

英语

ENGLISH

下 册



江苏省业余英语广播讲座

英 语

ENGLISH

下 册

江 苏 人 民 出 版 社

毛

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 the present 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 painstaking effort.

Unite to win still greater victories!

团结起来,争取更大的胜利!

**Carry the struggle to criticize Lin Piao
and Confucius through to the end!**

把批林批孔的斗争进行到底!

**Long live the victory of the Great Prole-
tarian Cultural Revolution!**

无产阶级文化大革命胜利万岁!

Long live the People's Republic of China!

中华人民共和国万岁!

**Long live the great, glorious and correct
Communist Party of China!**

伟大的、光荣的、正确的中国共产党万岁!

Long live our great leader Chairman Mao!

伟大的领袖毛主席万岁!

Contents

目 录

课次	句 型	对话/课文	语 法	页次
33	Are there any history books on that shelf? No, there are no history books there.	Talking about Taching	形容词 不定代词 some, any, no	1
34	Is it warm in spring in Tientsin? Yes. It's as warm there as in Peking. Does Comrade Li usually get up as late as he did today? No, he doesn't usually get up as late as he did today.	Life on the Grasslands	副词 “as...as” 和 “not as (so) ... as” 的用法	11
35	Which is higher, Mount Hua or Mount Tai? Mount Hua is higher. The other article is even more important. Hsiao Li ran even faster.	At a Shoe Shop	形容词、 副词的比较级(一)	20
36	That article is more difficult than this one. The sun is much bigger than the earth. They're working even harder than they did last year.	The Sun, the Moon and the Stars	形容词、 副词的比较级(二)	29

课次	句 型	对话/课文	语 法	页次
37	He's the youngest in our workshop. Hsiao Chang's handwriting is the best. It's one of the most beautiful paintings in the exhibition.	A Letter	形容词、副词的最高级	36
38	I've visited the museum. He hasn't visited it yet. Have you seen any films recently?	Showing a Visitor Around	现在完成时(一)	46
39	Have you finished your work? Have you found your watch?	A Talk between Two Friends	现在完成时(二)	54
40	What has he done? How many tractors have they repaired this month?	A Page from Li Ming's Diary	现在完成时(三)	61
41	Have you served in the army long? How long has your brother been a barefoot doctor?	A Letter to a Village Cadre	现在完成时(四)	69
42	Have you ever been to Shanghai? Where have you been?	The Story of a Watch	现在完成时(五)	78
43	General Review I			86
44	General Review II			93

课次	阅 读 课 文	页次
I	A Visit to My Village	105
II	A Telephone Conversation	109
III	At the Post Office	111
IV	A Chat with a Former Schoolmate	114
V	Germes	119
VI	We Are One Family	121
VII	The Date Tree	125
VIII	The Story of the Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera <i>Azalea Mountain</i>	128
	Vocabulary	135
	常用不规则动词表	152
	Key to Exercises	157
	附: 配音听力材料	168

Lesson Thirty-Three

Sentence Patterns

*Are there any history books on
that shelf?*

*No, there are no history books
there.*

Dialogue

Talking about Taching

Grammar

形容词

不定代词 *some, any, no*

Pattern Drills

(1)

A: Are there any

*English
technical
history*

books on that shelf?

B: No, there are no

*English
technical
history*

books there.

A: What books are there?

B: There are some

French
political
geography

books.

(2)

A: Is that book very

thick
thin
easy
difficult
interesting

?

B: Yes, it is.

A: Are there

any
many

pictures in it?

B: No, there aren't

any
many

pictures in it.

A Dialogue

Talking about Taching



A: Are you from Taching?

B: Yes, I am.

A: There are a great many oil wells there now, aren't there?

B: Yes, there are. Taching is now one of the biggest oilfields in our country.

A: Were there any oil wells there in the past?

B: No, there weren't. It was only a stretch of grassland. We sank the first oil well there in the spring of 1960.

A: Conditions were very hard then, weren't they?

B: Yes. We oil workers followed Chairman Mao's teachings on "self-reliance" and "hard struggle". We

feared neither hardship nor death, and overcame lot of difficulties. Comrade Wang Chin-hsi set us fine example.

A: That's why people call him Wang, the Iron Ma isn't it?

B: That's right. He studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao T tung Thought very hard and he fought bravely again the revisionist line. We oil workers are following I example.

A: Chairman Mao says, "In industry, learn from Taching We must learn from your revolutionary spirit.

New Words and Expressions

1. shelf ['shelf] *n.*

架子

2. history ['hist(ə)ri] *n.*

历史

3. political [pə'litik(ə)l]

adj. 政治的

4. geography [dʒi'ɒgrəfi]

n. 地理

5. easy ['i:zi] *adj.* 容易的

6. difficult ['difɪk(ə)lt]

adj. 困难的

7. interesting ['intrɪstɪŋ]

adj. 有趣的

8. Taching 大庆

9. a great many

很多的, 非常多的

10. biggest ['bigɪst] *adj.*

最大的

11. oilfield ['ɔɪlfi:ld] *n.*

油田

12. stretch [stretʃ] *n.* 一

(原野, 汪洋, 森林等)

13. grassland ['grɑ:slænd]

n. 草地, 草原

a stretch of grassland

一片草原

14. sink [sɪŋk] *v. t. & v. i.*

挖掘; 沉

- sank [sæŋk] sink
的过去式
5. spring [sprɪŋ] *n.* 春
6. condition [kən'dɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 条件
7. then *adv.* 当时, 那时
8. follow ['fəlu:] *v. t.*
遵循; 跟着
9. fear [fiə] *v. t. & n.*
害怕, 恐惧
10. neither ['neɪðə] *conj.*
两者都不……
11. hardship ['hɑ:dʃɪp] *n.*
困苦, 艰难
12. nor [nɔ:] *conj.*
也不(没有)
neither ... nor
既不……也不
13. death [deθ] *n.* 死亡
14. overcome [ˌouvə'kʌm] *v. t.* 克服
overcame [ˌouvə'keɪm]
overcome 的过去式
15. difficulty ['dɪfɪk(ə)lti] *n.* 困难
26. set [set] *v. t.* 树立(榜样)
27. example [ɪg'zɑ:mpəl] *n.* 例证, 榜样
to follow one's example 学习某人的榜样
28. Marxism ['mɑ:ksɪzəm] *n.* 马克思主义
29. Leninism ['lenɪnɪzəm] *n.* 列宁主义
30. Mao Tsetung Thought
毛泽东思想
31. thought [θɔ:t] *n.* 思想
32. fight [faɪt] *v. i. & v. t.*
战斗, 与……作斗争
fought [fɔ:t] fight
的过去式
33. bravely ['breɪvli] *adv.*
勇敢地
34. against [ə'geɪnst, ə'geɪnst] *prep.* 对(着); 反对
35. line [laɪn] *n.* 路线
36. industry ['ɪndʌstri] *n.*
工业
37. spirit ['spɪrɪt] *n.* 精神

Notes

1. Taching is now one of the biggest oilfields in our country.

大庆现在是我国最大的油田之一。

“biggest”是形容词“big”的最高级，意思是“最大的”。

“one of the + 形容词最高级 + 复数名词 + 表示范围的词组”意思是“(在……范围内)最……之一”。

例: Peking is one of the biggest cities in China.

北京是中国最大的城市之一。

2. That's why people call him Wang, the Iron Man, isn't it?

那就是为什么人们叫他王铁人, 对吧?

在这个句子中“why people call him Wang, the Iron Man”是一个完整的由 why 引导的带有主语和谓语的从句。这个从句在整个句子中作表语, 称为表语从句。

3. Chairman Mao says, “In industry, learn from Taching.”

毛主席说: “工业学大庆。”

Grammar

形 容 词

形容词用来修饰名词, 表示所修饰的词的特征。

形容词在句中可作定语、表语等。

例: They are *young* workers. (定语)

They are very *busy*. (表语)

不定代词 *some, any, no*

1. 不定代词: 不是指明代替任何特定的名词或形容词的代词叫不定代词。不定代词一般不具有明确的数的概念。
2. 不定代词有很多。*some, any, no* 是较常见的。

不定代词大多兼有名词和形容词的功用, 在句中可作主语、宾语、表语和定语。

3. 本课中着重练习 *some, any, no* 作定语的用法。

some 一般用于肯定句; *any* 一般用于疑问句或否定句(与 *not* 连用); *no* 用于否定句。

例: Are there *any* tractors in that shed?

Yes, there are *some* tractors in that shed.

No, there are *no* tractors in that shed.

4. *some, any, no* 作定语时所修饰的名词可以是可数名词, 也可以是不可数名词。修饰可数名词时, 名词可以是复数形式, 也可以是单数形式。

Exercises

1. 选择适当的形容词填空:

(big, long, many, thin, old, small, thick, new)

1. There are ____ machines in the workshop. Some of them are _____. Some of them are _____.
2. It's a ____ way to the Peking Railway Station. Let's go by underground.
3. Which book is yours, the ____ one or the ____ one?

4. May I use your ____ dictionary?
5. There are two glasses on the table. One is ____,
the other is ____.

II. 用 some, any, no 填空:

1. There are ____ books on that shelf.
2. Are there ____ pears in the basket?
3. Is there ____ water in the bottle?
4. There were ____ schools in this village before
liberation.
5. There are ____ factories in my home town now.
6. Were there ____ windy days last month?
Yes, there were ____ windy days last month.
7. Are there ____ new technical books in the bookshop?
Yes, there are ____.
8. Were there ____ big buildings in this street in the
past?
No, there were ____ big buildings there in the past.
Are there ____ there now?
Yes, there are ____.

III. 把下列句子变成一般问句和否定句:

例: There were some English books on that shelf.

Were there any English books on that shelf?

There were no English books on that shelf.

1. There are some windy days in May here.
2. There was some water in the glass.
3. There were some technical books on the desk.
4. There are some boys on the playground (运动场).

5. There are some old machines in the factory.

IV. 把下列句子译成英语:

1. 解放前你们村子里有学校吗?
2. 十年前北京没有地下铁道。
3. 解放前福建 (Fukien) 没有铁路。
4. 星期天街上人很多。
5. 这儿没有椅子, 到我们房间去拿几把来。

Phonetics Exercises

字母组合的读音(四)

1. 元音字母 a + 其它字母

(1)

ai } [ei]	au } [ɔ:]
ay }	aw }

朗读下列单词:

ai [ei]	ay [ei]	au [ɔ:]	aw [ɔ:]
raise	say	cause	law
grain	may	caught	dawn
train	play	autumn	saw
wait	stay	August	draw

(2)

air } [ɛə]	al } [ɔ:l]	ass [ɑ:s]
are }	(all) }	

朗读下列单词:

air [ɛə]	are [ɛə]	al (all) [o:l]	ass [ɑ:s]
<i>air</i>	<i>care</i>	<i>all</i>	<i>glass</i>
<i>pair</i>	<i>parent</i>	<i>also</i>	<i>pass</i>
<i>hair</i>	<i>hare</i>	<i>small</i>	<i>class</i>
<i>repair</i>	<i>square</i>	<i>wall</i>	<i>grass</i>

2. 朗读下列音标, 注意合口双元音的发音:

[ei]	[ai]	[ɔi]
[leit]	[lait]	[ɔil]
[neim]	[nait]	[nɔiz]
[teil]	[tai]	[tɔi]
[bei]	[bai]	[bɔi]

注: 字母组合的读音常有例外, 这里列举的是一般情况。关于字母组合的读音规则, 请参考本教材上册第 120 至 125 页。