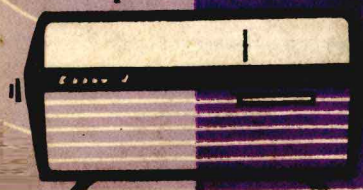


北京市业余外语广播讲座

英语

初级班 中册



ENGLISH

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Lesson Fifteen 第十五课

Sentence Patterns *I'm a worker.*

He's not a teacher. He's a student.

Grammar

(1) 人称代词

(2) 动词和动词的时态

(3) 一般现在时(一)

动词“be”一般现在时的肯定式和
否定式

Phonetics

元音复习

Pattern Drills

(1)

I am

a worker.

You are

He is

She is

(2)

We are

commune members.

You are

They are

(3)

I'm not a teacher.
You're not
He's not
She's not

I'm a student.
You're
He's
She's

(4)

We're not doctors.
You're not
They're not

We're nurses.
You're
They're

Texts

(1)

I'm from a peasant family. My father is a commune member. I'm a commune member, too. We live in the countryside.

(2)

This is Mr. Green. He's English. He's a teacher. He's tall. This is Mrs. Green. She's English, too. She's not tall. The Greens are our friends.

(3)

I'm a worker. My name is Liu Yi. My wife is not a worker. She's a teacher. We have two children, a boy and a girl. They're students. They study hard.

New Words and Expressions

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. fifteen ['fif'ti:n]
 <i>num.</i> 十五</p> <p>2. he [hi:, hi] <i>pron.</i> 他</p> <p>3. she [ʃi:, ʃi] <i>pron.</i> 她</p> <p>4. we [wi:, wi] <i>pron.</i> 我们</p> <p>5. commune ['kɒmju:n]
 <i>n.</i> 公社</p> <p>6. member ['membə] <i>n.</i>
 成员
 commune member
 公社社员</p> <p>7. student ['stju:d(ə)nt]
 <i>n.</i> 学生</p> <p>8. nurse [nɜ:s] <i>n.</i> 护士</p> <p>9. family ['fæmili] <i>n.</i>
 家庭</p> <p>10. father ['fɑ:ðə] <i>n.</i> 父亲</p> <p>11. countryside</p> | <p>['kʌntrisaɪd] <i>n.</i> 农村</p> <p>12. Mr. ['mistə] 先生
 Mr. Green 格林先生</p> <p>13. English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ]
 <i>n.</i> 英国人; 英语;
 <i>adj.</i> 英国的</p> <p>14. tall [tɔ:l] <i>adj.</i> 高的</p> <p>15. Mrs. ['misiz] 夫人
 Mrs. Green 格林夫人</p> <p>16. friend [frend] <i>n.</i> 朋友</p> <p>17. wife [waɪf] <i>n.</i> 妻子</p> <p>18. child [tʃaɪld] <i>n.</i>
 孩子(单数)
 children ['tʃɪldr(ə)n]
 孩子(复数)</p> <p>19. girl [gɜ:l] <i>n.</i> 女孩</p> <p>20. hard [hɑ:d] <i>adv.</i>
 努力, 用功</p> |
|---|---|

Notes

1. I'm from a peasant family.

我出身于农民家庭。

“He's from a worker's family.”是“他出身于工人家庭。”

注意: 这里, 在 worker 后面有 's, 而在 peasant 后

面则可有可无。

2. The Greens are our friends.

格林一家是我们的朋友。

The Greens 是“格林夫妇”、“格林一家”。

姓、名以及姓名前的称呼的第一个字母要大写,如 Liu Yi, Comrade Li, Mr. Green, Mrs. Green 等。

3. We have two children, a boy and a girl.

我们有两个孩子,一个男孩,一个女孩。

此句中的 have 和前几课学过的 there is (are), 在汉语中往往都译成“有”, 使用时应注意两者的不同: 前者表示“某人、某物有什么”(表示“所有”关系), 后者表示“某处有某人或某物”(表示“存在”)。试比较以下两句:

I have a book. 我有一本书。(表示“所有”关系)

There is a book on the desk. 桌上有本书。(表示“存在”)

Grammar

(1)

人称代词

I, you, he, she, it 等代词叫做人称代词,列表如下:

人 称	单 数	复 数
第一人称	I (我)	we (我们)
第二人称	you (你)	you (你们)
第三人称	he (他) she (她) it (它)	they (他们) (她们) (它们)

(2)

动词和动词的时态

动词 (verb *v.*) 用来说明某人或某事物的动作或状态。在英语中, 不同时间发生的动作或存在的状态, 要用不同的动词形式来表示。这种不同的动词形式, 就叫做时态。

例: He *is* a student. 他(现在)是学生。

He *was* a student. 他(过去)是学生。

(3)

一般现在时(一)

1. 一般现在时表示经常性的动作、经常存在的情况或状态。

例: My father *is* a commune member.

We *live* in the countryside.

They *study* hard.

2. 一般现在时用动词的现在式表示。

动词 “be” 一般现在时的肯定式和否定式

动词 “be” 是 “am”、“are”、“is” 的原形, 它随人称的变化而变化, 列表如下:

肯定式	否定式
I <i>am</i>	I <i>am not</i>
You <i>are</i>	You <i>are not</i>
He } She } <i>is</i> It }	He } She } <i>is not</i> It }
We } You } <i>are</i> They }	We } You } <i>are not</i> They }

注: 动词“be”与各种人称代词在一起时, 其简略式如下:

肯定式: *I am — I'm* *we are — we're*
you are — you're *you are — you're*
he is — he's *they are — they're*
she is — she's
it is — it's

否定式: *I am not — I'm not*
you are not — you're not (you aren't)
he is not — he's not (he isn't)
she is not — she's not (she isn't)
it is not — it's not (it isn't)
we are not — we're not (we aren't)
you are not — you're not (you aren't)
they are not — they're not (they aren't)

Exercises

I. 把下列肯定句变为否定句:

例: *He is a peasant. → He is not a peasant.*

1. *I am a worker.*
2. *They are teachers.*
3. *She is a student.*
4. *Comrade Li is a commune member.*
5. *My father is a miner.*
6. *He is my friend.*
7. *That girl is a nurse.*
8. *You are bus drivers.*

II. 用 am, are, is 填空:

1. *I _____ a worker. I have two children. They _____*

not workers. They ____ students.

2. This ____ my friend, Li Ming. He ____ from Shanghai ([ʃæŋ'hai] 上海). His father ____ a commune member.
3. The girls ____ students. They study hard.
4. Comrade Wang ____ our teacher. He ____ tall.
5. There ____ four people in my family. We ____ commune members.

III. 用人称代词填空:

1. There are many people in the room. ____ are all workers.
2. Wang Hung is a nurse. ____ is tall.
3. Those comrades are commune members. ____ live in the countryside.
4. ____ have a pencil. ____ is a red pencil.
5. There are three bikes in the shed. ____ are black.
6. Wang Ying is my friend. ____ is a bus driver.

IV. 把下列句子译成英语:

1. 我不是工人。我是公社社员。
2. 他们是战士。
3. 她是护士。
4. 他是我的朋友。他是矿工。
5. 他们是英国人。
6. 你叫什么名字? 我叫刘义。
7. 我有两个孩子。
8. 她是我的学生。她出身于工人家庭。

Phonetics Exercises

元音复习

I. 朗读下列单词:

[i:] he she teacher Green

[i] is live English fifteen

[e] peasant member friend many

[æ] cap flag black family

II. 朗读下列音标:

[i:]	[i]	[e]	[æ]
[i:t]	[it]	[et]	[æt]
[bi:d]	[bid]	[bed]	[bæd]
[di:d]	[did]	[ded]	[dæd]
[li:d]	[lid]	[led]	[læd]
[si:t]	[sit]	[set]	[sæt]

Lesson Sixteen 第十六课

Sentence Patterns Are you a student?

Yes, I am.

Who is he?

Grammar

(1) 物主代词(一)

(2) 一般现在时(二)

动词“be”一般现在时的疑问式

Phonetics

语句重音

句子的降调和升调

Pattern Drills

(1)

A: Are you

a teacher

?

a doctor

a bus driver

B: No, I'm not.

A: Are you

a student

?

a nurse

a miner

B: Yes, I am.

(2)

A: Is

<i>she</i>
<i>Comrade Li</i>

 a soldier?

B: Yes,

<i>she</i>
<i>he</i>

 is.

A: Is

<i>her sister</i>
<i>Comrade Chang</i>

 a soldier, too?

B: No,

<i>she</i>
<i>he</i>

 isn't.

<i>She's</i>
<i>He's</i>

 a commune member.

(3)

A: Are you

<i>teachers</i>
<i>doctors</i>

 ?

B: Yes, we are.

A: Are they

workers

, too?

teachers

doctors

B: No, they aren't. They're

peasants

students

nurses

(4)

A: Who is he?

B: He's

my father

my son

Li Hung's husband

A: Who is she?

B: She's

my mother

my daughter

Chang Tung's wife

A: Who are they?

B: They're

my parents

my children

my friends

Dialogues

(1)

Chen: Ex~cuse me, is 'this 'Class ↗Three?

Wang: ~Yes, it ~is. Are 'you a 'new ↗student?

Chen: ~Yes, I ~am.

Wang: My 'name's 'Wang ~Ying.

Chen: My name's Chen ~Hua.

Wang: I'm glad to ~know you.

Chen: 'Glad to 'know you, ~too.

Wang: 'Who's the 'man over ~there?

Chen: He's my ~uncle.

Wang: Oh, 'come ~in, please.

Uncle: ~Thank you.

(2)

Jack: Good ~evening, ↗Mary.

Mary: Good ~evening, ↗Jack. 'How ~are you?

Jack: I'm ~fine, ↗thank you. And ↗you?

Mary: 'I'm fine, ~too, ~thank you.

Jack: 'Who's this 'little ~girl? 'How ~old is she?

Mary: She's Mr. 'Green's ~daughter. She's ~ten.

Jack: 'What's her ~name?

Mary: Her name's ~Jane.

Jack: ~Hello, ↗Jane. 'How do you ~do?

Jane: 'How do you ~do? I'm 'very 'glad to ~meet you.

Jack: I'm 'glad to 'meet you, ~too.