

北 京 电 视 大 学

外(英)語 65 級

英 語 講 義

(基本教程)

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关于教材的說明

本教材基本上采用許国璋先生主編的高等学校英語专业教本第一冊(修訂本)中十三至十九，七課书。其中某些課文与练习作了修改。現印发作为內部教材使用。

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TEXT

A DAY AT COLLEGE

Wang Ching gets up at half past six. He dresses, washes and goes out to do exercises in the fresh morning air. Then he has breakfast.

For most of the morning he attends lectures or practises his English. After class he reads in the library or reviews his lessons.

In the afternoon he has two hours for political study or other studies. Then he goes and works on the college farm. He takes an active part in physical labour. Sometimes he goes and works with his classmates in people's communes or in factories. He learns a lot from peasants and workers. He wants to become red and expert.

After supper he has a short rest. Then he reads the newspapers, does his homework and prepares his new

lessons in the reading-room. He goes to bed at half past ten.

DIALOGUE

MY HOME

- Where is your home?
—It is in Anshan.
—Oh, do you live near the steel works?
—Yes, my father is a steel worker there.
—And what does your mother do?
—She works in a nursery.
—Have you any brothers and sisters?
—Yes, two brothers and a sister. My elder brother is in the army. My younger brother is at middle school. My sister is a nurse at a hospital in Shenyang.

CLASSROOM ENGLISH

Let's read the dialogue.

Recite the dialogue, please.

recite [ri'sait] *v.t.* 背诵

WORDS TO THE TEXT

college ['kɒlɪdʒ] *n.* 大学; 学院

early ['ɜ:li] *adv., adj.* 早

dress *v.t.* 穿衣

wash [wɒʃ] *v.t., v.i.* 洗

out [aʊt] *adv.* 往外
fresh [frefʃ] *adj.* 新鲜的
air [ɛə] *n.* 空气
then [ðen] *adv.* 然后
most [məʊst] *pron.* 大部分
attend [ə'tend] *v.t.* 出席, 参加
lecture ['lektʃə] *n.* 讲演课, 讲演
practise ['præktɪs] *v.t.* 练习
after ['ɑ:ftə] *prep.* 在...之后
library ['laɪbrəri] *n.* 图书馆
short [ʃɔ:t] *adj.* 短的
newspaper ['nju:spetpə] *n.* 报纸
take *v.t.* 拿, 取
active ['æktɪv] *adj.* 积极的
to take an active part in...
 积极参加...(活动)
rest *n.* 休息

to have a rest 休息
political [pə'litikəl] *adj.* 政治的
physical ['fɪzɪkəl] *adj.* 体力的
commune ['kəmju:n] *n.* 公社
factory ['fæktəri] *n.* 工厂
learn [lə:n] *v.t.* 学习
lot *n.*
a lot of, lots of 很多的
want [wɒnt] *v.t.* 要
become [bi'kʌm] *v.t.* 变成 (fam)
hour ['aʊə] *adj.* 小时 儿
for [fɔ:, fə] *prep.* 作...之用,
 为了
often ['ɔ:fn] *adv.* 时常, 常常
sometimes ['sʌm'taɪmz] *adv.*
 有时
prepare [pri'peə] *v.t.* 准备

WORDS TO THE DIALOGUE

home *n.* 家
Anshan ['æn'ʃæn] *n.* 鞍山
oh [ou] *interj.* 啊
steel works ['sti:l wɜ:kz] *n.* 钢铁厂
there [ðəə] *adv.* 那里

elder ['eldə] *adj.* 年长的
young [jʌŋ] *adj.* 年轻的
younger ['jʌŋgə] 较年轻的
middle *adj. n.* 中等, 中间
hospital ['hɒspɪtl] *n.* 医院
Shenyang ['ʃen'jæŋ] *n.* 沈阳

ADDITIONAL WORDS

husband ['hʌzbənd] *n.* 丈夫
wife *n.* 妻子
factory ['fæktəri] *n.* 工厂

parents ['peərənts] *n.* 双亲
Pioneer [paɪə'niə] *n.* 少先队员
institute ['ɪnstɪtju:t] *n.* 学院

NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. He dresses, washes and goes out *to do exercises in the fresh morning air.*

to do exercises ... 是“不定式短語”，这里作状語，修飾 *goes out*. 不定式是動詞的一種形式，一般由 *to* 加動詞原形構成，在句中可作状語，賓語等成分。

試比較分析 *He wants to become red and expert.* 中之不定式短語的功用。

2. *For most of the morning he attends lectures ...*

for 在这里引起短語，表示經歷的時間，類似的例子如：

He studies for two hours every evening. (他每晚學習兩個鐘頭。)

3. *After class he reads in the library or reviews his lessons.*

1) *after* 在这里是介詞。它也可以作連詞，例如，

After she has breakfast, she goes to class.

2) 注意英語物主代詞的習慣用法：

He does his homework in the afternoon. (他下午做作業。)

She prepares her lessons in the evening. (她晚上準備功課。)

Open your books. (把書打開。)

漢語在这里往往不說“他做他的作業”，而說“他做作業”，但英語却常常需加 *his, her, our* 等，在很多情況下不能省略。

4. *After lunch Wang Ching has a short rest.*

have (或 *take*) 有時和一名詞構成短語，表示一個動作。

例如：Now let's *have (take) a rest.*

Let's *take a walk.*

這是習慣用法，不能按字直譯。

5. *Ho wants to become red and expert.*

这里 *to become ...* 是動詞不定式短語，作 *want* 的賓語有好些

動詞可以有這樣的賓語，例如：

we want to be good students of Chairman Mao.

Do you like to go with us?

I love to read such books.

GRAMMAR

1. 動詞的時態

在英語中，不同時間發生的動作或情況，要用不同的動詞形式表示，例如：

He *is* a student. (他**現在**是學生。)

He *was* a worker. (他**過去**是工人。)

上面 *is*, *was* 原是一個動詞，意思是“是”，在表示“現在是”的時候用 *is*，在表示“過去是”時用 *was*。動詞這種表示不同時間的動作或情況的形態，稱為時態。時態是英語動詞的一個重要特徵，學習時要特別注意。

2. 一般現在時

一般現在時表示：

1) 經常性的動作：

We get up at six. (指每天如此)

He works in a factory. (指他的職業)

2) 現在存在的情況或狀態：

She is a nurse.

There is a map on the wall.

這個時態除第三人稱單數外，都用動詞原形表示。**第三人稱單數要加詞尾** *-(e)s*、*-(e)s* 詞尾的加法和名詞復數詞尾的加法相同，即：

1) 一般情況下加 *-s*，例如：live→lives, work→works

2) 在 *s*, *sh*, *ch*, *o* 後面加 *-es*，例如：

dress→dresses wash→washes

teach→teaches go→goes

3) 以“輔音字母+y”結尾的動詞，先變 y 為 i，再加 -es，例如：

study→studies carry→carries

但以“元音字母+y”收尾的動詞却不這樣，直接加 -s，例如：play→plays

-(e)s 詞尾的讀音規則是：

1) 在 [s] [z] [ʃ] [tʃ] [dʒ] 後面讀 [ɪz]，例如：

dresses ['dresɪz] closes ['kləʊɪz]

teaches ['ti:tʃɪz] (教) washes ['wɒ:ʃɪz]

judges ['dʒʌdʒɪz] (判斷)

2) 在清輔音後讀 [s]，例如：

likes [laɪks] helps [helps]

3) 在濁輔音及元音後讀 [z]，例如：

sings [sɪŋz] goes [gəʊz] studies ['stʌdɪz]

注意：末尾的 [t] [d] 加詞尾 -(e)s 後成為破擦音 [ts] [dz]，例如：

writes [raɪts]

reads [ri:dz]

一般動詞一般現在時的肯定式、否定式和疑問式

肯定式	否定式	疑問式
I } work here. You }	I } don't work here. You }	Do { I } work here? { you }
He } works here. She }	He } doesn't work here. She }	Does { he } work here? { she }
We } You } work here. They }	We } You } don't work here. They }	Do { we } { you } work here? { they }

動詞 be 一般現在時的肯定式、否定式和疑問式

肯定式	否定式	疑問式
I am a student.	I am not a student.	Am I a student?
You are a student.	You aren't a student.	Are you a student?
He } is a student.	He } isn't a student.	Is { he } a student?
She }	She }	{ she }
We } are students.	We } aren't students.	Are { we } students?
You }	You }	{ you }
They }	They }	{ they }

注意：(1) 一般現在時的否定式有兩種構成法。一般動詞的否定式是在動詞前加“助動詞 do (does) + not”構成，後面動詞要用原形，例如：

They do not (don't) go there every day.

She does not (doesn't) study here.

do not 和 does not 在口語中縮合為 don't [daʊnt] 和 doesn't ['dɔ:znt].

動詞 be 的否定式是在後面加 not 構成。are not 和 is not 在口語中縮合為 aren't [ɑ:nt] 和 isn't ['ɪznt].

(2) 動詞 have 的疑問式有兩種構成方法。如果表示“占有”，“所有”，則用 Have you...? 這個形式，例如：

Have you a red pencil? (Yes, I have.)

Has she any sisters? (No, she has no sisters.)

如果 have 用在 have supper (吃晚飯)，have a rest (休息) 等習用詞組中，則用 Do you have...? 這種形式，例如：

Do you have supper at six? (Yes, we do.)

Does he have a short rest after lunch? (No, he doesn't.)

have 的否定式也同樣有 have (has) not 和 do (does) not have 兩種。have not 和 has not 在口語中縮合為 haven't ['hævnt] 和 hasn't ['hæznt]。

3. 一般問句

就某一情況是否是事實提出疑問，可以用一般問句。這種問句一般現在時的結構是：助動詞 do (does) + 主語 + 動詞原形 + 其他部分。例如：

Do you study here? Yes, I do.

Does your father work in a factory? No, he doesn't.

如果謂語中包含有動詞 be，則將它放在主語前面，例如：

Are you a first-year student? Yes, I am.

Is your sister a nurse? No, she isn't.

如果謂語是 there is (are)，則將它的語序顛倒，例如：

Is there a map on the wall? No, there isn't.

Are there any factories in the commune (['kɒmjʊ:n]
公社)? Yes, there are.

這種問句用升調，回答時先說 Yes 或 No，再給簡略回答。

4. 名詞所有格

在表示“貝蒂的父親”，“我姐姐的丈夫”這種意思時，我們常可以在 Betty, (my) sister 這種名詞後加 's (apostrophe s [ə'pɒstrəfi 'es])，來表示所有關係，例如：

Betty's father

My sister's husband

Comrade Wang's book

這裡帶 's 的形式稱為名詞所有格。如果這名詞帶有複數詞尾 -(e)s，則只加 “'”，例如：

workers' families

teachers' reading-room

但不帶 -(e)s 詞尾的复数名詞仍要加 's, 例如:

children's books, women's dresses

一般說來, 只有表示有生命東西 (特別是人) 的名詞, 才能用這種形式表示所有關係. 表示無生命東西的名詞, 通常用帶 of 的短語表示所有關係, 例如:

students of new China

the monitor of Class Five

teachers of our school

但某些表示時間的名詞也可以用所有格. 例如:

today's newspaper (今天的報紙)

the week's work (這星期的工作)

yesterday's meeting (昨天的會議)

PHONETICS

一般問句及回答的語調

1. 一般問句一律用升調.
2. 一般問句中第一個詞 (動詞 to be, to have 或助動詞 to do) 通常都重讀.
3. 在答語中, Yes 和 No 成為一個單獨的語調組, 用降調.
4. 簡略回答中的動詞 be, have 或助動詞 do 要重讀. 例如:

Are you a student?

Yes, I am.

Do you study English?

Yes, I do.

讀音規則

一些字母組合的讀法

字母組合	讀音	舉例
ee	[i:]	steel, see, sleep
ea	[i:]	read, tea
ear	[ɜ:]	learn, early
ew	[ju:]	few, newspaper

PHONETICS EXERCISES

1. 朗讀下面的語音練習，注意 [i:] [i]:

[i:] [ri:d] [fi:l] [mi:l] [bi:n] [si:n] [st:l] [fi:ld]

[i] [win] [wind] [θɪŋk] ['siti] ['vi:vɪt] ['lɪtl] ['mɪdl]

[i:] meet sleep green eat read League season people

[i] this pick till little sing bring spring

2. 快讀下列短語和句子：

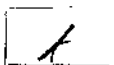
- (1) 注意 [i:] [i]:

in the evening / in a week / six people / a League meeting / Please read it. / Listen to me. / She is my little sister. /

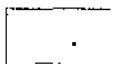
- (2) 注意失去爆破：

a doctor / the United States / a big blackboard / a great parade / a good comrade / a good student / Let's have dictation. / go out to do / take part in / at half past ten / after the third period /

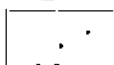
3. 用正確的語調朗讀下列一般疑問句：



Is your classroom big?



Are there any pictures on the wall?



Does Betty's father work in a factory?

Is our League secretary a Party member?

Do you study at that institute?

Is Li Ming your monitor?

EXERCISES

I. 回答問題：

(A)

1. Does Wang Ching get up very early?
2. What does he do after he gets up?
3. What does he do for most of the morning?
4. What does he do in the afternoon?
5. What does he do in the evening?
6. What time does he go to bed?

(B)

1. Where is your home?
2. What does your father do? Where does he work?
3. What does your mother do?
4. Have you any brothers and sisters?
5. Where do they work (study)?
6. Do you often write to them?

II. 加 -(e)s 詞尾，并注出詞尾讀音：

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------|---------|
| (1) sleep | open | go | dance |
| work | sing | wash | close |
| shout | say | dress | study |
| sit | prepare | teach | carry |
| (2) week | boy | class | nurse |
| desk | flag | Negro | page |
| month | picture | knife | factory |

III. 把下面的句子變成疑問句和否定句：

1. Their League secretary is from Shantung.
2. They are college students.
3. Betty's father and brother work in a factory.
4. Our monitor prepares his lessons every evening.

5. They have their League meetings on Saturday afternoon.
6. Wang Ching has four classes every morning.
7. There is a map of China in our room.
8. There are some pictures on the wall.

N. 翻譯下列詞組：

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. 我哥哥的妻子 | 6. 四班的学生 |
| 2. 貝蒂的母亲 | 7. 我們学院的教师 |
| 3. 妇女节 | 8. 他們公社的工厂 |
| 4. 我們团支书的家 | 9. 这星期的課 |
| 5. 他姐姐的孩子 | 10. 党的生日 |

V. 仿照下列例句談話 (改換划綫部分)：

(A)

- When does John get up?
- He gets up at six.
- What does he do after he gets up?
- He does his morning exercises.

(B)

- Where is your home?
- My home is in Peking.
- How many people are there in your family?
- There are five people in my family.
- Who are they?
- They are my father, mother, my elder brother, my younger sister and I.

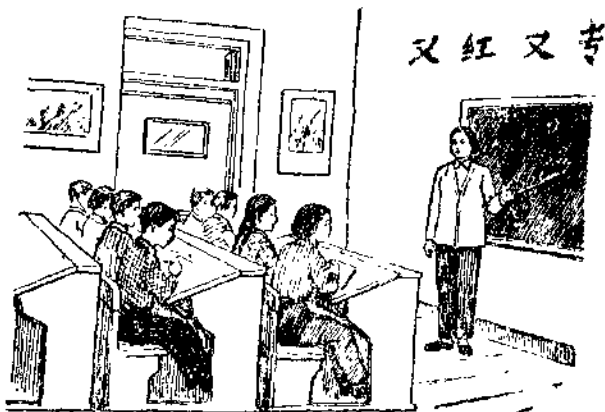
VI. 翻譯下列句子：

1. 她的父亲不在北京。他在鞍山鋼鐵厂工作。
2. 这是你的房間嗎？——不是，是王清的房间。
3. 三班的学生在教室嗎？——不在，他們在校園里。
4. 你妹妹天天上托儿所嗎？——是的，她早上去，下午回来 (come home)。
5. 星期六下午开团員会，我們班的团員都参加。

6. 多数学生都想成为好工人。
7. 你们教室里有毛主席像吗？——有。
8. 我母亲是个保育员，她在一个托儿所工作。她工作努力，人人都说她是个优秀的保育员。

VII. 口語練習：

(A) 看图說話：



1. Is this a picture of a classroom?
 2. What do you see ([si:] 看見) in the picture?
 3. Are there any desks and chairs in the room?
 4. Is there a blackboard in the room?
 5. What is there above the blackboard? Is it in English?
 6. Are there any pictures in the room?
 7. Do you see any people in the room?
 8. How many people do you see there?
- (B) 就下列題目互相問答，并說一段話。
1. A Day at the Institute
 2. Comrade Chang's Family

Lesson Fourteen

Text	A Letter to a Friend
Dialogue	Weather
Grammar	1. 特殊問句 2. 对各种句子成分提问举例 3. 基数詞 4. 非人称 it
Phonetics	特殊問句的語調 發音規則

TEXT

A LETTER TO A FRIEND

Peking

October 21, 1961

Dear Li-ying,

How time flies! This is already my seventh week at college. We are very busy here and life is very interesting. There are so many new things to learn. We have English lessons every day and I like them very much. We also study Chinese and the History of the Chinese Communist Party.

After class we have all kinds of activities. Sometimes we work on the college farm. On Saturday afternoon we usually have our League meeting. Sometimes we listen to a report.

Autumn is the best season in Peking. It is harvest time and a busy season for the peasants. Workers and the P. L. A. men often go to the countryside to help them with the work. We are going next Sunday.

How are you? Are you still busy with the harvest?