can, may, must 的一般用法。

1. Can, Could

Can 是现在式,它的否定式是 cannot,在口语中常用缩合形式 can't。

Can 表示:

1) 能力

Can you swim across the river?

Even a child can answer the question. Why can't you?

Two eyes can see more than one.

2) 客观可能性

Anybody can make mistakes.

He can't come until class is over.

3) 允许

Can I smoke here?

You can have the novel when I have finished it.

Could 是过去式，表示“能力”和“可能”。

The students could understand the poem quite well.

Mr. Hall couldn't pay the fare as he had no small change.

Could 还可以用来提出问题或陈述看法。这时 could 表示的是现在的情况，和 can 在时间上没有差别，只是语气比较委婉客气。

Could I speak to Mr. Jackson?

I'm afraid you couldn't see him today.

2. May, Might

May 是现在式，表示“允许”或“请求”，用来询问或说明一件事可不可以做。

May I come in?

You may go tomorrow.

I'd like to ask a question if I may.

在表示允许时，may 比 can 要正式，can 常用在较熟悉的人之间的谈话。

在回答别人的请求时，可以用 may。

May I sit here?

Yes, you may.

No, you may not.

但是为了使语气更加客气，常用其它方式：

May I open the window?

Do, please.

Certainly.

Please don't.

Might 是过去式，表示“允许”。

He said that I might use his bike.

但也常用于表示现在的情况，口气显得更加客气。

Might I come to see you this evening?

You might leave it here.

3. Must

Must 表示“必须”、“应该”、“一定”。

We must help each other.

You must be back by 10 o'clock.

在回答以 must 引起的问句时，否定的回答要用 needn't。

Must we take off our shoes when entering a house in your country?

Yes, you must.

No, you needn't.

Must 的否定式 must not (mustn't) 表示“不许可”、“一定不要”、“禁止”的意思，并不表示“不必”。

You mustn't take the book out.

Must 的过去式与现在式同形，常用在宾语从句和间接引语中。

He said you must go to the hospital.

They couldn't understand why the meeting must be put off.

Basic Sentence Patterns

1. S + V + P

The kitchen is small.

Paris is a beautiful city.

I'll be more careful next time.

I feel happy.

It's getting dark.

He became a soldier last year.

2. S + V

He never talks loudly in public.

Where did you go? — I stayed at home!

3. S + V + O

We have (got) a lot of exercises to do.

We're packing our suitcases.

Phonetics Exercises

I. Review of sounds:

[æ] manners, bad, animals, standing, accidentally,
handkerchief

[ʌ] others, interrupt, sometimes, become, muddy,
custom, public, enough, bus, done

[ei] say, behave, may, waiting, lady, way, races,
Malay

[ai] politely, kind, likes, tries, either, Chinese, some-