

# 直接法英語讀本

## 第二冊

(第一二編合訂)

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# PART ONE

(Second year, First term)



# Direct Method English Readers

## BOOK TWO—PART I

### LESSON ONE

#### WHAT HAVE WE DONE?

Tell me some of the things (that) you have done to-day.

To-day I have got up, washed, dressed, had my breakfast and come to school.

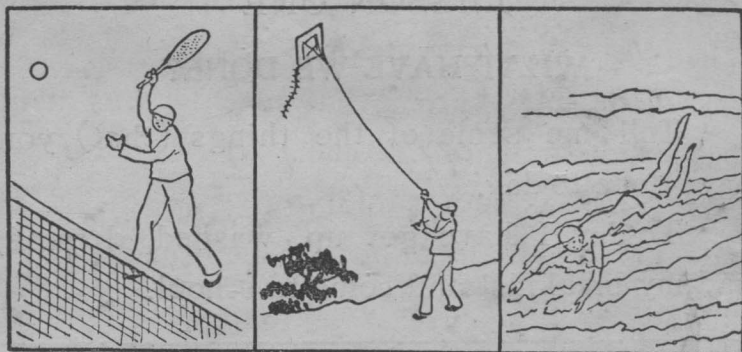


What are some of the things (that) we have done this week?

This week we have come to school several times. We have taken several English lessons. We have spoken English with our teacher; we

have read our English books and have written our exercises.

And now tell me some of the things (that) you have done this month.



This month I have played games with my friends, I have flown my kite, I have swum in the lake.

I have gone for walks, I have been to school and have bought different things. I have enjoyed myself very much this month.

And what are some of the things (that) you have done this year?

I have been to the seaside, I have gone for long walks, and I have done a lot of other things.

Do you know what your teacher has done this year?

He has given us lessons, he has spoken English to us, he has corrected our exercises, he has corrected our mistakes in pronunciation.

What else has he done?

I do not know what else he has done, because he has not told me.

Why has he not told you?

Perhaps he has not told me because I have not asked him.

Have we finished this lesson yet?

No, not yet, we have nearly finished it, but not quite.

## GRAMMAR

I am.

I have been.

I buy.

I have bought.

I collect.

I have collected.

I correct.

I have corrected.

I give.

I have given.

I tell.

I have told.

I ask.

I have asked.

I finish.

I have finished.

I  
You  
We  
They

*take.*

He  
She  
It

*takes.*

I  
You  
We  
They

*do not take.*

He  
She  
It

*does not take.*

I  
You  
We  
They

*have taken.*

He  
She  
It

*has taken.*

I  
You  
We  
They

*have not taken.*

He  
She  
It

*has not taken.*

Do

I  
you  
we  
they

*take?*

Have

I  
you  
we  
they

*taken?*

Does

he  
she  
it

*take?*

Has

he  
she  
it

*taken?*

Do

I  
you  
we  
they

*not take?*

Have

I  
you  
we  
they

*not taken?*

Does

he  
she  
it

*not take?*

Has

he  
she  
it

*not taken?*



Don't  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{we} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\} \text{take?}$

Haven't  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{we} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\} \text{taken?}$

Doesn't  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \end{array} \right\} \text{take?}$

Hasn't  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \end{array} \right\} \text{taken?}$

## COMPOSITION

*A. Answer the following questions:*

1. Have you had your breakfast to-day?
2. How many English lessons have you taken this week?
3. Have you been to West Lake this year?
4. What are some of the things that you have done to-day?
5. What must you have if you want to wash yourself?
6. Have you taken several English lessons this week or only one?
7. How many English lessons has your teacher given you this week?
8. How many English lessons do you generally take every week?
9. Who generally corrects your exercises?
10. Is English pronunciation the same as Chinese, or is it different?
11. Is English pronunciation difficult for you or easy?
12. Have you taken any long walks this month?



13. What do you say when you want to know where somebody has been?
14. What do you say when you want to know what somebody has done?

*B. Replace each dash by an appropriate past participle, such as 'done', 'had', 'got', 'been', 'finished', 'come', etc.*

1. Our teacher has — us an English lesson.
2. Tell me what you have — to-day.
3. I have — my kite and I have — in the lake.
4. Has your friend — up yet?
5. I have never — to England.
6. Have you — your exercises?
7. I have — several English lessons this week.
8. We have — ourselves very much this month.
9. I have — my breakfast, and I have now — to school.
10. Now I have — this exercise.

*C. Change each of the following statements into a question:*

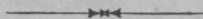
1. We have finished this lesson.
2. You have washed yourself.
3. They have swum in the lake.
4. You have done that.
5. My friend has written his exercises.
6. You have enjoyed yourself.
7. They have been to the seaside.
8. My friend has gone to England.
9. The teacher has corrected our exercises.
10. You have had your breakfast.

*D. Replace each present tense by the present perfect tense:*

*Examples:*

I get up. [I have got up.]  
Do you swim? [Have you swum?]  
I do not play. [I have not played.]

1. Do you play games with your friends?
2. I write my exercises.
3. I do not play with my friends.
4. I have my breakfast.
5. Do you enjoy yourself?
6. The teacher corrects our exercises.
7. I do not finish it.
8. We go to the seaside.
9. Does your teacher give you English lessons?
10. I came to school.

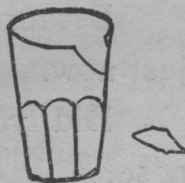


## LESSON TWO

### THINGS THAT HAPPEN

This glass is broken. It is a broken glass. Why is it broken? Because somebody has broken it.

Have you broken it? No, somebody else has. He broke it yesterday.



This paper is torn. Why is it torn? Because I have torn it.

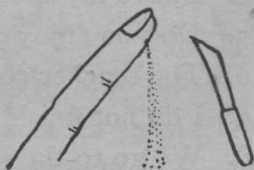


When did you tear it? I tore it yesterday.

Did you tear it on purpose or did you tear it by accident?

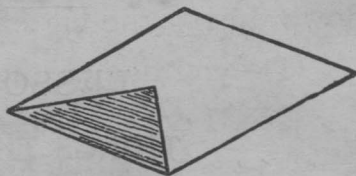
I tore it by accident.

My finger is cut. I have a cut finger. Why have I a cut finger?



Because I cut it yesterday. I did not cut it on purpose. I cut it by accident when I was sharpening my pencil.

This paper is folded. It is a folded piece of paper. Why is it folded?



Because I have folded it; I folded it just now.

Did you fold it by accident or on purpose?

I folded it on purpose.

This is a fallen  
tree. It has fallen.  
Why has it fallen?



It has fallen be-  
cause the wind has blown it down.

When did the wind blow it down?

The wind blew it down during the storm  
last week.

Do you like storms? No, I do not like them.

This is a fallen chimney. It has fallen.  
Why?

Because an earthquake has shaken it down.

When did the earthquake shake it down?  
It shook it down last year. The chimney fell  
down during the big earthquake.

Do you like earthquakes?

No, I do not like them at all.

These leaves have fallen from the trees.  
Why?

Because the wind has blown them off. The  
wind blew them off during the autumn.

What often happens when you drop a  
glass? It breaks.

What often happens when there is an earthquake? Houses are shaken down.

What often happens during a storm? Trees are blown down.

On September the first, 1923, there was a big earthquake in Japan. It was a terrible earthquake. It was not felt in China.

## GRAMMAR

Break	broke	broken
Tear	tore	torn
Cut	cut	cut
Fold	folded	folded
Fall	fell	fallen
Blow	blew	blown
Shake	shook	shaken
Feel	felt	felt
Drop	dropped	dropped

If I *write* a letter, the letter is *written* by me.

If the wind *blows* a tree down, the tree *is blown* down.  
by the wind.

On September the first, nineteen twenty-three (Sept 1st, 1923).

On the first of September, nineteen twenty-three (1st Sept., 1923).

On October the tenth, nineteen eleven (Oct. 10, 1911).

On the tenth of October, nineteen eleven.

## COMPOSITION

*A. Answer the following questions:*

1. Is it easy or difficult to break glass?
2. Is it easy or difficult to break a thick piece of steel?
3. Do you sometimes cut your finger by accident?
4. Do you sometimes cut your finger on purpose?
5. Does the wind blow hard during a storm?
6. Do you like storms?
7. What do you sharpen your pencil with?
8. Do you sometimes tear your clothes by accident?
9. Is it easy or difficult to tear a piece of thin paper?
10. Do you sometimes tear your clothes on purpose?
11. Do earthquakes sometimes shake houses down?
12. Do you like earthquakes?
13. Was there an earthquake here yesterday?
14. Is it easy or difficult to cut paper with a pair of scissors?
15. What often happens when you drop a glass?
16. Is it easy or difficult to fold a piece of paper?
17. What often happens when there is an earthquake?
18. What do you fold a piece of paper with?
19. What often happens during a storm?

*B. Replace each dash by an appropriate past participle, such as:*

broken, shaken, cut, been, finished, fallen, torn,  
felt, corrected, blown.

1. This glass is —; who broke it?
2. This paper is —; who tore it?
3. I have — my finger; I cut it by accident.

4. This is a — tree; it fell down yesterday.
5. This chimney was — down by an earthquake.
6. These leaves were — down by the wind.
7. My exercises are — by my teacher.
8. I have never — to Japan.
9. This exercise is —.

C. *Arrange each of the following groups of words in such a way as to make a sentence:*

1. broken glass somebody this has.
2. by tore I accident the paper.
3. my I yesterday cut finger.
4. the down blew the wind tree.
5. have from these the fallen leaves trees.
6. glass this who broken has?

D. *Convert each of the following active voice sentences into passive voice sentences:*

*Examples: (The answers are in brackets.)*

I take a lesson. [A lesson is taken by me.]

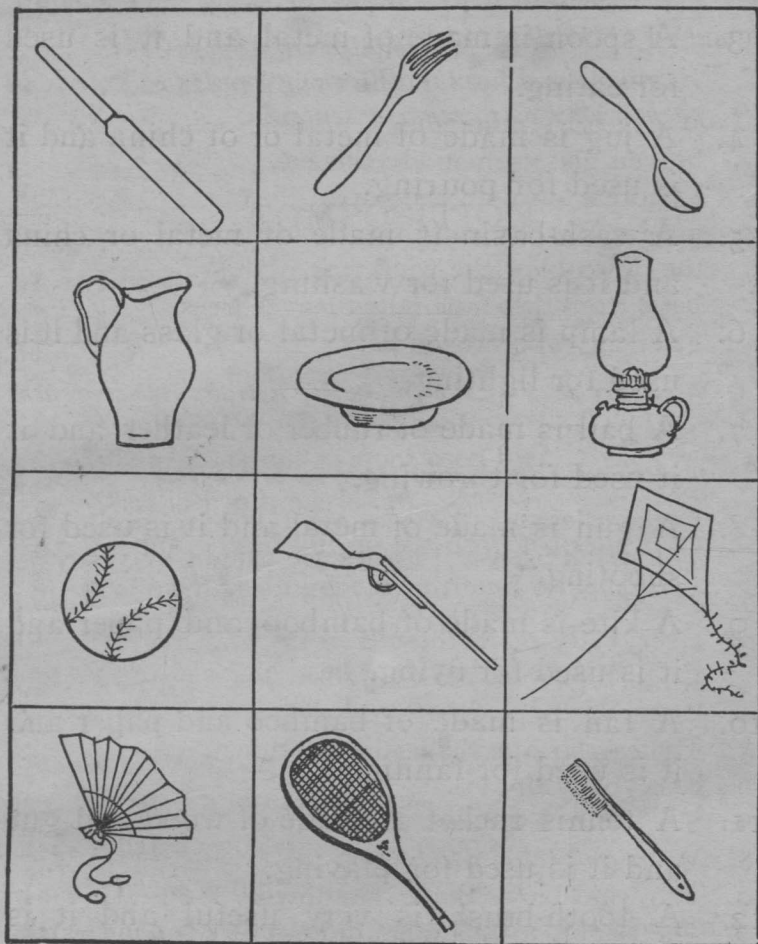
You catch fishes. [Fishes are caught by you.]

1. I break this glass.
2. Everybody reads these books.
3. English people speak English.
4. I tear this paper.
5. The earthquake shakes houses down.
6. Everybody does that.
7. Somebody else takes these things.
8. My friend folds this paper.
9. The wind blows the leaves down.
10. The people in Shanghai did not feel the big earthquake.



## LESSON THREE

## WHAT IS IT USED FOR?



1. A knife is made of steel and it is used for cutting.
2. A fork is made of metal and it is used for eating.
3. A spoon is made of metal and it is used for eating.
4. A jug is made of metal or of china and it is used for pouring.
5. A wash-basin is made of metal or china and it is used for washing.
6. A lamp is made of metal or glass and it is used for lighting.
7. A ball is made of rubber or leather and it is used for throwing.
8. A gun is made of metal and it is used for shooting.
9. A kite is made of bamboo and paper and it is used for flying.
10. A fan is made of bamboo and paper and it is used for fanning.
11. A tennis racket is made of wood and gut and it is used for playing.
12. A tooth-brush is very useful and it is used for brushing teeth.