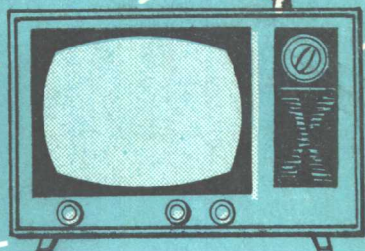


电视教育讲座

# 英语

## ENGLISH

初级班 第二册



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北京人民出版社

电视教育讲座

# 英 语

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电视教育讲座  
**英 语**  
北京外国语学院  
电视教育讲座教材编写组编  
初级班 第二册

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## Transition

### Drill 1

- What's this?
- It's coal.  
steel, iron, cloth, paper,  
glass, wood, rubber, plastic,  
tea, water

### Drill 2

- What's this?
- It's a piece of wood.  
\* \* \*
- What's that over there?
- Two bags of coal.  
piece steel, iron, cloth, paper  
glass water, beer

### Drill 3

This is an apple. It's a red apple.  
an orange, a big orange; an egg, a small egg;  
a book, an interesting book; a cap, an army cap;  
a newspaper, an old newspaper;  
a basket, an empty basket;  
a worker, an English worker

#### Drill 4

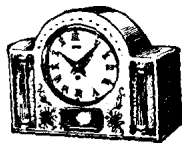
- What are these?
- They're baskets.
- Are they full?
- One is full, the other is empty.
  - two rulers, (long, short);
  - two tractors, (old, new);
  - two boys, (tall, short);
  - two fish, (big, small);
  - two flowers, (red, blue);
  - two stools, (high, low);
  - two coats, (clean, dirty);
  - two shirts, (white, blue);
  - two skirts, (green, black)

#### Drill 5

- This is my head. There's a cap on my head. This is my hair. It's black. This is my face. These are my eyes. This is my nose, this is my mouth and these are my ears. What are these? They're my arms. What are these? They are my hands.



- This is a clock. It has a face and two hands. One hand is long, the other is short.

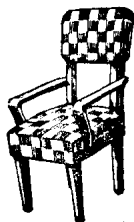




- This is Mr Green. He's English.  
His hair is red. Look at his eyes.  
They're blue. Mr Green is tall.  
He has long legs.



- This is a chair. It doesn't have  
a face, but it has a back. And  
it has arms and legs, too. These  
are the arms, and these are the  
legs. It has two arms and four  
legs.



- Look at this picture. It's  
a picture of a pig. A pig  
has a big mouth and a long  
nose. It has two small eyes  
but two big ears.



### Drill 6

- How many people are there in your family?  
— There are six.  
tractors, trucks, }  
schools, clinics } in your commune

hospitals, factories, }  
 parks, cinemas } in your city

boys, girls, children, }  
 men, women } in the picture

## Drill 7

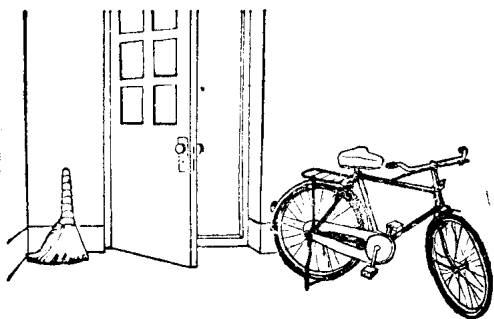
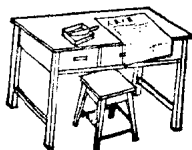
— Where's the newspaper?

— It's on the desk.

knife, in the box;

stool, under the desk;

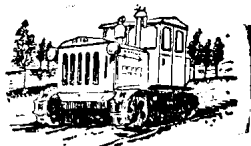
light, over the desk

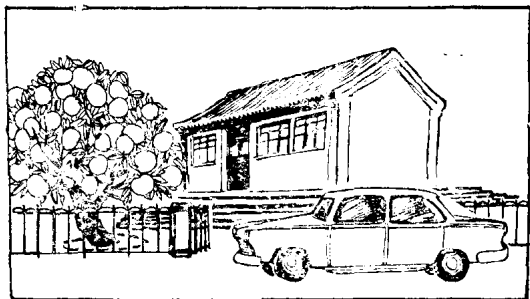


broom, behind the door;

bike, near the door

tractor, by the river





car, at the gate;

apple tree, in front of the house

### Words and Expressions

steel [sti:l] *n.* (U) 钢  
 iron ['a:ən] *n.* (U) 铁  
 coal [kəʊl] *n.* (U) 煤  
 cloth [klɒθ] *n.* (U) 布  
 paper ['peipə] *n.* (U) 纸  
 glass [glɑ:s] *n.* (U) 玻璃  
 wood [wud] *n.* (U) 木头  
 rubber ['rʌbə] *n.* (U)

橡胶

plastic ['plæstɪk] *n.* (U) 塑料  
 tea [ti:] *n.* (U) 茶, 茶叶  
 water ['wɔ:tə] *n.* (U) 水  
 piece [pi:s] *n.* (C) 一块,  
 一张, 一片  
 over there ['əʊvə 'ðeə] 在那边

apple ['æpl] *n.* (C) 苹果  
 orange ['ɒrɪndʒ] *n.* (C)

桔子

egg [eg] *n.* (C) 鸡蛋  
 small [smɔ:l] *adj.* 小的  
 interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ]

*adj.* 有趣的

army ['ɑ:mi] *n.* (C) 军队  
 old [əʊld] *adj.* 旧的, 老的  
 newspaper ['nju:s,peɪpə]  
*n.* (C) 报纸

empty ['empti] *adj.* 空的  
 English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ] *adj.*; *n.*

英国的; 英国人, 英语

one [wʌn] *pron.* 一个

other ['ʌðə] *pron.*

那一个, 其他的

full [fʊl] *adj.* 满的

long [lɒŋ] *adj.* 长的

short [ʃɔ:t] *adj.* 短的

tall [tɔ:l] *adj.* 高的

blue [blu:] *adj.* 蓝色的

high [hai] *adj.* 高的

low [ləu] *adj.* 低矮的

coat [kəʊt] *n.* (C)

上衣, 外套

clean [kli:n] *adj.* 干净的

dirty ['dɜ:ti] *adj.* 脏的

white [wait] *adj.* 白色的

my [mai] *pron.* 我的

head [hed] *n.* (C) 头

hair [hɛə] *n.* (U) 头发

face [feis] *n.* (C) 脸, 面

eye [ai] *n.* (C) 眼睛

nose [nəʊz] *n.* (C) 鼻子

mouth [maʊθ] *n.* (C)

口, 咀

ear [iə] *n.* (C) 耳朵

arm [ɑ:m] *n.* (C) 手臂

hand [hænd] *n.* (C) 手

Mr ['mɪstə] *n.* 先生

Green [gri:n] *n.* (人名)

格林

his [hɪz] *pron.* 他的

look [lʊk] *v.i.* 看

have [hæv] *v.t.* 有

leg [leg] *n.* (C) 腿

but [bat, bət] *conj.* 但是

back [bæk] *n.* (C)

背, 后背, 背面

people ['pi:pl] *n.*

人民, 人们

family [fæmili] *n.* (C)

家庭

commune ['kɒmjʊ:n] *n.*

(C) 公社

clinic ['klinik] *n.* (C)

医务所

hospital ['hɒspɪtl] *n.* (C)

医院

factory ['fæktəri] *n.* (C)

工厂

park [pɑ:k] *n.* (C) 公园

cinema ['sinimə] *n.* (C)

电影院

girl [gɜ:l] *n.* (C) 女孩子

child [tʃaɪld] *n.* (C)

(pl. children ['tʃɪldrən])

孩子, 儿童

man [mæn] <i>n.</i> (C)	behind [bi'haind] <i>prep.</i>
(pl. men [men]) 男人	在……后百
woman ['wumən] <i>n.</i> (C)	at [æt, ət] <i>prep.</i>
(pl. women ['wimin])	在……地方
女人	by [bai] <i>prep.</i> 在……旁边
light [lait] <i>n.</i> (C) 灯, (U) 光	gate [geit] <i>n.</i> (C) 大门
over ['əuvə] <i>prep.</i>	in front of [frant]
在……之上	在……前百

## Notes

### 1. 英语的词类:

英语中的词可以根据词义、句法作用和形式特征分为十大词类:

- 1) 名 词 (*n.*): 表示人或事物的名称。如: Peking, worker, desk 等。
- 2) 形容词 (*adj.*): 表示人或事物的特征。如: a red flag, a big ship, a black bag。
- 3) 数 词 (*num.*): 表示数男或数目顺序。如: one, two, first, second。
- 4) 代 词 (*pron.*): 用来代替名词、形容词或数词。如: this, these, it, they, I 等。
- 5) 动 词 (*vt.; v.i.*): 表示行为或状态。如: pass, learn 等。
- 6) 付 词 (*adv.*): 表示行为特征或性状特征。如: here, well, very 等。
- 7) 介 词 (*prep.*): 表示名词或起名词作用的其他词与别的词之间的关系。如: in, on, at 等。

- 8) 连词(*conj.*): 用来连接词与词或句与句。如: and, or 等。
- 9) 冠词(*art.*): 用在名词前帮助说明其所指对象, 这类词只有 a, an 和 the。
- 10) 惊叹词(*interj.*): 表示说话时的感情。如: hello, oh 等。

## 2. 名词的数(续):

- 1) 英语中 steel, iron, water 一类表示物质的词叫物质名词。物质名词通常不可数。

注意: 有些物质名词也可以用作普通名词, 可以有复数形式。比如:

glass 玻璃(物质名词, 不可数)

a glass 一个玻璃杯(普通名词, 可数)

rubber 橡胶(物质名词, 不可数)

a rubber 一块橡皮(普通名词, 可数)

- 2) 有一类名词单数、复数同形。如: sheep, deer, fish 等。
- 3) 有一些名词一般用复数形式。如: shoes, boots, socks (袜子), glasses (眼镜)等。
- 4) 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词, 变成复数时需先将 y 改成 i, 然后再加 es。如:

city

cities

family

families

army

armies

factory

factories

- 5) 有一些名词的复数变化不规则, 需逐个记忆。如:

man

men

woman

women

child

children

foot

feet

### 3. 冠词的用法(续):

- 1) a 称为不定冠词,用于单数可数名词前,意思相当于“一个”。如:

This is a car. 这是一辆汽车。

- 2) 如果不定冠词后面紧接着一个以元音开始的词,则用不定冠词 an, 读作 [ən]。如:

This is an apple. 这是一个苹果。

This is an army cap. 这是一顶军帽。

- 3) the 称为定冠词,意思相当于“这个”或“那个”。如:

There is a book on the desk. 在这个桌子上有本书。

The broom is behind the door. 条帚在那门背后。

- 4) 物质名词如是泛指,不用冠词。如:

This is steel.

These are two bags of coal.

- 5) 可数名词复数如是泛指,不用冠词。如:

These are workers.

Those are tractors.

# Lesson One

## The First Lesson

### A

1. A. Are you a doctor?  
B. Yes, I am. Are you a doctor, too?  
A. No, I'm a nurse.  
a teacher, a student; a cadre, a worker
2. A. Who's that man (woman)?  
B. He's (She's) Wang Liang.  
A. Is he (she) a driver?  
B. No, he (she) isn't. He's (She's) a cook.  
a peasant, a worker; a doctor, a nurse
3. A. Where's your father?  
B. He's in Shanghai.  
A. Where's your mother?  
B. She's in Shanghai, too.  
brother, sister, Shenyang; uncle, aunt, Wuhan;  
son, daughter, Tientsin

### B

- Li: Hello, Hsiao Chao! Here's a letter for you.  
Chao: Thank you.  
Li: Is it from your father?



Chao: No, it's from my brother. Oh, there's a picture, too.

Li: May I have a look?

Chao: Sure.

Li: Who's this man? Is he your father?

Chao: Yes. He's a bus driver.

Li: Who's this woman?

Chao: She's my mother. She's a cook. And this is my brother. He's a shop-assistant.

Li: How old is he?

Chao: He's eighteen.



### Words and Expressions

nurse [nɜ:s] *n.* (C) 护士

student ['stju:dənt] *n.* (C)

学生

who [hu:] *pron.* 谁

driver ['draɪvə] *n.* (C)

司机

cook [kuk] *n.* (C) 炊事员

father ['fɑ:ðə] *n.* (C) 父亲