

ENGLISH

北京市中学课本

英语

第四册



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英 语

第 四 册

北京市教育局中小学教材编写组编

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毛主席语录

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。

学生也是这样，以学为主，兼学别样，即不但学文，也要学工、学农、学军，也要批判资产阶级。学制要缩短，教育要革命，资产阶级知识分子统治我们学校的现象，再也不能继续下去了。

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Contents

Lesson	Text	Grammar	Page
1	A Great Wall of Steel		1
2	A Dialogue	特殊疑问句	4
3	National Day		9
4	A Sunflower Seed	一般过去时 ——肯定式	14
5	Liu Hu-lan		19
6	A Bowl of Millet Porridge	一般过去时 ——否定式	24
7	The Cock Crows at Midnight (I)		28
8	The Cock Crows at Midnight (II)	一般过去时 ——疑问式	32
9	The Story of a Wooden Gun		36
10	The End of a U.S. Pilot		40
General Review			45
A Revolutionary Song			49
The Irregular Verbs in Books 1-4			50
Vocabulary			51

Lesson One

A Great Wall of Steel

The army cherishes the people,
The people support the army.
They are inseparable
Like fish and water.

One heart and one will
A Great Wall of steel;
The army and the people
Form a united whole.

Chairman Mao's teachings
We always keep in mind.
With guns in our hands
We defend our motherland.

New Words and Expressions

steel [sti:l] *n.* 钢

army ['ɑ:mi] *n.* 军队

cherish ['tʃerɪʃ] *vt.*

珍爱, 爱戴

inseparable [in'sepərəbl]

adj. 分不开的

like [laɪk] *prep.* 象

fish [fɪʃ] *n.* 鱼

water ['wɔ:tə] *n.* 水

will [wɪl] *n.* 意志, 志愿

form [fɔ:m] *vt.*

组成, 建立, 组织

united [ju(:)'naɪtɪd] *adj.*

团结的, 联合的

keep [ki:p] *vt.* 保持
to keep ... in mind 记住

defend [di'fend] *vt.* 保卫

Notes to the Text

1. the army 指中国人民解放军
2. the Great Wall 长城
3. *vt.* 是及物动词的缩写形式。*vi.* 是不及物动词的缩写形式。

Exercises

1. 背诵课文。
2. 朗读下列句子并译成汉语:
 - 1) **Support the army and cherish the people.**
 - 2) Let's keep these words in mind.
 - 3) The three Indochinese peoples are like brothers.
 - 4) We are building socialism with our own hands.
 - 5) She goes to school with Wei Hung.
3. 用括号中的词代替句子中的主语, 将句子的其他部分作相应的变化:
 - 1) We often go and work in a factory. (she, they)
 - 2) They read English in the morning. (he, Li Ming)
 - 3) I study Chairman Mao's works every day. (my brother, Wei Tung)
4. 将下列句子改成一般疑问句, 并作肯定和否定回答:
 - 1) They study English.
 - 2) Li Ming lives in Peking.
 - 3) The Red Guards of Class One work in the factory.

- 4) She goes to school at seven.
5. 用括号里动词的适当形式填空:
- 1) His father ____ (go) to Nanking tomorrow.
 - 2) We ____ (study) Chairman Mao's works every day.
 - 3) He ____ (be) thirteen years old next year.
 - 4) Li Ming ____ (write) a letter now.
 - 5) We ____ (do) morning exercises at half past seven.
 - 6) His brother ____ (clean) the windows now.
6. 将下列句子译成英语:
- 1) 我们支持美国人民的革命斗争。
 - 2) 人民解放军是一座钢铁长城。
 - 3) 我们牢记毛主席的教导。
 - 4) 解放军战士日日夜夜保卫着我们社会主义祖国。
7. 阅读下面的短文并译成汉语:

The People's Liberation Army is a great school. The PLA fighters are always loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao, to the Party and to the people. They hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought. They defend our motherland day and night. They fight for the realization of communism.

We must learn from the PLA.

Lesson Two

A Dialogue

Pupil A: Welcome to our school!

Visitor: Thank you. I am glad to see you. Do you all speak English?

Pupil A: Yes, but we know very little English. We are still learning.

Visitor: What do you study at school?

Pupil B: We study Chairman Mao's works. And we have politics, Chinese, English, mathematics and other subjects. We study hard for the revolution.

Visitor: That's good. Do you often go to the people's communes?

Pupil A: Yes, we do.

Visitor: What do you do there?

Pupil A: We work with the poor and lower-middle peasants and learn from them.

Visitor: Do you also work in the factories?

Pupil B: Yes, we do. We have a factory in our school.

Pupil A: It is a small factory. We work there once a week.

Visitor: Oh, you have a very interesting school life. Will you please take me to your school factory?

Pupil B: With pleasure.

New Words and Expressions

welcome ['welkəm] *adj.*

受欢迎的

visitor ['vizi:tə] *n.*

访问者, 参观者

glad [glæd] *adj.* 高兴的

little ['litl] *n.* 一点 *adj.* 小的

still [stil] *adv.* 还要, 仍

mathematics [ˌmæθi'mætiks]

n. 数学

subject ['sʌbdʒikt] *n.*

科目, 课程

commune ['kəmju:n] *n.*

公社

also ['ɔ:lsou] *adv.* 也

once [wʌns] *adv.* 一次

week [wi:k] *n.* 周, 星期

interesting ['intristiŋ] *adj.*

有趣的

pleasure ['pleʒə] *n.* 愉快

Notes to the Text

1. Welcome to our school!

欢迎到我们学校来!

如: Welcome to our class!

Welcome to our factory!

Welcome to our commune!

2. With pleasure. 好吧, 可以。(乐意这样作。)

Grammar

特殊疑问句的构成

1. 问主语部分时, 词序和陈述句相同:

如: Who is in the classroom? (问谁)

What are on the desk? (问什么东西)

2. 问句子其他成分时, 词序是: 疑问词+一般问句的词序。

如: What do you see in the picture? (问什么)

When will the report begin? (问什么时候)

Where does she work? (问在什么地方)

疑问词作定语时, 要把疑问词和所修饰的词放在句首。

如: What book are you reading now? (问什么样的)

Exercises

1. 回答下列问题:

1) What do you study at school?

2) When do you study Chairman Mao's works?

3) Do you often go to the people's communes?

What do you do there?

4) Is there a small factory in your school?

5) Do you work in your school factory every day?

6) Is your school life very interesting?

2. 用下列单词和词组造句:

1) welcome

2) for the revolution

3) to learn from

4) once a week

3. 填空:

1) The pupils — (学习) politics, Chinese, mathematics, English and other subjects.

2) — you often — (劳动) in the factory?

3) — Li Ming often — (去) to see Grandpa Li?

4) She — (说) English very well.

5) Teacher Liu — (教) us English.

4. 朗读下列句子并译成汉语:

1) Who teaches them mathematics?

2) Where does Li Ching work?

3) What does Chang Hua study?

4) What are there on the wall?

5) How does your sister work in the countryside?

6) When do they study Chairman Mao's works?

5. 用括号中的状语改写下列句子:

1) We often work in the Red Flag People's Commune. (next week)

2) Wei Tung plays ping-pong in the afternoon. (tomorrow)

3) The PLA men help the commune members get in wheat. (next Sunday)

4) Do you read the newspapers every day? (this afternoon)

5) Does your brother go to the countryside every summer? (next summer)

6. 将下列句子译成英语:

- 1) 我们见到你很高兴。
 - 2) 我们为革命努力学习。
 - 3) 他英语说得很好。你们也学英语吗?
 - 4) 你们什么时候到人民公社去劳动?
 - 5) 我们每天上六节课。
 - 6) 他们在农村向贫下中农学习。
 - 7) 我们班的同学们常在我们的校办工厂里劳动。
 - 8) 你可以带我们到你们的课堂里去(看看)吗?
7. 朗读下面的对话, 并译成汉语:
- A: Many foreign visitors will come to our school this afternoon. Will you go and talk to them?
- B: Yes, we'll talk to them about our study of Chairman Mao's works.
- C: We'll talk to them about our school life.
- A: But we must always be modest. That's Chairman Mao's teaching. Every nation, big or small, has its strong points. We must learn from them.
- B: Yes, let's not forget that.

come [kʌm] *vi.* 来

modest ['mɒdɪst] *adj.*

谦虚的

point [pɔɪnt] *n.* 点

strong points 长处

forget [fə'get] *vt.*

忘记

Lesson Three

National Day

October 1 is our National Day. People all over the country celebrate it with great joy.

On National Day Peking is very beautiful. There are red flags everywhere. In Tien An Men Square there is a huge slogan. It says: **"Unite to win still greater victories."**

The revolutionary people hold celebrations all over the city — at the Summer Palace and other parks. Leaders of our Party and government are with them. Comrades and friends from all over the world join in the celebrations.

People sing and dance. They hail the great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. They hail the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They pledge to follow Chairman Mao and win still greater victories.

New Words and Expressions

October [ɒk'təʊbə] *n.*

十月

celebrate ['selibreɪt] *vt.* 庆祝

joy [dʒɔɪ] *n.* 高兴, 喜悦

with great joy
 十分高兴地
 beautiful ['bju:təfʊl]
adj. 美丽的
 huge [hju:dʒ] *adj.* 巨大的
 everywhere ['evriweə]
adv. 到处, 处处
 unite [ju(:)'nait] *vi.* 团结
 city ['siti] *n.* 城市
 palace ['pælis] *n.* 宫殿
 the Summer Palace 颐和园
 park [pɑ:k] *n.* 公园

government ['gʌvnmənt]
n. 政府
 join [dʒɔɪn] *vi. vt.* 参加
 sing [sɪŋ] *vi.* 唱
 dance [da:ns] *vi.* 跳舞
 hail [heil] *vt.* 欢呼
 construction [kən'strʌkʃ(ə)n]
n. 建设
 line [lain] *n.* 路线, 线
 pledge [pledʒ] *vt.*
 发誓, 保证
 follow ['fələu] *vt.* 跟随

Notes to the Text

1. October 1 读作 October the first.

英语月份名称的第一个字母要大写:

January ['dʒænjuəri] *n.* 一月

February ['februəri] *n.* 二月

March [mɑ:tʃ] *n.* 三月

April ['eɪprəl] *n.* 四月

May 五月

June [dʒu:n] *n.* 六月

July [dʒu(:)'lai] *n.* 七月

August ['ɔ:gəst] *n.* 八月

September [səp'tembə] *n.* 九月

November [nou'vembə] *n.* 十一月

December [di'sembə] *n.* 十二月

2. It says: "Unite to win still greater victories."

上面写着：“团结起来，争取更大的胜利。”

Exercises

1. 回答下列问题：

- 1) What day is our National Day?
- 2) What do people all over the country do on National Day?
- 3) Is there a huge slogan in Tien An Men Square? What does it say?
- 4) How do people in Peking celebrate our National Day?
- 5) Are the leaders of our Party and government with them?
- 6) Do foreign friends join in the celebrations?

2. 将下列词组译成汉语：

with great joy with pleasure
with the help of

3. 用冠词 a, an 或 the 填空：

- 1) China is ____ great socialist country.
- 2) ____ Chinese people are brave and hard-working.
- 3) My father is ____ old worker.
- 4) We have friends all over ____ world.
- 5) ____ Communist Party of China is ____ great Party,
____ glorious Party and ____ correct Party.

4. 用适当的动词形式填空：

- 1) There ____ (be) many Red Guards in Tien An

- Men Square. They ____ and ____ (sing, dance) there.
- 2) ____ (be) there a small factory in your school?
No, there ____.
- 3) Where ____ (be) Master Wang?
He ____ (be) in the school factory.
What ____ he ____ (do) now?
He ____ (teach) the pupils.
5. 用 what, who, where, when 填空:
- 1) ____ will speak to us?
 - 2) ____ is his brother writing?
 - 3) ____ will the pupils go to the countryside?
 - 4) ____ does Comrade Li work?
 - 5) ____ are the commune members doing?
6. 将下列句子译成英语:
- 1) 明天是国庆节。我们将在颐和园举行庆祝活动。
 - 2) 我们欢呼毛主席革命路线的伟大胜利。
 - 3) 他牢记毛主席的教导, 全心全意地为人民服务。
 - 4) “团结起来, 争取更大的胜利。”
7. 阅读下面的短文并译成汉语:

It is October 1. Revolutionary people from factories, people's communes, PLA units and schools gather in the Summer Palace. They are holding celebrations. Some are singing. Some are dancing. At the celebrations there are Party and government leaders. Comrades and friends from many countries join them. All the people are happy and gay. They shout again and again:

“Long live the People's Republic of China!”

“Long live the Communist Party of China!”

“Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to
Chairman Mao!”

gather [ˈgæðə] *vi.* 聚集 | gay [geɪ] *adj.* 快乐的