

十年制学校初中課本

# 英 语

ENGLISH

2

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十年制学校初中課本

(試用本)

**英 語**

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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 7. They meet at the door of the school building.

Chang: Hello, 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. What about you?

Chang: I'm in Class 2. Our English teacher is still Teacher Wang. Who's yours?

Li: Teacher Liu. She is a new teacher.

Chang: Yes, I know. Have you got the new English text-book?

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

Chang: Yes. And there are 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

term *n.* 学期

back *ad.* 回来

look *link-v.* 看起来

healthy ['helθi] *a.* 健康的

building ['bildɪŋ] *n.* 建筑物,  
大楼  
glad *a.* 高兴的  
again [ə'geɪn] *ad.* 再一次  
still *ad.* 仍旧  
yours [jɔ:'z] *pro.* 你的, 你們的  
text-book ['tekstbʊk] *n.* 教  
科书  
poem ['pouɪm] *n.* 詩  
play *n.* 剧, 剧本

sure [ʃuə] *a.* 确信的, 肯定的  
think [θɪŋk] *v.* 想  
should [ʃʊd] *v. aux.* 应该  
speak *v.* 說, 讲话  
speaking *n.* 說  
so *conj. & ad.* 因此  
try *v.* 試  
idea [ai'diə] *n.* 想法, 主意  
bell *n.* 鈴  
oh [ou] *int.* 啊, 哦

### 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动詞, 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. What about you? 你呢?

这是会話用語, 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?

4. Who's yours? 根据上下文, 这句话相当于 Who is your teacher?

5. Have you got the new English text-book? 你已經拿到新的英語課本了嗎?

6. Here it is. 在这里。

这话口語里常用, 又如:



Where is my pencil?

Here it is.

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

你知道，这学期我要把英語学得更好。

you know 是插入語，放在句子开头时，后面有逗号；放在句子末尾时，前面有逗号。如：

I want to learn, you know.

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

9. There goes the first bell. 第一遍鈴响了。

### Phonetics

元音 [uə]

sure [ʃuə]

manure [mə'njuə]

### Grammar

#### 句子的成分

句子的成分有以下六种：

1. 主語 (The Subject): 主語說明句子中所談的是什么人或什么东西，如：

We love farm work.

All the boys and girls are back at school.

Our classroom is very clean.

主語通常用名詞或代詞表示。

2. 謂語 (The Predicate): 謂語說明主語的行為或状态，如：

The pupils meet at the door of the school building.

They are happy and gay.

**They look healthy and happy.**

謂語通常用動詞或連系動詞加表語表示。

3. 表語 (The Predicative): 表語說明主語的性質或所處的狀態, 是謂語的一部分, 但是它必須和連系動詞 (to be, to look 等) 連用才能構成謂語, 如:

**Today is the first day of the new term.**

**The English lesson is interesting.**

**Everybody looks healthy and happy.**

表語通常用名詞或形容詞表示。

4. 賓語 (The Object): 賓語說明接受動作的人或事物。如:

**We love farm work.**

**Our monitor often helps us.**

有些動詞 (如 to tell, to give 等) 可以有兩個賓語, 即間接賓語 (指人) 和直接賓語 (指物)。如:

**He is telling them stories.**

**Please give me "Son of the Working Class".**

賓語通常用名詞或代詞表示。

5. 狀語 (The Adverbial): 狀語修飾動詞、形容詞或副詞。如:

**We always have our meals there.** (修飾動詞)

**The peasants are working on the farms.** (修飾動詞)

**I like my English lessons very much.** (修飾副詞)

**They are very interesting.** (修飾形容詞)

狀語通常用副詞或介詞短語表示。

6. 定語 (The Attribute): 定語修飾名詞。如:

**We will always be good pupils of Chairman Mao.**

定語通常用形容詞或介詞短語表示。

## Exercises

### I. 回答下列問題:

1. Are you a new pupil?
2. What's your name?
3. How old are you?
4. Where are you from?
5. Which class are you in?
6. Who is your English teacher?
7. Have you got the new English text-book?
8. What is there in the book?
9. Do you like English? why?
10. Do you want to do better in your English this term?  
What will you do?

### II. 把下列詞組譯成英語:

1. 許多工厂, 數以千計的儿童, 許多把小刀, 几个有趣的故事
2. 参加科学活动, 积极参加体育运动, 互相帮助, 互相学习

### III. 把下列句子里的動詞变为現在时、現在进行时或将来时, 并增加适当的時間状語:

1. I — (write) to my brother.
2. Many boys — (run) on the playground.
3. The girls — (plant) trees.
4. The pupils — (work) on the farm.
5. They — (have) their meals in the dining-room.

### IV. 用 there is (are) 或 to have 完成下列句子:

1. The boy — a copy of "Red Children".
2. I — two brothers and a sister.
3. — a picture of a commune dining-room on the wall.

4. — any machines in that school workshop?

5. — you any sunflower seeds?

V. 把下列句子譯成英語:

1. 這房間顯得明亮而又干淨。

2. 我們試唱這支新歌吧。

3. 我們試讀這首詩吧。

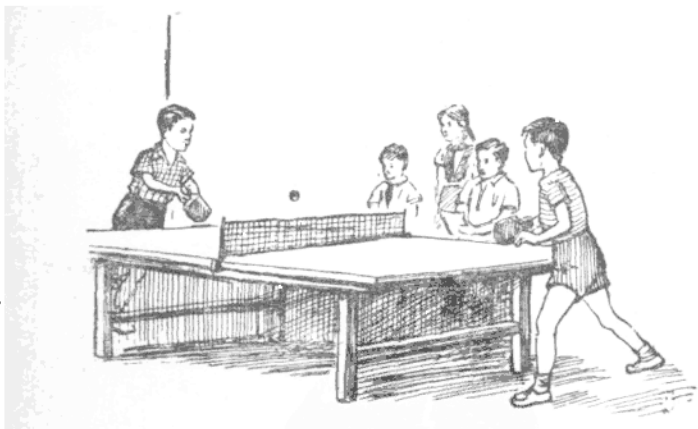
4. 他的父親五十歲了，但看起來還很年輕。

5. 張華是湖北人。他出身於農民家庭。

6. 我們將要把這些肥料交給公社。

## 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.

A few days after the new term begins, they meet 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 play in a ping-pong match. I'm going to play against Lin Kai from the No. 32 Middle School. What about you?

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 Da-kang. Do you know where he lives?



a ping-pong racket

Li: Yes. He lives at 101 Hoping 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

sport-lover ['spɔ:t,lʌvə] *n.*

体育运动爱好者

belong [bi'lɒŋ] (to) *vi.* 属于  
team *n.* 队

summer ['sʌmə] *n.* 夏天

winter ['wɪntə] *n.* 冬天

a few [ə 'fju:] 一些, 几个

match *n.* 比赛

against [ə'genst] *prep.* 对;

反对

No. (number ['nʌmbə] 的縮

写) 号码; 数目

by the way 順便說

racket ['rækit] *n.* 球拍

live *vi.* 居住; 生活

street *n.* 街

thanks [θæŋks] *n.* 謝謝

place *n.* 地方; 住处

quarter ['kwɔ:tə] *n.* 四分之

一; 一刻钟

already [ɔ:l'reɪdi] *ad.* 已經

later ['leɪtə] *ad.* 后来

### Notes to the Text

#### 1. sport-lover 体育运动爱好者

- (1) sport-lover 是复合詞。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,  
'blackboard 'chairman, 'newspaper

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

3) 'volley ball, 'fruit tree

(2) -er 是构成名詞的后綴，加在动詞后面（以 e 結尾的动詞只加 r），表示做这个动詞的人，如：

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

注意 runner, swimmer 等的拼写法。

2. Chang Hua belongs to the school ping-pong team and  
Li Sun is on the class basket-ball team. 张华是校乒乓球  
队队员，李森是班籃球队队员。

belong (to) 的原意是“属于”，如：

This belongs to our class.

Does it belong to you?

Who does it belong to?

3. A few days after the new term begins,... 新学期开始后  
几天，...

同样可以说：five minutes after the first bell

4. I'm going to play against Lin Kai from the No. 32 Middle  
School. 我将同三十二中（学）的林凯进行比赛。

play against 是“和...对打”的意思。

在编号的事物里，number 常用缩写形式 No.

5. Will you come and see us play? 你来看我們比賽好嗎？

6. 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?

7. He lives at 101 Hoping Street. 他住在和平街 101 号。  
101 讀作 one o [ou] one.

### 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.



date *n.* 日期

Friday ['fraidi] *n.* 星期五

September [səp'tembə] *n.* 九月

celebrate ['selibreit] *vt.* 庆祝

### Phonetics

#### 連讀和停頓

句子應該根据意思和語法結構，分成詞組來讀。属于同一詞組里的詞，要連起來讀，詞組与詞組之間要有短暫的停頓，句子末尾則應該有較長的停頓。

連讀時遇到前面一個詞以輔音結尾，而后面的詞以元音開頭的時候，這兩個音几乎要連成一個音節。如：

'All the 'boys and ↗ girls are 'back at \ school. |

'What are you 'going to \ do? |

I'm 'going to the Pio'neers' ↗ Home | to 'play in a  
'ping-pong \ match. |



'Our 'class will have\_a 'basket-ball ↗match | a'gainst  
'Class ↗4 | to'morrow 'after↘noon. |

注意符号：“|” 停顿

“↗” 升调

“↘” 速读

“↘” 降调

### Exercises

#### I. 朗讀下面的短文:

'Both 'Chang 'Hua and 'Li ↗Sun | 'love ↘sports. |  
'Chang 'Hua be'longs 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. |

#### II. 回答下列問題:

1. Do you love sports?
2. What sport do you go in for in summer? And what sport do you go in for in winter?
3. Do you belong to any of your class teams?
4. Will there be any matches this week?
5. Who are you going to play against?
6. Where will the match be, at your school or in the Pioneers' Home?

#### III. 把下列句子改成疑問句, 然后作肯定和否定回答:

1. You are still in class 6.
2. Li Ming wants to learn to swim.
3. You often borrow books from the street library.
4. Liu Ying has five classes every day.