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李 悟

中学
英语时态
阅读手册

北京师范大学出版社

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前 言

无论是中学英语教师还是中学生，都会感到英语时态的教和学不是一件轻松的事情。时态的教学几乎贯穿于全部中学英语教材中。然而我们做教师的经常碰到这种情况：学生可以背诵各种时态的构成形式和那些使用方法的定义。但是如果去完成一篇短文的时态填空练习，学生则常常感到茫然，犹豫不决。

我们编译这本小册子，目的就在于向广大中学师生提供常用各种时态的“情景”，让学生更深刻地体会到：某种时态应该用于某种“情景”。

这本小册子有如下特点：

1. 阅读领先。所选短文内容健康，语言地道，总词汇量在1,000词水平。（按美国《The New Horizon Ladder Dictionary of English Language》的标准。）对某些生词，词组，在每篇短文的开头加注汉语释义。初三毕业生完全可以读懂。

2. 语法讲解尽量做到以图代文。以往的语法书总是罗列许许多多的规则，而本书则引导学生以阅读为主，辅以必要的图示。

3. 所选短文，针对性强。每篇短文紧紧围绕一种时态的使用。例如：第十七篇介绍“过去完成时态”。该短文中这种时态共出现了十九次之多。

4. 每篇后均附有大量练习，可供师生选用。

由于编者水平有限，经验不足，这本小册子中一定有许多不妥之处，敬希广大读者给予批评指正。

编译者

1985年10月 北京

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Chapter One

LITTER IS A PROBLEM IN OUR CITIES

New Words and Expressions

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. litter vt.,vi. n. 乱丢东西 | 7. disease n. 疾病 |
| 2. garbage n. 垃圾 | carry disease 传染疾病 |
| 3. can n. 罐头盒, 容器 | |
| garbage can 垃圾桶 | 8. clean up 清扫 |
| 4. drop vt. 丢弃, 扔掉 | 9. pay a fine 缴纳罚金 |
| drop a paper 丢弃废纸 | |
| 5. spoil vt. 损坏, 糟蹋 | 10. jail n. 监狱 |
| spoil the view 有碍观瞻 | go to jail 被捕入狱 |
| 6. fence n. 栅栏, 围栏 | |
| | 11. litterbug n. 乱抛废物的人 |

Litter is garbage—like food, paper, and cans—on the ground or in the street. Where many people live together, litter is a problem. People don't always put their garbage in the garbage can. It's easier to drop a paper than to find a garbage can for it. But litter is

ugly. It makes the city look dirty, and it spoils the view.

The wind blows papers far away. Often they are difficult to catch. When they blow against a fence, they stay there. This fence is a wall of garbage.

Litter is a health problem, too. Food and garbage bring animals, which sometimes carry disease.

Some people want to control litter. They never throw litter themselves, and sometimes they work together in groups to clean up the city. In most places litter is against the law. The law punishes people who throw garbage on the streets. They usually pay a fine, and occasionally they go to jail.

Two famous sayings in the United States are, "Don't be a litterbug!" and "Every litter bit hurts!"

一般现在时(I)

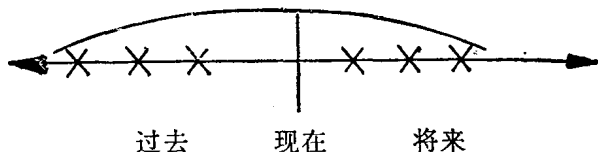
在英语中,时态和时间是不同的概念。一般现在时并不是用来描述现在的时间,而是描述活动和真实的事实。可以说,它是描述、限定和陈述事实的时态。下面的示意图说明:一般现在时的时间是从过去通过现在到达将来。在本课中,表明这一过程的状态动词有:live, want, be.

一般现在时还可以用来描述重复性的、习惯性的动作。示意图中的×标记意味着在某一瞬间的动作,这一动作随着

时间的推移在不断地重复着。

频度副词是一般现在时态中常用的时间标记词，它们表明动作重复的频率。常用的频度副词有 **always, usually, often, sometimes, occasionally, seldom, rarely, hardly ever, never**。“Ever”这个词通常用于疑问句中。

请参看下列示意图及例句。



1. Where many people live together, litter is a problem. (状态动词)
2. The law punishes people who throw garbage on the street. (动作动词)

Exercises

I. 将下列句子变为疑问句并作简略回答。

1. Litter is a problem in our city.
Is litter a problem in our city?
Yes, it is.
2. Litter is ugly.
3. Papers are difficult to catch.
4. This fence is a wall of garbage.
5. Litter is against the law.
6. People don't always put their garbage in the garbage cans.
7. Litter makes the city look ugly.

8. Litter spoils the view.
9. The wind blows papers far away.
10. Food and garbage bring animals.
11. Animals sometimes carry disease.
12. Some people want to control litter.
13. They never throw litter themselves. (Don't they ever...)
14. The law punishes litterbugs.
15. They usually pay a fine.

I. 用下列副词造句:

1. (not) always—People don't always put their garbage in the garbage can.
2. often
3. sometimes
4. usually
5. occasionally
6. never

II. 指出下列单词的正确释义。

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. litter | a. garbage on the ground or in the street |
| 2. fence | b. a special can for garbage |
| 3. jail | c. everything that a person can see |
| 4. garbage can | d. a wall that separates two places |
| 5. view | e. sickness |
| 6. fine | f. to manage or to stop |
| 7. litterbug | g. a number of people |

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|
| 8. disease | h. money people pay as punishment |
| 9. control | i. a place people stay as punishment |
| 10. group | j. a person who throws litter |

IV. 使用频度副词对下列句子作简略回答。

1. Do you ever throw litter on the ground?
No, I never do.
Yes, I sometimes do.
2. Do you always throw garbage in the garbage can?
3. Do you usually help to clean up the litter?
4. Does litter always spoil the view?
5. Does the wind often blow papers away?
6. Do litterbugs usually go to jail?
7. Does your friend usually throw litter on the ground?
8. Do animals sometimes carry disease?
9. Do you sometimes help to clean up litter?
10. Does your friend ever help you?

Chapter Two

PEOPLE WORK AT MANY DIFFERENT JOBS

New Words and Expressions

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. secretary n. 秘书 | 14. hire vt. 雇用 |
| 2. typewriter n. 打字员 | 15. firefighter n. 消防人员 |
| 3. file cabinet 公文柜 | 16. inspect vt. 检查 |
| 4. boss n. 上司, 老板 | 17. to make...save from 使……免遭……的危害 |
| 5. grade their students 给她们的学生评分 | 18. fire engine 救火车 |
| 6. porter n. 搬运工 | 19. measure vt. 测(计)量 |
| 7. hotel guest 房客 | 20. brick n. 砖 |
| 8. chef n. 男厨师长 | 21. apartment n. 公寓 |
| 9. cut vegetables 切菜 | 22. musician n. 音乐家 |
| 10. bake bread 烤(烘)面包 | 23. orchestra n. 管弦乐队 |
| 11. surgeon n. 外科医师 | 24. instrument n. 乐器 |
| 12. deliver vt. 传送 | 25. fashion model n. 时装模特 |
| to deliver mail 送信 | 26. camera n. 照相机 |
| 13. mailbox n. 信箱 | |

<1>

A secretary writes letters, answers the telephone, and meets people. She uses a typewriter every day. She puts papers away in the file cabinet. She stands between her boss and his visitors. She helps her boss to plan his time and to finish his work.

I. 仿照例句改写下列句子。

1. A secretary answers the telephone.

First student: Does a secretary answer the telephone?

Second student: Yes, she does. She answers the telephone.

2. A secretary writes books.

First student: Does a secretary write books?

Second student: No, she doesn't. She writes letters.

3. A secretary meets people.
4. She puts papers away in the garbage.
5. She stands between her boss and his visitors.
6. She helps her boss to plan his time.
7. She helps her boss to spoil his work.

I. 仿照例句回答下列问题。

1. Does she put papers away in the garbage or in the file cabinet?

She puts papers away in the file cabinet.

2. Does a secretary write books or letters?
3. Does she meet the boss or the visitors?
4. Does she answer the telephone or the typewriter?
5. Does she use the typewriter every day or every week?

<2>

Teachers work in schools. They help their students to learn. They order books, explain lessons, give homework, and correct papers. At the end of every term, they grade their students.

I. 是非判断题:

1. Teachers order books and give homework.
2. They explain the lessons to their students.
3. They correct their students' papers.
4. Students grade their teachers.
5. Teachers give grades at the beginning of the term.

I. 回答下列问题:

1. Does the teacher work in a school or in an office?
2. Does the teacher collect garbage or correct papers?

3. Does the teacher give grades at the beginning or at the end of the term?

<3>

A porter is a hotel worker who carries the bags of the travelers. He shows the hotel guests to their rooms, and they usually give him some money for his help.

A chef works in a hotel or in a restaurant. He plans the meals and cooks the food. He often has helpers to cut vegetables, to bake bread, and to prepare the meat.

I. 是非判断题:

1. A porter works in an office.
2. He helps the guests with their bags.
3. He shows the travelers to their rooms.
4. Hotel guests give the porter letters.
5. Chefs work in hotels.
6. The chef throws away the food.
7. The chef plans the meals.
8. A chef usually has many helpers.

I. 回答下列问题:

1. Is the porter a worker or a guest?
2. Does he work in an office or in a hotel?
3. Does he show the travelers their bags or their rooms?

4. Does a chef plan meals or lessons?
5. Does the chef work with other cooks or does he work alone?
6. Do the helpers plan meals or prepare food?

<4>

An artist uses paper, pens, pencils, and paint to make pictures. She draws pictures for books and magazines. Her pictures are easy to understand. The drawings help to explain the ideas in the book.

I. 是非判断题:

1. An artist uses pens, pencils, and paint.
2. She draws pictures for books.
3. She writes letters for magazines.
4. Her pictures are hard to understand.
5. Pictures help to explain the ideas in books.

I. 回答下列问题:

1. Does an artist use a pen or a typewriter?
2. Does she use her pen to draw or to correct papers?
3. Does the artist order books or make the pictures for books?

<5>

One kind of doctor is a surgeon. He works in a hospital. The surgeon operates on sick people; he