

北京市中学课本

英语

ENGLISH

第三册

T10147

北京市中学课本

英 语

第三册

北京市教育局教材编写组编

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马 克 思 语 录

外国语是人生斗争的一种武器。

列 宁 语 录

语言是人类最重要的交际工具。

毛主席语录

我们的教育方针，应该使受教育者在德育、智育、体育几方面都得到发展，成为有社会主义觉悟的有文化的劳动者。

学生也是这样，以学为主，兼学别样，即不但学文，也要学工、学农、学军，也要批判资产阶级。学制要缩短，教育要革命，资产阶级知识分子统治我们学校的现象，再也不能继续下去了。

语言这东西，不是随便可以学好的，非下苦功不可。

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Lesson One

Sentence Patterns

She often goes to school early.

Pattern Drills

I

We sometimes clean our classroom in the morning.

We often clean our classroom in the morning.

We usually clean our classroom in the morning.

We always clean our classroom in the morning.

She sometimes goes to school early.

She often goes to school early.

She usually goes to school early.

She always goes to school early.

II

We are pupils. We usually go to school at seven. Sometimes we go there at half past seven. Before class we do morning exercises and clean

the classroom.

We study hard for the revolution.



Text

A Barefoot Doctor

Hsiao Chang is a new commune member. She is a barefoot doctor in her village. She studies Chairman Mao's works hard and serves the people heart and soul.

She always goes to work early in the morning and usually comes back very late. Sometimes she goes to see her patients at night. She is very busy, but she always finds time for farm work. The poor and lower-middle peasants often say: "Hsiao Chang is a good doctor."

New Words and Expressions

always ['ɔ:lweiz] *adv.* 总是,

永远

sometimes ['sʌmtaimz]

adv. 有时

serve [sə:v] *v.* 服务

soul [səul] *n.* 心灵, 灵魂

heart and soul 全心全意

late [leɪt] *adj. adv.* 晚, 迟

patient ['peɪf(ə)nt] *n.* 病人

night [nait] *n.* 夜

busy ['bizi] *adj.* 忙的

find [faɪnd] *v.* 找到

farm [fɑ:m] *n.* 农场, 农业

v. 耕作

poor [puə] *adj.* 穷的

lower ['ləʊə] *adj.* 较低的

poor and lower-middle

peasants 贫下中农

Exercises

1. 朗读下列单词, 注意 oo 的读音:

oo {	[u:]	too	room	school
	[u]	book	good	look barefoot

2. 替换练习:

He

always

usually

often

sometimes

studies Chairman Mao's works in the morning.

Chang Hung often

gets up

goes to school

does morning exercises

cleans the classroom

at seven.

3. 完成下列句子:

- 1) She ____ (总是) comes back very late.
- 2) He ____ (通常) goes to school early.
- 3) Chang Hung ____ (常常) helps his classmates with their lessons.
- 4) They clean their classroom ____ (每天).
- 5) We do morning exercises ____ (每天早晨).

4. 用括号中动词的适当形式填空:

Wang Ling ____ (study) at a middle school. She ____ (get) up early. She usually ____ (go) to school at half past six. Before class she ____ (clean) the classroom. Sometimes she ____ (help) her classmates. She ____ (study) hard for the revolution.

5. 用适当的介词填空 (at, about, in, on, of, from, with, for):

- 1) Look ____ the blackboard.
- 2) Say something ____ the picture.
- 3) She is a barefoot doctor ____ the village.
- 4) Let's learn ____ the workers and peasants.
- 5) There is a picture ____ the wall.
- 6) Let's talk about the picture ____ English.
- 7) We are good pupils ____ Chairman Mao.
- 8) He cleans the classroom ____ his classmates.
- 9) She sometimes goes to see her patients ____ night.
- 10) It's time ____ class.

6. 将下列句子译成英语:

- 1) 我的姐姐是个新社员。

- 2) 她是村里的一个教师。
- 3) 她很忙,但她还找时间参加劳动。
- 4) 她热爱她的工作。
- 5) 她努力学习毛主席著作,全心全意为人民服务。

7. 阅读下面短文:

Li Ying is a girl of thirteen. Her father is a worker. Her mother is a doctor. Li Ying studies at a middle school. She studies hard.

She loves sports. She often plays ping-pong with her classmates.

Li Ying and her classmates often work at the school factory. Sometimes they go and work in the countryside. Li Ying always works very hard.

Lesson Two

Sentence Patterns

I do not work in Nanking.

He does not work in Nanking.

Pattern Drills

I

I do not work in Nanking.

You do not work in Nanking.

We do not work in Nanking.

They do not work in Nanking.

He does not work in Nanking.

She does not work in Nanking.

Chang Hung does not work in Nanking.

Substitutes:

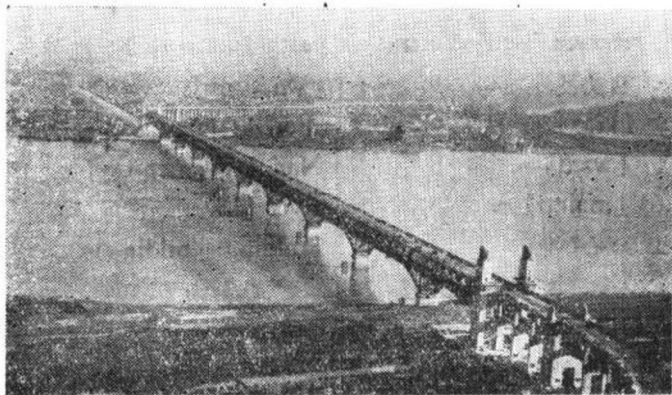
- 1) live in Shanghai
- 2) teach English

II

My father is a worker. He does not work in

Peking. He works at Taching. Sometimes he comes to see us.

We do morning exercises every day. We do not do them at eight o'clock in the morning. We do them at ten o'clock in the morning.



Text

Self-Reliance

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"We stand for self-reliance."** The workers of China always keep these words in mind. They do not rely on heaven. They do not rely on earth. They rely on their own hands. They rely on Mao Tsetung Thought.

Look at this picture. It is the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge. It is one of the longest bridges in the world. The building of the bridge is a victory of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Let's learn from the working class.

New Words and Expressions

self-reliance ['self-ri'laɪəns]

n. 自力更生

keep [ki:p] *v.* 保持

word [wɜ:d] *n.* 字

mind [maɪnd] *n.*

头脑, 心(神)

keep ... in mind 牢记

rely [ri'laɪ] *v.* 依靠, 依赖

heaven ['hevən] *n.* 天

earth [ɜ:θ] *n.* 地, 地球

own [əʊn] *adj.* 自己的

thought [θɔ:t] *n.* 思想

Nanking [næ'nkiŋ] *n.* 南京

river ['rɪvə] *n.* 河, 河流

building ['bɪldɪŋ] *n.*

建成, 建筑

victory ['vɪkt(ə)ri] *n.* 胜利

Notes

1. "We stand for self-reliance." "我们是主张自力更生的。"

2. the Yangtse (['jæŋtsɪ]) River 长江

在江、河等名词前要加定冠词 the。

Exercises

1. 朗读下列单词, 注意 ea 的读音:

ea { [i:] team teach clean please league
[e] peasant heaven

2. 替换练习:

I	do not teach Chinese.
You	
We	
They	

He	does not live in Nanking.
She	
Comrade Li	

He does not	live in Peking
	teach English
	play ping-pong
	work in a factory

3. 将下列句子改为否定句:

- 1) They live in Shanghai.
- 2) She gets up at six.
- 3) He studies English.
- 4) We work in a factory.
- 5) My brother works in the countryside.
- 6) We play ping-pong every day.

4. 用括号中动词的适当形式填空:

- 1) My sister ____ (not work) in a factory.
She ____ (work) in the countryside.
- 2) I ____ (not teach) Chinese.
I ____ (teach) English.

3) Comrade Li ____ (not live) in Peking.

He ____ (live) in Shanghai.

4) They ____ (not play) ping-pong in the morning.

They ____ (do) morning exercises in the morning.

5) Li Ching ____ (not teach) in the countryside.

She ____ (raise) pigs there.

5. 选择括号中的动词填空:

1) Wang Tung ____ (live, lives) in Yen-an. He often ____ (write, writes) to his father.

2) Li Ying ____ (am, are, is) a new commune member. She ____ (come, comes) from Peking.

3) Comrade Wang ____ (am, are, is) an old worker. He ____ (love, loves) Chairman Mao.

4) He ____ (have, has) two sisters. They ____ (am, are, is) League members.

5) She ____ (have, has) a map of China. I ____ (have, has) a picture of the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge.

6) There ____ (is, are) many English books on the desk.

6. 将下列句子译成英语:

1) “我们是主张自力更生的。”

2) 我们不靠天, 不靠地, 我们靠的是毛泽东思想。

3) 让我们向工人阶级学习。

4) 让我们打扫教室。

5) 我住在北京, 他住在延安。

6) 我学习英语, 他也学习英语。

Lesson Three

Sentence Patterns

Do you teach English?

Yes, I do.

(No, I don't.)

Does he teach English?

Yes, he does.

(No, he doesn't.)

Pattern Drills

I

Do you teach English?

Yes, I do. (No, I don't.)

Do you teach English?

Yes, we do. (No, we don't.)

Do they teach English?

Yes, they do. (No, they don't.)

Does she teach English?

Yes, she does. (No, she doesn't.)

Does he teach English?