

英 语

第二册

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毛主席语录

Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-Tung

知识的问题是一个科学的问题，来不得半点的虚伪和骄傲，决定地需要的倒是其反面——诚实和谦逊的态度。

Knowledge is a matter of science, and no dishonesty or conceit whatsoever is permissible. What is required is definitely the reverse --- honesty and modesty.

语言这东西，不是随便可以学好的，非下苦功不可。

The mastery of language is not easy and requires painstaking effort.

目 录

Lesson 1 Our Textile Industry 1

Grammar: 1. 一般现在时

2. 不定式短语表示行为的目的

Lesson 2 Working in the Spirit of Self-reliance and Hard Struggle (1) 8

Grammar: 1. 句子成分

Lesson 3 Working in Spirit of Self-reliance and Hard Struggle 14

Grammar: 1. 过去分词

2. 一般现在时被动语态

3. 付词修饰动词, 作状语

4. 介词短语作状语

Lesson 4 Scouring 21

Grammar: 1. 介词短语在句中作状语或定语

2. 定语的位置

3. 不定式短语作目的状语

Lesson 5 Carding 28

Grammar: 1. 现在分词

2. 现在进行时

3. 不定式短语作定语

Lesson 6 Worsted Carding 35

Grammar: 1. 宾语从句

2. 现在分词短语表示伴随动作

3. 分词短语作定语

Lesson 7 Gilling 43

- Grammar: 1. 现在完成时的被动语态
2. 不定式短语作句中主语、表语
3. 时间状语从句
4. 不定式符号 to 与介词 to 的区别

Lesson 8 Combing 52

- Grammar: 1. 同位语
2. 定语从句
3. it 强调句型

Lesson 9 Top Gilling 63

- Grammar: 1. 动名词与分词的被动语态
2. 动词的非谓语形式 (分词, 不定式)

Lesson 10 Drawing 72

- Grammar: 1. 条件状语从句
2. 情态动词 can, may, must

Lesson 11 Spinning 80

- Grammar: 一般过去时与一般将来时

Lesson 12 Our Textile industry Strides Forward 93

- Grammar: 形容词、付词的级 (比较级和最高级)

Lesson One

1. 一般现在时;
2. 不定式短语表示行为的目的。

Our Textile Industry

Under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, our textile industry develops rapidly. The number of new textile mills increases every year. Every old mill makes technical innovations to increase the output, to improve the quality and to lower the cost of its products. There are many chemical fiber plants in our country. These plants produce good and cheap chemical fibers to meet the needs of the people. This is a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

New Words and Expressions

industry	['indəstri]	n. 工业
under	['ʌndə]	prep. 在...之下
develop	[di'veləp]	v. 发展
rapidly	['ræpidli]	ad. 快, 迅速
increase	['ɪn'kri:s]	v. 增加(大, 多)
increased	['ɪn'kri:st]	(increase 的过去式及过去分词)
increasing	['ɪn'kri:sɪŋ]	(increase 的现在分词)

every	['evri]	a. (与数词连用) 每, 一切, 所有的
year	[je:, jɪə]	n. 年。岁
old	[ould]	a. 老的, 旧的
make	[meik]	v. 制造; 使...
innovation	[inov'eɪʃən]	n. 革新
output	[autput]	n. 高产
improve	[im'pru:v]	v. 改善 (进)
quality	['kwɒlɪtɪ]	n. 质量, 品质, 性质
lower	['ləʊə]	v. 降低 a. (low 的比较级) 较低的
cost	[kɒst]	n. 成本, 费用
its	[ɪts]	pro. (it 的所有格) 它的, 其
product	['prɒdʌkt]	n. 产品, 成果
chemical	['kemɪkəl]	a. 化学的
fiber	['faɪbə]	n. 纤维
plant	[plɑ:nt]	n. 厂; 植物
cheap	[tʃi:p]	a. 便宜的
meet	[mi:t]	v. 满足; 会见
need	[ni:d]	n. 需要
victory	['vɪk'tɒrɪ]	n. 胜利
revolutionary	['rive'lusjənərɪ]	a. 革命的 n. 革命者
line	[laɪn]	n. 线, 路线

Grammar

一、在英语中，在不同的时间发生的动作或存在的情况，要用不同的动词形式来表示。这种表示动作发生时间的各种动词形式称为时态。

1. 一般现在时态。一般现在时态是用来表示：

1. 包括过去、现在和将来在内的一段广泛的时间内经常性和习惯性的动作；
2. 现在存在的情况和状态；
3. 普遍真理等。如：

1) We all study Chairman Mao's works hard.

我们都努力学习毛主席著作。

The worker-peasant-soldier students love Chairman Mao best and always follow Chairman Mao's teachings.

工农兵学员最爱毛主席，总是遵循毛主席的教导办事。

They often go to textile mills.

他们经常到纺织厂去。

2) There is a woolen workshop in our institute.

在我们学校有一个毛纺工场。

We are worker-peasant-soldier students.

我们是工农兵学员。

The workers are our best teachers.

工人是我们最好的老师。

3) The sun rises in the east.

太阳从东方升起。

Two and two make(s) four.

二加二等于四。

2. 注意: (a) 一般现在时是以动词的现在形式, 即原形表示的。

(b) 如发生动作或存在状态的人或事 (即主语) 是单数名词或人称代词 he (他)、she (她)、it (它) (在英语语法中, 称它们为“第三人称单数”) 时, 动词词尾后要加“s”或者“es”。如:

1) Our textile industry develops rapidly.

我国纺织工业发展得很迅速。(动词原形是 develop)

2) The number of new textile mills increases every year.

纺织厂的数目年年增加。(动词原形是 increase)

3) He often goes to factories and labours there.

他经常到工厂里去劳动。(原形是 go)

4) It (指 The spinning frame) spins good yarn.

它 (那台细纱机) 纺出很好的细纱。(动词原形是 spin)

3. 动词第三人称单数现在时的构成, 是在动词原形词尾后加“s”或“es”一般规则如下:

在一般情况下	加-s	例: <u>develops</u> (发展) <u>increases</u> (增加) <u>takes</u> (做、带) <u>says</u> (说)
在“ch, sh, s, x 或 o”结尾的词后	加-es	例: <u>teaches</u> (教) <u>brushes</u> (刷掉, 擦) <u>passes</u> (通过) <u>mixes</u> (混合) <u>goes</u> (去, 走)
在以“辅音字母 + y”结尾的词后	先将“y”变为“i”, 然后再加“es”	例: <u>studies</u> (学习) <u>tries</u> (试, 尝试)

二、不定式短语及其句法作用：

1. 动词原形之前 + 不定式符号“to”称为动词的不定式。

如：to increase (增加), to improve (改进)

2. 动词不定式 + 名词 (或与这个不定式有关的其他词)，称为“不定式短语”。如：

to increase the output (增加产量) to improve the quality (改进质量), to lower the cost (降低成本)

3. 不定式短语在句中的用法有多种。本课中的不定式短语是用来表示行为的目的。

Every old mill makes technical innovations to increase the output, to improve quality and to lower the cost of its products.

每个老厂都搞技术革新来增加产品的产量，改进质量和降低成本。

Those plants produce good and cheap chemical fibers to meet the needs of the people.

那些厂生产价廉物美的化学纤维以满足人民的需要。

Exercises

1. 将下列各句括弧中的动词写成一般现在时态。(注意其中有的要加词尾“s”或“es”)

1. My (work) _____ hard for the revolution.

2. Comrade Wang (work) _____ hard for the revolution.

3. He (study) _____ at a textile college.

4. Master Worker Li also (study) _____ at this college.
5. This student often (go) _____ to factories and (labour) _____ there.
6. These students often (go) _____ to factories and (labour) _____ there.
7. An opener (beat 敲打) _____ the wool.
8. Openers (beat and open) _____ the wool.
9. She (study) _____ Chairman Mao's works every day.
10. You (study) _____ Chairman Mao's works every day, too.
11. They (teach) _____ English.
12. He (teach) _____ English.
13. This is a good spinning frame. It (spin) _____ good yarns.
14. These are good spinning frames. They (spin) _____ good yarns.
15. The students' number of our institute (increase) _____ every year.
16. Those factories (increase) _____ their output every year.

II. 用不定短语将下列词组译成英语:

1. 满足人民的需要
2. 降低成本
3. 增加产量
4. 改进质量

III. 将下列句子译成汉语:

1. The students often go to woolen mills and other factories to labour there and to learn from the working class.
2. The workers of that mill make technical innovations to increase the output and to improve the quality of the products.
3. Under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao our workers work with great enthusiasm to develop our industry rapidly.

IV. 思考题, 下列各句中的动词为什么要用一般现在时?

1. There are many chemical fiber plants in our country.
2. Five and three make eight.
3. The woolen workshop in our institute is not very large.
4. The textile workers produce more and better woolen fabrics for our socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Lesson Two

句子成分

Working in the Spirit of Self-reliance
and Hard Struggle (I)

The Chinese people arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. They grasp revolution and promote production. They display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in their work. They incessantly increase the output, improve the quality and lower the cost of their products. They make great contributions to their socialist revolution and socialist construction and to the world revolution.

New Words and Expressions

spirit	['spɪrɪt]	n.	精神
self-reliance	['self-'rɪlaɪəns]	n.	自力更生
struggle	['strʌɡl]	n.	斗争
arm	[ɑ:m]	v. n.	武装, 手防, 手
themselves	['ðemselvz]	pro.	他们自己
Marxism-Leninism	[mɑ:k'sɪzəm-Len:nɪzəm]		马列主义
thought	['θɔ:t]	n.	思想
grasp	['ɡrɑ:sp]	v.	抓, 抓住
promote	[prə'məʊt]	v.	促进, 增进

production	[prə'dʌkʃən]	n.	生产, 制品
display	[dis'pleɪ]	v.	发挥; 显示; 陈列
their	[ðeə]	pro.	他们的
incessantly	[in'sesntli]	ad.	不停; 不断
contribution	[kɒntri'bju:ʃən]	n.	贡献
make great contributions to ...对...作出巨大贡献			
world	[wɜ:ld]	n.	世界

句子成分

句子是语言的基本单位, 它表达一个比较完整的思想。一个句子成分有: 主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语, 其中主语和谓语是句子的主要成分, 其余的为次要成分。

1. 主语和谓语

主语是句子所要说明的人或事物, 是一句的主体, 一般由名词或代词担任。

谓语说明主语的动作或状态, 主要的由动词担任。

我们用“——”表示主语, 用“====”表示谓语。分析下列各句中的主语和谓语。

The textile workers work with great socialist enthusiasm.

纺织工人以很大的社会主义热情工作着。

We study hard for the revolution.

我们为革命而勤奋学习。

2. 表语

表语在句中与一个连系动词(例如, is, are, am “是”)或其他的连系动词一起构成谓语, 主要表示主语的特征、类属、身份或所处的状态等。表语大多以名词、形容词来表示。

We are worker-peasant-soldier students.

我们是工农兵学员。

This is an institute.

这是一所学院。（名词作表语）

That workshop is very large.

那个车间很大。

Our woolen workshop is not small.

我们的毛纺车间不算小。（形容词作表语）

连系动词与表语所构成的谓语称为复合谓语。

3. 宾语

宾语表示动作涉及的对象我们用“_____”表示宾语。分析下列各句。

We love Chairman Mao. 我们热爱毛主席。

They study English. 他们学习英语。

4. 定语和状语

定语用来修饰和限定句中的名词等。形容词、数词、指示代词和物主代词等都可用作定语。

状语修饰句子中的动词、形容词或付词等，说明动作或状态的程度、时间、地点、原因、结果、目的、方式等。付词、介词短语，名词词组和不定式短语等都可用作状语。

我们用“→”表示定语，用“——”表示状语。分析下列各句。

We study woolen technology.

我们学习毛纺工艺学。

These woolen spinning frames spin good yarn.

这些粗毛纺机纺出好的毛纱。

Our institute is very large. (程度状语)

We make technical innovations to increase the output of our products. (目的状语)

我们搞技术革新来增加产品的产量。

We study hard for the revolution.

我们为革命而勤奋学习。(方式、目的状语)

There are two spinning rooms in our institute.

(在)我院有二个细纱车间。(地点状语)

There are many spinning frames in the mill.

那个厂里有许多台细纱机。

5. 一般句子都可以分为两大部分：主语部分与谓语部分。
例如：

(The textile) workers work with great socialist enthusiasm.
主语部分 谓语部分

纺织工人以巨大的社会主义热情工作着。

That workshop is very large. 那个车间很大。
主语部分 谓语部分

This is an institute. 这是一所学院。

主 谓

There is a woolen spinning room in our institute.

谓语 主语部分 谓语部分

我院有一个粗毛纺纱间

Exercises

I. 看懂句意, 并将下列各句括弧内的动词写成适当形式。

1. The Chinese people always (display) _____ the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in their work.
2. That chemical fiber plant incessantly (increase) _____ the output of its products.
3. Our woolen spinning room incessantly (improve) _____ the quality and (lower) _____ the cost of yarns.
4. The Chinese people (make) _____ great contributions to their socialist revolution and socialist construction.

II. 将以下各句作句法分析 (使用已学过的表示各种句子成分的符号)

1. There are many chemical fiber plants in our country.
2. The textile workers produce more and better yarns and fabrics for our socialist revolution and socialist construction.
3. The students often go to textile mills and labour there.

III. 连词造句。注意句中有些词应予变化。

1. the, Chinese, people, are, themselves, with, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought

中国人民用马列主义、毛泽东思想武装他们自己。

2. the, Chinese, people, should [Jud] (应该) make, great, contributions, to, the, world, revolution

中国人民应对世界革命作出较大的贡献。

3. the, number, of, our, textile, mills, increase, every, year
我国纺织厂的数目年年增加。

4. that, chemical, fiber, plant, produce, cheap, and, good,
textiles
那个化纤厂生产价廉物美的纺织品。

5. our, textile, industry, develop, rapidly, this, is, a, great
victory, for, Chairman Mao's, revolutionary, line
我国纺织工业迅速发展。这是毛主席革命路线的一个伟大胜利。

6. under, the, leadership, of, the, Party, and, Chairman Mao,
the, Chinese, people, work, with, enthusiasm, for, their,
socialist, revolution, and socialist, construction
在党和毛主席的领导下，中国人民为社会主义革命和社会主义建设而热情工作。