

第八课 Lesson Eight

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现在我们来学习一些语法的结尾，然后你就能阅读过渡英语的文章。你们已学了动词的前缀和后缀，后缀 *--ed* 和前缀 *wil--*。除此之外，还有一个条件时态，它是以前缀 *wud--* 来表示。Now it is time to learn a few endings of grammar and then you will be able to read selections in *Transitional English*. You already know the prefixes and suffixes of verbs: the ending *--ed*, and the prefix: *wil--*. In addition to these there is the *CONDITIONAL TENSE* expressed by the prefix *wud--*.

If ay *wud-bǐ* rich, ay *wud-bǐ* kùntént. (If I would be rich, I would be content.)

如果我富有，我就满足。

(这里描述与事实相反的状况，因为说话的人并不富有。This describes a situation which is contrary to fact, because the individual is not rich.)

命令式(指令)是直接动词不定式来表示。书写时，在句末用感叹号表示，讲话中则用命令的声调来表达。The *IMPERATIVE* (command) is indicated simply by the infinitive of the verb. In writing it is followed by an exclamation point, while in speech by the demanding sound of the voice.

Yu nat go tu múvi! *Stey* howm!
 (You not go to movie! Stay home!)
 你不要去看电影! 呆在家里 !

最后，还有现在分词和动名词。现在分词是以 *-ing* 结尾的动词形式，用作为动词性的形容词。当 *-ing*

形式用作名词时就称为动名词。(由于这些词是由动词衍生, 因此它们能用作动词, 同时也能用作形容词、付词和名词。 **Finally, we have the present participles or gerunds. . A present participle is a verb form that ends in -ing, and serves as a verbal adjective. When the -ing form serves as a noun, it is called a gerund. (These words which are derived from verbs can serve as verbs, but also as adjectives, adverbs, or nouns.)**

例子 Examples:

- 用作动词: of verb: H i **thünking**. (He be *thinking*.) ' 他正在思考 . '
- 用作形容词: of adjective: H yúm ûnt**thünking** ênûml. (Human be *thinking* animal.) 人类是有思维的动物。
- 用作付词: of adverb: Shi wóked *thinking* av hi. (She walked *thinking* of he.) 她走边想着他。
- 用作名词: of noun **Thinking** av hi êt dhis mómûnt bied nat izi. (*Thinking* of he at this moment beed not easy.) 在这个时候能想到他很难。

返身代词 THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

自己 SELF 是单数的反身代词, is a reflexive singular pronoun, 自己 SELFS 是复数形式。 is the plural form . 反身代词是表示一个动作返回到主体。 The reflexive pronoun refers back to the subject of the verb.

aysélf wisélf
我自己 我们自己

yusélf yusélf
你自己 你们自己

hisélf dheysélf
他自己 他们自己

shisélf dheysélf
她自己 他们自己

itsélf dheysélf
它本身 它们本身

例子: EXAM PLES:

- Ay sheyv aysélf. 我自己刮脸。
- Yu sheyv yusélf. 你自己刮脸 。。
- Hi sheyv hisélf. 他自己刮脸 。
- Wi sheyv wisélf. 我们自己刮脸 。
- Yu sheyv yusélf. 你们自己刮脸。
- Dhey sheyv dheysélf. 他们自己刮脸 。

目前你们已能阅读世界流行童话中一些简易的故事。下面就是一则著名的故事“小红帽” At this point you can read easy stories taken from the world's popular folktales. Here is a version of the well known story of "Little Red Riding Hood."

词汇VOKÉBYULERI

‘小红帽’ 第一部份 Part 1 ‘Lítl Red Ráyding Hud’ (Part 1 of ‘LRRH’)

áðhr (other), pron.	（或）物的人
agó (ago), adv. ...	之前
anáðhr (another), pron.	另一的, 别的
bátr (butter), n.	牛油
bëd (bad), adj.	坏的
bëskût (basket), n.	篮子
big (big), adj.	大的
dark (dark), adj.	黑暗的
dífrnt (different), adj.	不同的
ënsr (answer), v.	回答
féri (fairy), n.	妖精
fórûst (forest), n.	森林
go awéy (go away), phr.	走开
grëndmáðhr (grandmother), n.	祖母, 奶奶
haws (house), n.	房子
hët (hat), n.	帽子
hépi (happy), adj.	快乐的
hud (hood), n.	头兜, 外套
hûri (hurry), v.	使赶紧
kandíshn (condition), n.	条件
köl (call), v.	唤叫, 打电话

kowt (coat), n.	外套
kúki (cookie), n.	饼干
lítl (little), adj.	小的
Lítl Red Ráydíng Hud (Little Red Riding Hood), p.n.	小红帽
(night gown), n. náy-t-gawn	睡袍
okéy (okay), adv.	同意, 行
oltugédher (altogether), adv.	全部地
órfûn (orphan), n.	孤儿
oríjûnl (original), adj.	原来的, 原始的
pipl (people), n.	人, 人民
príti (pretty), adj.	好看的, 漂亮的
rízn (reason), n.	理由
säyd (side), n.	旁边
start of (start off), phr.	出发, 动身
stóri (story), n.	故事
stréynjr (stranger), n.	陌生人
täym (time), n.	时间
vízhn (version), n.	译文
wër (wear), v.	穿
wey (way), n.	方法, 道路
wrd (word), n.	词
wulf (wolf), n.	狼

‘小红帽’ 第二部份 Part 2 ‘Lítl Red Ráydíng Hud’ (Part 2 of ‘LRRH’)

ay (I), pron.	我
bed (bed), n.	床
bel (bell), n.	铃
cheynj (change), v.	改变
jump (jump), v.	跳
dör (door), n.	门
háni (honey), n.	蜂蜜
ívl (evil), adj.	邪恶的
kamplítli (completely), adv.	完全地
kéch (catch), v.	捕捉
klawd (cloud), n.	云彩
klír (clear), adj.	乾淨的
kray (cry), v.	叫喊, 哭

kírl ap (curl up), phr. 蜷拢
layt (light), n. 光
léytr (later), prep. 以后
mawth (mouth), n. 口, 嘴
näk (knock), v. 敲打
nayt-gawn (night gown), n. 睡袍
nekst (next), adj. 下一个
névr (never), adv. 从来不
nowz (nose), n. 鼻子
part (part), v. 分开, 告别
sach (such), adv. 如此地'
self (self), pron. 自身
short-kat (short cut), n. 近路, 捷径
sik (sick), adj. 有病的
swithart (sweetheart), n. 心上人, 亲爱的人
think (think), v. 想, 思致
voys (voice), n. 声音
wíkûd (wicked), adj. 坏的'
wök (walk), v. 走

‘小红帽’ 第三部份 Part 3 ‘Lítl Red Rayding Hud’ (Part 3 of ‘LRRH’)

awéy (away), adv. 离开
äy (eye), n. 眼睛
brayt (bright), adj. 明亮的
cheynj (change), v. 改变
jump (jump), v. 跳
ëks (ax=axe), n. 斧子
end (end), n. 结尾, 结束
fil (fill), v. 充满
gárdn (garden), n. 花园
gúdr (better, comp. of good), adj. 更好的
hag (hug), v. 拥抱
helth (health), n. 健康
hëm (ham), n. 火腿
hépi (happy), adj. 快乐的

put (put), v.	放
ran (run), v.	跑
sádûnli (suddenly), adv.	突然地
san (sun), n.	太阳
sel (sell), v.	卖
séyfli (safely), adv.	安全地
skäy (sky), n.	天空
smel (smell), v.	嗅 闻
thru (through), prep.	通过
véjtûbl (vegetable), n.	蔬菜
wíspr (whisper), v.	低语, 耳语
wud (wood), n.	林子
wúdsmën (woodsman), n.	樵夫

LITL RED RÁYDING HUD

Part 1. Hír bí anáðhr féri stóri, téled in áðhr wrds-- wrds dhet bí oltugédhr dífrnt from oríjûnl vrzhn.

Long täym agö, dhër bïed lítl grl dhet líved with av-shí máðhr in lítl haws an ej av dark fórust. Dhis lítl grl órfûn wëred lítl red kowt with lítl red hët, ënd for dhis rîzûn pípl köled shi "Lítl Red Ráyding Hud." Wan mórning máðhr av Lítl Red Ráyding Hud köled shi ënd séyed:

"Lítl Red Ráyding Hud, hír bí lítl bëskût with sam bred ënd bátr ënd shúgr kúkîs. Teyk dhis lítl bëskût tu haws av grëndmáðhr, dhet liv an áðhr sayd av fórust. Hûri, nat stap in fórust, ënd ándr no kandîshns stap tók with stréynjrs!"

"Okéy, máðhr," énsred Lítl Red Ráyding Hud, ënd téyked lítl bëskût ënd stárted of.

An av-shi wey tu haws av grëndmáðhr, Lítl Red Ráyding Hud mïted big, béd wulf.

"Wel, wel, wel," séyed béd wulf. "If it nat bí Lítl Red Ráyding Hud! Wër go prti lítl grl with lítl bëskût?"

Part 2. "Ay go tu av-ay grëndmáðhr," énsred lítl grl. "Grëndmáðhr bí sik in bed. Ay teyk tu shi sam bred, bátr ënd shúgr kúkîs."

"Ohó, hëv gud wök," séyed béd wulf, bat hi thínked tu self, "Ay wil-teyk short-kat tu haws av grëndmáðhr. Ay wil-këch ap with shi léytr, änd dhen -- oh boy!"

So wíkûd wulf téyked short-kat, änd wen hi ríched haws av grëndmáðhr, hi píked in av-shi wíndow änd síed dhet pür grëndmáðhr léyed in av-shi bed. In flësh, dhis béd wulf líped an av-shi bed änd ítéd shi. Dhen hi púted an nayt-këp av grëndmáðhr änd av-shi nayt-gawn, änd křled ap in av-shi bed. In lítl wayl, Lítl Red Ráyding Hud aráyved ét haws änd rínged dör bel. "Kam in, swíthart," séyed wíkûd wulf disgáyzing av-hi voys. Lítl Red Ráyding Hud góed in änd sténded bay bed av grëndmáðhr.

"Oh, Grëndmáðhr," kráyed lítl grl, "wat big äys yu hëv! Ay névr síed sach big äys."

"Gúdr sī yu with, háni," wispûred dhis béd wulf, with ivl smayl.

"Oh, Grëndmáðhr, wat big nowz yu hëv. Ay névr síed sach big nowz!"

Part 3. "Gúdr smel yu with, háni," séyed wulf.

"Oh, Grëndmáðhr, wat big mawth yu hëv! Ay névr síed sach big mawth!"

"Gúdr tu_ít yu with!" Ét dhet, wulf jámped awt av bed änd bíed abáwt tu_ít Lítl Red Ráyding Hud, layk hi ítéd grëndmáðhr, wen sam wúdsmëns nír dhër, híred av-shi kray for help. Dhey hûried in, änd with kats av-dhey êkses, kat wulf ópûn. Awt kámed grëndmáðhr, in gud helth änd srpráyzed ét av-shi löng slíp.

Wen shi wéyked ap, grey klawds in skäy párted, änd san sháyned agén, klír änd brayt, fíling rum with av-it [its] yélow layt.

Lítl Red Ráyding Hud ráned tu_hag av-shi grëndmáðhr. Dhey êsked wúdsmëns tu_ít with dhey. Grëndmáðhr hëved sam hëm, änd sam véjtûbls from gárdûn. With bred änd bátr änd shúgr kúkis in Lítl Red Ráyding Hud's bëskût, dhey hëved gud míl. Ęftr dhey ítéd, wúdsmëns góed awéy hépi, with big wulf's skin tu_sel.

Nekst täym Lítl Red Ráyding Hud góed tu av-shi grëndmáðhr's haws, shi nat stáped in fórust tu_tök with stréynjrs, bat hûried séyfli thru fórust.

EXERCISES

回答问题 Answer the questions

1. Wër mádhr sénded Lítl Red Ráyding Hud?
2. Wat bïed in bëskût?
3. Wër grëndmádhr liv?
4. In fórust, hu mited Lítl Red Ráyding Hud?
5. Hu ited grëndmádhr?
6. Wen Lítl Red Ráyding Hud kámed to haws av grëndmádhr, hu bïed in bed?
7. Wat kaynd äys, nowz, ënd mawth hëved grëndmádhr?
8. Hu bïed nïr grëndmádhr's haws?
9. Hu hïred Lítl Red Ráyding Hud's kray for help?
10. Hu kat wulf ópûn?
11. Haw bïed grëndmádhr's helth naw?
12. Wat ited dhey?
13. Wat wúdsmëns wil-sel?
14. Nekst täym, Lítl Red Ráyding Hud go tu grëndmádhr's haws, shi wil-stap, or nat wil-stap in fórust tök with stréynjrs?

答案ANSWERS

1. Mádhr sénded Lítl Red Ráyding Hud tu grëndmádhr's haws.
2. In bëskût bïed sam bred ënd bátr, ënd shúgr kúkïs.
3. Grëndmádhr liv an ádhr sayd av fórust.
4. In fórust, wulf mited Lítl Red Ráyding Hud.
5. Wulf ited grëndmádhr.
6. Wen Lítl Red Ráyding Hud kámed tu haws av grëndmádhr, wulf bïed in bed.
7. Grëndmádhr hëved big äys, nowz, ënd mawth.
8. Wudsmëns bïed nïr grëndmádhr's haws.
9. Wudsmëns hïred Lítl Red Ráyding Hud's kray for help.
10. Wudsmëns kat wulf ópûn.
11. Grëndmádhr's helth bïed gud naw.
12. Dhey ited hëm, bátr, bred, ënd shúgr kúkïs.
13. Wudsmëns wil-sel wulf's skin.
14. Nekst taym Lítl Red Ráyding Hud go tu grëndmádhr's haws, shi nat wil-stap in fórust tök with stréynjrs.