

民国时期第一套畅销英语课本



MODEL ENGLISH READERS

民國英語讀本

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BOOK 2



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LESSON 1

1. VOCABULARY

BOATS AND SHIPS



A boat and a ship

There are a boat and a ship in the picture. Do you see them?

The ship is large, but the boat is small.

A large ship driven forward by steam is called a steamship or steamer. A boat driven forward by steam is called

a steamboat or steam launch. Is the bigger vessel in the picture a steamboat or a steamship? Is the smaller one a steam launch?

The steamship in the picture is on an ocean. She is crossing the ocean. Do you see smoke coming out of the smokestacks?

To go to America or England from China, we must go on board a large steamer.

Language and Idioms

boat	boats	steamboat	steamboats
ship	ships	launch	launches
steamship	steamships	vessel	vessels
steamer	steamers	ocean	oceans
cross	crosses	crossed	crossing

1. Steam *drives* a steamer or steam launch *forward*.

2. *On board* a steamship there are many people.

2. CONVERSATION

THE STEAMER, THE CREW, AND THE PASSENGERS

Teacher. Is the ship in the picture on page I a large steamer?

Student. Yes, that is a large steamer.

T. What's near her?

S. A boat is near her.

T. Where are they?

S. They are on an ocean.

T. What is an ocean?

S. An ocean is a large body of water.

T. What do you call a large body of land?

S. A large body of land is called a continent.

T. How many continents are there in the world?

S. There are six continents——North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.*
The largest among them is Asia.

T. How many large oceans are there in the world?

S. There are five——the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic oceans.

T. What ocean does a steamer cross to go from China to America?

S. A steamer crosses the Pacific Ocean.

T. Do you know the name of any steamer that often sails between China and America?

S. The steamer Colombia often does that.

T. What are the people on board a steamer called?

S. They are called the passengers and the crew.

* Other large bodies of land are also spoken of as continents; as, the Antarctic Continent.

Language and Idioms

student	students	passenger	passengers
sail	sails	sailed	sailing

1. An ocean is a large *body of water*. A continent is a large *body of land*.
2. The names of the six continents are: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.
3. The names of the five oceans are: Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, and Antarctic Ocean.

3. GRAMMAR

NAME WORDS, OR NOUNS

Read these six sentences:

1. Mr. *Blackson* is a gentleman.
2. He goes back to *America* every three years.
3. Last year he went back on board the steamship *Colombia*.
4. He will come back to this *country* next year.
5. He is a good *teacher*.
6. He taught me many useful *books*.

In the sentences given above, the words *Blackson*, *America*, *Colombia*, *country*, *teacher*, and *books* are names of persons, places, and things. *Blackson* and *teacher*

are names of persons. *America* and *country* are names of places. *Colombia* and *books* are names of things. All of them are *name words*.

Name words are called NOUNS in grammar.

A noun is the name of a person, place, or thing.

A noun is either a PROPER noun or a COMMON noun.

Blackson, White, China, America, Australia, Colombia, and others are proper nouns. *Teacher, woman, ocean, continent, book, land, people*, and others are common nouns.

A proper noun begins with a CAPITAL LETTER; as *China, White, Colombia*. A common noun begins with a SMALL LETTER; as *country, teacher, book*.

The names of the days of the week always begin with capital letters; as *Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday*. The names of the months of the year also begin with capital letters; as *January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December*.

The names of the seasons do not begin with capital letters. What are the names of the seasons?

Idioms

1. *Name words* are called nouns in grammar.
2. A proper noun *begins with* a capital letter. A common noun *begins with* a small letter.

4. WORD STUDY

SOME FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND THEIR LANGUAGES

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
<i>Countries</i>	<i>Languages</i>
England	English
France	French
Italy	Italian
Spain	Spanish
Russia	Russian
Germany	German
Holland	Dutch
Japan	Japanese

1. Many Chinese students go to (X)* every year.
2. I am learning to speak and write (XX) .*

EXERCISE 1

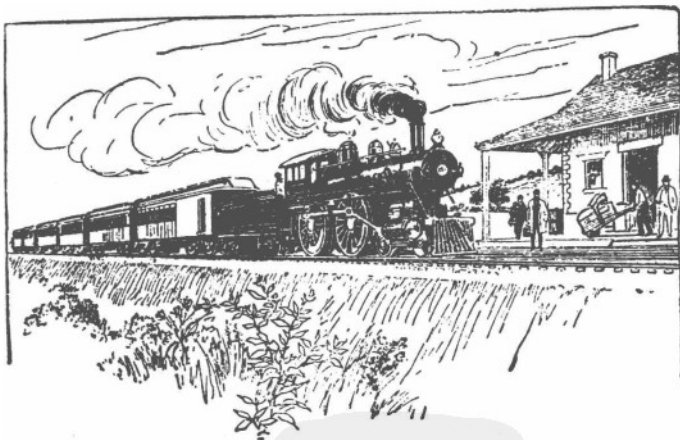
Point out all the nouns in Section 1.

* put one of the words in column *a* for (X) and one of those in column *b* for (XX) .

LESSON 2

5. VOCABULARY

ON A TRAIN



A small station and the train

I left (=went away from) China in the middle of August and arrived at (=came to) America in the beginning of September. As the wind was not too strong, the steamship went very fast in crossing the ocean. It took me more than two weeks to go from China to America.

My friend, Mr. White, met me at the wharf. He took me to the railway station. Tickets were sold at

the station. We bought two tickets, one for me and one for my friend.

Our train left the station at two o'clock in the afternoon. The train went very fast. She went much faster than the steamer.

The train stopped at several large stations. Many people left the train at the stations. We were on board the train several hours.

The station where we left the train was small. We walked out of the station. Outside the station we saw a number of taxis. I saw several very new ones among them.

The drivers cried out to the people coming out of the station, "Taxi." My friend put me in one of them and took me to his home.

Language and Idioms

railway	railways	wharf	wharves
ticket	tickets	train	trains
driver	drivers	wind	winds
leave	leaves	left	leaving
arrive	arrives	arrived	arriving
meet	meets	met	meeting
buy	buys	bought	buying
cry	cries	cried	crying
fast	faster	fastest	
strong	stronger	strongest	

1. I *left China for America* last year.
2. I *arrived at America* at the end of the year.
3. It *took* me less than twenty days to go to America.
4. I saw *a number* of taxis.
5. The drivers outside the station *cried out*, "Taxi. "

6. CONVERSATION

TRAIN AND TAXI

1. When did you leave China ?

I left China on the seventh of August.

2. When did you arrive at America?

I arrived at America on the twenty-second of August.

3. How long did it take you to go from China to America?

It took me more than fourteen days.

4. Where did your friend meet you?

My friend met me at the wharf.

5. To what place did he take you after-wards?

He took me to the station.

6. What did you buy at the station?

We bought two tickets before we went on board the train.

7. Had every passenger on the train a ticket?

Yes, every passenger had a ticket.

8. Who examined your tickets?

The conductor examined the tickets.

9. Who took care of the train?

The engineer took care of the train.

10. Did your train stop at every station?

No, she stopped at all the large stations and several small stations.

11. Was the station where you left the train very large?

No, it was not very large.

12. Did you carry your baggage with you when you were walking out of the station?

Yes, we carried our baggage with us.

13. Who cried out "Taxi" to the people coming out of the station?

The drivers did so.

14. Was your friend's house near the station?

No, it was not near the station.

Language and Idioms

	conductor	conductors	
	engineer	engineers	
examine	examines	examined	examining
carry	carries	carried	carrying

1. We went *on board* the train.
2. The engineer *takes care of* the train.

7. GRAMMAR

SINGULAR AND PLURAL NUMBERS

Read these sentences :

1. Here is one *book*.
2. Here are two *books*.
3. That *book* is in the *box*.
4. Those *books* are in the *boxes*.
5. The *lady* has the *box*.
6. The *ladies* have the *boxes*.
7. I see a green *leaf* on the *ground*.
8. I see many green *leaves* on the *tree*.

All the italicized words in the sentences above are nouns.

Nouns may denote one person, place, or thing. They may also denote more than one person, place, or thing.

A noun which denotes one person, place, or thing is in the SINGULAR NUMBER. A noun which denotes

more than one person, place, or thing is in the PLURAL NUMBER.

Singular means *one*; *plural* means *more than one*.

The plural of nouns is often formed by adding *s* or *es* to the singular; as, *boy, boys; carriage, carriages; clock, clocks; boat, boats; class, classes; box, boxes; launch, launches.*

The plural of some nouns is formed by changing *y* into *ies*; as, *lady, ladies; city, cities; body, bodies.*

Sometimes we change *f* or *fe* into *ves* to form the plural; as, *leaf, leaves; wharf, wharves; wife, wives.*

Men, women, and children are the plural of *man, woman, and child*. We do not add *s* or *es* to form the plural.

People means *persons of one country*; *peoples* means *persons of different countries*.

Fish means one kind of fish; *fishes* means different kinds of fish.

Language and Idioms

denote	denotes	denoted	denoting
form	forms	formed	forming
add	adds	added	adding
change	changes	changed	changing

1. The plural of most nouns *is formed by adding s* to the singular.
2. Sometimes we *change f into ves* to form the plural.

8. WORD STUDY

NUMBERS

This is the ——* page of the book.

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
one	first
two	second
three	third
four	fourth
five	fifth
six	sixth
seven	seventh
eight	eighth
nine	ninth
ten	tenth
eleven	eleventh
twelve	twelfth
thirteen	thirteenth
fourteen	fourteenth
fifteen	fifteenth
sixteen	sixteenth
seventeen	seventeenth
eighteen	eighteenth
nineteen	nineteenth

* Put one of the words in column *b*.

twenty	twentieth
twenty-one	twenty-first
twenty-two	twenty-second
thirty	thirtieth
thirty-one	thirty-first
forty	fortieth
fifty	fiftieth
sixty	sixtieth
seventy	seventieth
eighty	eightieth
ninety	ninetieth
hundred	hundredth
thousand	thousandth

EXERCISE 2

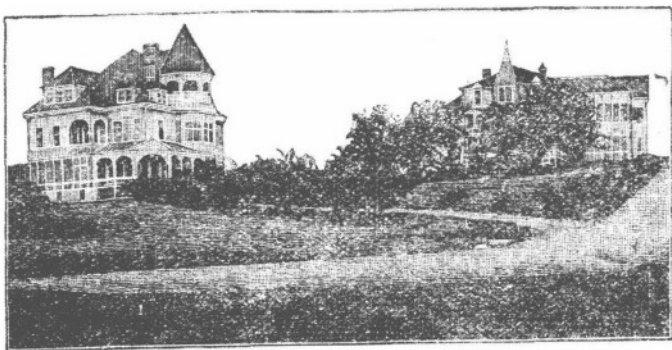
Form the plural of these nouns :

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. picture | 11. ticket |
| 2. vessel | 12. railway |
| 3. launch | 13. driver |
| 4. ocean | 14. engineer |
| 5. passenger | 15. conductor |
| 6. continent | 16. carriage |
| 7. language | 17. class |
| 8. country | 18. leaf |
| 9. student | 19. city |
| 10. wharf | 20. child |

LESSON 3

9. VOCABULARY

AT MY FRIEND'S HOUSE



Two big houses

It was dark when we left the taxi. My friend paid the driver one dollar and fifty cents for the fare. It was a long way from the railway station to my friend's house. The fare was cheap.

My friend lives in a fine house. He bought it for \$5, 000 (=five thousand dollars). He bought the house only last year.

He is married and has two children, a son and a daughter. The boy is ten years old, and the girl is three years younger. His wife met us at the door. She shook hands with me. She said that she was glad to see me. She asked me

if I had a good journey. I answered that I had a good journey.

We soon had supper. I went to bed when it was ten o'clock.

My sleeping room was very fine. A large bed and several chairs were in it. The room had two windows and one door. There was much fresh air. I slept well in the night.

Language and Idioms

way

ways

journey

journeys

cent

cents

fine

finer

finest

cheap

cheaper

cheapest

late

later

latest

late

latter

last

marry

marries

married

marrying

shake

shakes

shook

shaking

ask

asks

asked

asking

pay

pays

paid

paying

1. My friend *bought* a fine house *for* five thousand dollars.
2. He *pays* one dollar and fifty cents *for* the fare.
3. He *is married*, and his wife is a beautiful lady.
4. His wife *shakes hands with* me when I see her.
5. One day she asked me *if* I would like to take a walk with them.