

全日制十年制学

课本



English



英语

第四册

人民教育出版社

全日制十年制学校初中课本

(试用本)

英 语

第 四 册

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We'll do some exercises.

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Grammar: Parts of Speech

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Lesson Thirteen

The Thirteenth Lesson

Drills

A₁

A: Have you got

a ruler?
a rubber?
a pen-knife?
a red pencil?

B: Yes, I have.

A: May I use it?

B: Certainly. Here you are.

(Sorry. I'm using it myself.)

A₂

A: What have they got on the wall?

B: They've got

some pictures
a time-table
a map of China
a map of the world

on it.

A: Have they got any English slogans there?

B: No, they haven't. They're going to put one up.

B

A: What shall we do in our English class tomorrow?

B: We'll do some exercises.
talk about some pictures.
go over the new words.

A: So we shan't have dictation, shall we?

B: No, we shan't.

(Don't be so sure. We may have one.)

Dialogue

At the Doctor's

Zhang Ming: I've got a bad headache, Doctor.

Doctor: And you've got a fever, too.
Open your



mouth and say "Ahh". Hm ...

Zhang Ming: What's wrong with me, Doctor?

Doctor: You've got a bad cold. Take this medicine and stay in bed for two days.

Zhang Ming: But I'm going to have a physics quiz tomorrow. What will the teacher say?

Doctor: Don't worry. I'll write a note to your school for you.

Zhang Ming: Thank you, Doctor.

Text

Wu Dong Forgets Again

Wu Dong: There will be a lecture at the Children's Palace at seven this evening. I've got two tickets. Are you interested?

Li Hai: What's it about?

Wu Dong: "How to Protect Your Eyesight". Just what you need.

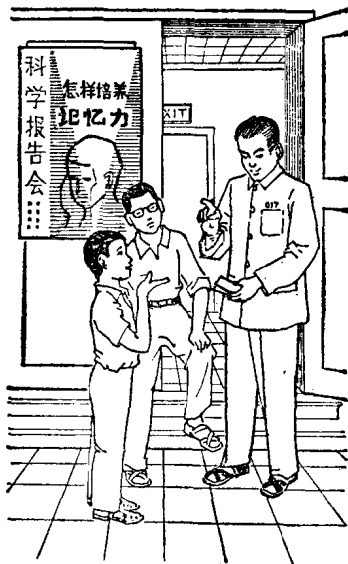
Li Hai: I'd like to go. I'm getting quite near-sighted.

Wu Dong: I'll wait for you at the gate of the Palace, then.

Li Hai: All right. Remember what happened last time? Don't forget the tickets.

Wu Dong: No, that won't happen again. Well, see you this evening.

(At the gate of the Palace)



Wu Dong: I'm not late, am I?

Li Hai: No, we've got five minutes left.

Ticket-collector: Tickets, please.

Wu Dong: Here you are.

Ticket-collector: But these are for tomorrow.

Wu Dong: Tomorrow! It can't be!

Ticket-collector: Yes, see — August the 23rd,
Wednesday.

Wu Dong: But isn't it Wednesday today?

Li Hai: No, it's Tuesday, August the 22nd.

Wu Dong: Well, I remembered the tickets
this time, ...

Li Hai: But you forgot the date! You're
hopeless.

Wu Dong: What shall we do now?

Ticket-collector: Don't worry. We've got a
couple of tickets left over. Here,
you can have these.

Wu Dong: Thank you. Is it the same lecture
as tomorrow's?

Ticket-collector: No, but I think you may be
interested.

Wu Dong: What's it about?

Ticket-collector: "How to Train Your Memory".

Li Hai: Just what he needs. Let's go in.

New Words and Expressions

time-table ['taim,teibl] *n.*

时间表

slogan ['sləʊgən] *n.* 标语,

口号

shall [ʃæl,ʃəl,ʃə] *v. aux.*

(我,我们)将要

shan't [ʃɑ:nt] = shall
not

go over 过一遍,复习

dictation [dik'teɪʃən] *n.*

听写

* * *

headache ['hedeɪk] *n.* 头痛

fever ['fi:və] *n.* 发烧

hm [hm,mm] = hem

interj. 哼! (踌躇、清嗓等
时发出的声音)

medicine ['medsɪn] *n.* (内

服)药

quiz [kwɪz] *n.* 小考,测验

* * *

lecture ['lektʃə] *n.* 演讲;

讲课

palace ['pælis] *n.* 宫,宫殿

the Children's Palace 少
年宫

protect [prə'tekt] *vt.* 保护

eyesight ['aɪsaɪt] *n.* 视力

near-sighted ['niə'saɪtɪd]

adj. 近视的

remember [rɪ'membə] *vt.*

& *vi.* 记住;记得

ticket-collector

['tɪkɪt kə'lektə] *n.* 收票
员

hopeless ['həʊplɪs] *adj.* 没
有希望的,绝望的;不可救药
的

couple ['kʌpl] *n.* (一)对,
(一)双

a couple of 两个(张);(口
语)三两个(张)

memory ['meməri] *n.*

记忆,记忆力

Notes

1. have got (口语) 有 (=have)

英语口语中常用 have got 代替 have。例如：
用 I've got 代替 I have。

2. At the Doctor's = At the Doctor's Office 在医生
诊所；在医务室；在卫生室

又如：at Mr. Baker's = at Mr. Baker's house
在贝克先生家

3. ahh [ɑ:] 啊(张口发出的嗓音)
4. What's wrong with me, Doctor? 我得的是什么病，医
生？(我怎么啦，医生？)
5. a bad headache 头痛得厉害
a bad cold 重伤风，重感冒

bad 在这里是“严重的，厉害的”的意思；cold 在这里
是可数名词，“伤风，感冒”的意思。

* * *

6. What's it about? 是关于什么的演讲？(是什么内容？)
it 在这里指前面提到的 lecture (演讲)。
7. Just what you need. = That is just what you
need. 这正是你所需要的(东西)。
8. I'd like to go. = I should (would) like to go. 我
很愿意去。

I'd like (love) to 和 Would you like to ...?
(你愿意……吗？)都是表示一种客气的、委婉的语气，口语
中常用。如：

I'd love to see that new film. 我很想看那部新
影片。

Would you like to go with me? 你愿意和我一起
去吗？

9. I'm getting quite near-sighted. 我(的眼睛)越来越近视了。
 be getting = be becoming 正变得
10. Remember what happened last time? (你还)记得上次发生的事情吗?
11. No, we've got five minutes left. 你没有迟到, 我们还有(剩下)五分钟呢。
12. Tickets, please. = Show your tickets, please. 请拿出票来。
13. 23rd 是 twenty-third 的缩写式, 22nd 是 twenty-second 的缩写式。
 注意: twenty-first 的缩写式是 21st, 而 twenty-fourth 的缩写式是 24th。
14. You're hopeless. 你这个人真没治。(意思是: 你这个人太健忘了, 真不可救药。)
15. We've got a couple of tickets left over. 我们还剩下三两张票。

Grammar

词 类

Parts of Speech

英语的词, 根据它的形式、意义及其在句中的作用, 可分为十类:

1. 名词(The Noun, 缩写为 n.): 表示人或事物的名称。如: student, China 等。

2. 代词 (The Pronoun, 缩写为 pron.): 用来代替名词、形容词或数词。如: we, one, that, many 等。
3. 形容词 (The Adjective, 缩写为 a. 或 adj.): 用以形容名词, 表示人或事物的特征。如: good, big, beautiful 等。
4. 数词 (The Numeral, 缩写为 num.): 表示数量或顺序。如: one, first 等。
5. 动词 (The Verb, 缩写为 v.): 表示动作或状态。如: do, see, be 等。
6. 副词 (The Adverb, 缩写为 ad. 或 adv.): 修饰动词、形容词或其他副词。如: very, quickly, also 等。
7. 介词 (The Preposition, 缩写为 prep.): 表示名词(或起名词作用的词)和句中其他词之间的关系。如: of, in, for 等。
8. 连词 (The Conjunction, 缩写为 conj.): 连接词与词、短语与短语或句与句。如: and, but, if 等。
9. 冠词 (The Article, 缩写为 art.): 用在名词之前, 对名词的意义加以限制。冠词只有 a, an 和 the。
10. 感叹词 (The Interjection, 缩写为 int. 或

interj.): 表示惊讶、赞美、快乐、哀伤等情感。如:
oh, hello 等。

动词的种类

Kinds of Verbs

动词是表示动作或状态的词, 按其词义和在句子中的作用可分为下列四类:

1. 行为动词, 又称实义动词 (The Notional Verb):
表示动作或状态, 能独立作谓语。例如:

I have a picture-book.

She studies English.

Horses run fast.

行为动词又可分为及物动词 (The Transitive Verb, 缩写为 vt.) 和不及物动词 (The Intransitive Verb, 缩写为 vi.)。及物动词后面带有宾语。

2. 连系动词 (The Link Verb, 缩写为 link v.):
词义不完整, 必须与表语一起作谓语。最常用的连系动词是 be (是), 另外还有 look (显得, 看起来), turn (变成), get (变), go (处于某种状态), grow (变得), become (变成, 成为) 等。例如:

My sister is a student.

The Chinese people are a brave and hard-working people.

They all look fine.

3. 助动词 (The Auxiliary Verb, 缩写为 v.aux.): 本身没有词义, 不能独立作谓语, 只能和主要动词一起构成谓语动词, 表示否定、疑问、时态或其他语法特征。常用的助动词有 be, do, have, will 等。例如:

What time do you come to school?
(表示疑问)

I don't speak Japanese. (表示否定)

He is getting up now. (表示现在进行时态)

She'll go to your school tomorrow.
(表示一般将来时态)

4. 情态动词 (The Modal Verb): 本身有一定的意义, 但不完整, 只能和主要动词的原形一起构成谓语动词, 表示说话人的语气和情态。情态动词没有人称和数的变化。常用的情态动词有 can, may, must, need 等。例如:

What can I do for you?

She needn't be here so early.

You may go out and play after supper.