



江苏省业余英语广播讲座

英语

初级班 下册

江苏人民出版社

ENGLISH

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Lesson Thirty-One

<i>Sentence Patterns</i>	<i>It's as warm there as in Peking.</i> <i>Does Comrade Li usually get up as early as he did today?</i> <i>No, he doesn't usually get up as early as he did today.</i>
<i>Dialogue</i>	<i>Life on the Grasslands</i>
<i>Grammar</i>	"as ... as"和"not as (so) ...as" 的用法
<i>Phonetics</i>	字母组合的读音(一)

Pattern Drills

(1)

A: Is it

<i>warm</i>
<i>hot</i>
<i>cool</i>
<i>cold</i>

 in

<i>spring</i>
<i>summer</i>
<i>autumn</i>
<i>winter</i>

 in Tientsin?

B: Yes. It's as

<i>warm</i>
<i>hot</i>
<i>cool</i>
<i>cold</i>

 there as in Peking.

A: How's the weather in Tsingtao in *spring*, then?

summer

autumn

winter

B: It isn't as *windy* there as in Peking.

hot

cool

cold

(2)

A: Comrade Li got up *early* today, didn't he?

late

B: Yes, he did.

A: Does he usually get up as *early* as he did today?

late

B: No, he doesn't usually get up as *early* as he did today.

late

A Dialogue

Life on the Grasslands



A: Hello, Hsiao Li. You're just back from Inner Mongolia, aren't you?

B: Yes, I am.

A: Did you stay there long?

B: Just a few years. I went there after I finished middle school.

A: What's the weather like on the grasslands?

B: It's rather cold there in winter, but quite nice in summer. It isn't as hot as in Peking.

A: How was life there?

B: It was wonderful. We lived and worked among the poor and lower-middle herdsmen and learned a lot from them.

A: You look very healthy and strong.

B: I certainly am. I feel as strong as a horse now.

A: Did you learn to tend sheep?

B: Yes, I did. But I still can't do it as well as a real herdsman.

A: How are things there?

B: Excellent. The herdsmen follow Tachai's example. They go all out and aim high. And production is going up all the time. When I left, we had twice as many sheep as three years before. We had a good grain harvest last autumn, too.

New Words and Expressions

1. warm [wɔ:m] *adj.*

温暖的

2. spring [sprɪŋ] *n.* 春

3. as [æz, əz] *adv.*

(表示程度)同样地;

conj. (表示比较)

象……一样

4. windy ['windi] *adj.*

有风的, 风大的

5. hot [hɒt] *adj.* 热

6. cool [ku:l] *adj.* 凉爽

7. autumn ['ɒ:təm] *n.* 秋

8. cold [kəʊld] *adj.* 冷

9. winter ['wɪntə] *n.* 冬

10. grassland ['grɑ:slænd]

n. 草地, 草原

11. just [dʒʌst] *adv.*

刚刚; 仅仅, 只是

12. stay [stei] *v.i., n.*

停留, 住, 逗留

13. few [fju:] *adj.*

不多, 很少

a few 几个, 一些

14. middle ['midl] *n.*

中间, 中部;

adj. 中间的

15. rather ['rɑ:ðə] *adv.*

相当地, 颇为

- | | |
|---|--|
| 16. nice [nais] <i>adj.</i> 好, 美 | 25. real [riəl] <i>adj.</i>
真正的; 现实的 |
| 17. wonderful ['wʌndəf(u)l]
<i>adj.</i> 奇妙的, 极好的 | 26. excellent ['eks(ə)lənt]
<i>adj.</i> 极好, 优良的 |
| 18. among [ə'mʌŋ] <i>prep.</i>
在……中间 | 27. example [ig'zɑ:mpəl]
<i>n.</i> 例证, 榜样 |
| 19. lower ['ləʊə] <i>adj.</i>
(low 的比较级)
较低的; 下层的 | 28. go all out
鼓足干劲; 全力以赴 |
| 20. herdsman ['hɜ:dzmən]
<i>n.</i> 牧人, 牧民
poor and lower-middle
herdsmen
贫下中牧 | 29. aim [eim] <i>v.i.</i>
目的在于 |
| 21. healthy ['helθi] <i>adj.</i>
健康的, 健壮的 | 30. high [hai] <i>adj., adv.</i> 高
aim high 力争上游 |
| 22. strong [strɒŋ] <i>adj.</i>
强壮的; 强, 强大的 | 31. twice [twais] <i>adv.</i>
两倍; 两次
twice as many (much)
两倍之多,
为……的两倍 |
| 23. feel [fi:l] <i>v.i.</i>
感觉, 觉得 | 32. grain [grein] <i>n.</i>
谷物, 粮食 |
| 24. tend [tend] <i>v.t. & v.i.</i>
照管; 照料, 看护
tend sheep 放羊 | 33. harvest ['hɑ:vɪst]
<i>n.</i> 收获, 收成
<i>v.t. & v.i.</i> 收割, 收获 |

Notes

1. It's as warm there as in Peking.

天津春天象北京一样暖和。

在 as ... as 这种结构中, 第一个 as 是副词。第二个

as 是连接词, 连接一个比较状语从句。以 as 开始的比较状语从句常省略一些成分。本句如果全部写出, 是这样的:

It's as warm in spring in Tientsin as it's warm in spring in Peking.

这可以帮助我们更好地分析和理解句子, 但实际上是不这样繁琐地说这句话的。

2. Tsingtao 青岛

3. Does he usually get up as early as he did today?

他常象今天起得那样早吗?

as he did today 等于 as he got up today。从句中用 did 代替 got up, 以避免重复。

4. You're just back from Inner Mongolia, aren't you?

你是刚从内蒙回来的吧?

to be back from 是“从(某地)回来”。

Inner Mongolia ['inə mɒŋ'gouljə] 内蒙古

5. I went there after I finished middle school.

我是中学毕业后到那儿去的。

由 after 引导的从句是表示时间的状语从句。

6. as strong as a horse 是习惯用语, 表示“身体非常健壮”。

7. They go all out and aim high.

他们鼓足干劲, 力争上游。

8. ... we had twice as many sheep as three years before.

…… 我们的羊跟三年前相比增加了一倍。

Grammar

“as ... as” 和 “not as (so) ... as” 的用法

- 1) “as ... as” 这一结构用来表示同样程度的意思。

例: He is *as* tall *as* my brother.

This river is *as* long *as* that one.

Comrade Li gets up *as* early *as* Comrade Wang.

- 2) “not as (so) ... as” 这一结构用来表示不及某种程度的意思。

例: He's *not as* tall *as* my brother.

This river is *not so* long *as* that one.

Comrade Li *doesn't* get up *as* early *as* Comrade Wang.

Exercises

- I. 仿照示例提问并作出回答:

例: Hsiao Chang is tall.

Hsiao Li is short (矮).

→ Is Hsiao Li as tall as Hsiao Chang?

No, he isn't. He's not as tall as Hsiao Chang.

1. This street is long.

That street is short (短).

2. This room is big.

That room is small.

3. Lao Chang can swim very fast ([fɑ:t] *adv.* 快).

Lao Li can't swim fast.

4. Comrade Chang sings very well.

Comrade Li doesn't sing well.

5. That picture is very beautiful(['bju:təf(u)l]adj.
美丽的).

This picture is not very beautiful.

II. 写出下列形容词和副词的反义词:

例: big — small

new, young, hot, early, first

III. 选择适当的形容词或副词填空:

(big, hard, long, well)

1. This river is not as ____ as that river.

2. She can't answer the question in English so ____
as her comrades.

3. He works as ____ as the others.

4. The lake in Peihai Park (北海公园) is not as ____
as Kunming Lake (昆明湖).

IV. 把下列句子译成英语:

1. 她和她姐姐一样高。

2. 这本书没有那本书新。

3. 他通常和他哥哥起得一样早。

4. 张洪讲英语不如他妹妹讲得好。

5. 小王昨天刚从上海回来。

6. 我身体非常强壮。

7. 北京秋天天气怎么样?

8. 去年秋天我们粮食获得了丰收。

Phonetics Exercises

字母组合的读音(一)

1. 元音字母 a + 其它字母

1)	ar [ɑ:]	ai } ay } [ei]	au } aw } [ə:]
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朗读下列单词:

ar [ɑ:]	ai [ei]	ay [ei]	au [ə:]	aw [ə:]
<i>army</i>	<i>raise</i>	<i>say</i>	<i>cause</i>	<i>law</i>
<i>article</i>	<i>grain</i>	<i>may</i>	<i>daughter</i>	<i>dawn</i>
<i>star</i>	<i>train</i>	<i>play</i>	<i>autumn</i>	<i>saw</i>
<i>park</i>	<i>wait</i>	<i>stay</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>draw</i>

2)	air } are } [ɛə]	al } (all) } [ɔ:l]	ass [ɑ:s]
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朗读下列单词:

air [ɛə]	are [ɛə]	al (all) [ɔ:l]	ass [ɑ:s]
<i>air</i>	<i>care</i>	<i>all</i>	<i>glass</i>
<i>pair</i>	<i>fare</i>	<i>also</i>	<i>pass</i>
<i>hair</i>	<i>hare</i>	<i>small</i>	<i>class</i>
<i>repair</i>	<i>square</i>	<i>wall</i>	<i>grass</i>

2. 辅音字母组合 (1)

ch [tʃ]	sh [ʃ]
---------	--------

朗读下列单词:

ch [tʃ]	sh [ʃ]
<i>China</i>	<i>she</i>
<i>chair</i>	<i>shoe</i>
<i>teach</i>	<i>wash</i>
<i>bench</i>	<i>fish</i>

注: 字母组合的读音常有例外, 这里举的是一般情况。

关于字母组合的读音规则, 请参考本教材上册第 113 至 117 页。

Lesson Thirty-Two

Sentence Patterns

The Yangtze River is longer.

The other article is more important.

Hsiao Li ran faster.

The sun is much bigger than the earth.

Text

The Sun, the Moon and the Stars

Grammar

形容词、副词的比较级

Phonetics

字母组合的读音(二)

Pattern Drills

(1)

1. A: Which is longer, the Yangtze River or the Yellow River?
B: The Yangtze River is longer.
A: Which is higher, Mount Tai or Mount Hua?
B: Mount Hua is higher.
A: Which city is larger, Peking or Hangchow?
B: Peking is larger.
A: Which is smaller, the West Lake or Kunming Lake?
B: Kunming Lake is smaller.

2. A: Is that article *important* ?

inspiring
interesting
difficult

B: Yes, it is.

But the other one is more *important* .

inspiring
interesting
difficult

(2)

A: Did Hsiao Wang *run very fast* in the sports meet?

swim very fast
jump very high

B: Yes, he did.

A: What about Hsiao Li?

B: He *ran faster* . He was one of the best in

swam faster
jumped higher

the whole sports meet.