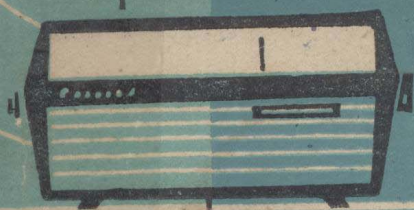


北京市业余外语广播讲座

英语

中级班 第一册



ENGLISH

北京人民出版社

出版说明

为了更好地满足广大听众学习英语的需要，我们重新编写了广播英语中级班教材。~~初级、中级、高级~~

这套教材分为三册，陆续出版，共包括一千多个新词汇和必要的基础语法知识。连同初级班一起，通过二年半左右时间的学习，着重培养学员初步的阅读和自学能力，为在工作中进一步学习和使用英语打下基础。

第一册共十二课，仍沿用初级班的体例，每课包括句型、课文、对话、语法注释和练习等。

由于我们水平有限，经验不足，教材中一定存在不少缺点错误，希望同志们批评指正。

北京外国语学院英语系
业余英语广播讲座教材编写组
一九七八年二月

Lesson One

Sentence Patterns

1. She's come to see her brother.
2. I hope to see you soon.

Pattern Drills

(1)

A: Who's that girl?

B: She's Li Ming's sister.

She's come

<i>to see her brother.</i>
<i>to work here.</i>
<i>to teach us English.</i>

(2)

1. I hope

<i>to see you soon.</i>
<i>to read the book once more.</i>
<i>to listen to the song again.</i>

2. He wants

<i>to see the film again.</i>
<i>to learn the new song.</i>
<i>to visit the picture exhibition tomorrow.</i>

New Words and Expressions

1. song [sɒŋ] *n.* 歌曲 | 2. once more 再一次

Text

The Study of English

I began to learn English over a year ago. Though I'm happy to say I'm making a little progress, I still have many difficulties. English is by no means an easy language, but all the same I find it very interesting.

When I first started, I thought I had only to remember the new words and learn some grammar. When I learned to say "I see a book on the desk", and "I'm going to see a friend", I thought the English word "see" was just like the Chinese word "*kan*". So one day when a friend asked me, "What are you doing?" I answered, "I'm seeing a book." "That's wrong," my friend told me. "You don't see a book. You read a book."

After that I began to pay more attention to the differences between Chinese and English. For example, in English we say a "high mountain", but a "tall man". In Chinese we use the same word "*gao*" for both. Again in English we say "take part in physical labour", "attend a meeting" and "join the ranks of the revolution", while in Chinese we can use "*can jia*" for all three. Interest-

ing, isn't it?

So to study English doesn't only mean hard work, it can be great fun, too! We not only have to pay attention to pronunciation, grammar, spelling and handwriting; we also have to understand English idioms. Only in that way can we learn English.

However, all this is only a beginning and I still have a long way to go. I'm ready to do more hard work. I must try to speak more English and listen to more English. I must read and write more, too. I must learn English well so that I can serve the people better.

New Words

1. study ['stʌdi] *n.* 学习

2. though [ðəʊ] *conj.*

虽然

3. progress ['prɒɡres]

n. 进步

4. means [mi:nz] *n.*

方法, 手段

5. wrong [rɒŋ] *adj.*

错误的

6. pay [pei] *v.t.* 付给

7. attention [ə'tenʃən]

n. 注意

8. difference ['dɪfrəns] *n.*

不同, 差别

9. mountain ['maʊntɪn]

n. 山

10. tall [tɔ:l] *adj.* 高

11. use [ju:z] *v.t.*

用, 使用

12. attend [ə'tend] *v.t.*

出席, 参加

13. rank [ræŋk] *n.*

一排, 行列, (复数)队伍

14. fun [fʌn] *n.* 有趣的事

15. mean [mi:n] *v.t.*

意味着, 意思是

16. pronunciation [prəˌnʌnsi'eɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 发音	习惯用法
17. spelling ['speliŋ] <i>n.</i> 拼法, 拼写	19. however [haʊ'evə] <i>conj.</i> 然而
18. idiom ['idiəm] <i>n.</i>	20. beginning [bi'ɡiniŋ] <i>n.</i> 开始

Useful Expressions

1. make progress 取得进步	4. pay attention to 注意
2. by no means 决不	5. for example 譬如, 例如
3. but all the same 但照样, 还是同样	6. have a long way to go 有很长的路要走; 差得远

Notes

1. Though I'm happy to say I'm making a little progress, I still have many difficulties.

这是一个复合句。though 是连词, though I'm happy to say I'm making a little progress 是状语从句。I'm making a little progress 是一个宾语从句, 前边省去 that。

注意汉语中常说“虽然……但是……”, 但英语中不能说 “Though ... but ...”

2. ... but all the same I find it very interesting.

1) but all the same 意思是“还是同样”, 有时可以不用 but, 只说 all the same。

例: I thank you all the same. 我还是同样感谢你。

(虽然你要帮忙而没有帮上)

2) find it interesting

it 在此指 the English language, 是及物动词 find 的宾语。interesting 是形容词, 在此补充说明宾语 it, 叫做宾语补足语。

3. ... I thought the English word "see" was just like the Chinese word "kan".

"kan" 和下文中出现的 "gao" 及 "can jia" 是汉语“看”、“高”及“参加”的拼音。

4. ... while in Chinese we can use "can jia" for all three.

全句是复合句。while 是连词, while in Chinese we can use "can jia" for all three 是状语从句。while 在此用来表示对比, 译成汉语时可用“而”。

例: In the old days the working people suffered from cold and hunger while the landlords and capitalists (资本家) enjoyed all the good things of life.

旧社会劳动人民受冻挨饿, 而地主资本家却在尽情享受。

5. So to study English doesn't only mean hard work, it can be great fun, too!

1) to study English 是不定式外语, 在句中作主语。

2) 情态动词 can 在此表示“可能”, 不是“能够”的意思。

6. We not only have to pay attention to pronunciation ...; we also have to understand English idioms.

not only ... but also ... 是常在一起连用的并列连

词, 在本句中省去了 *but*。它所连接的两个部分应属于同一成分。

例: *Lenin learned not only from books, but also from workers and peasants.*

Comrade Chang speaks not only English, but also French.

张同志不但能说英语, 而且还能讲法语。

7. *Only in that way can we learn English.*

这里把 *only* 放在句首是为了强调。在这种情况下, 助动词或情态动词等须移至主语之前。这类句子叫倒装句。(注意: *only* 所修饰的经常是状语)

例: *Only then did we get to know each other better.*

只是到了那时, 我们相互才有了更好的了解。

8. *I must learn English well so that I can serve the people better.*

这是一个复合句。*so that* 是从属连词, *so that I can serve the people better* 是表示目的状语从句。

例: *I must get up very early tomorrow morning so that I can catch the six-thirty train.*

明天早上我得早起, 以便能赶上六点半的火车。

9. *learn* 和 *study* 都可作“学习”讲, 但 *learn* 一般侧重学习的成果, 因此常译为“学到”、“学会”, 如 *to learn a lesson*; *study* 则一般侧重学习的过程, 如 *to study hard*。但 *learn* 和 *study* 作“学习”讲时往往可以通用。

例: *When did you begin to learn (study) English?*

你什么时候开始学英语的?

A Dialogue

Greetings

Li: Hello, Wang!

Wang: Hello, Li! I haven't seen you for a long time.
How's everything?

Li: Fine, thank you. You know, I've been away for
some time. I came back from Shanghai only
yesterday.

Wang: Really? How did you find things there?

Li: Everything is fine, and production is going up
fast.

Wang: How's your family?

Li: Very well, thank you.

New Words and Expressions

1. greeting ['gri:tiŋ]

n. 问候

2. things n. 情况

Grammar

The Infinitive

不定式

1. 不定式的形式和特征:

- 1) 不定式由不定式符号“to”加动词原形构成。如: to work, to see.
- 2) 不定式在句中不能做谓语动词, 因此叫做非谓语动词。但不定式仍保留动词的某些特点: 它可以由状语来修饰; 如是及物动词, 它还须有宾语, 如:

It began to rain ([rein] 下雨) *hard*. 雨开始下大了。

(不定式 to rain 是不及物动词, 付词 *hard* 是不定式 to rain 的状语)

I am glad to see *you*. 见到你很高兴。

(不定式 to see 是及物动词, 代词 *you* 是它的宾语)

They decided to finish *the work in two weeks*. 他们决定用两星期完成这项工作。

(不定式 to finish 是及物动词, *the work* 是它的宾语, 介词短语 *in two weeks* 是它的状语)

不定式加上自己的宾语和(或)状语, 叫做不定式短语。上两例中的 to see you, to rain hard 和 to finish the work in two weeks 都是不定式短语。

2. 不定式的用法: 不定式还具有名词、形容词和付词的某些

特征, 在句中可用作宾语、定语和状语。(关于不定式的其他功用以后还会讲到)

1) 宾语

I began *to learn* English in 1975. 我一九七五年开始学英语。

Would you like *to come*? 你愿意来吗?

2) 定语

I've got something *to tell* you. 我有点事要告诉你。

We'll have two questions *to discuss* at the meeting. 在会上, 我们要讨论两个问题。

I still have a long way *to go*. 我还差得远呢。

3) 状语

You're going to the station *to see* him off, aren't you? 你去车站送人, 是吗?

My brother is studying *to be* a doctor. 我哥哥在学医。

(上两句中的不定式 *to see* 和 *to be* 分别作谓语的动词 *go* 和 *study* 的状语, 表示目的)

I'm glad *to hear* that. 听到这件事我很高兴。
(表示原因)

We are sorry *to see* you go. 我们真不愿送你走啊。(表示原因)

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions: (回答下列问题)

1. Do you find English interesting?

2. Can you learn English well if you only remember some words and some grammar?
3. Can you give an example to show the differences between Chinese and English?
4. What must we pay attention to besides pronunciation, grammar, spelling and handwriting?
5. Why do you learn English?

II. Pick out the infinitives in the following and give their function in the sentences: (找出下列句中的不定式并说明其在句子中的功用)

1. He tried to speak English to me.
2. When my father was still a little boy, he began to work for the revolution.
3. After the school bell rang, the children all came out to play.
4. If you have something to say, say it right now.
5. I am very happy to see you.
6. Before liberation many farmhands (长工) of our village had no houses to live in.
7. He went to town yesterday to buy a pair of shoes.
8. They were overjoyed to hear the good news.

III. Complete the sentences with infinitives: (用不定式完成下面的句子)

1. She tried ...
2. We were very glad ...
3. I began ...
4. Comrade Li went to the hospital ...

5. He was the first ...
6. As a Party member Comrade Chang was always ready ...

IV. Translate the following into English: (将下列句子译成英语)

1. 我母亲 1947 年开始在这家纺织厂做工。
2. 见到一些老同志, 他非常高兴。
3. 下星期我们有许多事情要做。
4. 你愿意同我去散步吗?
5. 我们决定将计划作些多改。
6. 我们团小组长 (League group leader) 是十分愿意帮助别人的 (用 ready)。

V. Fill in the blanks with a) or b) according to the text: (按照课文选择 a) 或 b) 填空)

1. English is by no means ____.
a) a difficult language.
b) an easy language
2. When I first started to learn English, I thought I had only to ____.
a) work hard
b) remember the new words and some grammar
3. At first I thought the English word "see" was ____.
a) just like the Chinese word "kan" (看)
b) just like the Chinese word "du" (读)
4. In English we say ____.
a) join physical labour

- b) take part in physical labour
5. In English we don't say ____.
- a) a high man
- b) a tall man
6. I must learn English well because ____.
- a) I find it very interesting
- b) I want to serve the people better

VI. Put the following into Chinese: (将下列句子译成汉语)

1. Comrades, I'm so glad that you've all made good progress in English.
2. Though I have studied English for three years, I still have much to learn.
3. To learn English well means hard work.
4. You are studying English. You must pay attention to the differences between English and Chinese.
5. You can use my bike. I'm not using it now.

VII. Put "learn" or "study" in the blanks: (用 learn 或 study 填空)

1. They are ____ Chairman Mao's works.
2. In agriculture, ____ from Tachai.
3. I have two children. They are both students. They ____ hard.
4. We must ____ English well so that we can serve the people better.
5. I have ____ a lot from this lesson.

6. — hard so that you can make progress every day.

Proverbs

Live and learn.

活到老，学到老。

Learn to walk before you run.

先学走，后学跑。

Lesson Two

Sentence Patterns

1. I was studying a new English lesson at eight this morning.
2. What was she doing there?

Pattern Drills

(1)

A: Hsiao Li, what were you doing at eight this morning?

B: I was

studying a new English lesson.

working in the school factory.

listening to a talk on the study of English.

A: Was Wang Ping with you?

B: No, he wasn't. He was

writing an article.

attending a meeting.

*talking with an old
friend of his.*

(2)

A: Where were you this morning?

B: We were in the commune hospital.

A: Did you see the Party secretary?

B: Yes, we did. When he came and joined us,

we were

*studying "Serve the People".
doing an operation.
discussing a medical report.*

New Words and Expressions

1. operation [ˌɒpə'reɪʃən]

n. 手术

do an operation

做手术

Text

Dr. Bethune at His Fighting Post

Late at night on November 28, 1938, Dr. Bethune got word that a battle would soon begin. He set off at once for the front with a medical team.

It was snowing as the team made its way to the front. As soon as they got there, the members of the team set up an operating table in a small temple. Heavy fighting was already going on and wounded soldiers were arriving. Dr. Bethune operated on them without stop for a whole day and night. When the comrades asked him to take a rest, Dr. Bethune said, "The important thing is to save lives. It doesn't matter whether I rest or not."

The next morning four enemy planes came over