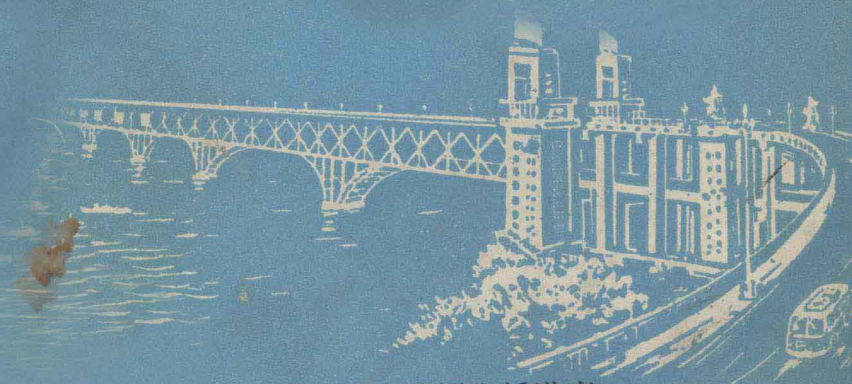


英语

ENGLISH

中 册



江苏省业余英语广播讲座

毛主席语录

Quotations from Chairman Mao

教育必须为无产阶级政治服务，必须同生产劳动相结合。

Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour.

古为今用,洋为中用。

**Make the past serve and foreign
things serve China.**

为什么语言要学，并且要用很大的气力去学呢？因为语言这东西，不是随便可以学好的，非下苦功不可。

Why do we need to study language and, what is more, spend much effort on it? Because the mastery of language is not easy ~~and requires pains-~~ taking effort.

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Lesson Sixteen 第十六课

<i>Sentence Patterns</i>	<i>I'm a worker.</i> <i>He's not a worker. He's a</i> <i>peasant.</i>
<i>Grammar</i>	人称代词 动词 “be” 一般现在时的肯定式和 否定式 词类
<i>Phonetics</i>	音素复习

Pattern Drills

(1)

<i>I am a worker.</i>	<i>(I'm a worker.)</i>
<i>You are a worker.</i>	<i>(You're a worker.)</i>
<i>He is a worker.</i>	<i>(He's a worker.)</i>
<i>She is a worker.</i>	<i>(She's a worker.)</i>

Substitutes

<i>peasant</i>	<i>soldier</i>	<i>teacher</i>	<i>student</i>	<i>doctor</i>	<i>nurse</i>
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(2)

<i>We are workers.</i>	<i>(We're workers.)</i>
<i>You are workers.</i>	<i>(You're workers.)</i>
<i>They are workers.</i>	<i>(They're workers.)</i>

Substitutes

<i>peasants</i>	<i>soldiers</i>	<i>teachers</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>doctors</i>
<i>nurses</i>	<i>drivers</i>	<i>miners</i>		

(3)

I'm not a <i>worker</i> .	I'm a <i>peasant</i> .
You're not a <i>worker</i> .	You're a <i>peasant</i> .
He's not a <i>worker</i> .	He's a <i>peasant</i> .
She's not a <i>worker</i> .	She's a <i>peasant</i> .

Substitutes

1) <i>teacher</i> <i>student</i>	3) <i>driver</i> <i>miner</i>
2) <i>doctor</i> <i>nurse</i>	4) <i>soldier</i> <i>commune</i> <i>member</i>

(4)

We're not <i>workers</i> .	We're <i>peasants</i> .
You're not <i>workers</i> .	You're <i>peasants</i> .
They're not <i>workers</i> .	They're <i>peasants</i> .

Substitutes

1) <i>teachers</i> <i>students</i>	3) <i>drivers</i> <i>miners</i>
2) <i>doctors</i> <i>nurses</i>	4) <i>soldiers</i> <i>commune</i> <i>members</i>

Texts

(1)

I'm from a peasant family. My father is a **commune**

member. I'm a commune member, too. I'm sixteen. We live in the countryside.

(2)

This is Mr. Green. He's English. He's from London. He's tall. This is Mrs. Green. She's English, too. She's not tall. The Greens are our friends.

(3)

I'm a worker. My name is Liu Yi. My wife is not a worker. She's a teacher. We have two children, a boy and a girl. They're students. They study hard.

New Words and Expressions

1. sixteen ['siks'ti:n]

num. (数词) 十六

2. am [æm, əm] *v.* (动词)

是 (用于一般现在时第

一人称单数)

3. he [hi:, hi] *pron.* (代词)

他

4. she [ʃi:, ʃi] *pron.* 她

5. student ['stju:d (ə) nt]

n. (名词) 学生

6. nurse [nɜ:s] *n.* 护士

7. not [nɒt] *adv.* (副词) 不

8. commune ['kɒmju:n]

n. 公社

9. member ['membə] *n.*

成员

commune member

公社社员

10. family ['fæmili] *n.*

家庭

11. father ['fɑ:ðə] *n.* 父亲

12. countryside ['kʌntrisaɪd]

n. 农村

13. Mr. ['mistə] 先生

14. English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ]

n. 英国人; 英语

- adj.* (形容词) 英国的
15. London ['lʌndən] *n.*
伦敦
16. tall [tɔ:l] *adj.* 高
17. Mrs. ['misiz] 夫人
18. the Greens [gri:nz]
格林夫妇, 格林一家
19. friend [frend] *n.* 朋友
20. wife [waif] *n.* 妻子
21. have [hæv, həv] *v.* 有
22. child [tʃaɪld] *n.*
孩子(单数)
children ['tʃɪldr(ə)n]

- 孩子(复数)
23. girl [gɜ:l] *n.* 女孩
24. study ['stʌdi] *v. & n.*
(动词、名词)学习
25. hard [hɑ:d] *adv.*
努力, 用功
- *be [bi:] *v.* 是 (am, are,
is 的动词原形)
- *drill [drɪl] *n.* 练习
- *text [tekst] *n.* 课文
- *expression [iks'preʃ(ə)n]
n. 表达法, 说法
- *note [nəʊt] *n.* 注释

Notes

1. I'm from a peasant family.

我是农民家庭出身的。

又如: He's from a worker's family. 他是工人家庭出身的。

注意: 这里, 在 “worker” 后面有 “'s”, 而在 “peasant” 后面则可有可无。

2. This is Mr. Green.

这是格林先生。

姓、名以及姓名前的称呼的第一个字母要大写, 如 Liu Yi, Comrade Li, Mr. Green, Mrs. Green 等。此外, 国家、民族、地方等名称的第一个字母也要大写, 如 China,

English, London 等。

3. We have two children, a boy and a girl.

我们有两个孩子,一个男孩,一个女孩。

此句中的“have”和前几课学过的“there is (are)”,在汉语中往往都译成“有”,使用时应注意两者的不同:前者表示“某人、某物有什么”(表示“所有”关系),后者表示“某处有某人或某物”(表示“存在”)。试比较以下两句:

I have a book.

我有一本书。(表示“所有”关系)

There is a book on the desk.

桌上有本书。(表示“存在”)

Grammar

(1)

人称代词

I, you, he, it 等代词叫做人称代词,列表如下:

人 称	单 数	复 数
第一人称	I (我)	we (我们)
第二人称	you (你)	you (你们)
第三人称	he (他) she (她) it (它)	they (他们) (她们) (它们)

(2)

动词“be”一般现在时的肯定式和否定式

动词“be”随人称的变化而变化,列表如下:

肯 定 式	否 定 式
I <i>am</i>	I <i>am not</i>
You <i>are</i>	You <i>are not</i>
He } She } <i>is</i> It }	He } She } <i>is not</i> It }
We } You } <i>are</i> They }	We } You } <i>are not</i> They }

注: 动词“be”与各种人称代词在一起时, 其简略式如下:

肯定式: I *am* — I'm we *are* — we're
 you *are* — you're you *are* — you're
 he *is* — he's they *are* — they're
 she *is* — she's
 it *is* — it's

否定式: I *am not* — I'm *not*
 you *are not* — you're *not* (you *aren't*)
 he *is not* — he's *not* (he *isn't*)
 she *is not* — she's *not* (she *isn't*)
 it *is not* — it's *not* (it *isn't*)
 we *are not* — we're *not* (we *aren't*)
 you *are not* — you're *not* (you *aren't*)
 they *are not* — they're *not* (they *aren't*)

(3)

词 类

英语的词可根据词义、句法作用和词形变化等特点分为十类:

词 类 名 称	说 明	例 词
名词 noun (n.)	表示人、物、地点、抽象概念等的名称	worker, Green, book, time
代词 pronoun (pron.)	代替名词、形容词或数词	I, your, some, this
动词 verb (v.)	说明人和事物的行为或状态	live, give, study, is
形容词 adjective (adj.)	表示人或事物的特征	good, red, glad, tall
副词 adverb (adv.)	修饰动词、形容词或其它副词	very, often, always
数词 numeral (num.)	表示数量和数目顺序	one, two, first
冠词 article (art.)	用在名词前, 帮助说明名词	a (an), the
介词 preposition (prep.)	表示在它后面的名词或代词与其它词的关系	in, on, of
连词 conjunction (conj.)	用来连接词与词或句与句	and, but
感叹词 interjection (int.)	表示惊讶、喜悦等感情	oh, hello

Exercises

I. 把下列肯定句变为否定句:

例: He is a peasant. → He is not a peasant.

1. I am a worker.
2. They are teachers.
3. She is a student.
4. Comrade Li is a commune member.
5. My father is a miner.
6. He is my brother (['brʌðə] *n.* 兄, 弟).
7. That girl is my sister (['sistə] *n.* 姐, 妹).
8. You are bus-drivers.

II. 用 am, are, is 填空:

1. I ____ a worker. I have a sister. She ____ not a worker. She ____ a nurse.
2. This ____ my friend, Li Ming. He ____ from Shanghai ([ʃæŋ'hai] 上海). His father ____ a commune member.
3. They ____ students. They study hard.
4. Comrade Wang ____ our teacher. He ____ tall.
5. There ____ four people (['pi:pl] *n.* 人, 人们) in my family. My father ____ a worker. My mother (['mʌðə] *n.* 母亲) ____ a commune member. My sister ____ a student. I ____ a bus-driver.

III. 用人称代词填空:

1. There are many people in the room. ____ are all workers.

2. My sister is a nurse. ____ is sixteen.
3. ____ are Chinese ([ˈtʃaɪˈniːz] *n.* 中国人). ____ love ([lʌv] *v.* 爱) our country.
4. Those comrades are commune members. ____ live in the countryside.
5. ____ have a pencil. ____ is a red pencil.
6. There are three bikes in the shed. ____ are black.
7. Wang Lin is my friend. ____ is tall.

IV. 把下列句子译成英语:

1. 我不是工人,我是公社社员。
2. 他们是战士。
3. 她是护士。
4. 他是我的朋友。他是公共汽车司机。
5. 他们是英国人。
6. 你叫什么名字? 我叫刘义。
7. 我弟弟十六岁。他是个学生。他个子高。
8. 我有两个孩子。
9. 李明出身于工人家庭。他爸爸和哥哥是矿工。

Phonetics Exercises

I. 朗读下列单词和音标:

[i:]	[i]	[e]	[æ]
he	is	peasant	cap
she	live	member	flag
teacher	English	friend	black
Green	sixteen	exercise	family

[i:]	[i]	[e]	[æ]
[i:t]	[it]	[et]	[æt]
[bi:d]	[bid]	[bed]	[bæd]
[di:d]	[did]	[ded]	[dæd]
[li:d]	[lid]	[led]	[læd]
[si:t]	[sit]	[set]	[sæt]

I. 朗读课文。

Lesson Seventeen 第十七课

Sentence Patterns

Are you a student?

Yes, I am.

Who is he?

Grammar

物主代词

动词“be”一般现在时的疑问式

Phonetics

升调和降调

Pattern Drills

(1)

1. A: Are you a *teacher*?

B: No, I'm not.

A: Are you a *student*?

B: Yes, I am.

2. A: Is he a *teacher*?

B: Yes, he is.

A: Is she a *teacher*, too?

B: No, she isn't. She's a *student*.

Substitutes

1) *worker* *peasant*

3) *doctor* *nurse*

2) *miner* *driver*

4) *soldier* *commune member*