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成都工學院圖書館  
基本館藏

北京市业余外语广播讲座

# 英语

ENGLISH

(7)



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北京人民广播电台

北京市业余外语广播讲座

英 语

(7)

北京市业余外语广播教材编写组

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## Lesson Thirty-Three

*Sentence Patterns*

*Is this bridge big?*

*Your children are strong, aren't they?*

*The elder one is. But the younger one is not so strong.*

*Grammar*

形容词

### Pattern Drills

(1)

1. Is this bridge

*big*

?

*long*

*new*

*wide*

Yes, it is.

What about that bridge?

It's

*small*

*short*

*old*

*narrow*

2. How old are your children?

One is sixteen, the other is fourteen.

They're , aren't they?

*strong*

*lively*

*active*

*healthy*

The elder one is. But the younger one is not

so

*strong*

*lively*

*active*

*healthy*

(2)

Is that book very ?

*thick*

*thin*

*useful*

*important*

*interesting*

Yes, it is.

Are there pictures in it?

*any*

*many*

No, there aren't pictures in it.

*any*

*many*

## A Dialogue

Wang: What are you reading?

Li: I'm reading the story, "Little Sisters of the Grassland". And it's in English.

Wang: Really! That's very interesting. Is English difficult to learn?

Li: No, it's not very difficult to learn. But you must work hard at it.

Wang: I want to learn some English, too. Have you any easy English textbooks here?

Li: Well, I've got a few English textbooks here. But they aren't very easy. I'll get you an easy one tomorrow.

Wang: That's very kind of you.

## New Words and Expressions

bridge [brɪdʒ] *n.* 桥

wide [waɪd] *a.* 宽, 广阔

narrow ['nærou] *a.*

窄的, 狭小的

strong [strɒŋ] *a.*

强壮的; 强, 强大的

lively ['laɪvli] *a.*

活跃的, 活泼的

active ['æktɪv] *a.*

活动的, 积极的

healthy ['helθi] *a.*

健康的, 健壮的

elder ['eldə] *a.*

(old 的比较级的一种形式)

年长的, 年龄较大的

younger ['jʌŋgə] *a.*

(young 的比较级) 较年轻的

so [sou] *adv. & conj.*

(表示程度) 那么, 如此; 也一

样; 所以, 因此

important [im'pɔ:t(ə)nt]

a. 重要的, 重大的

interesting ['intrɪstɪŋ] a.

有趣的

grassland ['grɑ:slænd] n.

草地, 草原

really ['ri:li] adv.

真的; 真实地, 确实地

difficult ['dɪfɪk(ə)lt] a.

困难的, 不易的

easy ['i:zi] a. 容易的

few [fju:] a. 少数的, 不多的

a few 几个, 一些

## Notes

1. One is sixteen, the other is fourteen.

一个十六岁, 另一个十四岁。

“One”, “(the) other” 在这里是不定代词, 代替前句中所说的“孩子”。

在英语中, 为了避免重复, 前句中所用名词常常可以用代词来代替。

2. I'm reading the story .... And it's in English.

我在读……的故事。而且是(用)英语(写)的。(指故事)

1) “and” 在这里承上启下, 连结两句, 可译作“而且”。

2) “in English” 意思是“(用)英语(写)的”。

3. I've got a few English textbooks here.

我这里有一些英语课本。

I've got = I have. 口语中常用 “I've got”。

## Grammar

### 形 容 词

形容词用来修饰名词, 表示所修饰的词的特征。

形容词在句中可作定语、表语等。

例: They are *young* workers. (定语)

They are very *strong*. (表语)

### Exercises

#### I. 朗读并背诵下面的谜语:

##### A Riddle

It spins round and round, just  
like a ball.

It has mountains and rivers,  
lakes and seas,

And fresh green grass and  
beautiful trees.



(Answer: (the earth)

##### New Words

riddle ['ridl] *n.* 谜(语)

spin [spin] *v.* 旋转

round [raund] *a. & adv.* 圆的; 回转, 转着

grass [grɑ:s] *n.* 草

beautiful ['bju:təful] *a.* 美丽的

earth [ə:θ] *n.* 地上; 大地; 泥土

the earth 地球

#### II. 选择适当的形容词填空:

(big, healthy, long, many, narrow, thin, old, small,  
strong, tall, thick, new)

1. Before liberation the streets in Peking were \_\_\_\_.

2. There are \_\_\_\_ machines in the workshop. Some of them are \_\_\_\_\_. Some of them are \_\_\_\_\_.
3. It's a \_\_\_\_ way to the Peking Railway Station. Let's go by underground.
4. Which book is yours, the \_\_\_\_ one or the \_\_\_\_ one?
5. May I use your \_\_\_\_ dictionary?
6. There are two glasses on the table. One is \_\_\_\_\_, the other is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Do you know that \_\_\_\_ boy? He plays football very well. He is \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

III. 写出下列形容词的反义词:

例: big — small

long, new, wide, tall, thick, easy, young, hot

IV. 将下列句子译成英语:

1. 王同志是一位新工人, 她在一个工厂做衣服, 她工作很努力。
2. 我们将和一位老工人谈话, 他将告诉我们他过去的痛苦生活和今天的幸福生活。
3. ——到体育活动的时候了, 咱们去打篮球吧。  
——对不起, 我不能去, 我很忙, 你去吧。
4. ——你的表准吗?  
——不, 我的表慢。

### Phonetics Exercises

元音字母 a 构成的字母组合(一)



ai } [ei]	au } [o:]
ay }	aw }

朗读下列单词:

ai [ei]	ay [ei]	au [o:]	aw [o:]
<i>raise</i>	<i>say</i>	<i>cause</i>	<i>law</i>
<i>grain</i>	<i>may</i>	<i>caught</i>	<i>dawn</i>
<i>train</i>	<i>play</i>	<i>autumn</i>	<i>saw</i>
<i>wait</i>	<i>stay</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>draw</i>

注: 字母组合的读音常有例外, 这里列举的是一般情况。关于字母组合的读音规则, 请参考《书法及语音参考材料》。

## Lesson Thirty-Four

*Sentence Patterns*

*Are there any interesting story-books on that shelf?*

*Yes, there are some.*

*No, there are no story-books there.*

*Grammar*

不定代词 *some any no*

### Pattern Drills

(1)

1. Are there any

*English  
interesting  
easy*

story-books on that shelf?

No, there are no story-books there.

What books are there, then?

There are some

*political  
technical  
science*

books.

2. Were there any

*big buildings  
hospitals  
factories*

in that town before liberation?

No, there were no *big buildings* before liberation.

*hospitals*  
*factories*

Are there any now?

Yes, there are *quite a lot* now.

*some*  
*quite a few*

(2)

Are there any *cold* days in May there?

*foggy*  
*rainy*

Yes, there are some *cold* days in May there.

*foggy*  
*rainy*

Are there any terribly *hot* days in May there?

*wet*  
*windy*

No, there aren't.

### A Dialogue

A: Are you from Taching?

B: Yes, I am.

A: There are lots of oil wells there now, aren't there?

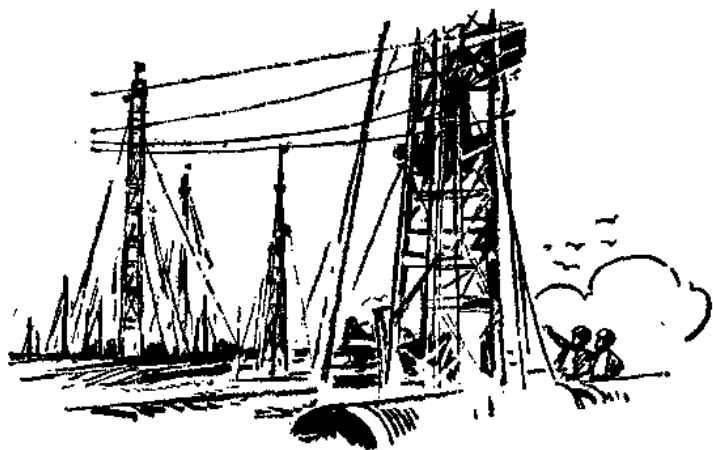
B: Yes, there are. Taching is now one of the biggest oilfields in our country.

A: Were there any oil wells there in the past?

B: No, there weren't. It was only a stretch of grassland. We sank the first oil well in the spring of 1960.

A: Were conditions very hard then?

B: Yes, but the oil workers followed Chairman Mao's teachings of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle". We feared neither hardship nor death. Comrade Wang Chin-hsi set us the best example.



- A: That's why people call him Wang, the Iron Man, isn't it?
- B: That's right. We oil workers are trying our best to follow Wang Chin-hsi's example. We work harder and harder to raise production.
- A: Chairman Mao says, "In industry, learn from Taching." We must learn from your revolutionary spirit.

### New Words and Expressions

story-book 故事书

shelf [ʃelf] *n.* 架子, (书)架

political [pə'litik(ə)l] *a.*

政治的

science ['saɪəns] *n.* 科学

hospital ['hɒspɪtl] *n.* 医院

foggy ['fɒgi] *a.* 多雾的

terribly ['terəbli] *adv.*

非常地; 可怕地

wet [wet] *a.* 湿的

Taching 大庆

biggest ['bigɪst] *a.* 最大的

oilfield ['ɔɪlfɪld] *n.* 油田

stretch [stretʃ] *n.* 连绵

a stretch of grassland

一片草原

sink [sɪŋk] *v.* 挖掘; 沉

sank [sæŋk] sink 的过去式

spring [sprɪŋ] *n.* 春天

condition [kən'dɪʃ(ə)n] *n.*

条件

follow ['fələʊ] *v.*

遵从, 遵循; 跟着

fear [fiə] *v. & n.*

害怕, 恐惧

neither ['neɪðə] *conj.*

两者都不……

hardship ['hɑ:dʃɪp] *n.*

困苦, 艰难

nor [nɔ:] *conj.* 也不(没有)

neither ... nor

既不……也不

death [deθ] *n.* 死亡

set [set] *v.* 树立(榜样)

best [best] *a. & adv.*

最好的; 最好, 最

example [ɪg'zɑ:mpəl] *n.*

例证, 榜样

to follow one's example  
学习某人的榜样  
try [traɪ] v. 尝试, 努力  
harder ['hɑ:də] adv.

更加努力  
industry ['ɪndʌstri] n. 工业  
spirit ['spɪrɪt] n. 精神

### Notes

1. Taching is now one of the biggest oilfields in our country.

大庆现在是我国最大的油田之一。

“the biggest ...”是形容词“big”的最高级,意思是“最大的……”。

“one of the + 形容词最高级 + 复数名词 + 表示范围的词组”意思是“(在……范围内)最……之一”。

例: Peking is one of the biggest cities in China.

北京是中国最大的城市之一。

2. That's why people call him Wang, the Iron Man, isn't it?

那就是为什么人们叫他王铁人, 对吧?

在这个句子中“why people call him Wang, the Iron Man”是一个完整的由 why 引导的带有主语和谓语的从句。这个从句在整个句子中作表语, 称为表语从句。

3. We oil workers are trying our best to follow Wang Chin-hsi's example.

我们石油工人正在尽最大的努力学习王进喜的榜样。

- 1) “We oil workers ...”一句中, “oil workers”是“we”的同位语, 用来进一步具体地说明“we”的身份。

2) "...are trying our best ..."

"to try one's best" 这一短语表示“尽某人的最大努力”。

例: They'll try their best to raise production.

他们将尽最大的努力来提高产量。

4. We work harder and harder ...

我们越来越努力地工作……

“比较级 + and + 比较级”的意思是“越来越……”。

例: The days are getting longer and longer.

白天越来越长了。

## Grammar

### 不定代词 some, any, no

1. 不定代词: 不是指明代替任何特定的名词或形容词的代词叫不定代词。不定代词一般不具有明确的数的概念。

2. 不定代词有很多, some, any, no 是较常见的。

不定代词大多兼有名词和形容词的功用, 在句中可作主语、宾语、表语和定语。

3. 本课中着重练习 some, any, no 作定语的用法。

some 一般用于肯定句; any 一般用于疑问句或否定句(与 not 连用); no 用于否定句。

例: Are there *any* cold days in May there?

Yes, there are *some* cold days in May there.

No, there are *no* cold days in May there.

4. some, any, no 作定语时所修饰的名词可以是可数名词或不可数名词。

## Exercises

### I. 用 some, any, no 填空:

1. There are \_\_\_\_ books on that shelf.
2. Are there \_\_\_\_ pears in the plate?
3. Is there \_\_\_\_ ink in the bottle?
4. There were \_\_\_\_ schools in this little town before liberation.
5. There are \_\_\_\_ factories in my home town now.
6. Were there \_\_\_\_ rainy days last month?

Yes, there were \_\_\_\_ rainy days last month.

7. Are there \_\_\_\_ new technical books in the book store?

Yes, there are \_\_\_\_ new technical books.

8. Were there \_\_\_\_ big buildings in this street in the past?

No, there were \_\_\_\_ big buildings in the past.

Are there \_\_\_\_ now?

Yes, there are \_\_\_\_ now.

### II. 将下列句子变成问句, 再作否定回答:

例: There were some English books on that shelf.

Were there any English books on that shelf?

No, there were no English books on that shelf.

1. There are some rainy days in May here.
2. There was some water in the glass.
3. There were some technical books on the desk.
4. There are some boys on the playground.
5. There are some old machines in the factory.



II. 将下列句子译成英语:

1. 解放前你们村子里有学校吗?
2. 几年前北京没有地下铁道。
3. 解放前四川 (Szechuan) 没有铁路。
4. 星期天街上人很多。
5. 这儿没有椅子, 到我们房间去拿几把椅子吧!

Phonetics Exercises

1. 元音字母 a 构成的字母组合(二)

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>parent</i>	<i>already</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. 朗读下列音标, 注意合口双元音的发音:

[ei]	[ai]	[oi]
[leit]	[lait]	[oil]
[neim]	[nait]	[noiz]
[teil]	[tai]	[toi]
[bei]	[bai]	[boi]