

# 大学英语课本

(第一学年用)

第二册

陈琳 楊樹勛 王光宗編

时代出版社

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## 前 言

本書是大學一年級英語教科書。全書共兩冊，分上下學期使用。第一冊已在一九五六年九月出版，這一本是第二冊。

這里一共有 19 課，其編纂體例和第一冊 31 至 42 各課相同，請參看第一冊「前言」所作的說明。本冊語音練習內增加短詩數首，以供學生練習語調、節奏之用。

書末附有字母序詞彙表，收列全書課文中所出現的單詞和某些常用詞組，其註釋仍以課文中所具有的意思為限。編者的目的是在使學生便於查閱，使教師便於確定已經教了哪些詞，要求學生熟練運用哪些詞。顯然，真正地弄清楚詞的意思，主要還得依靠詞典，而詞典的使用是應該在第一學年的第二學期開始教給學生的。

編者們以有限的教學余暇編寫此書，經驗亦極不足，錯誤在所難免。希望使用本書的教師和學員隨時指出，使我們在再版時可以改正。信請寄北京外國語學院教務辦公室。

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## LESSON FORTY-THREE

TEXT	The New Term Begins
PHONETICS	“a” Before Various Consonant-combinations Word Stress (1)
GRAMMAR	The Past Continuous Tense

### TEXT

#### The New Term Begins (From a Student's Diary)

February 11, 1957

This is the first day of the term. Everybody is back at school. Everybody looks fresh and energetic after the winter vacation.

We were rather busy this morning. We had to clean our classroom, put our desks in order and get everything ready for the new term. Then there was the Dean's report. It lasted from 10 o'clock until noon.

But the afternoon was different. It was snowing hard and on the playground a lot of students were throwing snowballs at one another. I went to join them. How we shouted and laughed! It was great fun.

The evening was even more exciting. There was a meeting to celebrate the opening of the new term. The programme was excellent. There were folk dances, group singing, and a short play. The play was about two little Soviet patriots, Sasha and Misha. We read about them in our English lessons last term. The acting was very good and we all enjoyed the play very much.

When the play was over, the chairman of the Students' Union made a short speech. He asked us to remember the words of Chairman Mao: "KEEP FIT, STUDY WELL AND WORK HARD."

#### Words to the Text

diary	['daɪəri]	n.	日記
everybody	['evrɪbɒdi]	pron.	每個人
look		v. i.	看起來

fresh		adj.	新鮮, 精神好
energetic	[,enə'dʒetɪk]	adj.	精力充沛的
rather	['rɑ:ðə]	adv.	相当地
busy	['bɪzi]	adj.	忙
order		n.	秩序
everything		pron.	每个东西, 每件事情
ready	['redi]	adj.	准备好
dean		n.	教务長
last		v. i.	延續
until	[ʌn'tɪl, ən'tɪl]	prep.	直至.....
different	['dɪfrənt]	adj.	不相同
snow	[snəʊ]	v. i.	下雪
playground	['pleɪgraʊnd]	n.	运动場
join		v. t.	参加
celebrate	['selɪbreɪt]	v. t.	慶祝
opening		n.	開幕 (开学)
programme	['prəʊgræm]	n.	節目
excellent	['eksələnt]	adj.	極好的
folk	['fəʊk]	adj.	民間的
acting		n.	演技, 演出
fit		adj.	強健

### Additional Words and Expressions

to keep a diary			記日記
an opening speech			開幕詞
decorations	[,dekə'reɪʃənz]	n.	裝飾
auditorium	[,ɔ:di'tɔ:riəm]	n.	大禮堂
curtain	['kɜ:tn]	n.	幕 (啓, 閉)
(rises or falls)			
encore	[ɔŋ'kɔ:]	interj.	“再演一次!”; “再來一个!”
solo	['səʊləʊ]	n.	獨唱
chorus	['kɔ:rəs]	n.	合唱
to have a good (wonderful, etc.) time			痛快玩一陣
applaud	[ə'plɔ:d]	v. t.	鼓掌欢呼
Peking opera	['ɒpərə]	n.	京戲

### Notes to the Text

- 1) Everybody looks fresh and energetic .....

見第四十一課語法“連系動詞”一節。

- 2) We had to clean our classroom, .....

这里 to have (do, be,) 是一个習用語, 意思是“有必要, 不得不”。例如:

We are going to play basket-ball with comrades of the French Department this afternoon. So I'll **have to** do the grammar exercises in the evening.

- 3) ... put our desks in order ...

to put something in order 是一个習用語, 意思是“把……收拾整齐”。

例如:

Let's put the books in our bookcase in order.

- 4) ... and get everything ready for the new term.

to get something ready for ... 是一个習用語. 意为“为某件事而把某物准备好。” 例如:

Now get your notebooks ready for the dictation, please.

We must get the banners and flags ready for the May Day parade.

- 5) They were throwing snowballs at one another.

one another 和 each other 相同 (見第 28 課), 意为“相互, 彼此”是代詞, 在这里做前置詞 at 的賓語. 过去在習慣上把 each other 用於二人之間, one another 用於多人之間. 但在日常談話中現已無多大分別了.

- 6) It was great fun. 有趣極了.

- 7) The programme was excellent.

programme 指总的節目, 其中的一項 (我們在漢語中称为“節目”的) 称为一个“item”或“piece”, 例如:

— What is the next item? 下个節目是什么?

— It is the Red Silk Dance. 是紅綢舞.

- 8) The acting was very good.

acting 是由動詞 to act 变化來的名詞, 意为“演出; 表演”。

- 9) Keep fit, study well, work hard. 身体好, 學習好, 工作好.

## PHONETICS

“a”与各种輔音字母相結合时的讀音 元音字母“a”在重讀音節中的讀音除了按閉音節, 开音節, r 音節和 re 音節分別讀为 [æ], [eɪ], [aɪ], [eə] 外, 它在与某些特定的輔音字母組合相結合时又有种种不同的讀音. 本節將就此作一小結.

1. “a”在 -ll, -lt, -lse, -lk 前讀 [ɔ:] (在 -lk 中字母 l 不讀音). 例如:

all	[ɔ:l]	salt	[sɔ:lt]
false	[fɔ:ls]	talk	[tɔ:k]

2. “a”在 -lm, -lf, -lve 前讀 [ɑ:] (在这些組合中字母 l 都不讀音). 例如:

calm	[kɑ:m]	half	[hɑ:f]
halves	[hɑ:vz]	calve	[kɑ:v]

3. “a”在 -nce, -nch, -nt 前讀 [ɑ:]. 例如:

dance	[dɑ:ns]	branch	[brɑ:ntʃ]
plant	[plɑ:nt]	grant	[grɑ:nt]

4. “a” 在 -ss, -st, -sk, -sp 前讀 [ɑ:]. 例如:

class	[kla:ɪs]	past	[pa:st]
ask	[ɑ:sk]	grasp	[gra:sp]

5. “a” 在 -ft, -ff, -th 前讀 [ɑ:]. 例如:

shaft	[ʃɑ:ft]	staff	[stɑ:f]
bath	[bɑ:θ]	father	[ˈfɑ:ðə]

現將以上規則列表如下:

a — [ɔ:]	a — [ɑ:]			
all	—	—	class	staff
salt	calm	plant	past	shaft
false	halves	dance	grasp	father
talk	half	branch	ask	bath
	l 組	n 組	s 組	f, th 組

“a” 在下列詞中也讀 [ɑ:]: example, command, demand.

以上規則的例外, 即 “a” 仍讀 [æ] 的詞有 shall, alphabet, lantern, scanty, passage, passenger, passive, massive, classic, lass, gather.

**單詞重音** (Word-stress) ● 每一個單詞單獨讀時, 至少有一個重讀音節, 叫做單詞重音.

1. 單音節詞整個詞就是重音所在, 一般略去重音記號. 例如:

map	[mæp]	late	[leɪt]
fire	[faɪə]	ask	[ɑ:sk]

2. 雙音節詞至少有一個重音, 重音一般在第一個音節上. 例如:

teacher	[ˈti:tʃə]	supper	[ˈsʌpə]
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但如第一個音節是前綴, 則重音在第二個音節上. 例如:

review	[rɪˈvju:]	before	[bɪˈfɔ:]
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3. 多音節詞是指含有三個或更多音節的詞, 它們至少有一個重音, 重音常在倒數第三個音節上. 例如:

family	[ˈfæmɪli]	hospital	[ˈhɒspɪtl]
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在下列後綴前面的音節總是重音所在: -ion, -ious, -ial, -ian, -ient, -ience 等. 這些後綴以前本來是讀成兩個音節的. 例如:

dictation	[dɪkˈteɪʃən]	industrious	[ɪnˈdʌstriəs]
industrial	[ɪnˈdʌstriəl]	Russian	[ˈrʌʃən]
patient	[ˈpeɪʃənt]	patience	[ˈpeɪʃəns]

4. 有些多音節詞的重音在倒數第二音節上. 例如以 -ic 為結尾的詞 (如 energetic), 和其他的詞如 September, October, November, December, remember, develop 等.

5. 由下列語法詞尾及活用後綴形成的音節不影響重音位置: -(e)s, -ed, -ing, -ly, -ful, -ness, -less. 例如:

● 參看第 60 課

Speech	—	speeches	[ˈspi:tʃɪz]
excite	—	excited	[ɪk'saɪtɪd]
excite	—	exciting	[ɪk'saɪtɪŋ]
happy	—	happily	[ˈhæpɪli]
beauty	—	beautiful	[ˈbjʊ:tɪfʊl]

## GRAMMAR

## 过去進行时

## (The past Continuous Tense)

**过去進行时的意义** 过去進行时表示在过去某一时刻某种行为正在進行着。这一行为在这一时刻之前就已开始，在这一时刻本身則尚未結束。例如下面这两种情况：

1. 我昨天晚上去找他时，他**正在听無綫电**。
2. — 你昨天晚上十点**在干什么**？  
— 我在給我母親**写信**。

在第一句中，听無綫电这一行为在我去看他时正在進行（在我未去时就已开始）；在第二句中，写信这一行为在昨晚十时正在進行，（十时前就已开始）。在英語中，这些行为都須用过去進行时來表示：

1. He **was listening** to the radio when I went to see him last night.
2. — What **were you doing** at 10 last night?  
— I **was writing** to my mother.

試比較現在進行时和过去進行时。假定現在（即說話的时刻）是上午十点鐘，我們正在上英語課。我們可以說：

It is 10 o'clock in the morning. We are having an English lesson. 到了明天，我們重又叙述这件事的时候，我們就說：

It was 10 o'clock in the morning. We were having an English lesson. (或：We were having an English lesson at 10 yesterday morning.)

**过去進行时的構成形式** 过去進行时是由 verb to be 的过去时人称形式 (was, were) 加上**主要動詞**的現在分詞構成的。例如上面例句中 was listening, were doing, was writing, were having 均是。

現以 to write 为例將过去進行时的人称变位列表如下：

Affirmative		Interrogative		Negative		
I	} was writing a letter yesterday at six.	Was	I	} writing a letter yesterday at six?	I	} was not writing a letter yesterday at six.
He			he		He	
She			she		She	
You	} were writing a letter yesterday at six.	Were	you	} writing a letter yesterday at six?	You	} were not writing a letter yesterday at six.
We			we		We	
You			you		You	
They			they		They	

### 过去進行时的用法

1. 因为过去進行时表示行为正在進行, 就有必要將行为進行的时刻交代清楚, 不然就無以表示行为正在什么时候進行. 在句子中, 就須有時間狀語來表示出这具体的时刻. 例如:

Yesterday afternoon we had a very interesting discussion at our League meeting. We were still discussing some questions **when the bell for supper rang.** (狀語从句)

We were still discussing some questions **at 6 p. m. yesterday.** (狀語短語.)

2. 但是在一段文章里, 行为進行的时刻往往已由上下文交代清楚, 那就不必每句都有時間狀語了. 例如:

Wang opened the door and I went in. His room was full of people. Two were playing chess. Others were talking and laughing.

3. 在叙述故事时, 过去進行时常被用來說明故事發生时的背景. 例如第四十一課課文的第二段:

One day Sasha and Misha were walking through a wood. It was getting dark. ...

这种用法在故事和小說中是常常碰到的.

## PHONETIC EXERCISES

### 1. Read the following:

1)	[i:]	[ɪ]	[e]	[æ]	[aɪ]
	Pete	pit	pet	pat	pie
	beat	bit	bet	bat	bite
	steep	tip	text	tap	type
	deep	dip	depth	dam	dine
	keep	kit	kept	cap	kite
	geese [s]	give	get	gap	guy [gaɪ]
	feet	fit	fed	fat	fight
	veal	vis	vent	van	vine
	weed	wit	wet	wax	wine
	read	rid	red	rat	right
	leap	lip	let	lad	light
	need	nib	net	gnat	night
	meal	mill	smell	map	might
	seat	sit	set	sat	sight
	thief	thing	theft	thatch	thigh
	these	this	then	than	thy
	heat	hit	head	hat	high
	sheep	ship	shelf	sham	shy
	cheese [z]	chit	check	chap	chime
	gee	gin	gentle	Jack	gibe

- 2) [i:] We had to clean our classroom, the Dean's report, in the evening, a big meeting, a short speech, keep fit, machine-guns, Peking, our teacher, I can read the texts quite fluently, our great leader, two weeks for winter vacation, East China, to the southeast, a cold season, our new reading-room, bright and clean, a good magazine.
- 3) [ɪ] The afternoon was different, two little patriots, run quickly, a village, whisper, in English, at the beginning of the term, in the middle of, six hundred million, did it rain last night, busy with exams, rivers and lakes, we shall swim in the lake, a big desk, a beautiful picture, good film, a good dictionary.
- 4) [e] Everybody is back at school, get everything ready, everywhere, every day, fresh and energetic, I went to join them, the programme was excellent, two lay dead on the snow, it was getting dark, it was very cold, they saw ten men, good friends, a letter to a friend, the first monthly test, went to bed very late, better living conditions, the peasants, it is December already, September, November, February, a good rest, next term.
- 5) [æ] The partisans killed the fascists, began to fire, badly wounded, rapid progress, National Day, we shall have exams in January, what are you planning to do, the capital of China, new factories.
- 6) [aɪ] Felt excited, tried to run away, Sasha saw something white behind the trees, I tried my best, had a wonderful time, a nice room, you can find it there, I like to do my homework there.
2. Write down the vowel in each of the words dictated.
  3. Learn part of the text by heart.
  4. Read and transcribe the following words: act, nap, fast, craft, fact, walk, mask, chance, crane, pass, flask, apt, grasp, fall, palm.
  5. Read aloud an unseen passage prepared by the teacher.
  6. Read the following poem and learn it by heart.

#### The Sun's Travels

The sun is not abed, when I  
At night upon my pillow lie;  
Still round the earth his way he takes,  
And morning after morning makes.

— R. L. Stevenson.

## GRAMMAR EXERCISES

## 1. Give the ing-forms of the following verbs:

occupy	walk	get	look
whisper	try	run	wait
move	put	snow	throw
celebrate	call	sing	make

## 2. Fill in the blanks with the past continuous tense forms of the given verbs:

- 1) What \_\_\_\_\_ (do, Comrade Chen) at seven o'clock yesterday evening? He \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) his classroom.
- 2) We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a meeting when Comrade Chang came to see us yesterday afternoon.
- 3) I saw our monitor a few minutes ago. He \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to our history teacher.
- 4) When I went to see our teacher, he \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss) our study plan with our monitor.
- 5) When I went into the auditorium shortly after lunch, I saw that two students of the English Department \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) a Russian folk dance. Some first-year students \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) a Spanish song. On the stage, several second-year students \_\_\_\_\_ (get) things ready for the evening's programme, for there was a meeting to celebrate the opening of the new term.

3. Change the tense of the following sentences into the past continuous. Add suitable adverbials such as **at six o'clock last night**, **when it began to rain**, **when the teacher came**, etc.

- 1) He is sitting at his desk.
- 2) We are doing our homework.
- 3) She is writing a letter.
- 4) What is Comrade Wu doing?

## 4. Translate the following into English:

- 1) 昨晚七点一刻我在閱覽室看报.
- 2) 張同志來的时候, 我在做昨天的家庭作業.
- 3) 我离开运动場的时候, 三年級的学生仍在那兒踢足球.
- 4) 老师進來的时候, 孩子們正在又笑又嚷.

- 5) 昨天下午兩點鐘你在干什么? 我在練習發音.
  - 6) 有一天當德國法西斯官兵來到村子里的時候, 這兩個蘇聯小愛國者正在樹林里散步.
  - 7) 天黑下來了. 這些法西斯想鑽進蘇軍後方來.
  - 8) 時間是晚上十一點鐘, 天在下雪. 街上人很少.
5. Ask a) general, b) special, c) disjunctive and if possible d) alternative questions on the following statements:
- 1) Comrade Wang is back at school.
  - 2) His father came to see him last week.
  - 3) The students were singing the "March of Democratic Youth" in the auditorium last night.
  - 4) There will be a Youth League meeting in Room 304 tomorrow afternoon.
  - 5) The first-year students will go to the Summer Palace if it doesn't snow.
6. Fill in the blanks with prepositions:

Yesterday was our first day \_\_\_\_\_ school. We were rather busy \_\_\_\_\_ the morning. Some \_\_\_\_\_ us had to clean our classroom, put our desks \_\_\_\_\_ order and get everything ready \_\_\_\_\_ the new term. \_\_\_\_\_ ten o'clock we had the Dean's report. It lasted \_\_\_\_\_ noon.

But we were not so busy \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon. Some \_\_\_\_\_ our comrades went \_\_\_\_\_ the co-op to buy note-books and other things. I stayed \_\_\_\_\_ the dormitory as I had a few letters to write. \_\_\_\_\_ five o'clock Comrade Yu and I went \_\_\_\_\_ a walk. It wasn't very cold, though it was snowing heavily. \_\_\_\_\_ the playground a lot \_\_\_\_\_ students were throwing snow-balls \_\_\_\_\_ one another. We talked \_\_\_\_\_ our study plans \_\_\_\_\_ the new term.

We had supper \_\_\_\_\_ six o'clock as there was a meeting \_\_\_\_\_ seven to celebrate the opening \_\_\_\_\_ the new term.

7. Translate the following into English:

- 1) 晚飯後不久我上閱覽室的時候, 那兒已擠滿了人.
- 2) 在開學的第一天我們上午很忙, 但是下午就不一樣了.
- 3) 民間舞和短劇非常精彩, 我們都非常欣賞這些節目.
- 4) 讓我們請李同志唱一個歌吧, 因為她唱得很好.

- 5) 當他們看到几个穿白衣的德國法西斯兵士的時候，他們立刻把這件事報告給游擊隊員。
- 6) 她的發音好極了，因為她每天努力練習發音。
8. Use the adjectives or adverbs in the comparative or superlative degree:
- 1) Wang Ming is (young) \_\_\_\_\_ of the three brothers.
  - 2) You are (busy) \_\_\_\_\_ today \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday, aren't you?
  - 3) This novel is (short) \_\_\_\_\_, but it is (interesting) \_\_\_\_\_ that one, isn't it?
  - 4) If you want to get (good) \_\_\_\_\_ marks, you must work (hard) \_\_\_\_\_ next time.
  - 5) You must speak (slowly, clearly) \_\_\_\_\_, or others won't be able to understand you.
  - 6) Comrades, it is getting (cold) \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
You must put more on (多穿些衣服).
  - 7) Peking is (beautiful) \_\_\_\_\_ in summer \_\_\_\_\_ in spring.
  - 8) If you want to learn English well, you must listen (carefully) \_\_\_\_\_ in class.
9. Fill in the blanks with **some**, or **any**, or **no**:
- 1) When she writes, she never makes \_\_\_\_\_ spelling mistakes.
  - 2) Comrades, there will be \_\_\_\_\_ homework for tomorrow. Just read the text once more.
  - 3) Yesterday I bought \_\_\_\_\_ very interesting books. Come and look at them.
  - 4) You may come at \_\_\_\_\_ time: I shall be at home the whole day.
  - 5) I have \_\_\_\_\_ time today. Let's talk about it \_\_\_\_\_ other time.
  - 6) — Comrade Teacher, may I borrow \_\_\_\_\_ book?  
— You may take \_\_\_\_\_ book on the shelf.
10. Analyse the following sentences grammatically:
- 1) The children were playing foot-ball on the playground and they were shouting and laughing all the time.
  - 2) The students were busy the whole morning, because the Dean's report lasted from nine o'clock until noon.

- 3) After a long while the bus came, but it was already full of people.
- 4) We were walking home when it began to snow.

### EXERCISES TO THE TEXT

1. Read and copy the text.
2. Do back-translation of the text.
3. Answer the following questions:
  - 1) What is the text of this lesson about?
  - 2) When did the new term begin?
  - 3) Was there anybody late for school?
  - 4) How did everybody look?
  - 5) Did they have a good rest during the vacation?
  - 6) How long was the winter vacation?
  - 7) What did the students do during the vacation?
  - 8) Did you have classes on the first day of school?
  - 9) What did you do in the morning?
  - 10) What did the Dean tell you in his report?  
Was the report long?
  - 11) How was the weather that day? Was it fine?
  - 12) What did you do in the afternoon? Were you as busy as in the morning?
  - 13) What did you do in the evening?
  - 14) Was the programme good? What was there on the programme?
  - 15) What was the play about?  
Do you know any of the actors in the play?  
Did they speak English? How was their English?  
Did you catch any mistakes in their pronunciation or grammar?  
Was the acting good?
  - 16) Didn't the chairman of the Students' Union say something to close the meeting? What did he say?
4. Tell about the first day of school (A retelling of the text).
5. Learn to ask questions about the text and get your classmates to answer them.
6. Rewrite the following sentences by using words and expressions in the text.

- 1) **I think he is** a little unhappy these days.
  - 2) There was a basket-ball match between our class and Class II yesterday. The players did their best and **we all thought it was a good game.**
  - 3) The teacher asked us **to take out our exercise-books and be ready** for dictation.
  - 4) We are going to have a meeting in the afternoon, so I must do my homework in the evening.
  - 5) The meeting was quite long. **It began at 2 o'clock and ended at about six.**
  - 6) The play was very good. **We shouted and cheered and clapped our hands when the curtain fell.**
  - 7) Some of our classmates went to the Summer Palace to skate yesterday afternoon. They asked me **to go with them.** But I didn't go as **I had a lot of things to do.**
7. Give antonyms to the following words:
- everybody, different, opening, everything, slowly, many, quietness, bright, before, front, love, early, hot, begin, near, foreign, elder, old, give, into, to keep quiet.
8. Do Aural Comprehension Exercise:
- 1) Listen to the piece read out by the teacher;
  - 2) Answer teacher's questions in English,
  - 3) Retell the piece in English and
  - 4) Retell the piece in writing for homework.
9. Translate the following sentences into English:
- 1) 老五从城里回来了嗎?
  - 2) 我的眼鏡打破了。今天下午我非進城去買一副新的不可。
  - 3) —— 那天晚会有些什么節目? 精彩嗎? —— 節目很多, 都相当精彩。俄罗斯民間舞簡直好極了。
  - 4) 明天团会上的报告你准备好了嗎?
  - 5) 战士們把手榴彈向敌人丢去。
  - 6) 上次的考試一共考了几天?
  - 7) 昨天晚上雪下的很大。遍地都盖滿了雪。田野看着才好看呢!