

英 语

(广播讲座试用课本)

第三册



河南省业余英语广播讲座教材编写组

毛主席语录

Quotations from Chairman Mao

鼓足干劲，力争上游，多快好省地建设社会主义。

Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

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 on it? Because the mastery of language is not easy and requires painstaking effort.

毛主席永远活在我们心中。

Chairman Mao will live for ever in our hearts.

战无不胜的马克思主义、列宁主义、毛泽东思想万岁！

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

伟大的、光荣的、正确的中国共产党万岁！

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

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Lesson One

Text

Study for the Revolution

We study English. We study for the revolution.

Politics is the soul. It always comes first. We must work hard at Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Marx says, "A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life." For us, English is a weapon. We must learn it well.

How can we learn English well, then? There is no short cut. We must work hard. Practice makes perfect. We must have drills every day. We must listen to and speak more English. In this way, we can get good results. We may have difficulties now and then. But it doesn't matter. We can overcome them.

Let's study hard and be both red and expert.

Dialogue

A: Are you free now?

B: Yes. What can I do for you?

A: I have some difficulties with my English pronunciation. How can I overcome them?

B: Good pronunciation comes from practice. You must listen to and speak more English. Do you often speak English?

A: Sometimes I do; sometimes I don't.

B: You must speak more English and have drills every day. You'd better often listen to the broadcast English lessons and read after the radio over and over again. In this way, you can overcome your difficulties.

A: Very good, thank you.

New Words and Expressions

politics ['pɒlɪtiks] *n.* 政治

soul [saʊl] *n.* 灵魂

foreign ['fɒrən] *a.* 外国的

language ['læŋɡwɪdʒ] *n.*

语言

weapon ['wepən] *n.* 武器

then [ðen] *adv.*

那么; 当时; 然后

now and then

不时地, 有时候

short [ʃɔ:t] *a.* 短的

cut [kʌt] *n.* 近路 *v.* 切割

a short cut 捷径

practice ['præktɪs] *n.* 实践

perfect ['pɜ:fɪkt] *a. & n.*

熟练; 完善

drill [drɪl] *n.* 练习, 操练

listen ['lɪsn] *v.* 听

listen to 听, 听从
 speak [spi:k] *v.* 说, 讲
 more [mɔ:] *a. & adv.*
 更多
 way [wei] *n.* 方法; 道路
 in this way 这样, 以这种
 方法
 get [get] *v.* 得到, 获得
 result [ri'zʌlt] *n.*
 效果, 结果
 difficulty ['difikəlti] *n.*
 困难
 matter ['mætə] *v.* 要紧
n. 事情
 overcome [ˌəʊvə'kʌm]
v. 克服
 expert ['ekspə:t] *a.*

技术熟练的 *n.* 专家
 both red and expert
 又红又专
 free [fri:] *a.*
 空闲的; 自由的
 pronunciation
 [prəˌnʌnsi'eɪʃən] *n.* 发音
 sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz]
adv. 有时
 better ['betə] *a. & adv.* 更好
 You'd better
 你最好……。
 again [ə'gen, ə'geɪn]
adv. 再, 又
 over and over again
 反复地, 再三地

Notes

1. We must work hard at Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought.

我们必须努力钻研马克思主义、列宁主义、毛泽东思想。
 work hard at 攻读、钻研; 在……上下苦功夫

2. Marx says, "A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life."

马克思说: "外国语是人生斗争的一种武器。"

3. Practice makes perfect.

熟能生巧。

4. But it doesn't matter.

但是(这)没有关系。

5. Are you free now?

你现在闲吗?

6. What can I do for you?

你有啥事?

这句话直译作“我能为你做些什么?”这是英语中常用的客气话,可根据不同的场合译成相应的汉语。售货员说这话时可译为“你要买什么?”图书管理员说这话时可译为“你要借什么书?”英语中表示同样意思的话还有:

May I help you? 或 Can I help you?

7. You'd better often listen to the broadcast English lessons and read after the radio over and over again.

你最好经常收听英语广播课,跟着广播反复读。

read after 跟着……读 例如:

Read after me, please. 请跟我读。

Grammar

情态动词 (Modal Verbs)

1. can, may, must 是英语中最常见的几个情态动词,表示说话人的语气或情态。它们没有人称和数的变化,不能单独作谓语,必须与动词原形一起构成谓语。

1) can 能,会 cannot ['kænət], can't [kɑ:nt] 不能,不会

We can overcome any difficulty.

我们能克服任何困难。

He can't speak French.

他不会说法语。

2) may 可以 must not, mustn't ['mʌsnt] 不可以

You may go now.

你现在可以走了。

We mustn't be afraid ([ə'freɪd] a. 害怕) of difficulties.

我们不当害怕困难。

注: A) may 还可以表示“或许”,“可能”; may not 表示“或许不”,

“可能不”。例如:

We may have difficulties now and then.

有时候我们可能遇到困难。

He may not come this afternoon.

今天下午他可能不来。

B) 在日常会话中 can 可代替 may, 表示“允许”。例如:

Can I go now?

我现在可以走吗?

3) must 必须 need([ni:d] 必要)not, needn't ['ni:dnt]

不必

We must work hard for the revolution.

我们必须为革命努力工作。

Must I begin the work now?

我必须现在开始工作吗?

Yes, you must. 是的。

No, you needn't. 不必。

注: must 的否定式 must not (mustn't) 表示“不应该”,“不许可”,“一定不要”,语气比较强烈。例如:

We mustn't forget the past.

我们不应忘记过去。

2. 情态动词(以 can 为例)构成的句子结构如下:

陈述句(肯定式和否定式)	疑问句
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I You He She We You They </div> <div style="font-size: 4em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div>can (not) go now.</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">Can</div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I you he she we you they </div> <div style="font-size: 4em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div>go now?</div> </div>

Exercises

1. 朗读下列句子,注意语调和语句重音:

- 1) We must 'study it \well.
- 2) We must 'listen to and 'speak 'more \English.
- 3) In 'this \way, we can 'get 'good re\sults.
- 4) We may have 'difficulties 'now and \then.
But we can over\come them.
- 5) We must 'work 'hard at 'Marxism-'Leninism-'Mao
Tsetung \Thought.
- 6) 'What can I \do for you?
- 7) 'How can we 'learn 'English \well, then?
- 8) 'Must I 'go \now? \Yes, you \must.

9) 'May I 'come ↗in? ↘Yes, ↘please.

2. 用所给词组仿照例句造句:

例 A) We must go there every day.

study Chairman Mao's works hard
be both red and expert
serve the people well
do our work well

例 B) He can say it in English.

Can he say it in English?

we overcome our difficulties
Hsiao Wang run the machine
Comrade Li come this evening
Uncle Chang read the newspapers

例 C) May I write it down?

Yes, please.

No, please don't.

I have a look at the picture
we work together with you
I come in
we play basketball now

3. 用 can, may, must 填空:

1) How ____ we speak English well?

2) ____ he speak French?

3) How ____ we overcome our difficulties?

4) — I go now?

5) — you come this morning?

6) When — I begin the work?

4. 用下列词组造句:

1) work hard at 2) listen to

3) both ... and ... 4) every day

5. 回答下列问题:

1) What do we study English for?

2) Is there any short cut in the study of English?

3) How can we learn English well?

4) Do you have any difficulties with your English pronunciation?

5) How can you overcome your difficulties?

6. 汉译英:

A: 张同志,你学英语吗?

B: 是的,我学。

A: 你每天听英语广播课吗?

B: 是的,我听。

A: 你在英语学习上有什么困难吗?

B: 有。但这没关系。我决心克服这些困难。我要为革命而努力学习英语。我每天多听多说英语。我反复地练习。

A: 很好! 我要向你学习。

Lesson Two

Text

A Criticism Meeting

A criticism meeting is going on in our workshop. We are criticizing revisionism.

Master Worker Wang is speaking. He says: "At present, the main danger is revisionism. Modern revisionists wave the 'red flag' to oppose the red flag. Their real aim is to restore capitalism. They adapt themselves to the need of imperialism. We must take class struggle as the key link and carry the struggle of combating and preventing revisionism through to the end."

We are listening to him attentively. Now and then we shout:

"Never forget class struggle!"

"Grasp revolution, promote production!"

"Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!"

Dialogue

A: What's going on in your workshop?

B: We're having a meeting.

A: What's it about?

B: It's a meeting to criticize revisionism.

A: Who is speaking at the meeting?

B: Master Worker Chang.

A: What is he speaking about?

B: He's exposing the nature of modern revisionism.

A: Good. I must go and listen to it.

New Words and Expressions

criticism ['kritisizm] *n.*

批判, 批评

workshop ['wə:kʃɒp] *n.*

车间

present ['preznt] *n.* 现在

a. 现在的

at present 现在

main [mein] *a.* 主要的

danger ['deɪndʒə] *n.* 危险

modern ['mɒdən] *a.*

现代的

wave [weɪv] *v.* 挥动

n. 波浪

oppose [ə'pəʊz] *v.* 反对

real [riəl] *a.* 真, 真实

aim [eɪm] *n.* 目的, 目标

v. 对准

adapt [ə'dæpt] *v.*

使……适应

themselves [ðəm'selvz]

pron. 他们自己

need [ni:d] *n. & v.*

需要, 必要

imperialism [im'piəriəlɪzəm]

n. 帝国主义

link [lɪŋk] *n.* 环节 *v.* 连结

combat ['kɒmbət] *v.*

反对; 战斗

prevent [pri'vent] *v.*

防止, 预防

through [θru:] *adv.* 完全地

prep. 通过

end [end] *n.* 终结; 末端

v. 结束

carry ... through to the

end 将……进行到底

attentively [ə'tentivli]

adv. 注意地

shout [ʃaut] *v.* 呼喊

grasp [gra:sp] *v.*

抓紧, 抓住

promote [prə'məut] *v.* 促进

invincible [in'vinsəbl] *a.*

战无不胜的

expose [iks'pəuz] *v.*

揭露; 暴露

Notes

1. A criticism meeting is going on in our workshop.
我们车间正在开批判会。
go on 进行; 继续
2. They adapt themselves to the need of imperialism.
他们迎合帝国主义的需要。
3. They wave the "red flag" to oppose the red flag.
他们打着红旗反红旗。

Grammar

现在进行时 (The Present Continuous Tense)

1. 现在进行时的用法:

1) 表示说话时正在进行的动作。例如:

Master Worker Wang *is speaking* at the meeting.

王师付正在会上发言。

We are listening to him attentively.

我们正在聚精会神地听他讲。

2) 表示现阶段进行的动作。例如:

We are learning from Tachai.

我们正在学大寨。

He is working on the farm this month.

他这个月正在农场劳动。

2. 现在时的构成及句子结构:

1) 构成:

助动词 be (am, are, is) + 现在分词

2) 肯定式、否定式和疑问式及其简略回答 (以 work 为例):

肯定式	否定式
I am working.	I am not working now.
You are working.	You are not working now.
He } She } is working. It }	He } She } is not working now. It }
We } You } are working. They }	We } You } are not working now. They }

疑 问 式	肯 定 回 答	否 定 回 答
Am I working?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are you working?	Yes, I am.	No, I am not.
Is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \end{array} \right\}$ working?	Yes, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \end{array} \right\}$ is.	No, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \end{array} \right\}$ isn't.
Are $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{we} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\}$ working?	Yes, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{you} \\ \text{we} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\}$ are.	No, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{you} \\ \text{we} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\}$ aren't.

3. 现在分词的构成:

现在分词是由动词原形加词尾 -ing [-iŋ] 构成的。

加 -ing 的方法如下:

- 1) 在一般情况下, 直接加 -ing。例如:

speak — speaking study — studying

see — seeing play — playing

- 2) 以不发音的 e 结尾的动词, 去掉 e, 再加 -ing。例如:

have — having take — taking

wave — waving make — making

criticize — criticizing live — living

- 3) 以重读闭音节结尾的动词, 末尾只有一个辅音字母时, 先把这一辅音字母双写, 再加 -ing。例如:

get — getting win — winning

forget — forgetting begin — beginning

- 4) 有些动词, 如 be, have, love, want, wish 等, 一般不