

广州市中学课本

# 英 语

# ENGLISH

第 二 册



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# Lesson One (1)

## There Is a Golden Sun in Peking



There is a golden sun in Peking.  
It shines bright day and night.  
The sun is Chairman Mao.  
He takes the helm of the revolution.

There is a golden sun in Peking.  
It shines bright far and wide.  
The sun is Chairman Mao.  
He leads us from victory to victory.

## New Words and Expressions

golden [ˈɡouldən] <i>adj.</i>	金色的	lead [li:d] <i>v.</i>	领导
take [teik] <i>v.</i>	拿, 握	us [ʌs, əs] <i>pron.</i>	我们(宾格)
helm [helm] <i>n.</i>	舵	victory [ˈviktəri] <i>n.</i>	胜利
		from...to	从...到

## Notes to the Text

1. It shines bright day and night. 日日夜夜放光芒。
2. He takes the helm of the revolution. 革命前程他掌舵。
3. from victory to victory 从胜利走向胜利

## Phonetics Drill

朗读下列音标词，并作比较：

[r]	[w]	[v]	[w]
[ri:d]	[wi:d]	[vi:]	[wi:]
[ritʃ]	[witʃ]	[vet]	[wet]
[red]	[wed]	[vain]	[wain]
[raip]	[waip]	[vail]	[wail]
[ran]	[wan]	[væ:s]	[wæ:s]

## Exercises

1. 背诵课文。

2. 朗读下列词组，并译成汉语：

great liberator, the red sun, the blue sky, far and wide,  
take the helm of the revolution, from victory to victory,  
make revolution, make progress

3. 用 have 或 has 填充：

a. I \_\_\_\_ a bottle of Chinese ink.

b. Li Ming \_\_\_\_ two pencils.

c. We \_\_\_\_ thirty-five copies of *Serve the People*.

d. My father \_\_\_\_ a hammer and a spanner.

4. 翻译：

北京有个金太阳，太阳光芒照四方。我们热爱毛主席，  
我们心向毛主席。我们敬祝毛主席万寿无疆！

## Lesson Two (2)

### Our Classroom

This is our classroom. There are four windows on the left and two doors on the right. The walls are white. The room is bright.



There is a blackboard on the front wall. Over it there is a portrait of Chairman Mao. Beside the blackboard there are two maps. One is a map of China. The other is a map of the world. On the back wall there is a quotation from Chairman Mao. It reads: **“Keep fit, study well and work hard.”**

There are many desks and benches in our classroom. One of the desks is big. It is for the teacher. The others are small. They are for the pupils.

We study in our classroom. We keep it clean and tidy.

### New Words and Expressions

left [left] <i>n.</i>	左	beside [bi'said] <i>prep.</i>	
right [rait] <i>n.</i>	右		在…的旁边
wall [wɔ:l] <i>n.</i>	墙壁	back [bæk] <i>adj.</i>	后面的
room [rum] <i>n.</i>	房间	quotation [kwou'teɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	语录
blackboard ['blækbo:d] <i>n.</i>	黑板	clean [kli:n] <i>adj.</i>	清洁的
front [frʌnt] <i>adj.</i>	前面的	tidy ['taɪdi] <i>adj.</i>	整齐的
over ['ouvə] <i>prep.</i>	在…的上方		

### Notes to the Text

1. a quotation from Chairman Mao 一条毛主席语录
2. It reads: ...

语录上写着：……

it 在这里指的是语录。read 的基本意思是“读”，但在这里表示语录“写着”什么。

3. We keep it clean and tidy. 我们使它(课室)保持整洁。



## Phonetics Drill

朗读下列音标词，并作比较：

[s]	[ʃ]	[ə:]	
[si:]	[fi:]	[nə:s]	[pə:s]
[si:t]	[fi:t]	[bə:d]	[hə:d]
[sel]	[fel]	[tə:s]	[kə:s]
[seim]	[feim]	[bə:θ]	[mə:θ]
[so:t]	[fo:t]	[tə:m]	[fə:m]

## Grammar

### (一) There is (are) 的肯定句形式

英语中“某处有或存在某物(某人)”通常用“there is (are) + 某物(某人) + 某处”的句式来表示，例如：

There is a blackboard on the front wall.

前面墙上有一块黑板。

There are many desks and benches in our classroom.

我们课室里有许多书桌和板凳。

在“there is (are) + 某物(某人) + 某处”的结构中，there 是引导词，动词 is (are) 是谓语，表示“存在”，它后面所跟的名词是主语。如果主语是单数，用 there is；如果主语是复数，则用 there are。

## (二) 前置词与前置词短语

前置词在句子中不能单独使用，它必须与名词（或相当于名词的东西）连用。

前置词和与它连用的词所组成的短语，叫前置词短语。

例如：

in Peking	beside the blackboard
in our classroom	on the left
for the revolution	on the farm
of China	on the right

前置词短语在句子中用得较广，学习时须特别注意。

### Exercises

1. 翻译以下单词和短语：

- the people's happiness, heart and soul, day and night, clean and tidy
- 毛主席肖像，毛主席语录，工农兵，党员，团员，红卫兵，红小兵，中学生，小学生

2. 口头替换练习：

There is

a portrait of Chairman Mao a quotation from Chairman Mao a map of China a map of the world
---

in the book  in our classroom  beside the blackboard on the front wall
---

There are	three Red Guards some teachers some pupils many peasants	in our classroom in the library at the foot of the mountain in the fields
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3. 把下列句子改为否定句和疑问句:

- I am in Class 1.
- You have a brother.
- My sister is a Red Guard.
- Those are sunflowers.
- He has a copy of *The White-Haired Girl*.

4. 用 there is 或 there are 填充:

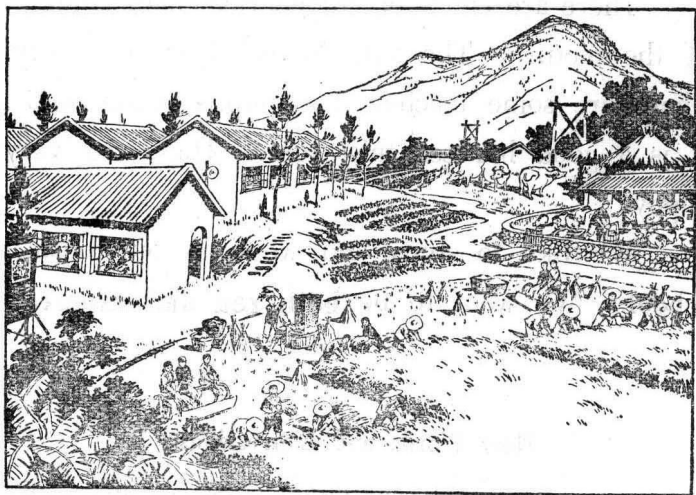
- \_\_\_ a quotation from Chairman Mao on the blackboard.
- \_\_\_ twenty-six desks in our classroom.
- \_\_\_ five people (人) in my family.
- \_\_\_ a bottle of red ink on the desk.
- \_\_\_ fifteen benches in the room.
- \_\_\_ a map of China on the wall.

5. 翻译:

- 我们学校里有一间小工厂。
- 我们图书馆里有许多新书。
- 我们年级有八个班。
- 教师的桌上有一百一十本练习本。

## Lesson Three (3)

### Our Branch School



This is a picture. It is a picture of our branch school.

On the left of the picture there are some houses. They are our classrooms and bedrooms. There are teachers and pupils in the classrooms. On the right there is a mountain. At the foot

of the mountain there are three cows and about thirty pigs. But there are no horses. There is a brook in the picture, too. But there is no river in it.

There are fields of golden rice in the middle of the picture. The sun shines bright in the sky. There are some teachers and pupils in the fields. It is a good harvest this year. They are very happy.

We like to study and work in our branch school. We want to be **both red and expert**.

### New Words and Expressions

branch [brɑ:ntʃ] *n.* 分, 支  
branch school 分校  
some [sʌm] *adj.* 一些  
house [haus] *n.* 房子  
bedroom [ˈbedrʊm] *n.* 寝室  
mountain [ˈmaʊntɪn] *n.* 山  
foot [fʊt] *n.* 足, 脚  
about [əˈbaʊt] *adv.* 大概  
brook [brʊk] *n.* 溪流

field [fi:ld] *n.* 田地, 田野  
rice [raɪs] *n.* 稻, 米, 饭  
harvest [ˈhɑ:vɪst] *n.* 收获  
this [ðɪs] *adj.* 这, 这个  
year [jə:, jiə] *n.* 年  
both [bəʊθ]...and... *conj.*  
既...又, 不但...而且  
expert [ˈekspeɪt] *adj.*  
有专长的

## Notes to the Text

1. It is a good harvest this year. 今年收成好。
2. We want to be **both red and expert**. 我们要又红又专。

## Phonetics

### 连 读

在句子或短语中，如果相邻的两个词前一个以辅音结尾，后一个以元音开头，而且这两个词的语法关系紧密，这两个词就可以连起来读。这种现象叫做连读，用符号“ $\smile$ ”表示。例如：

at the foot  $\smile$  of the mountain

This  $\smile$  is  $\smile$  a picture.

I am  $\smile$  a worker.

Yes, it  $\smile$  is.

如果第一个词以 r 或 re 结尾，第二个词以元音开头，这时 r 可以发音，和它后面的词连起来读。例如：

far  $\smile$  and wide

over  $\smile$  it

there  $\smile$  is

there  $\smile$  are

## Phonetics Drill

朗读下列音标词，并作比较：

[r]	[l]
[red]	[led]
[rɒŋ]	[lɒŋ]
[raim]	[laim]
[ri:p]	[li:p]
[ru:m]	[lu:m]

[l]	[n]
[lot]	[not]
[lʊ:s]	[nu:s]
[lɒk]	[nɒk]
[lʊk]	[nʊk]
[laɪf]	[naɪf]

## Grammar

### There is (are) 的否定句形式

在 there is (are) 的肯定句的动词 is (are) 的后面加上 no (not any) 就构成其否定句形式。例如：

There is a book on the desk.

There is *no (not any)* book on the desk.

There are thirty pigs in our branch school.

There are *no (not any)* pigs in our branch school.

## Exercises

1. 朗读课文。
2. 把下列单词译成英语：

太阳，天空，山，大海，河，溪，房子，房间，课堂，

寝室，马，母牛，猪，公鸡，母鸡

3. 用 there is 或 there are 填充：

- a. \_\_\_\_ a bag on the desk.
- b. \_\_\_\_ many workers in the paper mill.
- c. \_\_\_\_ some peasants in the rice fields.
- d. \_\_\_\_ a middle school in the people's commune.

4. 把下列句子改为否定句：

例如：There are some pupils in the classroom.

There are *no* (*not any*) pupils in the classroom.

- a. There is a pencil in the pencil-box.
- b. There are two pictures on the wall.
- c. There are some new houses in our school.
- d. There is a brook at the foot of the mountain.
- e. There are some ducks ([dʌks] *n.* 鸭子) in the river.
- f. There is a teacher in the classroom.



## Lesson Four (4)

### A Dialogue

A: What picture is this?

B: It is a picture of our branch school.

A: Are there any houses on the left of the picture?



B: Yes, there are some houses on the left of the picture. They are our classrooms and bedrooms.

A: Are there any teachers and pupils in the classrooms?

B: Yes, there are.

A: Is there a mountain on the right?

B: Yes, there is.

A: How many cows and pigs are there at the foot of the mountain?

B: There are three cows and about thirty pigs there.

A: Are there any horses at the foot of the mountain?