

我们的教育方针，应该使受教育者在德育、智育、体育几方面都得到发展，成为有社会主义觉悟的有文化的劳动者。

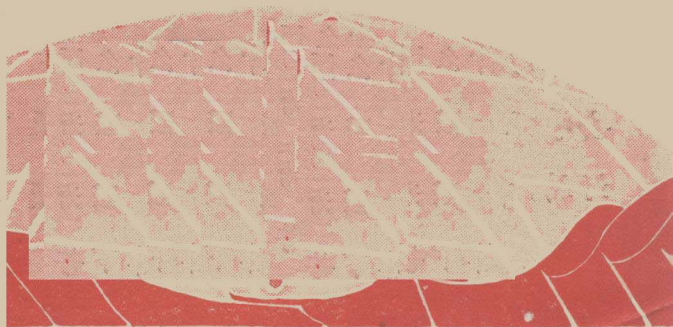
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广州市中学暂用课本

英 语

English

第 四 册



毛主席语录

要从外国语言中吸收我们所需要的成份。我们不是硬搬或滥用外国语言，是要吸收外国语言中的好东西，于我们适用的东西。

对于外国文化，排外主义的方针是错误的，应当尽量吸收进步的外国文化，以为发展中国新文化的借镜；……

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。

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Lesson One (1)

Always Remember Chairman Mao

I

There is a small village near the town of Juichin. Chairman Mao once lived and worked there.

There was no well in the village then and the villagers had to fetch water from a stream far away. Chairman Mao helped the people to dig a well. After this the villagers did not have to go a long way for water.

After the liberation the villagers set up a board by the side of the well. On the board are these words:

“When you fetch water from this well,
Don't forget who dug it;
Always remember Chairman Mao,
When you drink from this well.”

II

A: Where did the story take place?

B: It took place in a small village near Juichin.

A: Who is the story about?

B: It is about Chairman Mao, our great leader.

A: What does the story tell us?

B: It tells us how Chairman Mao loves and cares for the people.

A: What did Chairman Mao do when he lived in the village?

B: Chairman Mao did a lot for the people. He helped the people to dig the first well in the village. From that time on the villagers did not have to go a long way for water.

A: What are the villagers' feelings about our great leader?

B: They are grateful to Chairman Mao for their happy life today. They always remember Chairman Mao.

New Words and Expressions

<p>small [smɔ:l] <i>adj.</i> 小的</p> <p>near [niə] <i>prep.</i> 靠近</p> <p>town [taʊn] <i>n.</i> 城镇</p> <p>once [wʌns] <i>adv.</i> 曾经, 从前</p> <p>well [wel] <i>n.</i> 井</p> <p>villager [ˈvɪlɪdʒə] <i>n.</i> 村民</p> <p>fetch [fetʃ] <i>v.</i> 取</p> <p>water [ˈwɔ:tə] <i>n.</i> 水</p> <p>stream [stri:m] <i>n.</i> 小河, 溪</p> <p>far [fɑ:] <i>adv.</i> 远</p> <p>away [əˈwei] <i>adv.</i> 离开</p> <p>far away 很远</p> <p>dig [dɪg] <i>v.</i> 掘, 挖</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(过去式 dug [dʌg])</p> <p>way [wei] <i>n.</i> 路程</p> <p>set [set] <i>v.</i> 放置</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(过去式 set [set])</p>	<p>set up 竖起, 树立</p> <p>board [bɔ:d] <i>n.</i> 木板</p> <p>by [baɪ] <i>prep.</i> 在...旁</p> <p>word [wɜ:d] <i>n.</i> 字</p> <p>remember [riˈmembə] <i>v.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">想着, 记得</p> <p>drink [drɪŋk] <i>v.</i> 饮, 喝</p> <p>place [pleɪs] <i>n.</i> 地方</p> <p>take place 发生</p> <p>who [hu:] <i>pron.</i> 谁</p> <p>care [keə] <i>v.</i> 关心</p> <p>care for 关心</p> <p>first [fɜ:st] <i>adj.</i> 第一</p> <p>time [taɪm] <i>n.</i> 时候, 时间</p> <p>feeling [ˈfi:lɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 感情</p> <p>grateful [ˈɡreɪtful] <i>adj.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">感激的</p>
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Notes to the Text

1. There is a small village near the town of Juichin.

瑞金镇附近有一个小村子。

“there is (are)” 表示 “某地有某物(存在)”，单数名词前面用 there is, 复数名词前面用 there are。

如果表示“某地没有某物（不存在）”（即否定句形式）在 there is (are) 后面加上“no”。

例如：There was no well in the village then.

2. On the board are these words: ...

木板上写着这几个字：...

这是倒装句，主语“words”放在谓语动词“are”的后面，“on the board”放在句子开头，这样，这个句子就能和前一句衔接得更紧凑。

3. “When you fetch water from this well,

Don't forget who dug it;

Always remember Chairman Mao,

When you drink from this well.”

“饮水不忘挖井人，时刻想念毛主席。”

4. It tells us how Chairman Mao loves and cares for the people.

它（故事）告诉我们毛主席如何爱护和关心人民。

5. from that time on 从那时候起

同样地：from that day on 从那天起

from now on 从现在起

6. They are grateful to Chairman Mao for their happy life today.

他们感谢毛主席给他们带来今天的幸福生活。

Exercises

1. 朗读和熟记下列动词的过去式：

a. live—lived

work—worked

help—helped

fetch—fetched

learn—learned

like—liked

listen—listened

care—cared

play—played

remember—remembered

b. set—set

take—took

forget—forgot

tell—told

dig—dug

give—gave

drink—drank [dræŋk] teach—taught

2. 朗读:

The story took place in a small village near Juichin. There was no well in the village then. Our great leader Chairman Mao helped the villagers to dig a well. It was the first well in the village. From then on the villagers did not have to go a long way for water.

The story tells us how our great leader Chairman Mao loves and cares for the people.

3. 回答问题:

a. Is there a small village near Juichin?

b. Did Chairman Mao once live and work there?

c. Was there any well in the village then?

d. Did the villagers have to fetch water from a stream far away?

e. Did Chairman Mao help them to dig a well?

f. Did the villagers set up a board by the side of the well after liberation?

g. What are the words on the board?

4. 填充:

- a. There is a farm tool factory____ (在我们分校附近).
- b. A foreign friend gave____ (红旗小学学生十本书).
- c. Before liberation____ (没有) middle school in our village.
- d. Last night Comrade Li told us____ (一个关于毛主席的故事).

5. 翻译:

There are many P. L. A. men in their village. They often do good (做好事) to the commune members.

There was no well in the village. Last month they helped the villagers to dig a well. Now the villagers do not have to fetch water from the stream. They can fetch water from the well. The villagers thank them for their help. The people love the army and the army loves the people.

Lesson Two (2)

What's the Time?

What's the time?

It's eight o'clock.

It's just eight.



It's ten past eight.

It's a quarter past eight.

It's half past eight.



past

What time is it?

It's twenty-two minutes

to nine.

It's a quarter to nine.

It's three minutes to nine.

It's nearly nine.



to

— Chang Hua, it is time to go to school.

— What time is it?

—It's half past seven.

—Hurry up!

—The League meeting begins at four in the afternoon. What's the time?

—It's fifteen to four. It's time to go to the meeting. Are you ready?

—Yes. Let's go together.

New Words and Expressions

o'clock [ə'klɒk] <i>n.</i>	点钟	minute ['mɪnɪt] <i>n.</i>	分钟
just [dʒʌst] <i>adj.</i>	正好	nearly ['niəli] <i>adv.</i>	将近
past [pɑ:st] <i>prep.</i>	过	hurry ['hʌri] <i>v.</i>	赶快
quarter ['kwɔ:tə] <i>n.</i>	一刻钟	league [li:g] <i>n.</i>	联盟
half [hɑ:f] <i>n.</i>	一半	ready ['redi] <i>adj.</i>	准备好的
twenty ['twenti] <i>num.</i>	二十	let [let] <i>v.</i>	让

Notes to the Text

1. What's the time? 和 What time is it?

都是“现在是什么时候了?”或“几点钟了?”的意思。

2. It's time to go to school.

是上学的时候了。

3. It's time to go to the meeting.

该去开会了。

“It is time to... .”表示“该做...了。”或“是做...的时候了。”的意思。又如：

It is time to do our morning exercises.

做早操的时候到了。

4. Hurry up!

赶快!

Grammar

时间的表示法

英语表示时间的方法如下：

一、如果整钟点，则用“钟点数 + o'clock”这个形式(o'clock常省去)，例如：

It's eight o'clock. 现在八点钟。

The League meeting begins at four in the evening.

下午四点钟开团会。

二、如果带分钟数，又不超过半小时，则用“分钟数 + past + 钟点数”这个形式，这里 past 是“过”的意思，表示“几点过几分”，例如：

five past ten 十点五分

a quarter past ten 十点一刻

half past ten 十点半

三、如果后面的分钟数超过半小时，则用“分钟数 + to + 钟点数”这个形式，这里 to 是“到”的意思，表示“差

几分几点”，例如：

a quarter to nine 八点三刻(差一刻九点)

ten to nine 八点五十分(差十分九点)

five to nine 八点五十五分(差五分九点)

四、表示“在某时刻”用前置词 at，例如：

at five 在五点钟

at a quarter to ten 在九点四十五分

Exercises

1. 背诵课文第一部分。
2. 口头替换练习：

a. It's time

to study Chairman Mao's works.
to go to school.
to go to work.
to go to the meeting.
to do morning exercises.
to begin our lesson.
to have physical labour.

b. It's seven o'clock now. Let's

do it.
go.
sing.
begin.
play.

3. 仿照例句进行回答:

What time is it? It is 1:15 (a quarter past one).

1:01 2:20 3:30 4:45 5:00 6:11

7:15 8:30 9:03 10:11 11:20 11:45

12:00 12:15 12:30 12:59

4. 把下列句子改为疑问句, 并作肯定或否定回答:

a. It is time to go to school.

b. We dug a well in our branch school yesterday.

c. The commune members are fetching water from the stream.

d. He is in good health.

e. She goes to work at 6 o'clock.

5. 翻译:

a. 三面红旗, 五个红小兵, 八口井, 十一个海员, 十八间工厂, 二十一把锄头, 三十三名村民, 四十四间分校, 五十五名教师

b. 七点半了, 是读英语的时候了。

c. 六点十五分了, 该做早操了。

d. 下午四点三刻了, 咱们开始劳动吧。

Lesson Three (3)

The Week

—How many days are there in a week?

—There are seven days in a week.

—What are they?

—They are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

—What day is today?

—Today is Monday.

—What do you do on Monday afternoon?

—We often have military training on Monday afternoon.

—What day was yesterday?

—Yesterday was Sunday.

—What did you do yesterday morning?

—We went to Grandma Wang's home and helped her to do housework.

—What day will tomorrow be?

—Tomorrow will be Tuesday.

—What will you do tomorrow evening?

—We shall have revolutionary mass criticism.

New Words and Expressions

week [wi:k] <i>n.</i>	周, 星期	Saturday ['sætədi] <i>n.</i>	星期六
Sunday ['sʌndi] <i>n.</i>	星期日	grandma ['grænmə:] <i>n.</i>	大娘, 大婶
Monday ['mʌndi] <i>n.</i>	星期一	housework ['hauswə:k] <i>n.</i>	家务
Tuesday ['tju:zdi] <i>n.</i>	星期二	tomorrow [tə'mɒrəu] <i>n.</i>	明天
Wednesday ['wenzdi] <i>n.</i>	星期三	shall [ʃæl, ʃəl] <i>aux. v.</i>	将, 要
Thursday ['θə:zdi] <i>n.</i>	星期四		

Notes to the Text

1. How many days are there in a week?

一个星期有几天?

2. 星期的名称, 第一个字母必须大写。

3. What day is today? 今天星期几?

4. on Monday morning (在)星期一上午

在某天或某一天早晨、下午或晚上用“on”, 又如:
on Sunday, on Saturday evening 等。但注意: this
Friday, this afternoon, yesterday morning, tomorrow

evening 等前面不用 “on”。

5. What will you do tomorrow evening?

We shall have revolutionary mass criticism.

明晚你们做什么?

我们将进行革命大批判。

Grammar

基数词

在英语中，表示“数目”的词叫做基数词。例如：one, two, twelve, fifteen, twenty 等。100 以下的基本的基数词列表如下：

1 one	11 eleven		21 twenty-one
2 two	12 twelve	20 twenty	22 twenty-two
3 three	13 thirteen	30 thirty	33 thirty-three
4 four	14 fourteen	40 forty	44 forty-four
5 five	15 fifteen	50 fifty	55 fifty-five
6 six	16 sixteen	60 sixty	66 sixty-six
7 seven	17 seventeen	70 seventy	77 seventy-seven
8 eight	18 eighteen	80 eighty	88 eighty-eight
9 nine	19 nineteen	90 ninety	99 ninety-nine
10 ten			100 a (one) hundred