

上海市业余外语广播讲座

英 语

初 级 班 (下)

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Lesson Eleven (The Eleventh Lesson)

第十 一 课

I Am Li Ping

Sentence Patterns

动词 be 句型 (一)

I am	} (not) ...	We	} are (not) ...
You are		You	
He/She is		They	

Comments

动词 be 一般表示“是”的意思。be 是原形。am, are, is 是 be 的不同变化形式。

(1) 肯定式

I	am	a worker.
You	are	
He/She	is	

We	are workers.
You	
They	

I am=I'm [aim]

you are=you're [juə]

he is=he's [hiz]

she is=she's [ʃiz]

we are=we're [wiə]

you are=you're [juə]

they are=they're [ðeə]

(2) 否定式

I	am	not	a teacher.
You	are		
He/She	is		

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)

We	are	not	teachers.
You			
They			

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)

注意：学习本句型要正确使用 be 的各种不同变化形式；还要注意 he (他), she (她)的区别。

Oral Practice 口头练习

Drill 1 (看图学句型)

I am a worker.
(I'm)



You are a worker.
(You're)



He is a commune
(He's)
member.



She is a teacher.
(She's)



We are workers.
(We're)



You are doctors.
(You're)



They are PLA men.
(They're)



Drill 2 (替换练习)

A. 例: I'm
 You're
 He's
 She's } *a worker.*

替换词: (1) a commune member
 (2) a PLA man
 (3) a teacher

B. 例: We're
 You're
 They're } *workers.*

替换词: (1) doctors
 (2) nurses
 (3) students

Drill 3 (把下列句子改成否定句)

例: I'm a worker.

I'm not a worker.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) I'm a turner. | (4) She's a student. |
| (2) He's a fitter. | (5) You're a repairman. |
| (3) They're welders. | (6) We're doctors. |

Drill 4 (看图说话)

(1)



a worker

(2)



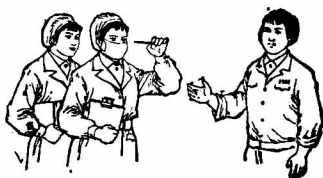
a teacher

(3)



doctors

(4)



nurses

(5)



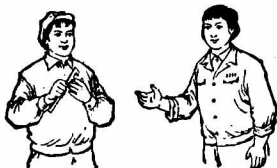
a PLA man

(6)



a peasant

(7)



a turner

(8)



a welder

New Words and Expressions 单词和词组

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. eleven [i'levn] <i>num.</i> | 十一 |
| 2. eleventh [i'levnθ] <i>num.</i> | 第十一 |
| 3. be [bi:] <i>v.</i> | 是 |
| 4. we [wi:, wi] <i>pron.</i> | 我们 |
| 5. teacher ['ti:tʃə] <i>n.</i> | 教师, 导师 |
| 6. oral ['ɔ:rəl] <i>a.</i> | 口头的 |
| 7. practice ['præktis] <i>n.</i> | 练习 |
| 8. commune ['kɒmju:n] <i>n.</i> | 公社 |
| 9. member ['membə] <i>n.</i> | 成员 |
| commune member | 公社社员 |
| 10. doctor ['dɒktə] <i>n.</i> | 医生 |
| 11. man [mæn] <i>n.</i> | 男人 |
| 复数 men [men] | |
| 12. student ['stju:dənt] <i>n.</i> | 学生 |
| 13. turner ['tə:nə] <i>n.</i> | 车工 |
| 14. fitter ['fitə] <i>n.</i> | 钳工 |
| 15. welder ['weldə] <i>n.</i> | 焊工 |
| 16. repairman [ri'peəməŋ] <i>n.</i> | 修理工人 |
| 17. peasant ['pezənt] <i>n.</i> | 农民 |
| 18. expression [iks'preʃən] <i>n.</i> | 词句, 词组 |

Text

I am Li Ping.

I am a turner.

You are a fitter.

He is a repairman.
 She is a welder.
 We are workers of a farm
 machinery plant.
 We all work hard.



New Words and Expressions

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. text [tekst] <i>n.</i> | 课文 |
| 2. farm [fɑ:m] <i>n.</i> | 农场 |
| 3. machinery [mə'ʃi:nəri] <i>n.</i> | 〔总称〕机械 |
| farm machinery | 农业机械 |
| 4. plant [plɑ:nt] <i>n.</i> | 工厂 |
| 5. all [ɔ:l] <i>pron., a., ad.</i> | 全部, 都 |
| 6. work [wɜ:k] <i>v., n.</i> | 工作 |
| 7. hard [hɑ:d] <i>ad.</i> | 努力地 |
| 8. grammar ['græmə] <i>n.</i> | 语法 |
| 9. exercise ['eksəsaiz] <i>n.</i> | 练习 |

Notes

1. We are workers of a farm machinery plant.
 我们是农机厂的工人。
 句中 workers of a farm machinery plant 意思是“一家农机厂的工人”。注意英语和汉语的词序。
2. We all work hard.
 我们都努力地工作。
 hard 修饰动词 work, 一般放在 work 的后面。

Learn to Say

- Will you do us a favour?
帮我们一下忙，好吗？
- With pleasure.
好的。

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. us [ʌs, əs] <i>pron.</i> | 我们 (we 的宾格) |
| 2. favour ['feɪvə] <i>n.</i> | 恩惠，帮助 |
| do us a favour | 帮我们一下忙 |
| 3. with [wɪð] <i>prep.</i> | 〔表示行为方式〕 |
| with pleasure | 以……，带着……
高兴地，好的 |

Grammar 语 法

I. 词类 (The Parts of Speech)

英语单词，按照意义、词形变化以及在句子里所起的作用，一般分为十类。

词 类 名 称	缩写	例 词	说 明
名 词 noun [naun]	n.	worker, book, ink, China, pleasure	表示人、物、 地点，抽象概 念等的名称
代 词 pronoun ['prəunaun]	pron.	I, you, he, it, this, those, my, your, what	主要用来代替 名词等

词 类 名 称	缩写	例 词	说 明
动 词 verb [və:b]	v.	come, see, be, have	说明人或事物 的行为或状态
形 容 词 adjective ['ædʒiktɪv]	a.	red, big, good	说明人或事物 的特征
数 词 numeral ['nju:mərəl]	num.	one, two, first, second	表示数量(基 数词)或顺序 (序数词)
副 词 adverb ['ædvə:b]	ad.	here, there, where, tomor- row, how, hard, kind	修饰动词、形 容词或其他副 词, 说明其地 点、时间、性 质等
冠 词 article ['ɑ:tɪkl]	art.	a (an), the	用在名词前, 帮助说明名词
介 词 preposition [,prepə'zɪʃən]	prep.	in, on, under	用在名词或代 词前, 表示它 和其他词的关 系
连 接 词 conjunction [kən'dʒʌŋkʃən]	conj.	and	连接词与词、 词组与词组、 句子与句子

词 类 名 称	缩写	例 词	说 明
感 叹 词 interjection [,intə(:)'dʒekʃən]	int.	hello .	表示说话时惊奇、喜悦等感情

I. 句子成分(一) (The Parts of the Sentence)

句子是语言的单位，表达一个完整的意思。英语句子的主要成分是主语和谓语。

成分	说 明	表 示 法	例 句
主语	指一句话所谈论的主体	通常由名词、代词或相当于名词的词组等担任	<i>Li Ping is a worker.</i> <i>She is a doctor.</i>
谓语	说明主语“做什么”、“是什么”或“怎么样”	由动词或动词加其他词类担任	<i>We work.</i> <i>These are flags.</i> <i>He is fine.</i>

Exercises 练 习

I. 朗读:

A. [i:] he me see evening nineteen please

[i] it in is eleven big six fitter

B. 1) I am 'Li \ Ping.

2) I am a \turner.

- 3) You are a \fitter.
- 4) He is a \repairman.
- 5) She is a \welder.
- 6) We are 'workers of a 'farm ma\chinery plant.
- 7) We 'all 'work \hard.

I. 用 am, are, is 填空:

- 1) I _____ a worker. You _____ not a worker.
- 2) You _____ a teacher. You _____ teachers.
- 3) He _____ a turner. She _____ a turner, too.
- 4) Comrade Li _____ a nurse.
- 5) Comrade Wang and Comrade Zhang _____ students.
- 6) This _____ a ship. It _____ on the river.
- 7) These _____ not pictures. They _____ maps.
- 8) What _____ those? They _____ hammers.

II. 用 I, you, he, it, they 填空:

- 1) Li Ping is not a student. _____ is a worker.
- 2) _____ am a worker of a farm machinery plant.
- 3) There are three pencils in the box. _____ are red.
- 4) _____ is a repairman.
- 5) A: Where is my pen?
B: _____ is on the desk.
- 6) A: Where are the workers?
B: _____ are near the house.

IV. 划出句中的主语和谓语，并指出句中各词的词类。

- 1) He is a student.
- 2) I see a picture.
- 3) They work hard.
- 4) The ship is big.