

十年制学校初中課本

# 英 语

ENGLISH

3

人民教育出版社

PDG

十年制学校初中课本

(试用本)

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## Lesson One

### Learn to Speak English

Student: Good morning, teacher.

Teacher: Good morning. How did you enjoy the holidays? Are you glad to be back at school?

Student: Yes, I am very glad to be back and to begin my lessons again. I want to improve my English this term. I should like to be able to speak correctly. What do you think I should do?

Teacher: You must try to talk in English as much as possible. Don't simply say "yes" or "no" and then stop. You can't learn to talk by keeping your mouth shut, can you?

Student: No. But suppose I make mistakes....

Teacher: Don't worry about mistakes. First of all, learn the expressions by heart. Learn whole sentences, not single words. Another thing, don't be afraid to talk. Just try to say what you want to

say, and don't be afraid that people will laugh at you. Keep on trying and you'll make fewer and fewer mistakes. And, there's another thing to remember: always say complete sentences. That's the way to learn to speak a language.

Student: Thank you. I'll do as you say.

**I should like to be able to speak correctly.**

### New Words and Expressions

<p>student ['stju:dənt] <i>n.</i> 学生(一般指中等学校以上学生)</p>	<p>shut <i>v.</i> 关闭 shut, shut</p>
<p>enjoy [in'dʒɔɪ] <i>vt.</i> 欣赏, 享受</p>	<p>suppose [sə'pəʊz] <i>vt.</i> 假定, 如果</p>
<p>able ['eɪbl] <i>a.</i> 有才能的, 有能力的</p>	<p>worry ['wʌri] (about) <i>vi.</i> (为……)担心, 忧虑</p>
<p>be able to 能够</p>	<p>heart [hɑ:t] <i>n.</i> 心脏 learn by heart 記住</p>
<p>correct [kə'rekt] <i>a.</i> 正确的</p>	<p>whole [həʊl] <i>a.</i> 整个的; <i>n.</i> 整个, 全部</p>
<p>possible ['pɒsəbl] <i>a.</i> 可能的</p>	<p>sentence ['sentəns] <i>n.</i> 句子</p>
<p>as ... as possible 尽可能</p>	<p>laugh [lɑ:f] <i>v.</i> 大笑, 笑着说</p>
<p>simply ['sɪmpli] <i>ad.</i> 简单地, 单单, 仅仅</p>	
<p>mouth [maʊθ] <i>n.</i> 嘴</p>	

laugh at 看見(聽見)什麼而 發笑, 嘲笑	complete [kəm'pli:t] a. 完整 的, 完全的
few [fju:] a. 少數的, 不多的	

### Notes to the Text

- How did you enjoy the holidays? 你假期過得好嗎?  
可以回答: I enjoyed the holidays very much. 又如:  
How did you enjoy the play? 你覺得這話劇好嗎?  
可以回答: I enjoyed (liked) it very much.  
I didn't enjoy (like) it very much. 等等。
- to be able to 和 can 都表示“能夠”的意思, 後面跟動詞原形。  
現在時 am (are, is) able to can  
過去時 was (were) able to could  
將來時 shall (will) be able to
- to talk as much as possible 尽可能地多說  
同樣可以說:  
to run as fast as possible 尽可能快地跑  
to read as loud(ly) as possible 尽可能高聲地讀
- You can't learn to talk by keeping your mouth shut. 老  
不開口是不可能學會說話的。  
by 是介詞, “通過某種方式”的意思。
- But suppose I make mistakes ..... 但是如果我犯錯……
- Don't be afraid to talk. 不要怕說話。  
注意 to be afraid 後面可跟動詞不定式, 也可以跟從句。

例如:

I am not afraid to speak English before the class.

Don't be afraid that people will laugh at you.

从句中的連接詞 that 可以省略。

7. Keep on trying and you'll make fewer and fewer mistakes.

堅持說下去,你犯的錯就会越来越少。

(1) to keep on doing 繼續做下去,一直做下去 又如:

The little swallow was tired, but he kept on flying and at last got back to his home village.

(2) 代詞 few, little, a few, a little 的意思和用法:

用法 意义	代替或修飾可數名詞	代替或修飾不可數名詞
很少, 几乎沒有	few (books)	little (water)
有一些, 有一点	a few (books)	a little (water)

Very few of us have seen the play.

There is little ink in my pen. Can you give me some?

We have studied English for a few years.

We are able to speak a little English now.

8. There's another thing to remember. 有另一件事要記住的。  
That's the way to learn to speak a language. 这就是学会說一种語言的方法。

上兩句中 to remember 和 to learn 都是不定式, 用作



定語，修飾前面的名詞。

9. I'll do as you say. 我将按照你所說的去做。

又如：

Do as you like. 你喜欢怎么做就怎么做。

Write as your teacher told you. 按照教師告訴你的去寫。

### Exercises

I. Read the following words (朗讀下列單詞)：

- |           |       |       |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| 1. change | lamp  | star  |
| these     | spell | term  |
| shine     | think | shirt |
| home      | drop  | north |
| use       | sun   | turn  |
2. jump, chart, stop, grade, ditch, glad, note, bell, her, fine, she, grand, race, mark, Pete, whole, sport, swim, fetch, cock, burn, girl, nurse, shut, corn, pupil, decide, excuse, university

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Where were you last summer?
2. Did you have a good time?
3. Did you often go to the park?
4. Did you go to the cinema?
5. Did you go to the theatre sometimes?
6. Can you swim? Did you swim last summer?

7. Did you read any stories? What were they? How did you enjoy them?
8. Did you take part in any pioneer activities? How did you enjoy them?
9. Did you go and see any of your friends?
10. You helped your mother with the housework (家务劳动), didn't you? What did you do?

III. Fill in each of the blanks with a phrase from the box  
(从方框内选择适当的词组填空):

to be able to, to be glad to, to try to, to worry about, to be afraid to, to be afraid of, to be afraid (that), to keep on ...-ing, first of all

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ see our teachers and schoolmates again.
2. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ sing a lot of songs. Some of them she learned at school, others she learned at the Pioneers' Home.
3. At the meeting, our teacher told us \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (try). Don't \_\_\_\_\_ (make) mistakes.
5. The monkey \_\_\_\_\_ burning his claws, so he asked the cat to pull the chestnuts out of the fire.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_, our teacher will not join us.
7. \_\_\_\_\_, we must keep fit. If we don't, we can't study

or work well.

8. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ your lessons. I'll help you.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ overcome the difficulties, and you will \_\_\_\_\_ work out the problem yourself.
10. \_\_\_\_\_, we must make a plan. Then we shall see who can do the work.

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. Have you got your new text-books?
2. Where is your new English text-book?
3. Why do you study English?
4. How long have you studied the language?
5. Do you often talk in English with your classmates?
6. Have you any difficulties in learning English? What are they?
7. How do you learn your new words?
8. Do you read the texts every morning?
9. Do you write carefully and clearly when you do your homework?

V. Translate the following into English (将下列句子译成英语):

Models (示例): *I should like to have a talk with you.*

*I should like to take part in the game.*

*How did you enjoy the book?*

*How did you enjoy the ping-pong match?*

What do you think I should write?

What do you think we should discuss?

1. 我很想学游泳。
  2. 我很願意給你講这故事,可是現在我沒有時間。
  3. 你喜欢(欣賞)这本故事书嗎?
  4. 暑假你过得很好吧?
  5. 你觉得我們應該讀些什么书?
  6. 你看我應該告訴王同志一些什么呢?
- VI. Read and practise the following dialogue (朗讀并練習下面的對話):

On the Way to School

- A. How do you do?
- B. How do you do? I'm so glad to see you again.
- A. So am I. Let's go together.
- B. Fine. Where did you go in the summer holidays? I went to your home one day and didn't find you.
- A. Oh, I'm sorry. I went back to my home town to see my aunt.
- B. How long did you stay there?
- A. I stayed there for about a month.
- B. You look strong and well. You must have had a good rest.
- A. Yes, I had a real good rest. I did some farm work and read some good books too.

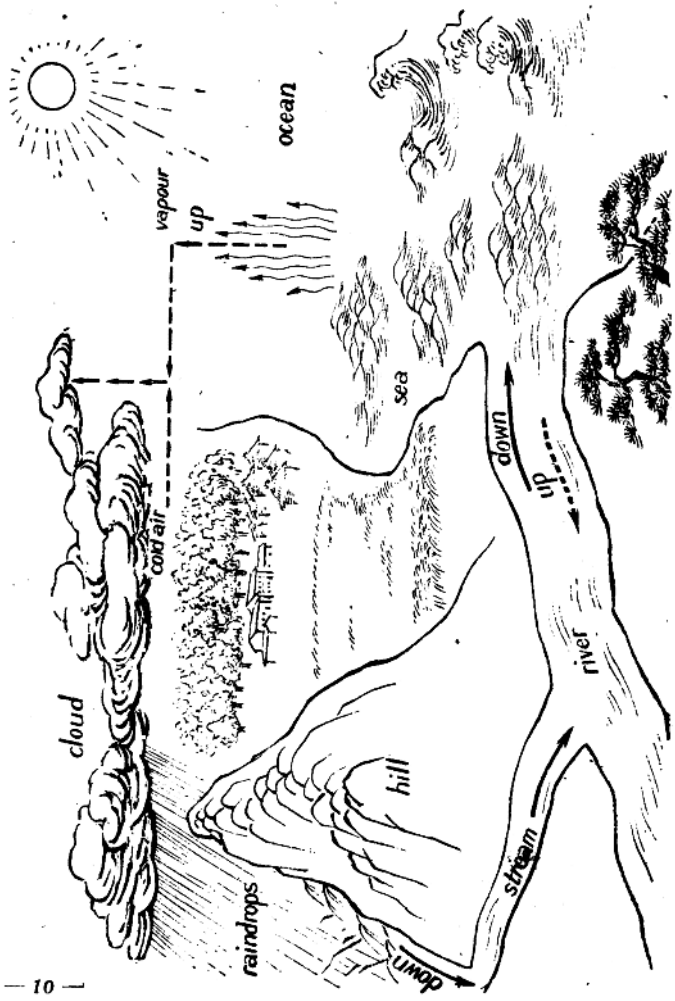
## Lesson Two

### A Raindrop

One summer day a raindrop falls from a cloud. It falls on a hill. It runs down the hill into a small stream. The stream carries the raindrop to a river. The raindrop travels for many miles along the river. It travels past farms and woods, cities and villages. At last it comes to the ocean.

The sun shines brightly on the ocean. And the surface of the water becomes very warm. When the water becomes warm, some of it changes into vapour. The vapour leaves the ocean and goes up into the air. Soon all the water of our raindrop is in the air.

For some time, perhaps even for days, the vapour from the raindrop stays in the air. One day it starts moving to the north. On its way, it meets with some cold air moving to the south. As the warm air is the lighter, it goes up, and so it be-



comes cooler. When it gets high above the earth, the vapour from the raindrop changes into very tiny drops. These make a cloud.

The cloud becomes thicker and thicker; the tiny drops in the thick cloud come together into bigger and bigger drops. At last the drops become very big and heavy. They can no longer stay in the cloud and fall to the ground. So our raindrop falls from a cloud once more.

Later it again changes into vapour and goes up into the air. Then, as before, it falls to the earth as rain.

So our raindrop keeps travelling for ever.

It starts moving to the north.

It keeps travelling for ever.

#### New Words and Expressions

raindrop ['reɪndrɒp] *n.* 雨滴

cloud *n.* 云

travel ['trævl] *vi.* 旅行

travelled, travelling

along [ə'lɒŋ] *prep.* 沿着

surface ['sɜ:fɪs] *n.* 面, 表面

become [bɪ'kʌm] *link-v.* 变成,  
成为

became [bɪ'keɪm], become

vapour ['veɪpə] *n.* 水汽

air [eə] *n.* 空气

perhaps [pə'hæps] *ad.* 或許; 多半

start *v.* 出发, 开始

move [mu:v] *v.* 移动, 前进

light *a.* 輕的

cool *a.* 凉, 冷

high *a. & ad.* 高

above [ə'baʊ] *prep. & ad.* 在……上方

earth [ə:θ] *n.* 地球, 大地

tiny ['taini] *a.* 很小的

thick *a.* 厚, 濃, 粗

heavy ['hevi] *a.* 重的

no longer 不再

for ever [fə'revə] 永远

### Notes to the Text

1. One day it starts moving to the north. 一天, 这一股水汽开始向北方流动。

to start (begin) doing something 开始做某事

又如:

He usually starts doing his lessons at seven in the evening.

I started reading the play yesterday.

to start (begin) to do something 也可以表示同样的意思。

2. On its way, it meets with some cold air moving to the south. 它在路上碰到向南方流动的一股冷空气。

to meet with 碰到, 強調偶然性。又如:

On my way to Nanking (南京), I met with a friend of mine on the ship.



3. As the warm air is the lighter = As the warm air is the lighter air 由于这股暖空气比较轻(这里是指和向南流的那股冷空气相比较)

4. to become thicker and thicker 变得越来越厚

又如:

to become more and more active 变得越来越积极(活跃)

5. Then, as before, it falls to the earth as rain. 于是,象以前一样,它又成为雨而降落到地上。

as before 中的 as 是“如同”的意思,而 as rain 中的 as 是“作为”的意思。

6. So our raindrop keeps travelling for ever. 这样,我们这一滴雨就永远不停地旅行着。

to keep doing 不断地在做

又如:

He kept reading for two hours.

### Exercises

I. Read the following, with attention on the pronunciation of -s, -es (注意词尾 -s, -es 的发音):

[s] keeps, drops, perhaps, makes, looks, picks, knocks

[z] falls, becomes, runs, sings, pigs, leaves, goes, does

[ts] cats, lights, minutes, reports, gets, starts, rackets

[dz] roads, kinds, seeds, spades, reads, hands, hundreds

[iz] passes, pieces, rises, ditches, changes, wishes, boxes