

英 语

ENGLISH

中级班第一册



江苏省业余英语广播讲座

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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.

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 to learn it, because the mastery of language is not easy and requires painstaking effort.

入门既不难，深造也不难，只要有恒心，只要善于学习罢了。

To cross the threshold is not difficult, and mastery, too, is possible provided one sets one's mind to the task and is good at learning.

Contents

Lesson One.....1

Sentence Patterns:

1. I've been watching a performance in Chungshan Park the whole morning.
2. Has he been doing some sightseeing these few days?

Text: Peking

Grammar: 现在完成进行时(一)

Lesson Two9

Sentence Patterns:

1. How long have you been studying *The State and Revolution* this morning?
2. I've been studying *The State and Revolution* since seven o'clock.

Text: We'll Never Allow a Return to the Old Society

Grammar: 现在完成进行时(二)

Lesson Three18

Sentence Patterns:

1. I was giving acupuncture treatment to Grandpa Chang at eight this morning.
2. What was she doing there?

Text: A Chance Meeting

Grammar: 过去进行时(一)

Lesson Four28

Sentence Patterns:

1. He was working on a report when I went to see him.

2. He came and joined us while we were studying

In Memory of Norman Bethune.

Text: Dr. Bethune at His Fighting Post

Grammar: 过去进行时(二)

Lesson Five36

Sentence Patterns:

1. Rice is now grown in Tachai.

2. Is this kind of radio made in Shanghai?

Text: Electricity

Grammar: 被动语态(一)

Lesson Six44

Sentence Patterns:

1. The village was liberated by the Red Army in 1934.

2. *Bright Sunny Skies* was written by Comrade Hao Jan.

Text: After Seeing the Film *Bright Red Star*

Grammar: 被动语态(二)

Lesson Seven51

Revision I

Lesson Eight56

Sentence Patterns:

1. We had already planted 20,000 apple trees by

the end of last year.

2. They had gone to the rice fields when I got to their place.

Text: The Army and the People Are One

Grammar: 过去完成时(一)

Lesson Nine65

Sentence Patterns:

1. I had worked in the steel plant for three years before I came to college.
2. His sister said he had already read the book.

Text: A Comrade's Trust

Grammar: 过去完成时(二)

Lesson Ten73

Sentence Patterns:

1. I'd be very glad to visit the Takang Oilfield if I'm not on duty that day.
2. Although working conditions were very hard, they turned the place into a modern oilfield in three years.

Text: Iron Man Wang Is Still Fighting on in Taching

Grammar: 状语从句

Lesson Eleven81

Sentence Patterns:

1. I hear (that) she'll be back in a few days.
2. They told us (that) the ship was entirely China-made.

Text: The First Voyage of the <i>Fengqing</i>	
Grammar: 宾语从句	
Lesson Twelve	89
Revision II	
Listening Materials with Sound Effects 配音听力材料	
I. In a Rainstorm	94
II. Reporting a New Event	101
Reading Materials 阅读材料	
I. Our Great Motherland	109
II. Coal Miners Criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius	111
III. A Barefoot Doctor	114
IV. A Story about Doctor Bethune	117
V. Electric Power	119
VI. The Little Bugler	121
VII. Fighting against a Flood	124
VIII. I Shall Continue to Study	126
IX. Women Oil Workers of Taching	128
X. The <i>Fengguang</i>	131
Songs 歌曲	
I. Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman	133
II. The Red Star Lights All My Struggles	135
Appendix 附录	
I. Word Formation 构词法	138
II. Key to Exercises 练习答案	145
III. Vocabulary 词汇表	156

Lesson One

Sentence Patterns

1. I've been watching a performance in Chungshan Park the whole morning.
2. Has he been doing some sightseeing these few days?

Pattern Drills

(1)

I've been watching a performance in Chungshan Park the whole morning. I've just come back.

Substitutes

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1) <i>he</i> | <i>show a friend round Tien An Men Square</i> |
| 2) <i>we</i> | <i>take pictures in the Summer Palace</i> |
| 3) <i>they</i> | <i>visit the Palace Museum</i> |

(2)

A: When did your brother arrive in Peking?

B: He arrived last Monday.

A: Has he been doing some sightseeing these few days?

B: No, he hasn't.

He's been

attending a meeting. The meeting isn't over yet.

2) *visiting some factories. He's still got a few more factories to visit.*

3) *learning to run a new kind of machine. He doesn't yet know how to run the machine well.*

4) *taking part in table-tennis matches. The matches aren't over yet.*

Text

Peking

Peking is the capital of our great motherland. It has a long history and a glorious revolutionary tradition. The people of Peking have carried on heroic struggles against feudalism and imperialism. One of these great struggles was the May 4th Movement in 1919.

Peking was liberated and began a new life in January 1949. On October 1st of that year Chairman Mao proclaimed from Tien An Men to the whole world the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Peking is the heart of our great motherland. It is the political and cultural centre of the country. Here

our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party guide the whole nation in socialist revolution and socialist construction. And here Chairman Mao initiated and led the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Since liberation, especially since the Cultural Revolution, the people of Peking have been going all out in building socialism, and great changes have taken place in Peking. Its industry has been developing by leaps and bounds. The ancient consumer city has been turned into one of the country's most important industrial centres. In agriculture there have been rich harvests for thirteen years running. Its culture and education have been flourishing, too.

Every year Peking receives a lot of foreign visitors from all over the world. We and the revolutionary people the world over support each other in our common struggles against imperialism and revisionism.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Peking is marching from victory to victory.

New Words and Expressions

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. square [skwɛə] <i>n.</i> 广场 | a kind of... 一种..... |
| 2. sightseeing ['saɪt,si:ɪŋ]
<i>n.</i> 观光, 游览 | 4. motherland ['mʌðəlænd]
<i>n.</i> 祖国 |
| 3. kind <i>n.</i> 种类 | 5. glorious ['glɔ:riəs] <i>adj.</i> |

光荣的

6. tradition [trə'diʃ(ə)n]
n. 传统
7. carry on 继续, 进行
8. heroic [hi'rouik] *adj.*
英勇的
9. feudalism ['fju:dəliz(ə)m]
n. 封建主义
10. imperialism
[im'piəriəliz(ə)m]
n. 帝国主义
11. proclaim [prə'kleim]
v.t. 宣告
12. founding ['faundɪŋ]
n. 成立
13. republic [ri'pʌblik]
n. 共和国
the People's Republic
of China
中华人民共和国
14. centre ['sentə] *n.* 中心
15. guide [gaɪd] *v.t.* 指引
16. nation ['neiʃ(ə)n]
n. 国家
17. initiate [i'niʃieɪt]
v.t. 发动
18. especially [is'peʃ(ə)li]

adv. 特别是

19. socialism ['souʃəliz(ə)m]
n. 社会主义
20. leap [li:p] *n., v.i.* 跳
21. bound [baʊnd] *n., v.i.*
跳起, 跃进
22. by leaps and bounds
突飞猛进地
23. ancient ['eɪnʃ(ə)nt]
adj. 古老的
24. consumer [kən'sju:mə]
n. 消费者
25. industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl]
adj. 工业的
26. culture ['kʌltʃə] *n.* 文化
27. flourish ['flaɪʃ]
v.i. 繁荣
28. receive *v.t.* 接待
29. common ['kɒmən]
adj. 共同的, 普通的
30. revisionism
[ri'vɪʒəniz(ə)m]
n. 修正主义
31. march *v.i., n.* 行进
32. victory ['vɪkt(ə)rɪ]
n. 胜利

Notes

1. Peking was liberated ...

北京解放了……

was liberated 是被动语态。

2. The ancient consumer city has been turned into one of the country's most important industrial centres.

这个古老的消费城市变成了我国最重要的工业中心之一。

has been turned 是 has turned 的被动语态形式。

3. all over the world = the world over 全世界

4. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Peking is marching from victory to victory.

在毛主席革命路线指引下,北京正在从胜利走向胜利。

guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line 是过去分词短语,作状语用,表示原因。

Grammar

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense (1)

现在完成进行时(一)

1. 现在完成进行时的用法:

现在完成进行时表示动作从过去某一时间开始一直延续到现在,这个动作可能刚刚终止,也可能仍在进行。例如:

- 1) I've been watching a performance in Chungshan Park the whole morning.

我整个上午一直在中山公园看演出。(刚刚看完)

- 2) He's been visiting some factories these few days.

这些天他一直在参观一些工厂。(动作是否在延续, 视上下文决定)

- 3) She's been listening to the radio since seven o'clock.

从七点起她就一直在听广播。(动作可能在延续)

2. 现在完成进行时的构成:

现在完成进行时由“助动词 have (has) been + 动词的现在分词”构成。

现在完成进行时的肯定式、否定式、疑问式及其简略回答, 列表如下:

肯 定 式	否 定 式
I } You } have been He } She } has been We } You } have been They }	I } You } haven't been He } She } hasn't been We } You } haven't been They }
working.	working.

疑 问 式	简 略 回 答
Have you been Has he been Have they been	Yes, I have. No, I haven't. Yes, he has. No, he hasn't. Yes, they have. No, they haven't.
working?	

现在完成进行时的特殊问句形式:

主 语 问 句	非 主 语 问 句
Who has been working?	What has he been doing? Where has he been working? How long has he been working?

Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks with verbs in the present perfect continuous tense: (用现在完成进行时填空)

1. I ____ (read) *Selected Stories of Lu Hsun* the whole morning.
2. We ____ (work) on the farm for two months.
3. They ____ (dig) the canal the whole week.
4. He ____ (learn) English for more than a year.
5. Li Ming ____ (look for) you the whole morning.

II. Change the following into general questions: (将下列各句变成一般问句)

1. It's been raining (['reiniŋ]下雨) all day.
2. The workers have been discussing the plan for an hour.
3. He's been working on the article since eight o'clock.
4. The students have been working in the factory these three weeks.

5. We've been studying works by Marx and Lenin all morning.

III. Fill in the blanks with verbs in their proper tenses (用适当时态填空)

1. A: — (be) your brother in Peking?

B: No. He — (go) to a "May 7th" cadre school in Honan.

A: Really? How long — he — (work) there?

B: He — (work) there for eight months.

A: I'm sure he — (learn) a lot there.

2. A: What — you — (do) the whole evening?

B: I — (write) an article.

A: — you — (finish) it?

B: No, I — (not finish) it yet.

IV. Translate the following into English: (将下列各句译成英语)

1. 解放以来,全国人民一直在鼓足干劲建设社会主义。

2. 文化大革命以来,北京的工农业一直在迅速地(rapidly)发展。

3. 近几年来,北京发生了巨大的变化。

4. 几天来,这些外宾一直在北京参观。

5. 今天,北京已成为我国的政治和文化中心。

Lesson Two

Sentence Patterns

1. How long have you been studying *The State and Revolution* this morning?
2. I've been studying *The State and Revolution* since seven o'clock.

Pattern Drills

(1)

A: What are you doing?

B: I'm *studying "The State and Revolution"*.

A: How long have you been *studying* this morning?

B: Since seven o'clock.

A: So you've been *studying* for two hours.

Substitutes

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) <i>write an article to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius</i>2) <i>read some short stories by Lu Hsun</i>3) <i>listen to the radio</i> |
|---|

(2)

A: What have you been doing this morning?

B: I've been *reading some poems by the commune members of Hsiao-chin-chuang Brigade*.

A: How many have you read?

B: I've read five.

Substitutes

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1) tell the students some stories about the
Legalists | three |
| 2) teach the children some songs | two |
| 3) draw pictures for the wall-newspaper | four |

Text

We'll Never Allow a Return to the Old Society

