

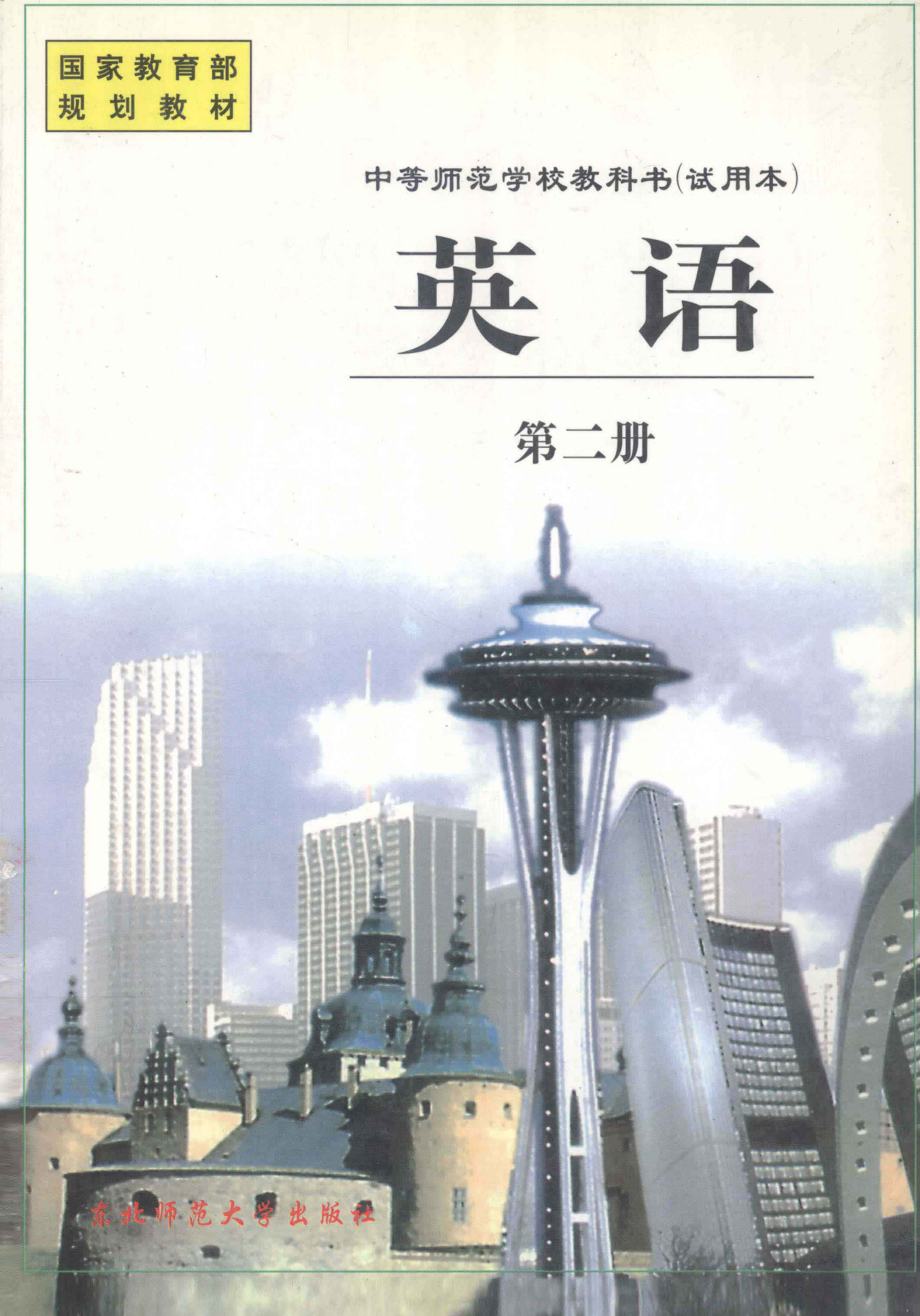
国家教育部  
规划教材

中等师范学校教科书(试用本)

# 英语

第二册

东北师范大学出版社



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主 编 赵俊峰 唐锡玲  
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东北师范大学出版社  
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赵俊峰 唐锡玲 主编

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## 编 者 的 话

《中等师范学校教科书(试用本)·英语》是一套供综合训练用的英语教材,适合于中等师范学校和其他中等层次的专业学校英语选修课使用。本教材分 A、B 两个版本:A 版本共有五册,供三年制学校选用;B 版本共有七册,供四年制学校选用。A、B 版本的前四册内容和形式完全相同。每册书由学生用书、练习册、学习指导书、录音资料等组成,并配有相应的录音带。练习册是对学生用书的补充,必须和学生用书配套使用。

本教材每册原则上由八个单元组成,每单元由 LESSON A 和 LESSON B 组成。LESSON A 和 LESSON B 又分别由 DIALOGUE、GRAMMAR STUDY 和 TEXT 等组成。LESSON A 的 DIALOGUE 主要针对“日常交际用语和实用书面表达”而设;LESSON B 的 DIALOGUE 主要针对语法项目而设。第一册 GRAMMAR STUDY(1)的语法内容均为学生初中已学的项目;GRAMMAR STUDY(2)的语法内容为本套教材新授语法项目。从第二册起,GRAMMAR STUDY(1)的项目则不完全局限于初中的语法项目。

编写本教材时,我们着重从以下几方面考虑:

1. 注意教材的科学性、知识性和可读性的同时,突出语言的信息功能。在选材时,注意结合中等师范学校的特点。①学生的年龄层次,②知识结构等实际情况,有针对性地选取介绍语言对象国的社会、文化、教育、风俗等方面的材料。这样,学生可以通过课文学习,既学到语言又不断扩大知识面。

2. 注意了教材与初中教材的衔接。在语法教学方面,采取复习旧语法(见 GRAMMAR STUDY(1))和讲授新语法(见 GRAMMAR STUDY(2))相结合的形式,详略各有侧重。这样,既避免了对旧知识的遗忘,也不是将旧知识完全加以重复。同时,本教材在处理语法项目的同时,尽量简化对语法条文等的文字解释。在 NOTES TO THE TEXT 一部分,编者对各种语言、语法现象都作一些解释,旨在将难点分散,让学生反复接触这些语言、语法现象,从而能更好地理解和掌握这些语言、语法现象,并不要求学生一次就掌握,使用时请务必注意这一点。学生用书中的 BASIC STRUCTURE 部分则对有关的语法项目加以巩固。练习册注意对已学的语法知识用练习的形式加以归纳和整理,从而帮助学生理解和掌握。

3. 在词汇的教学方面,本教材同样注意到与初中教材的衔接。凡是在《初中英语教学大纲》中出现过的词汇,本教材原则上不再列为生词。对《中等师范学校英语教学大纲》所规定的“四会”以外的生词,编者作了提示,供使用者参考。

4. 学生用书和练习册的部分练习的设置注意利用录音设备,以满足英语教学条件较差、师资力量不足的地区的学生自学需要,也有利于英语基础较差的学生学习。

5. 针对中等师范学校的实际情况和学生学习外语的目的,本教材对听、说、读、写等四项语言能力的要求尽量做到合理,并有所侧重。听说方面的内容主要是语言的日常交际功能的基本项目;同时本教材配以适当的笔头练习,包括英、汉对译练习。在设计翻译练习时,编者尤其

注意减轻其难度。对读的要求则略为偏重。

本教材由东北师范大学外国语学院和广东外语师范学校共同编写,参加第二册编写的同志有:赵俊峰、唐锡玲、周澍、徐红、刘莉、樊建华、郝晶、郝静、庞少刚、马世平、李艳玲、董平、赫奕、吴琳琳、陈美容、郭静妆。在编写过程中,我们参考了国内外大量的英语教材和有关资料,学习和研究了各种教材的特点,博采众长,并结合中等师范学校的实际,经多次讨论和修改,初步定稿。

由于编者水平所限,错误在所难免,我们恳切希望国内外同行及使用者提出批评和建议。

编 者

1999 年 11 月

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# UNIT ONE

## COUNTRIES AND NATIONS

### LESSON A

#### **DIALOGUE**                      **I Wonder if You Would Like to See Mary**

A: Hello! May I speak to Mark?

B: Yes, speaking. Who's that, please?

A: Hi, Mark. This is Peter. Are you busy now?

B: Well, yes. Actually I'm sorting my books out.

A: Oh, sorry. Maybe I'll call again later.

B: No, that's all right. Anything important?

A: Mary has come back from Australia. She is staying at the Garden Hotel.

B: That's great. Shall we go to see her together?

A: Yes, of course. Let's go tonight.

B: Shall we meet in the lobby at seven?

A: Ok. See you then.

#### **Making Telephone Calls:**

Ways of Starting a Call	Ways of Responding to a Call
1. Hello. May I speak to ...	1. Yes, speaking.
2. Is that Mr. / Ms. / Mrs. ... ?	2. This is ... speaking.
3. Hello. Is that 87654321?	3. Hold the line, please.
4. Hello. Is Mr. ... there, please?	4. A moment, please.

#### **Practice after the models:**

##### **Model 1:**

You are making a complaint about the lights in your kitchen.

A: Hello. Repair Centre. May I help you?

B: Hello. This is Mrs. Brown at Apt. 702, King Street. May I speak to the manager?

A: A moment, please. I'll put you through.

## Model 2:

Now You are ringing up your friend.

A: Hello. Is that Xiao Ming there?

B: No, this is Xiao Ming's brother, Xiao Guang.

A: Hi, Xiao Guang. Where's Xiao Ming?

B: Hold the line, please. He'll be right here.

## New Words

lobby	['lɒbi]	n.	大堂, 大厅
kitchen	['kitʃin]	n.	厨房
Apt. = apartment	[ə'pɑ:tmənt]	n.	公寓住宅
sort	[sɔ:t]	v.	把……分类
respond	[ris'pɒnd]	v.	回答
complaint	[kəm'pleɪnt]	n.	抱怨
manager	['mænidʒə]	n.	经理
put sb. through			接通(电话)

## GRAMMAR STUDY (1)

### 1. 感叹句

1) 感叹句用来表示强烈的惊讶、喜悦、愤怒等感情。常见的感叹句是以 what 和 how 引起的, what 修饰名词, how 修饰形容词、副词或动词。

What a beautiful school it is! (what 修饰名词 school)

比较: The school is beautiful.

What great changes we have had! (what 修饰名词 changes)

比较: We have had great changes.

How fluently she speaks English! (how 修饰副词 fluently)

比较: She speaks English fluently.

How active the students in your school are! (how 修饰形容词 active)

比较: The students in your school are very active.

How people love peace and independence! (how 修饰动词 love)

比较: People love peace and independence very much.

2) 在口语中常用省略句。

What a lovely girl!

How wonderful!

3) 有些感叹句用普通的陈述句、祈使句或疑问句来表达, 这种用法很常见。

Isn't the advertisement interesting!

Have you ever seen such a beautiful scene!

Do come again when you have time!

He is so hard working!

4)感叹句句末用感叹号,通常用降调。

## 2. as...as 和 not as...as, not so...as

1)as...as 用来指同等程度,其意思是“和……一样地”,表示双方程度“相等,一样”

This text is as difficult as that one.

Radios made in Beijing are as excellent as those made in Shanghai.

In our class students from the south study as hard as students from the north.

2)not as...as 和 not so...as 用来指较低的程度,其意思是“不及……”表示双方程度“不相等,不一样”

My voice is not so (as) good as my mother's.

Young teachers are usually not as experienced as old teachers.

As he is getting older, his memory isn't as good as before.

请注意,用在 as...as 和 not as...as, not so...as 中的形容词或副词用原级。

3)as...as 的另一种用法是用来表示倍数,如:

Australia is almost twice as large as the combined areas of India and Pakistan.

Now I need to spend twice as much time on English as I did before.

The new building is about four times as big as the old one.

## TEXT

### Australia

Australia is the smallest continent and largest island in the world. It is the sixth largest country in area after the former Soviet Union, Canada, China, the United States and Brazil. It is also the only nation that occupies an entire continent. It is about 25 times larger than Britain and Ireland, and almost twice as large as the combined areas of India and Pakistan.

With an area of 7,682,300 square kilometres, Australia is located in the Southern Hemisphere entirely below the equator, hence the popular name “The Land Down Under”. Almost 40 percent of the land lies within the tropics, and a larger part of the country stands within the driest area of latitude.

The Australian climate ranges from tropical in the north to temperate in the south. Summer is from December to February, autumn from March to May, winter from June to August and spring from September to November. A notable feature of the climate is the low rainfall in most parts. Over much of the north seasonal droughts occur, and throughout Australia flooding is fairly common.

Sydney, which is an important commercial, industrial and tourist centre, lies on the south-east coast of Australia. It is Australia's largest city, with a population of more than three million. It now occupies about 350 square miles.

The city has many famous sights. Its harbour is one of the largest and most beautiful harbours in the world. The Sydney Harbour Bridge—or ‘The Coat—hanger’ as the people of Sydney call it—has been a great tourist attraction for many years. However, the most famous sight here is the Sydney Opera House, which is one of the most beautiful modern buildings in the world.

Australia, the home of the Aborigines for some thirty thousand years, was the last of the inhabited continents discovered by the Europeans. The early settlers were mainly British and Irish. A quarter of Australia’s population now, however, is made up of people from many different countries. Today, in this multi—cultured society, all cultures are recognized as equal. Their influence has been felt in every aspect of Australia’s way of life. It has helped to make the Australians more aware of their place in a contrasting world.

### New Words

area	[ˈeəriə]	<i>n.</i>	范围, 区域
occupy	[ˈɒkjupaɪ]	<i>v.</i>	占, 占领
entire	[inˈtaɪə]	<i>adj.</i>	整个的, 全部的
combined	[kəmˈbaɪnd]	<i>adj.</i>	合起来的
square	[skweə]	<i>n.</i>	平方, 广场
locate	[ləuˈkeɪt]	<i>v.</i>	位于
southern	[ˈsʌðən]	<i>adj.</i>	南方的, 南部的
hemisphere	[ˈhemɪsfɪə]	<i>n.</i>	半球
equator	[iˈkweɪtə]	<i>n.</i>	赤道
hence	[hens]	<i>adv.</i>	因此
range	[reɪndʒ]	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	延伸, 范围
tropics	[ˈtrɒpɪks]	<i>n.</i>	热带
tropical	[ˈtrɒpɪkəl]	<i>adj.</i>	热带的
within	[wɪˈðɪn]	<i>prep.</i>	在……内
latitude	[ˈlætɪtjuːd]	<i>n.</i>	纬度
temperate	[ˈtempərɪt]	<i>adj.</i>	温带的
notable	[ˈnəʊtəbl]	<i>adj.</i>	引人注意的
feature	[ˈfi:tʃə]	<i>n.</i>	特点, 特征
rainfall	[ˈreɪnfɔːl]	<i>n.</i>	降雨量
drought	[draʊt]	<i>n.</i>	干旱
seasonal	[ˈsiːzənəl]	<i>adj.</i>	季节性的
occur	[əˈkɜː]	<i>v.</i>	出现
flood	[flʌd]	<i>n.</i>	洪水
fairly	[ˈfeəli]	<i>adv.</i>	相当地
commercial	[kəˈmɜːfəl]	<i>adj.</i>	商业的

industrial	[in'dʌstriəl]	adj.	工业的,产业的
sight	[sait]	n.	风景,胜地
harbour	['hɑ:bə]	n.	港口
attraction	[ə'trækʃən]	n.	吸引力
tourist attraction			旅游胜地
aboriginal	[,æbə'ridʒənəl]	n.	土著
inhabit	[in'hæbit]	v.	居住
settler	['setlə]	n.	定居者
multi-cultured	['mʌlti'kʌltʃəd]	adj.	多元文化的
equal	['i:kwəl]	adj.	平等的
aware	[ə'weə]	adj.	意识到
aspect	['æspekt]	n.	外貌,外观
contrasting	[kən'træstiŋ]	adj.	对比鲜明的

### Phrases & Expressions

range from	在……范围内
be made up of	由……组成
be recognized as	被认为是
in every aspect of	在每一个方面
be aware of	意识到,知道

### Proper Nouns

the former Soviet Union	前苏联
Brazil	巴西
Ireland	爱尔兰
Pakistan	巴基斯坦
Southern Hemisphere	南半球
Sydney	悉尼
Sydney Harbour Bridge	悉尼港大桥
Sydney Opera House	悉尼歌剧院

### Notes to the Text

1. It is the sixth largest country in area after the former Soviet Union, Canada, China, the United States and Brazil .

它是继前苏联、加拿大、中国、美国和巴西后的世界上第六个面积最大的国家。

注意下面的表达:

the second largest island in China 中国第二大岛

the third largest city in the world 世界第三大城市

largest in area 就面积而言最大的

largest in population 就人口而言最大的

China is the third largest country in area but the largest in population.

2. It is about 25 times larger than Britain and Ireland, and almost twice as large as the combined areas of India and Pakistan.

它的面积是英国和爱尔兰的 26 倍,几乎是印度和巴基斯坦总和的两倍。

注意倍数的表达:

four times as large as = three times larger than      是……的四倍那么大;比……大了三倍

three times as expensive as = twice more expensive      价格是……的三倍;比……贵了两倍

3. With an area of 7 682 300 square kilometres, Australia is located in the Southern Hemisphere entirely below the equator, hence the popular name "The Land Down Under".

澳大利亚的面积为 7 682 300 平方公里,位于南半球,整个国土全部在赤道的下面,由此而得名“在下面的国家”。

注意 locate 的用法:

Our school is located in the northern part of the city.

China is located in the eastern part of Asia.

4. Almost 40 percent of the land lies within the tropics, and a larger part of the country stands within the driest area of latitude.

澳大利亚几乎 40% 的土地处于热带,另外很大一部分位于纬度中最干燥的地区。

5. The Australian climate ranges from tropical in the north to temperate in the south.

澳大利亚的气候差异很大,包括从北部的热带气候到南部的温带气候。

注意,因为澳大利亚位于南半球,其气候与北半球相反。

6. Sydney, which is an important commercial, industrial and tourist centre, lies on the south-east coast of Australia.

注意这句话中的定语从句是非限制性定语从句,还有下一句 However, the most famous sight here is the Sydney Opera House, which is one of the most beautiful modern buildings in the world. 也是带了一个非限制性定语从句。

7. The Sydney Harbour Bridge—or 'The Coat-hanger' as the people of Sydney call it—has been a great tourist attraction for many years.

悉尼大桥,当地人称之为“衣架”,多年来已成为一大旅游胜地。

注:当地人称悉尼大桥为“衣架”,很可能是因为大桥的外形象“衣架”。

8. Australia, the home of the Aborigines for some thirty thousand years, was the last of the inhabited continents discovered by the Europeans.

澳洲,这块土著人生活了 30 000 多年的土地,是欧洲人发现的最后一块有人居住的大陆。

9. Their influence has been felt in every aspect of Australia's way of life.

人们在澳大利亚生活的方方面面均可以感受到各种文化的影响。

Their influence 指的是文化影响。

10. It has helped to make the Australians more aware of their place in a contrasting world.  
这使澳洲人更加意识到自己在这对比鲜明的国家里的位置。

## EXERCISES

### PHONETIC DRILLS

#### I. Read the following words after the tape, paying attention to the pronunciation of the underlined parts:

- [t] walkeded stoppeded kisseded washeded toucheded watcheded  
pronounceded suckeded developeded increaseded smokeded relaxeded
- [d] stemmeded planneded banneded  
loveded learneded smileded imagineded agreeded involveded  
achieveded alloweded arrangeded believeded disturbeded climbeded concerneded  
displayeded obeyeded wondereded annoyeded preferreded offereded considereded
- [id] counteded cheateded inviteded createded limiteded irritateded  
adjusteded affecteded appointeded entrusteded inventeded tasteded  
trusteded suiteded seateded competeded concentrateded  
erodeded avoideded handeded invadeded noddeded regardeded  
succeededed headeded exudeded exceededed
- [s] typeses tripses workses taskses continentses subjectses pointses schoolmateses  
bookses adultses monthses clockses cakeses heartses graduateses telescopeses
- [z] jobses animalses millionses centurieses termses showses universitieses appleses  
photoses guitarses queueses professorses neighbourses museumses lawyerses downstairses
- [iz] passeses teacheses brusheses wisheses faxeses watcheses faceses placeses  
bridgeses classeses boxeses purposeses matcheses orangeses glasseses
- [iŋ] readinging playinging singinging differinging keepinging watchinging attendinging sailinging  
believinging competinging followinging movinging planninging reducinging referringing

#### II. Read the following dialogues aloud after the tape and pay attention to the tone:

- A: Hello. Is that Wu Fang?  
B: Yes, speaking. Who's that, please?  
A: Hi, Wu Fang. This is Su Ying.
- A: Hello. Is Mrs. Lee there, please?  
B: Hold the line, please. She'll be right here.
- A: Hello. May I speak to Mrs. Brown?  
B: A moment please.
- A: Hello. Is that 87539066?

- B: Yes. Who is it, please?
5. A: Good morning. This is King's Hospital.  
B: May I speak to Dr. Hill, please?
6. A: Hello. Is that the Garden Hotel?  
B: I'm sorry but this is a private phone.

## BASIC STRUCTURES

### I. Read the following sentences aloud and pay attention to the underlined parts:

1. Australia is really a very young country.  
What a young country Australia really is!
2. The Sydney harbour is very beautiful.  
How beautiful the Sydney harbour is!
3. On the whole, climate is very dry in most places.  
How dry the climate in most places is!
4. The Sydney Opera House is a very famous building.  
How famous the Sydney Opera House is!
5. Sydney is a large city with an area of 350 square miles.  
What a large city!

### II. Read the following dialogues and pay attention to "as...as" and "more ...than"

1. A: Text A is more interesting than Text B.  
B: Well, I think Text B is as interesting as Text A.
2. A: China is a little larger than the United States in area.  
B: But I think the United States is almost as large as China in area.
3. A: I think physics is as difficult as maths.  
B: But I think physics is more difficult than maths.
4. A: Baiyun Mountain is almost as high as Changbai Mountain, isn't it?  
B: I'm not sure. But I think Changbai Mountain is much higher than Baiyun.
5. A: Does it take as much time to go by bike as to go by bus?  
B: Well, it takes more time to go by bus because of the traffic.
6. A: This dictionary by Oxford is less expensive than the one by Longman.  
B: Yes, but the Oxford dictionary is as useful as the Longman dictionary.

## COMPREHENSION OF THE TEXT

### I. Say the following aloud in English:

1. 占了整个大洲
2. 世界第六大国
3. 位于热带
4. 从热带到温带
5. 季节性的干旱
6. 澳洲东南部海岸
7. 商业、工业和旅游中心
8. 旅游胜地
9. 最美丽的建筑之一
10. 多元文化的社会



## II. Complete the following dialogues with words from the text and then practise in pairs :

**Model :** A: China is after the former Soviet Union and Canada in area.

B: So it is the third largest country in area.

1. A: Australia is situated entirely below the equator.

B: So it lies in the \_\_\_\_\_ Hemisphere.

2. A: The Aborigines have lived in Australia for about thirty thousand years.

B: So Australia has been the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Aborigines for \_\_\_\_\_ thirty thousand years.

3. A: A quarter of Australia is made up of people from many different countries.

B: So Australia is a \_\_\_\_\_ society.

4. A: Many people go to Sydney to see its famous sights.

B: So Sydney has become a great \_\_\_\_\_.

5. A: Australia has tropical climate in the north and temperate one in the south.

B: Yes, the Australian climate \_\_\_\_\_ tropical in the north and temperate in the south.

6. A: In Australia one culture is considered as important as the other.

B: Yes, all cultures there are \_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_.

## III. Answer the following questions:

1. Is Australia larger than the United States?
2. Are there other countries on the continent besides Australia?
3. How many times is Australia larger than Britain and Ireland?
4. Where is Australia?
5. What is another name for the country?
6. What is the climate like in Australia?
7. When is summer and when is winter there?
8. What kind of city is Sydney?
9. Where did the early settlers come from?
10. Is the population still made up of only British and Irish?
11. What have people from different countries brought with them to Australia?
12. Can you find many kinds of cultures in the daily life in Australia?
13. Are some cultures more important than others in Australia?

## IV. Text Summary

**Fill in the blanks with proper words:**

Australia is   1   in the Southern Hemisphere   2   an area of 7,682,300 square kilometres. It is only   3   than the former Soviet Union,   4  , China, the United   5   and Brazil. A large part of the country   6   within the tropics and gets low   7   in most parts, but   8   is also fairly common. Summer in Australia is from   9   to   10   and   11   from June to August. The   12   city is Sydney.