

综合英语课本 二册

綜 合 英 語 課 本

第 二 冊

初級中學第一學年第二學期用

COMPREHENSIVE ENGLISH READERS

BOOK II

依照教育部修正課程標準編輯

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初級中學用
綜合英語課本
第二冊

Comprehensive English Readers
Book II

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(本書校對者馬頌德)

綜合英語課本

編輯大意

1. 本書按照民國二十二年教育部頒布初級中學英語課程標準編輯，全書分爲六冊，每學期一冊，供初級中學三學年之用。
2. 按照課程標準，英語每週時間五小時，不得分某幾小時專屬讀本，某幾小時專屬語法等等；本書即本此旨，將讀本，語法，書法，作文，會話，綴音各項，綜合於同一課本之內。
3. 本書之編制，按每學期實在上課十六週，每週英語五小時，共八十時，第一二冊，平均每兩小時上一課，每冊各四十課，第三冊至第六冊課文較長，平均每三小時上一課，每冊自二十四至二十八課。
4. 本書於採用直接教學法之外，兼重語法要點，以養成中學生進讀英文書籍之技能。
5. 本書選材，最初注重日常用語，漸及應用文，外國事物及各種學科之適當資料，俾會話與讀書所必需之基本單字成語，均有相當之介紹。
6. 本書按照教育原則，第一二冊因供初學之用，課文概以較大字體排印，並附相當插圖，以助認識。
7. 本書每冊課文之後，附有總練習，以增複習之機會。
8. 本書末附生字表，以國際音標注音及漢文釋義，於必要時並述文法上之關係。

THE ENGLISH ALPHABET

a	A	<i>a</i>	<i>A</i>	n	N	<i>n</i>	<i>N</i>
b	B	<i>b</i>	<i>B</i>	o	O	<i>o</i>	<i>O</i>
c	C	<i>c</i>	<i>C</i>	p	P	<i>p</i>	<i>P</i>
d	D	<i>d</i>	<i>D</i>	q	Q	<i>q</i>	<i>Q</i>
e	E	<i>e</i>	<i>E</i>	r	R	<i>r</i>	<i>R</i>
f	F	<i>f</i>	<i>F</i>	s	S	<i>s</i>	<i>S</i>
g	G	<i>g</i>	<i>G</i>	t	T	<i>t</i>	<i>T</i>
h	H	<i>h</i>	<i>H</i>	u	U	<i>u</i>	<i>U</i>
i	I	<i>i</i>	<i>I</i>	v	V	<i>v</i>	<i>V</i>
j	J	<i>j</i>	<i>J</i>	w	W	<i>w</i>	<i>W</i>
k	K	<i>k</i>	<i>K</i>	x	X	<i>x</i>	<i>X</i>
l	L	<i>l</i>	<i>L</i>	y	Y	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>
m	M	<i>m</i>	<i>M</i>	z	Z	<i>z</i>	<i>Z</i>

COMPREHENSIVE ENGLISH READERS

BOOK II

LESSON I

great Asia bounded by north Siberia
Korea Yellow Sea south French Indo-China
India Afghanistan Turkestan area million
square population



China is our country. It is a great republic in the east of Asia. It is bounded on the north by Siberia; on the east by Korea, Yellow Sea and China Sea; on the south by

French Indo-China and India; and on the west by Afghanistan and Turkestan. It has an area of over four million square miles and a population of four hundred millions.

GRAMMAR

Proper Nouns: China, Asia, Siberia, Korea, Yellow Sea, China Sea, Indo-China, India, Afghanistan, Turkestan

EXERCISES

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What is the name of our country?
2. Where is China?
3. How is China bounded on the north?
4. How is China bounded on the south?
5. How is China bounded on the west?
6. How is China bounded on the east?
7. What is the area of China?
8. What is the population of China?
9. Where is Siberia?
10. Where is China Sea?
11. Where is Turkestan?
12. Where is French Indo-China?

13. Where is India?
14. Where is Korea?
15. Where is Yellow Sea?
16. Where is Afghanistan?

II. MENTION SOME OTHER PROPER NOUNS.

LESSON II

nickel	coin	called	dollar	side	image
Sun Yat-sen	cent	piece	other	copper	equal

Here is a nickel coin.
It is a twenty-cent piece.
On one side of it is the
image of Sun Yat-sen,
the father of the Republic
of China.



Here are two smaller
nickel coins. One is a
ten-cent piece, and
the other a five-cent
piece.



Here is a copper coin. It is called one cent.

One dollar is equal to five twenty-cent pieces, or ten ten-cent pieces, or one hundred one-cent pieces.

GRAMMAR

1. *Common Nouns:* coin, dollar, side, image, father, cent, piece
2. *Material Nouns:* nickel, copper
3. *Proper Nouns:* Sun Yat-sen, Republic of China

EXERCISES

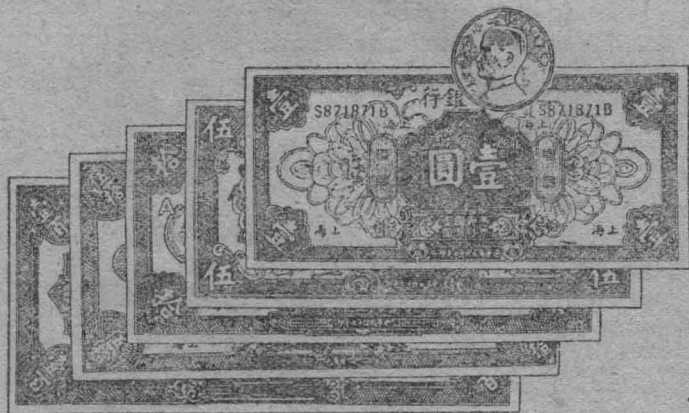
I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Who is Sun Yat-sen?
2. Who is the father of the Republic of China?
3. What is the Republic of China?
4. How many twenty-cent pieces are equal to one dollar?
5. How many copper coins are equal to one dollar?
6. How many ten-cent pieces are equal to one dollar?

II. MENTION SOME OTHER COMMON AND MATERIAL NOUNS.

LESSON III

bank notes fourth fifth made kind money
printed paper often in place of



Here are some bank notes. The first is a one-dollar note, the second a five-dollar note, the third a ten-dollar note, the fourth a fifty-dollar note and the fifth a hundred-dollar note.

Bank notes are not made of nickel or copper as coins.

They are a kind of money printed on paper and often used in place of coins.

GRAMMAR

Active Voice

make

print

use

Passive Voice

are made

are printed

are used

EXERCISES

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. How many kinds of coins are there?
2. What are they?
3. How many kinds of bank notes are there?
4. What are they?
5. Are bank notes made of nickel or copper?
6. What are they made of?
7. What are they used for?

LESSON IV

windows	poem	music	essay	history	geography
		toy	sing	song	

I close the door.

The door is closed by me.

I open the windows.

The windows are opened by me.

I read a poem.

A poem is read by me.

I play music.

Music is played by me.

I sing a song.

A song is sung by me.

I study history and geography.

History and geography are studied by me.

I make a toy.

A toy is made by me.

I buy some books.

Some books are bought by me.

GRAMMAR

	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Object</i>	
<i>Active</i>	I	close	the door	
<i>Passive</i>	The door	is closed		by me

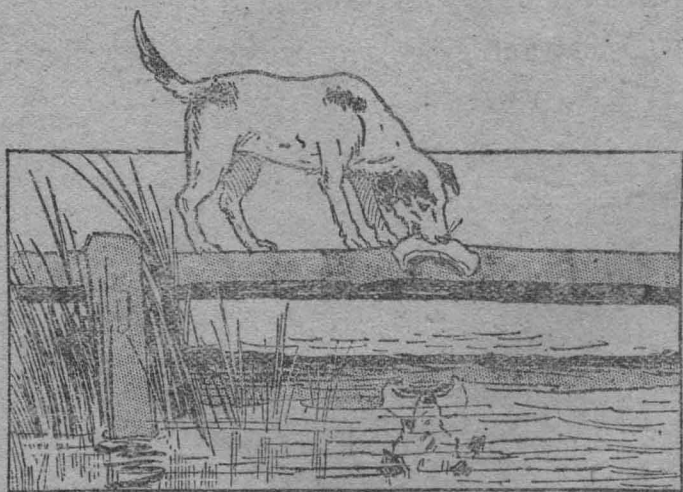
EXERCISES

CHANGE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES FROM ACTIVE TO PASSIVE VOICE:

1. Children love parents.
2. You play ball.
3. You buy a pencil.
4. I use money to buy books.
5. The teacher gives me a book.

LESSON V

upon meat carrying cross plank lying
across brook shadow beneath thinking
mind snap fell dropped never



Once upon a time a dog got a piece of meat and was carrying it home in his mouth. On his way home he had to cross a plank lying across a running brook. As he crossed, he looked down and saw his own shadow in the water beneath. Thinking it was another dog with another piece of meat, he made up his

mind to have that also. So he made a snap at the shadow in the water, but as he opened his mouth the piece of meat fell out, dropped into the water and was never seen any more.

GRAMMAR

(a) Verbs

Present Tense

cross

drop

fall

get

have

is

look

make

open

see

Past Tense

crossed

dropped

fell

got

had

was

looked

made

opened

saw

(b) Idioms

Once upon a time

Made up his mind

EXERCISES

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What was the dog carrying home?
2. What had he to cross on his way home?
3. When he looked down, what did he see?
4. What was he thinking?

5. What did he make up his mind to do?
6. What did he do then?
7. As he opened his mouth, what dropped into the water?
8. Was the piece of meat seen again?

LESSON VI

garden	something	public	library	natural
science	mathematics	city	social	

Where did you go yesterday morning?

I went to the garden yesterday morning.

Where do you go now?

I go to a shop to buy something.

Where are you going now?

I am going to a shop to buy something.

Where will you go this evening?

I shall go to the public library this evening.

What did he study this morning?

He studied natural science this morning.

What does he study now?

He studies social science.

What is he studying now?

He is studying social science.

What will he study this evening?

He will study mathematics this evening.

Where did you stay last month?

I stayed in the country last month.

Where do you stay now?

I stay at school now.

Where are you staying now?

I am staying at school now.

Where will you stay next year?

I shall stay in the city next year.

GRAMMAR

Present Tense

現在

I go

do I go?

you go

do you go?

he

she

it

} goes

does

he

she go?

it

Past Tense

過去

I went

did I go?

you went

did you go?

he

she

it

} went

did

he

she go?

it

Future Tense

將來

I shall go

shall I go?

you will go

will you go?

he

she

it

} will go

will

he

she go?

it

EXERCISES

(a) CHANGE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES FROM PRESENT
TO PAST TENSES:

1. Do you play? *Did*
2. You play. *He*
3. It drops down.
4. The girl studies.
5. The boy sees.
6. Does he come? *Did*
7. The child falls down.

(b) CHANGE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES FROM PRESENT
TO FUTURE TENSES:

1. The girl sings.
2. The child plays.
3. I walk.
4. You make up your mind.
5. She comes.
6. I stay at home.
7. My sister stays at home.

(c) CHANGE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO QUESTIONS:

1. You made up your mind.
2. He goes to school.
3. I play with you.
4. I went to the park.
5. The boy sings a song.
6. The girl studies.
7. My brother will come.