

安徽省业余外语广播讲座试用本

# 英 语

## ENGLISH

第 三 册



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Will you...?	Yes, I (we) will. No, I (we) will not (won't).
Will he (she, they)...?	Yes, he (she, they) will. No, he (she they) will not (won't).

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# Lesson One

## Sentence Patterns

What do you study?

When do you listen to the broadcast?

How do you overcome your difficulties?

Who helps you?

## Text

### Overcome Difficulties in English Study

A: Hello, Hsiao Wang!

B: Hello, Lao Chen! How are you?

A: Very well, thank you. What do you study every day?

B: I study works by Marx and Lenin and those by Chairman Mao. I also study English.

A: Do you learn English over the radio?

B: Yes, I do.

A: When do you usually listen to the broadcast?

B: I listen to it every morning and evening.



A: Have you any difficulties in your English study?

B: Of course, I have.

A: How do you overcome them?

B: I overcome them with Mao Tsetung Thought. I know I study English for the revolution. I'm determined to overcome every difficulty and learn English well. I practise every day. And I always learn from others.

A: Who helps you in your study?

B: Comrade Chang often comes to me, and gives me much help.

## New Words and Expressions

overcome [ˌouvə'kʌm]

*vt.*

克服

difficulty ['difɪkəlti] *n.*

困难

well [wel] *a.* 健康的, 好的;

*ad.*

好;

*int.*

好吧

thank [θæŋk] *vt.*

感谢;

*n. (pl.)* 谢意

also ['ɔ:lsoʊ] *ad. & conj.*

也, 同样

over ['ouvə] *prep. & ad.*

在……的上面, 越过;

*ad.*

完

radio ['reidiou] *n.*

无线电; 收音机

when [wen] *ad.*

何时;

*conj.* 当……时

listen ['lɪsn] *vi.*

听, 倾听

(常跟 to 连用)

broadcast ['brɔ:dkɑ:st]

*n. & vt.*

广播

of course [kɔ:s] 当然

thought [θɔ:t] *n.* 思想

know [nou] *vt. & vi.* 知道

determined [di'tə:mɪnd] *a.*

有决心的, 坚决的

practise ['præktɪs] *vi. & vt.*

练习, 实践

help [help] *vt. & n.* 帮助

me [mi:] *pro.* 我(宾格)

give [gɪv] *vt.* 给

much [mʌtʃ] *a.* 大量, 许多

(指量而言, 常跟不可数名

词连用); *ad.* 非常

## Notes to the Text

1. I study works by Marx and Lenin and those by Chairman Mao. 我学习马列著作和毛主席著作。

those 指 works。

2. Mao Tsetung Thought 毛泽东思想

3. I know I study English for the revolution.

我知道我为革命而学英语。

这是一个复合句。“I study English for the revolution”是宾语从句。

## Grammar

### I. 及物动词和不及物动词

1. 行为动词按是否需要宾语可分为及物动词和不及物动词两类。

1) 及物动词 (Transitive Verb, 缩写为 *vt.*): 有宾语才构成完整意义的动词。例如:

We love Chairman Mao.

2) 不及物动词 (Intransitive Verb, 缩写为 vi.):  
本身意义完整, 不需要跟宾语的动词。例如:

*She works in a factory.*

2. 英语中有不少动词可以兼作及物动词和不及物动词。

例如: *He studies English hard.*

*He studies hard.*

## II. 人称代词的主格和宾格

1. 英语人称代词有两种形式: 主格和宾格。作主语时用主格, 作宾语时用宾格。

人 称 \ 数 格	单 数		复 数	
	主 格	宾 格	主 格	宾 格
第一人称	I	me	we	us
第二人称	you	you	you	you
第三人称	he	him [him]	they	them
	she	her		
	it	it		

2. 人称代词在及物动词和介词后都要用宾格。例如:

*He gives me a pen.*

*Comrade Chang often comes to me.*

〔注〕有些及物动词如 *give* 等需要两个宾语, 其中往往一个指物, 一个指人。指物的叫直接宾语, 指人的叫间接宾语。间接宾语(特别是人称代词)一般放在直接宾语之前。如第一个例句中的 *me* 是间接宾语, *pen* 是直接宾语。

## Phonetics

### 不完全爆破

1. [p] [b], [t] [d], [k] [g] 三对爆破音中, 任何两个紧接出现, 或同一个爆破音接连出现两次, 第一个音只按其发音部位形成阻碍, 但不爆破, 随即过渡到第二个音, 按照第二个音的部位, 形成阻碍, 随即爆破, 这种现象称为不完全爆破。例如:

factory	broadcast
big car	red desk

2. 爆破音后紧跟摩擦音 [f] [v] [θ] [ð] [s] [z] [ʃ] [ʒ] [r] [h] 和破擦音 [tʃ] [dʒ] [tr] [dr] 时, 此爆破音也不完全爆破。例如:

bookshelf	breakfast
black horse	good driver

3. 爆破音后紧跟鼻辅音 [m] [n] [ŋ] 和边辅音 [l] 时, 此爆破音也不完全爆破。例如:

good morning	great leader
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## Phonetics Exercises

- I. 朗读下列单词、词组和句子, 注意不完全爆破:

- |            |             |                   |
|------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. doctor  | blackboard  | practise          |
| production | September   | October           |
| 2. big gun | black pig   | red banner        |
| good cadre | old peasant | socialist country |

3. Workers, peasants and soldiers all work hard for the revolution.
4. China is our great socialist motherland.
5. What time is it? It's half past six.
6. I'm determined to overcome every difficulty and learn English well.

## II. 音素复习:

[i:]	east	league	field	people
[i]	give	with	physical	difficulty
[e]	yet	help	left	every
[m]	many	member	team	time
[n]	near	November	spoon	June

## Exercises

- I. 熟记本课生词，反复朗读课文。
- II. 用所给词汇仿照例句进行问答。

1. 例: What do (does) you (he) study?

I (He) study (studies) English.

- 1) you, read, an English book
- 2) he, give you, a map of Anhwei
- 3) Hsiao Wang, listen to, the broadcast
- 4) the commune members, grow, grain and cotton
- 5) Aunt Fang and Aunt Liu, raise, pigs
- 6) Teacher Li, teach Class Two, Chinese

2. 例: When do (does) you (he) listen to the broadcast?

I (He) listen(s) to the broadcast every morning.

- 1) you, read your English lessons, in the morning
  - 2) he, study works by Marx and Lenin and those by Chairman Mao, in the evening
  - 3) they, work, from 7:30 to 11:30 in the morning and from 1:30 to 5:30 in the afternoon
  - 4) Teacher Wang, teach a new lesson, every other day (每隔一天)
  - 5) you teachers and cadres, have physical labour, on Thursday afternoon
  - 6) the students, get up, at six in the morning
3. 例: How do (does) you (he) overcome your (his) difficulties?

I (He) overcome(s) my (his) difficulties with Mao Tsetung Thought.

- 1) he, work, very hard
- 2) Comrade Huang, study works by Marx and Lenin and those by Chairman Mao, seriously
- 3) they, get (到达) there, by car
- 4) you teachers and students, learn to do farm work, with the help of the commune members

4. 例: Who *help(s)* you?

*The workers (Comrade Chang) help(s) me.*

- 1) give you the blue pencil, my brother
- 2) teach them English, Teacher Chen
- 3) have that book, Hsiao Li
- 4) know that comrade's name, I
- 5) go together with Comrade Li, Comrade Wu and Comrade Huang
- 6) raise pigs for the production team, Aunt Liu and Aunt Chang

III. 用人称代词的主格、宾格和所有格(物主代词)填空。

1. China is \_\_\_\_\_ motherland. \_\_\_\_\_ is a great socialist country. \_\_\_\_\_ love \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Hsiao Chen is a good student in \_\_\_\_\_ class. \_\_\_\_\_ studies work by Marx and Lenin and those by Chairman Mao seriously. \_\_\_\_\_ all learn from \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Hsiao Li has difficulties in \_\_\_\_\_ English study. But \_\_\_\_\_ overcomes \_\_\_\_\_ with Mao Tsetung Thought. \_\_\_\_\_ knows \_\_\_\_\_ studies English for the revolution. \_\_\_\_\_ practises every day, and always learn from others.
4. Give \_\_\_\_\_ that spade. \_\_\_\_\_ is a good spade. I always work with \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Thank \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ help to \_\_\_\_\_ brother.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ are students of Class Three. Teacher Chang teaches \_\_\_\_\_ English.

#### IV. 把下列句子译成英语:

1. 小王每天学习马列著作和毛主席著作,也学习英语。  
他通过无线电学习英语,每天早晚都收听广播。他天天练习,并且经常向别人学习。
2. 我们工作中有许多困难,但是我们用毛泽东思想去克服它们。我们知道,我们都是为革命而努力工作。我们决心克服一切困难,把工作做好。
3. 小刘学习英语有困难。吴同志常常到他那里去帮助他。
4. 谢谢你对我们的巨大帮助。
5. 给我那本书吧。那是一本好书,让我看看。

### Reading Material 阅读材料

#### A Teacher in a Commune Middle School

Chen Hai is a young teacher of English in a commune middle school. He works hard, and also studies hard. He often practises English early ['æ:li] (早) in the morning. He also learns English over the radio. Every day after ['ɑ:ftə] (在……后) breakfast, he listens to the broadcast. Then [ðen] (然后) he teaches the boys and girls. He usually studies works by Marx and Lenin and those by Chairman Mao in the evening. Every Wednesday afternoon, he goes to a production team with his students. They work in the fields with the commune members. On Sundays, he often goes to



Master ['mɑ:stə] Worker (工人师傅) Chang's home near the commune farm-tool factory, and helps Chang to study English.

### Everyday English

<p>A: { Thank you. Thank you very much [mʌtʃ]. 非常感谢你。 Many thanks. (或: Thanks a lot.) 多谢。 Thanks. 谢谢。</p>	<p>B: { You're welcome ['welkəm]. 别客气。 Not at all. 一点也不。 Don't mention ['menʃən] it. 别客气。</p>
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