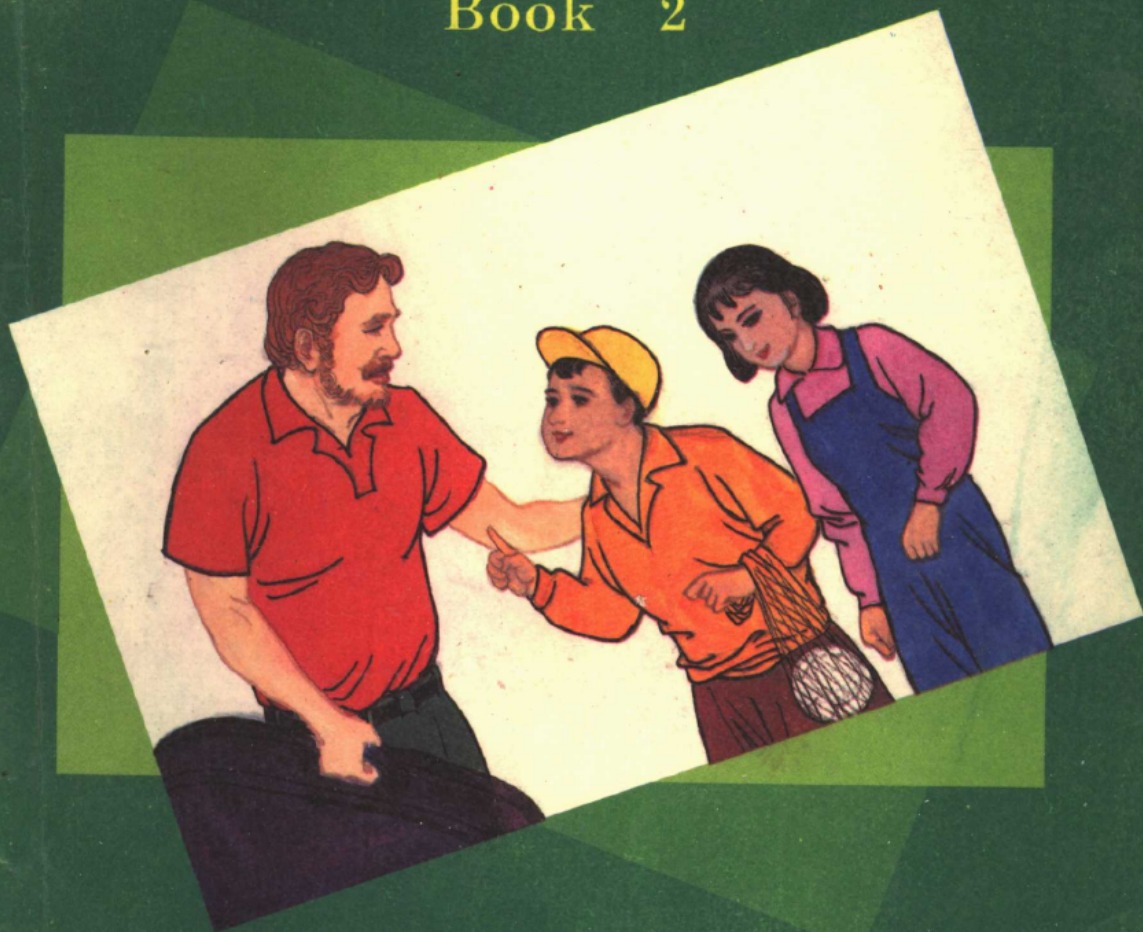


现代儿童英语

第二册

刘静和 主编

Modern English for Children
Book 2



北京教育出版社

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MODERN ENGLISH FOR CHILDREN (BOOK 2)

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编 者 的 话

《现代儿童英语》，这是一套为小学生从中年级开始学习英语而编的教科书，每学年一册，共三册。本书不用套色，要求学生自己上色，爱护书本。

编写这套教材的缘起可以追溯到三十年前。那时，为了几个重点小学进行外语学习实验，我们曾经编过一些课本。当时，听说领先的原则还是一个很有争论的问题。从那时开始形成的一些想法和作法就形成了这套教材编写的基础。

参加本书编写的有经验丰富的中外英语教师，并由英语纯熟的心理学家主其事。这样做的目的有两个，一是力求本书能尽量适合小学中高年级儿童的年龄特点和英语语文自身规律；二是要让儿童在学会英语的过程中逐步增长学习的本领和技能。要求把“让学生‘学会’”的目标转到“让学生‘会学’”的观念上来，这也是一种不小的改变。“会学”要先从整体中了解个别，再从个别总结出规律，从规律中以旧带新达到一隅三反，比如每课的拼字发音我们就是以这种思想安排词汇的。词汇排列从熟悉的词带出一系列相似发音的新词以便学生逐渐学会自己发音认字。在知识量日益增多的今天，学习英语和学习其他科目一样，是没有止境的。只有让学生掌握学习的门径，方能受用无穷。

这套书的编写原则首先是在注重英语语文知识体系的同时，将思想教育和人格修养蕴含其中，比如第一册 Cold and Gold 一课在学习发音中渗透了贫富不平等的概念；其二是注重发展智力，将英语学习和初步辩证逻辑思维训练结合起来，比如从第二、三册后就有逻辑思维训练的对话内容；其三是培养实际能力，把学英语和了解外国文化、风土人情、社会习俗结合起来，以利实际交际，比如各册课后布置了外国歌谣、名人诗歌的听力训练等；其四是激发兴趣，各册都有做游戏、猜谜语、讲笑话等内容，引导学生参与其中，体验语感，陶冶情操，在盎然的兴趣中，在活动和应用中，学习知识。

这套教材对教师们提出了新的要求，为此，我们每册配套编写了一本“教学参考”，每册有由英籍男女音录制的录音带，希望教师充分利用。欢迎更多的老师和我们一道接受考验，也欢迎多方面专家、同行和老师们的批评教正。

本书在编写过程中我们参考了英美及香港的教科书；在编订中尹晓燕、常川同志参加了工作；在试教中各校执教教师提出了意见；在实验及推广工作中，中国科学院心理研究所张嘉棠同志，中日青年交流中心蔡增朝、赵素英、刘学勤、李光同志大力协助，谨致谢意。

编者 1994 年 6 月

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LESSON ONE THE FIRST LESSON

MA LIN'S DAY



Ma Lin gets up at 6 : 30 every morning. He quickly washes and dresses and makes his bed. Then he has his breakfast and helps his mother.

Now it is 7 : 40. Ma Lin walks to school. It isn't very far from his home. School begins at 8 a.m. and ends at 3 : 30 p.m. Ma Lin has lunch at school.

After school, Ma Lin plays football with his friends. He goes home at 4 : 30. He likes to do his homework before supper. His parents come home at 5 : 45.

Ma Lin helps them with the housework.

After supper, Ma Lin watches TV for half an hour. Then he reads a book. At 9 : 15 it is time for bed.

On Sunday, Ma Lin does not go to school. He has a day at home. He helps his parents with the housework. Sometimes, they all go to a park. Sometimes, they visit Ma Lin's grandparents. Ma Lin often sees his cousin Ma Lan there. Ma Lin does not have homework on Sunday. He likes to read a book and watch a film on TV.

HE DOES HE DOESN'T

Ma Lin gets up at 6 : 30. He doesn't get up at 7 a.m.

Ma Lin goes to school at 7 : 40. He doesn't go to school at 9 o'clock.

He has lunch at school. He doesn't have lunch at home.

He goes home at 4 : 30. He doesn't go home at 3 : 30.

He does his homework before supper. He doesn't do it after supper.

He goes to bed at 9:15. He doesn't go to bed at 10 o'clock.

DOES HE?

Does Ma Lin get up at 6:30?	Yes, he does.
Does he wash and dress quickly?	Yes, he does.
Does he help his parents?	Yes, he does.
Does he ride his bike to school?	No, he doesn't.
Does school begin at 9 a.m.?	No, it doesn't. It begins at 8 a.m.
Does Ma Lin play pingpong after school?	No, he doesn't. He plays football.
Does he do his homework after supper?	No, he doesn't. He does it before supper.
Does he watch TV after supper?	Yes, he does.
Does he go to school every day?	No, he doesn't. He doesn't go to school on Sunday.

EXERCISES

1. **Read carefully.** Tick (✓) the correct sentences, and **put a cross** (×) by the wrong ones.

- (1) Ma Lin gets up at half past six every morning.
- (2) He has his breakfast before he washes and dresses.
- (3) He rides his bike to school.
- (4) Ma Lin has lunch at school.
- (5) He plays pingpong after school.
- (6) His parents help him with his homework.
- (7) He reads a book before he goes to bed.
- (8) Sometimes he visits his grandparents on Sunday.
- (9) He often sees his cousin there.
- (10) Ma Lin likes to watch a film on TV.

2. **Learn to spell:** breakfast, lunch, football, parent, sometimes, friend.

3. **Read aloud:** school, cool, fool, pool, stool, spool, tool, cruel, gruel.

4. Word Study — verbs and “persons”

A. We say “I” and “we” are “first person”; “you” (one man) and “you” (many men) are “second person”; “he”, “she”, “it” and “they” are “third person”:

I, he, she, it and you (one man) are “singular” (sing.).

We, you (many men) and they are “plural” (pl.).

Read: Ma Lin gets up. He gets up.

This is the third person singular of the verb “to get up”.

The verb ‘to get up’

Singular

I get up

you get up

he gets up

she gets up

it gets up

Plural

we get up

you get up

they get up

We add “—s” to the third person singular.

B. Give the third person singular of these verbs:

to make, to walk, to begin, to end, to like, to help, to visit, to see,
to read, to play

C. With verbs ending in—s, —ss, —sh, —ch, and—o, we add “—es” in the third person singular.

Read:

The verb to wash

I wash

you wash (sing.)

he/she/it washes

we wash

you wash (pl.)

they wash

The verb to do

I do

you do (sing.)

he/she/it does

we do

you do (pl.)

they do

Give the third person singular of: to dress; to watch; to go.

5. **Change the sentence pattern:**

Example: Mary goes to school every day.

Mary does not go to school every day.

Does Mary go to school every day?

No, she does not.

- a) Father helps Mother in the kitchen.
- b) They visit their friends on Sunday.
- c) Muriel washes Paul's socks.
- d) Gus draws a dog on the blackboard.

6. **Change the verb** as in the example:

e. g. He gets up at 6:30.

It is 6:30. He is getting up.

- a) He has his breakfast at 7 o'clock.
- b) He walks to school at 7:40.
- c) He plays football at 3:30.
- d) He goes home at 4:30.
- e) He reads a book at 8:15.
- f) He goes to bed at 9:15.

7. **Listen to the tape:**

HOURS OF SLEEP

Nature needs but five,
Custom gives you seven,
Laziness takes nine,
And wickedness eleven.

8. **Two riddles:** (answer at the end of Lesson 2)

- 1. What time is it when the clock strikes thirteen?
- 2. What two things can you never have for breakfast?

LESSON TWO THE SECOND LESSON

A LETTER FROM CLAIRE

Do you remember Li Hong's English friend Claire? Now, she is back home in London. She is writing a letter to Li Hong.

Saturday, 10th September

Dear Li Hong,

Today is Saturday. It is raining. I can't go out to play. I don't go to school on Saturday, and today I don't have any homework. I want to tell you about my new school. I am eleven years old, so I am going to a secondary school. In England, we go to secondary school from the age of eleven to the age of sixteen or eighteen. We go to school five days of the week, so we have a two-day weekend.

Now, I am back at school. It is the beginning of the winter term. We have three terms — the winter term, the spring term and the summer term. At the end of the winter term, we have the Christmas holiday. Christmas Day is 25 December. Our Christmas holiday is two and a half weeks. We begin the spring term in January. That term ends in March or April. Then, we have two weeks holiday before the summer term. The summer holiday is our long holiday. We don't go to school for more than one month. The summer term ends in July. We have a holiday for all the month of August, and we begin school again in September. We have half-term holidays, too. In November, February and May, we have two and a half days holiday in the middle of each term. Then, we don't go to school on Friday afternoon and Monday and Tuesday. I like going to school. But I like holidays, too. I am waiting for our half-term holiday in November.

You are back at school now, aren't you? Please tell me about your school, and tell me about your holidays. I am waiting for your letter.

Love from your English friend,

Claire

Air Mail



Miss Li Hong
Building 24, No. 302
Bei Chang Lu
Beijing 100097
People's Republic of China

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

English schools are different from Chinese schools, aren't they?

Yes, they are.

At the age of eleven, English children go to secondary school, don't they?

Yes, they do.

In England, children go to school five days of the week, don't they?

Yes, they do.

There are three school terms in England, aren't there?

Yes, there are.

English children have the Christmas holiday in December and January, don't they?

Yes, they do.

English children don't have a holiday for National Day, on 1st October, do they?

No, they don't.

They don't have a holiday for May Day, on 1st May, do they?

No, they don't.

They don't have a holiday for Children's Day, on 1st June, do they?

No, they don't.

We don't have half-term holidays in November, February and May, do we?

No, We don't.

Chinese school holidays are not the same as English school holidays, are they?

No, they aren't.

EXERCISES

1. **Tick (✓)** the correct sentences, and **put a cross (×)** by the wrong ones.

- (1) Claire is Li Hong's English friend.
- (2) Claire has a letter from Li Hong.
- (3) English children don't go to school on Saturday or Sunday.
- (4) Children begin secondary school at the age of thirteen in China.
- (5) English holidays are different from Chinese holidays.
- (6) In England the winter term ends in December.
- (7) English children have two long holidays in winter and spring.
- (8) Chinese children have a holiday for National Day.
- (9) English children have a holiday on 1st June.
- (10) Chinese children have half-term holidays.

2. **Learn to spell:** week, different, afternoon, term, holiday, beginning, national, remember, school, age.

3. **Read aloud:**

The days of the week — Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

The months of the year — January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

The seasons of the year — spring, summer, autumn, winter.

4. **Put the right word in the blank:**

January is at the beginning of the _____. (year, week, month)

Saturday is at the end of the _____. (day, week, month)

12 o'clock is the middle of the _____. (school, morning, day,)

The sweet shop is open from _____ to _____.

5. **Word Study: tag questions**

A. Look at these two questions:

(i) Are English schools different from Chinese schools?

(ii) English schools are different from Chinese schools, aren't they?

In question (i) we don't know the answer.

In question (ii) we do know the answer.

Question (ii) is a TAG QUESTION. In English, people often ask tag questions. We are now learning how to ask and answer tag questions.

Q. January is the coldest month in Beijing, isn't it?

Ans. Yes, it is. [Yes, January is the coldest month in Beijing.]

Q. English children have a holiday at Christmas, don't they?

Ans. Yes, they do. [Yes, English children have a holiday at Christmas.]

Q. You can speak English, can't you?

Ans. Yes, I can. [Yes, I can speak English.]

We answer these tag questions with:

Yes, it is. Yes, they do. Yes, I can.

Read these tag questions and answers:

Q. Claire doesn't go to school on Saturday, does she?

Ans. No, she doesn't. [No, she doesn't go to school on Saturday.]

Q. March isn't the shortest month in the year, is it?

Ans. No, it isn't. [No, March isn't the shortest month in the year.]

Q. You don't have a holiday for Army Day, do you?

Ans. No, we don't. [No, we don't have a holiday for Army Day.]

Q. They can't speak English, can they?

Ans. No, they can't. [No, they can't speak English.]

We answer these tag questions with:

No, she doesn't. No, it isn't. No we don't. No, we can't.

We never answer: Yes, she doesn't. Yes, it isn't. Yes, we don't. Yes, they can't.

We always answer No ...

B. Answer these tag questions. Write in the blanks: Yes, we do, or No, we don't.

e.g. You remember Li Hong and Claire, don't you? Yes, we do.

You don't go to school on Sunday, do you? No, We don't.

a) You have two long holidays a year, don't you? _____.

b) You don't have a Christmas holiday, do you? _____.

c) You have a day's holiday for Children's Day, don't you? _____.

d) You don't go to middle school at age 11, do you? _____.

6. **Put in or on in the blanks:**

- a) We don't go to school _____ Sunday.
- b) We have a holiday _____ 1st October.
- c) It is cold _____ February.
- d) We can go swimming _____ June.
- e) The school week ends _____ Saturday.
- f) The year begins _____ 1st January.
- g) Autumn begins _____ 15th August.
- h) What month are you 10 years of age? I am 10 years of age _____
_____.

7. **Listen to the tape:**

SNEEZE ON MONDAY

Sneeze on Monday, sneeze for danger;
Sneeze on Tuesday, kiss a stranger;
Sneeze on Wednesday, get a letter;
Sneeze on Thursday, something better;
Sneeze on Friday, sneeze for sorrow;
Sneeze on Saturday, see your best friend tomorrow.

THIRTY DAYS HAS SEPTEMBER

Thirty days has September,
April, June and November;
All the rest have thirty-one.
February has twenty-eight alone,
Excepting leap year; that's the time,
When February's days are twenty-nine.

8. **A riddle:** (answer at the end of Lesson 3)

What month has 28 days?

Answers to the riddles in Lesson 1:

- 1. It's time to mend the clock.
- 2. Lunch and supper.

LESSON THREE THE THIRD LESSON

THE MA FAMILY AT BREAKFAST

The Ma family are at breakfast. Ma Lan's mother says she wants to go shopping. She asks her husband to go with her, but he says he's too busy. She asks her daughter to go with her. Ma Lan is happy to go shopping. She wants to buy some things, but she has no money. Her father gives her some money. His wife wants some money, too. She wants a lot of money. She wants to buy a pair of trousers for her husband, a pair of shoes for her daughter, and some cotton cloth.

Mum: I want to go shopping this morning. Do you want to go with me, Lao Ma?

Dad: I can't go with you this morning, I'm very busy.

Mum: Do you want to go with me, Lanlan?

Lan: Oh, yes, Mum. I want to buy some things.

Dad: What do you want to buy?

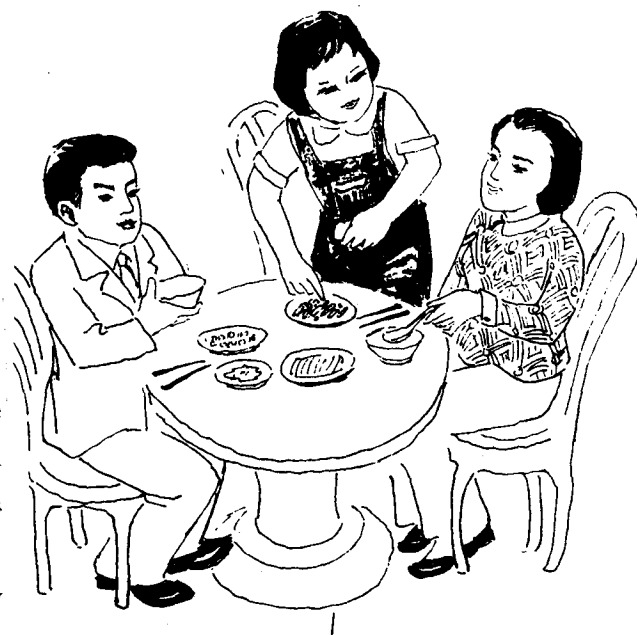
Lan: I want to buy a new exercise book and an eraser. But I don't have any money.

Dad: I can give you some money. How much do you want?

Lan: I want two yuan.

Dad: I can give you ten yuan. Please buy me some batteries, size R20. And you can buy some sweets for the family.

Lan: Thank you, Dad. How many batteries do you want?



Dad: Two, please.

Mum: I want to buy you a pair of trousers, Lao Ma. What colour do you like best?

Dad: I like dark grey best.

Mum: Lanlan, I want to buy you a pair of summer shoes.

Lan: Oh, good! Can I have a white pair. My friend has white shoes, and I like them.

Mum: Maybe... Lao Ma, I want some more money.

Dad: How much do you want?

Mum: I want 50 yuan, please.

Day: That's a lot of money.

Mum: I want to buy some cloth, too. I want some pink cotton cloth.

Lan: Can we go by underground?

Mum: No, it's too crowded on Sunday. We can go by bike.

Dad: Hurry up. It's late.

EXERCISES

1. **Tick (✓)** the correct sentences, and **put a cross (×)** by the wrong ones.
 - (1) Ma Lan's mother wants to go shopping.
 - (2) Her husband wants to go with her.
 - (3) Ma Lan wants to buy some things.
 - (4) Ma Lan wants a lot of money.
 - (5) Her father wants six batteries.
 - (6) Her mother wants to buy Ma Lan a pair of trousers.
 - (7) Her father doesn't like black or grey trousers.
 - (8) Her mother wants to buy some pink cotton cloth.
 - (9) The underground is crowded on Sunday.
 - (10) They go shopping after lunch.
2. **Learn to spell:** busy, daughter, money, trousers, cotton, cloth, colour, underground.
3. **Read aloud:**

man, husband, father, uncle, grandfather;
 woman, wife, mother, aunt, grandmother;