

北京市业余外语广播讲座

# 英 语

ENGLISH

(8)

北京人民出版社

北京市业余外语广播讲座

英 语

( 8 )

北京市业余外语广播教材编写组

\*

北 京 人 民 大 学 出 版

北 京 市 新 华 书 店 发 行

北 京 新 华 印 刷 厂 印 刷

\*

1973 年 8 月 第 1 版 1973 年 8 月 第 1 次 印 刷

书号: K7071·195 定价: 0.13 元

## Lesson Forty

<i>Sentence Patterns</i>	<i>I've visited the museum.</i> <i>He hasn't visited it yet.</i> <i>Have you seen any films recently?</i>
<i>Dialogue</i>	<i>Showing a Visitor Around</i>
<i>Grammar</i>	现在完成时 (1)

### Pattern Drills

(1)

*I've (You've) visited the museum, but he (she) hasn't visited it yet.*

*We've (You've) visited the museum, but they haven't visited it yet.*

### Substitutes

<i>see the new film</i> <i>hear the news</i> <i>have breakfast</i> <i>meet Mr. Brown</i>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

(2)

*Have you seen any films recently?*

No, I haven't. What about you?  
Well, I've *seen the new Korean film.*

### Substitutes

<i>receive any letters from</i>	<i>receive a couple of letters</i>
<i>home this month</i>	<i>from my parents</i>
<i>watch any ball matches</i>	<i>watch a few basketball</i>
<i>this month</i>	<i>matches</i>
<i>buy any new books recently</i>	<i>buy a number of books</i>
	<i>on popular science</i>
<i>visit any exhibitions this week</i>	<i>visit two exhibitions</i>

### A Dialogue

#### Showing a Visitor Around

- A: How do you do, Mr. Brown? Pleased to meet you.  
B: How do you do? Pleased to meet you, too. I've heard a lot about your plant and I'm very happy to be here today.  
A: May I show you around?  
B: That would be very kind of you.  
A: Will you come this way? This is one of our main workshops.  
B: Many of the workers are quite young, aren't they?  
A: Yes. Many of them are fresh from school. They work hard and they are very keen on technical innovation.  
B: Oh, are they? Have they had any success?

A: Yes. With the help of the veteran workers, they've made improvements on some of the old machines.

B: That's very interesting. May I have a chat with some of the workers?

A: Certainly. I'm sure they'll be glad to meet you.

### New Words and Expressions

news [nju:z] *n.* 消息, 新闻  
recently ['ri:sntli] *adv.* 近来  
Korean [kə'riən] *a.*

朝鲜的; *n.* 朝鲜人, 朝鲜语

receive [ri'si:v] *v. t.* 收到

couple ['kʌpl] *n.* 两个, 一双

number ['nʌmbə] *n.* 数目

a number of 一些

popular ['pɒpjələ] *a.* 通俗的

show [ʃəʊ] *v. t.* 领看, 给看

show somebody around

领某人参观

around [ə'raʊnd] *adv.* 四周,

前后左右;

*prep.* 在……周围

pleased [pli:zd] *a.*

高兴, 愉快

would [wʊd, wəd] *will* 的过去式; 本课用法见 Note 2.

way [wei] *n.* 路

main [mein] *a.* 主要的

be fresh from 刚从……出来

keen [ki:n] *a.* 热心

be keen on 热心于……

success [sək'ses] *n.* 成功

veteran ['vet(ə)r(ə)n] *a.*

熟练的, 老练的

improvement [im'pru:vmənt]

*n.* 改进

### Notes

1. I've heard a lot about your plant ....

我听说过不少关于你们工厂的情况……

“to hear about something” 是个动词短语, 意思是

“听说有关某事的情况(消息等)”。

在“hear”和“about”中间,除了用“a lot”之外,还可以用别的词,例如:

to hear a little about ... 听到一点关于……的情况

to hear something about ... 听到一些关于……的情况

to hear nothing about ... 没有听到关于……的情况

2. That would be very kind of you.

那就劳您驾了(意译)。

“would”在这里是表示客气的说法。

3. Many of them are fresh from school.

他们许多人刚从学校毕业。

4. ... they are very keen on technical innovation.

……他们对技术革新非常感兴趣。

5. With the help of the veteran workers ...

在老工人的帮助下……

## Grammar

### 现在完成时 (1)

1. 现在完成时 (the Present Perfect Tense) 是现在时态的一种, 它的一种用法是表示某一已经完成的动作对现在产生的影响和结果。

例: I've opened the door. (= I opened the door and the door is open now.)

我把门开了。

He's had breakfast. (= He had breakfast and he is not hungry <饿> now.)

他吃过早饭了。

“开门”、“吃早饭”等动作发生在过去，而且已经完成，但它们直接造成了现在的情况——“门开着”、“他现在不饿”。

现在完成时的这种用法常与“ever（曾经）”，“never”，“already”，“once”，“twice（二次）”等副词连用。

例：Have you ever visited the Palace Museum?

你参观过故宫博物院吗？

I've never heard anything about it.

关于这事，我从没听说过什么。

She has already gone to town.

她已经进城去了。

I have seen the film twice.

这电影我看过两次了。

现在完成时也常与以下这些时间状语连用，如：this morning, today, this week, this month, this year, in the past few years, recently 等。

例：Have you seen any films recently?

你最近看电影了吗？

Have you listened to the English broadcast today?

今天你听英语广播了吗？

Our village has changed greatly in the past few years.

我们村子这几年变化很大。

## 2. 现在完成时的构成：

1) 现在完成时由“助动词 have (has) + 过去分词”构成。

助动词 have (has) 在这里只是起构成现在完成时的作用, 没有其它意义。

过去分词是动词的一种基本形式。它的作用之一就是构成现在完成时。规则动词的过去分词与它的过去式相同。不规则动词的过去分词需要用心一个一个记住。(常用不规则动词表见本册 59—63 页。)

2) 现在完成时的肯定式、否定式和疑问式:

肯 定 式	否 定 式	疑 问 式
I } have You } He } has She } We } You } have They }	I } haven't You } He } hasn't She } We } You } haven't They }	Have { I { you Has { he { she { we Have { you { they
read it.	read it.	read it?

注: 1) “I have (You have, We have, They have) read it.” 和 “He has (She has) read it.” 可以简略为 “I’ve (You’ve, We’ve, They’ve) read it.” 和 “He’s (She’s) read it.”。在口语中常用这些简略形式。

2) 现在完成时疑问式的简单回答是:



Yes,	I	}	have.	No,	I	}	haven't.	
	you				you			
	he	}	has.		he	}	hasn't.	
	she				she			
	we	}	have.		we	}	haven't.	
	you				you			
they			they					

### Exercises

#### I. 写出下列动词的过去式和过去分词:

wish, hope, work, live, stay, visit, review, repair, start

go, see, take, say, have, sing, buy, meet, hear, tell

#### II. 将下列句子变成一般问句, 并作简单回答:

1. He has cleaned the machine.
2. She has opened the window.
3. You have taken the medicine ['meds(i)n] (药).
4. They have finished their work.

#### III. 将下列句子译成英语:

1. 她把那本书给我了。
2. 我看过这本小说了。
3. 我们已经学了第 40 课。
4. 她哥哥已经下乡了。
5. 你把窗户关好了吗?
6. 你工作干完了吗?

#### IV. 用现在完成时填空:

1. A: \_\_\_\_ you already \_\_\_\_ (return) the book to the library?

B: No. Hsiao Li \_\_\_\_ (take) it away.

2. A: \_\_\_\_ the commune members \_\_\_\_ (begin) to get in (收) the harvest?

B: Not yet. They are going to get in the harvest next week.

3. A: Where is Li Ming?

B: She isn't in Peking. She \_\_\_\_ (go) to Shanghai.

4. A: Are you going to see the film "Lenin in 1918"?

B: No. I \_\_\_\_ (see) it twice.

### Phonetics Exercises

[e]	[ei]	[ei]	[i:]	[s]	[z]
let	late	great	greet	rice	rise
get	gate	say	see	pace	pays
ate	eight	place	please	race	raise
net	name	face	feet	peace	peas
pen	pain	way	we	picks	pigs
wet	wait	wait	wheat	bus	buses
then	they	date	deed	horse	horses

## Lesson Forty-One

<i>Sentence Patterns</i>	<i>Have you finished your work?</i> <i>Have you found your watch?</i>
<i>Dialogue</i>	<i>A Talk between Two Friends</i>
<i>Grammar</i>	现在完成时 (2)

### Pattern Drills

(1)

Have you *finished your work*?

Yes, I have.

When did you *finish it*?

*At about twelve. (I finished it at about twelve.)*

### Substitutes

<i>get the tickets</i>	<i>yesterday</i>
<i>read today's newspaper</i>	<i>this morning</i>
<i>see the new Vietnamese film</i>	<i>last night</i>
<i>hear the new Peking opera</i>	<i>last week</i>

(2)

Have you *found your watch*?

Yes, I have.

Where did you find it?

*At the Lost-and-Found Office.*

### Substitutes

<i>meet Mr. Baker</i>	<i>at the banquet last night</i>
<i>hear the opera</i>	<i>at the Capital Theatre</i>
<i>have the meeting</i>	<i>in Room 201</i>
<i>buy the new English textbook</i>	<i>at the bookstore nearby</i>

### A Dialogue

#### A Talk between Two Friends

A: I haven't seen you for a long time, Comrade Chang.

How are you getting on with your work?

B: Fine, thank you.

A: I hear quite a number of workers in your factory went to the countryside last month. Did you go, too?

B: Yes. We have just come back. We helped to repair farm machinery for the communes.

A: Which commune did you go to?

B: The Red Flag People's Commune to the south of the city.

A: How are things there?

B: They are doing very well. They have had good harvests for eleven years running, and they've just got in another good harvest.

A: They've got some factories and workshops of their

own, haven't they?

B: Yes. They've set up a number of factories over the past fifteen years or so, and they're going to set up another factory soon.

A: They have done very well indeed.

B: Yes. They have won these successes because they have carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

### New Words and Expressions

ticket ['tikit] *n.* 票, 入场券

Vietnamese [ˌvjetnə'mi:z]

*a.* 越南的; *n.* 越南人, 越南语

Peking opera *n.* 京剧

find [faɪnd] *v. t.* 找到

found [faʊnd] *find*

的过去式和过去分词

lose [lu:z] *v. t.* 遗失

lost [lɒst] *lose*

的过去式和过去分词

Lost-and-Found Office

失物招领处

banquet ['bæŋkwɪt] *n.* 宴会

theatre ['θiətrə] *n.* 剧场

bookstore ['bukstɔ:] *n.* 书店

between [bi'twi:n] *prep.*

在……中间

countryside ['kʌntri'saɪd]

*n.* 乡下

machinery [mə'ʃi:nəri] *n.* 机器

south [sauθ] *n.* 南方

running ['rʌnɪŋ] *a.* 连续的

get in 收(庄稼)

set up 建立, 盖(工厂、学校等)

over ['ouvə] *prep.* 超过;

在……以上

or so 大约, 左右

soon [su:n] *adv.* 很快, 不久

indeed [in'di:d] *adv.*

真的, 的确

win [wɪn] *v. t.* 得胜, 赢

won [wʌn] *win*

的过去式和过去分词

carry out 执行

line [laɪn] *n.* 线; 路线

## Notes

1. We helped to repair farm machinery for the communes.

我们帮助公社修理农业机械。

to help (somebody) to do something 帮助 (某人)

做某事

例: We helped (them) to clean the dining hall.

我们帮助 (他们) 打扫饭厅。

2. The Red Flag People's Commune to the south of the city.

(在) 南郊的红旗人民公社。

to the south of ... 在……的南面

例: Vietnam is to the south of China.

越南在中国的南面。

比较: Kwangchow is in the south of China.

广州在中国的南部。

3. ... for eleven years running.

连续十一年

## Grammar

### 现在完成时 (2)

现在完成时和过去时比较: 在上一课已提到现在完成时是现在时态之一, 是表示过去已经完成的动作对现在造成的影响和结果, 强调的是现在的情况, 所以它不能和表示过去的时间状语连用, 如: yesterday, last year, in 1971, five years

ago, just now 等。而过去时是单纯表示过去的动作或状态,和现在不发生联系,它和表示过去时间的状语连用。

例: 1. I have seen the film.

我看过这个电影。

(不提什么时候看的,只强调已经看过,表示对影片内容已了解,或表示不想再看了等。)

I saw the film last night.

我昨晚看了这部电影。

(单纯表示这部电影是昨晚看的。)

2. Who has opened the window?

谁把窗户打开了?

(不问什么时候开的,用这一时态表明窗户现在仍然开着。)

Who opened the window?

刚才谁开窗户来着?

(只问过去谁开过窗户。窗户可能已经关上了。)

所以,有的时候同一个动作由于说话目的不同,强调的方面不同,就运用不同时态。如本课句型:“Have you finished your work?”强调的是动作是否完成,所以就用现在完成时。

而“When did you finish it?”强调的是动作完成的时间,是具体情况,所以就用过去时。

### Exercises

I. 写出下列各组动词的过去式和过去分词,并注意它们的拼写和读音的变化规律:

begin, sing, sink, swim; keep, sleep, sweep; grow,

know, blow; drive, write

II. 用所给词汇仿照例句练习对话:

例: A: Have you given the letter to Hsiao Liu?

B: Yes, I have. I gave it to her after lunch.

1. take the medicine for your cold. half an hour ago
2. write the letter, last night
3. tell him the news, this morning
4. put the letter in the letter-box (信箱), just now

III. 将下列句子译成英语:

1. 小王还没回家来,他还在工厂里。
2. 我姐姐已经回来了,但我哥哥还没有回来。
3. 我们最近盖了一所医院。
4. 你把那本杂志给小张了吗?
5. 火车已经到了。我们很快就会见到老张了。

IV. 用适当时态填空:

1. A: \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (do) the exercise?

B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_ (do) it yesterday evening.

2. A: Where is Comrade Lo?

B: I don't know. I \_\_\_\_ (not see) him this morning.

3. A: Is there any important news in today's papers?

B: I'm sorry. I \_\_\_\_ (not read) the papers yet.

4. A: \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (see) Hsiao Li this morning?

B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Where \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (see) him?

B: I \_\_\_\_ (see) him in the office.

5. A: What's the time now?



- B: I don't know. My watch \_\_\_\_ (stop 停止).
6. A: Shall we go now?  
B: Wait a moment (等一会). I \_\_\_\_ (not finish) my work yet.
7. A: \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (see) that comrade before?  
B: Yes. But I \_\_\_\_ (forget) his name.
8. Last month the foreign friends \_\_\_\_ (go) to Shanghai and \_\_\_\_ (visit) some factories and communes there.

### Phonetics Exercises

1. [i] [e]  
very little / very well / Let's sing. / It's seven. /  
It's ten to six. / Tell me about it. /
2. [æ] [ai]  
Saturday night / January the ninth / a happy life  
/ a factory in Shanghai / a white bag /
3. [o] [ʌ]  
on Sunday / under the hot sun / a bus-stop /  
a young comrade / the other commune / a hot  
summer /
4. [o] [u]  
a good doctor / a lot of books / a good novel /  
The clock is good. / Have a look at our room. /