

北京市业余外语广播讲座

英 语

ENGLISH

(9)

北京人民出版社

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Lesson Forty-Seven

A Telephone Conversation

Li: Hello! Is this Workshop No.2? May I speak to Comrade Wang Ling?

Yang: Hold the line, please. Wang Ling, telephone call for you.

Wang: This is Wang Ling speaking. Who is it, please?

Li: Hello, Wang Ling! Li Ming here.

Wang: Oh, how are you, Li Ming?

Li: Fine, thank you. Look, I've got two tickets for "The Red Detachment of Women" for this evening. Would you like to go with me?

Wang: I'd love to. I've longed to see it for quite some time. It's very kind of you to get me a ticket. When and where shall we meet?

Li: The performance begins at half past seven at the Tienchiao Theatre. How about meeting me at the gate at a quarter past seven?

Wang: That would be fine, and thanks awfully.

Li: That's all right. I'll see you at a quarter past seven then.

Wang: Right. Bye-bye!

New Words and Expressions

telephone ['telifoun]

n. 电话;

v. t. & v. i. 打电话

conversation

[,kɒnvə'seɪʃ(ə)n] *n.*

会话, 谈话

No. ['nʌmbə]

第……号

line [lain] *n.* 电线

call *n.* 通话

detachment [di'tætʃmənt]

n. 独立小分队; 分遣队

“The Red Detachment of
Women” 《红色娘子军》

long *v. i.* 渴望

performance [pə'fɔ:məns]

n. 演出, 演奏, 表演

the Tienchiao Theatre

天桥剧场

gate [geɪt] *n.* 大门

quarter ['kwɔ:tə] *n.*

一刻(钟); 四分之一

awfully ['ɔ:fuli, 'ɔ:fli]

adv. 非常

Notes

1. Hold the line, please.

请等一等(请不要挂上)。

2. Wang Ling, telephone call for you.

王玲, 你的电话。

3. This is Wang Ling speaking.

我是王玲。

4. Li Ming here.

我是李明。

5. I've longed to see it for quite some time.

我盼望看《红色娘子军》已经很久了。

6. to get me a ticket = to get a ticket for me

给我弄到一张票

例: Get me a cup of water. = Get a cup of water for me.

给我拿杯水来。

Exercises

I. 将下列对话中的汉语部分译成英语:

Chao: Hello, is that you, Hsiao Lin?

Lin: 是的。我是小林。你是哪一位?

Chao: This is Hsiao Chao speaking. Well, Hsiao Lin, we are going to see the Industrial Exhibition this afternoon. Would you like to go with us?

Lin: 那好啊! 我们什么时候、在哪儿碰头?

Chao: Let's meet at the gate of our factory at two o'clock this afternoon.

Lin: 好吧。那时候再见。

Chao: Good-bye.

Lin: 再见。

II. 将下列句子中的一般现在时改为现在进行时, 并将原有的时间状语作相应变化:

例: He *does* exercises *every day*.

He *is doing* exercises *now*.

1. We *read* newspapers *every day*.

2. They *clean* the machines *every day*.

3. He *often takes* a walk *in the evening*.

4. I *usually listen in to* the radio *after supper*.

5. She *writes to* her mother *once a month*.

Ⅲ. 将下列句子中的一般现在时改为带“to be going to”的结构, 以表示将来的动作, 并将原有的时间状语作相应变化:

例: He *plays* basketball after class *every day*.

He *is going to play* basketball *after class*.

1. I *watch* TV in the club-room *twice a week*.

2. He *waters* the vegetables *every morning*.

3. We *start* work *at eight every day*.

4. She *sweeps* the floor *every day*.

IV. 将括号里的动词变为适当的形式填空:

It ____ (be) eleven o'clock in the evening now.
Comrade Liu ____ (be not) in bed yet. He ____ (study)
Chairman Mao's works at his desk. He ____ (read)
“Serve the People”.

Comrade Liu ____ (be) a peasant doctor. He ____
(work) very hard. He ____ (be) busy all day long.
He usually ____ (study) Chairman Mao's works before
he ____ (go) to bed. He ____ (serve) the people heart
and soul, and the commune members ____ (say) he
____ (be) a good doctor.

V. 将下列对话译成英语:

1. 甲: 你们什么时候开共青团会?

乙: 我们今天晚上开(共青团会)。

甲: 会议几点开始?

乙: 七点半开始。

2. 甲: 社员们在干什么?

乙: 他们正在往小麦地里送肥料。

甲: 今年冬小麦怎样?

乙: 长得非常好。

VI. 写出下列单词的反义词:

ask —	small —	before —	far —
new —	early —	good —	forget —
dry —	thick —	short —	wide —
come —	high —	cold —	old —
easy —	up —	slowly —	in —

VII. 完成下列反意问句:

1. I'm not late, ...?
2. You can come, ...?
3. He usually walks to the office, ...?
4. You weren't at the station, ...?
5. You have breakfast at half past seven, ...?
6. They don't get up very early, ...?
7. Comrade Wang wasn't in his office, ...?
8. He didn't remember you, ...?

VIII. 选择适当的介词填空: (at, in, on, before, during, after, within)

1. He came to Peking ____ 1952.
2. Days are long ____ summer.
3. He joined the Army ____ August, 1958.
4. We are going to the Summer Palace ____ Sunday.
5. We have lunch ____ twelve.
6. I usually have a rest ____ lunch.
7. He was a worker ____ liberation.
8. Can you finish your work ____ two hours?
9. The sun gives us light ____ the day.

10. Can you return the book to me — this week?

语法补充材料 (1)

时态小结

我们已经学过动词的五种基本时态: 一般现在时, 现在进行时, 一般将来时, 一般过去时和现在完成时。为了便于复习, 我们把五种时态都以动词 produce 为例, 列表如下:

时 态	句 子 成 分			意 义
	主 语	谓 语	宾 语	
一现在 在 般时	Our factory 我们工厂	produces 生产	tractors. 拖拉机。	经常性动作、真理或现在的情况
现进 行 在时	Our factory 我们工厂	is producing 正在生产	tractors. 拖拉机。	说话时或现阶段正在进行的动作
一将来 来 般时	Our factory 我们工厂	will produce 将生产	tractors. 拖拉机。	将来的动作或状态
一过去 去 般时	(Last year) our factory (去年)我们工厂	produced 生产了	many tractors. 许多拖拉机。	过去的动作或状态
现完 成 在时	Our factory 我们工厂	has produced 已经生产了	many tractors. 许多拖拉机。	到现在为止已经完成的动作

英语时态的表示方法与汉语不同。汉语用“将”、“正在”、“了”、“已经”、“常常”等词来表示动作发生的时间, 英语则以动

词本身的形式变化来表示不同的时态，而时间状语只是一种辅助的手段。

试比较下列两组例句：

1. 一般现在时和现在进行时的比较：

- 1) We study Chairman Mao's works every day.

我们每天学习毛主席著作。

- 2) We are studying Chairman Mao's works now.

我们正在学习毛主席著作。

一般现在时表示经常性的或习惯性的动作，而现在进行时表示说话时正在进行的动作。

2. 一般过去时和现在完成时的比较：

- 1) He went to the factory an hour ago.

他一小时之前上工厂去了。

- 2) He has gone to the factory.

他已经上工厂去了。

一般过去时表示过去发生的动作。而现在完成时表示到现在为止已经完成的动作或过去发生的某一动作所造成的目前的状况。

英语表示“将要……”这一概念，有几种不同的方式。我们学过的有在动词原形前加“shall, will”和“to be going to”两种结构。在口语中常用“to be going to”这种结构。前者纯粹用来表示将来时间，而后者常带有说话人的主观想法或意愿。

- 1) I shall be twenty in October.

我到十月就满二十岁了。

- 2) I'm going to telephone him this evening.

我今天晚上要给他打电话。

Lesson Forty-Eight

At the Post Office

- A: Excuse me, but can you direct me to the post office, please?
- B: The post office? Walk straight on. Turn right when you come to the crossroads. The post office is just round the corner, on your left-hand side.
- A: Thank you very much.
- B: You're welcome.
(At the post office)
- A: I want to send this letter to Shanghai by air mail. How much is it?
- C: (Weighs the letter on the scales) It's ten *fen*.
- A: Please give me one ten-*fen* stamp and five eight-*fen* stamps. Here's one *guan*.
- C: Here's the change.
- A: Thank you. Can I have this parcel weighed here, too?
- C: The next window, please.
- A: (Goes to the next window) How much do I have to put on this parcel, please?
- D: Where are you sending it to?
- A: To a people's commune in Linhsien County, Honan Province.

D: What have you got inside it?

A: Vegetable seeds. There's about a kilo of them.

D: You'll have to put them in a cloth bag, I'm afraid.

A: I'll have to pack it again then. Thank you very much.

New Words and Expressions

post [poust] *n.* 邮政;

v.t. 邮寄

post office 邮局

direct [di'rekt] *v.t.* 指点

straight [streit] *adv.*

一直; 笔直

right [rait] *adv.*

向右, 在右面

crossroads ['krɒsrəʊdz] *n.*

十字路口

round [raʊnd] *prep.*

拐弯, 环绕

corner ['kɔ:nə] *n.* 角, 角落

left-hand ['lefthænd] *a.*

左手, 左面

side [said] *n.* 边, 侧

air [ɛə] *n.*

空气; 空中

mail [meil] *n.* 邮政; 邮件

air mail 航空邮递

weigh [wei] *v.t.* 称(重量)

scales [skeilz] *n.* 天平; 秤

stamp [stæmp] *n.* 邮票

parcel ['pa:sl] *n.* 包裹; 邮包

Linhien County 林县

Honan 河南

province ['prɒvins] *n.* 省

inside ['in'said] *prep.*

在……内, 在……里面;

n. 内部, 里面;

a. 内部的, 里面的

kilo ['ki:lou] *n.* 公斤

(kilogramme 的略写)

cloth [klɒθ] *n.* 布

afraid [ə'freid] *a.*

恐怕; 害怕的

pack [pæk] *v.t. & v.i.*

打包; 包装

again [ə'gen, ə'gein] *adv.*

再, 再次, 又

Notes

1. Excuse me, but can you direct me to the post office, please?

劳驾, 请问去邮局怎么走?

2. Walk straight on.

一直向前走。

3. The post office is just round the corner, on your left-hand side.

拐过弯去就是邮局, 在你左侧。

4. You'll have to put them in a cloth bag, I'm afraid.

请把菜籽装在布袋里。

"I'm afraid" 是插入语, 用来使语气较为婉转。

Exercises

I. 将下列句子译成英语:

1. 请问去北京火车站怎么走?
2. 一直向前走。
3. 到下一个十字路口向左拐。
4. 我要往广州寄一封航空信。
5. 这是找的零钱。

II. 将下列句子中的一般现在时改为一般过去时, 并相应改换或增加适当的时间状语:

例: *She lives in Shanghai.*

She lived in Shanghai before she came here.

1. *I am a student.*
2. *They are soldiers.*

3. He *is* a peasant.
4. He *works* in a factory.
5. She *teaches* English in a middle school.
6. They *can* only *do* repairs.
7. *Do* you *get up* at six *every day*?
8. *Does* she *raise* pigs in the commune?

Ⅲ. 将括号里的动词变为适当的形式填空:

1. We ____ (go) to work in the Red Flag People's Commune next month. We ____ (stay) in the peasants' homes, and ____ (work) with them in the fields. I ____ (be) sure we ____ (learn) a lot from the poor and lower-middle peasants.
2. A: Why ____ (be not) Li Lin here today? ____ (be) he ill?
 B: Yes, he ____ (be). He ____ (have) a cold (感冒).
 A: ____ he ____ (go) and see the doctor?
 B: Yes, he ____ (go) to the hospital this morning.
 A: How ____ he ____ (feel) now?
 B: He ____ (feel) much better.
 A: Tell him not to worry about his studies. We ____ (help) him to catch up (赶上) when he ____ (be) well again.

IV. 将下列对话译成英语:

- 甲: 昨天晚上你到什么地方去了?
 乙: 我去看篮球比赛了。有人来看我吗?
 甲: 有, 张明同志七点钟左右来看你了。

乙: 你和他谈话了吗?

甲: 我跟他谈了很长时间。

乙: 他什么时候来北京的?

甲: 他是前天来北京的。他现在正参观工厂。他明天下午四点再来看你。

乙: 谢谢你。我等着他。

V. 选择适当的情态动词填空:

(can, may, must, need)

1. ____ you speak French?

No, I ____.

2. ____ he sing that new song?

Yes, he ____.

3. ____ I ask you a question?

Certainly.

4. ____ I use your bike?

Sorry, Hsiao Wang is using it.

5. ____ I finish the work this morning?

No, you ____ not.

VI. 写出下列名词的复数形式:

1. class match brush box

2. country copy story family

3. shelf knife scarf life

4. man child woman herdsman

5. deer sheep fish fruit

VII. 选择适当的介词填空: (at, on, in, by)

1. I met Hsiao Wang ____ the station.

2. He studies ____ Peking University.

3. The commune members are working ____ the terraced fields.
4. Did they go to the farm ____ bus or ____ foot?
5. He's ____ duty today.
6. Please put the glass ____ the table.

语法补充材料 (2)

构 词 法

在英语中, 一个词往往可以派生出一些其它的词, 称为派生词。构成派生词的一种方法是在词后面加上“后缀”, 如 -ion, -ly, -er, -ing 等等。派生词的词类和意义的变化由后缀表示出来。例如:

1. 有些动词加后缀 -ion, 变成名词:

liberate	liberation
discuss	discussion
express	expression
innovate	innovation
act	action

2. 有些动词加后缀 -er (少数加 -or), 变成名词:

drive	driver
teach	teacher
lead	leader
jump	jumper
own	owner
run	runner
visit	visitor

3. 有些动词加后缀 -ing, 变成名词:

build	building
meet	meeting
suffer	suffering
teach	teaching
wash	washing

4. 有些名词加后缀 -ful, 变成形容词:

hope	hopeful
care	careful
use	useful
success	successful

5. 有些形容词加后缀 -ly, 变成副词:

quick	quickly
slow	slowly
great	greatly
clear	clearly
usual	usually
successful	successfully

Lesson Forty-Nine



Great Changes in Chaochuang Village

Look at this picture. It shows the rice fields of the Chaochuang Production Brigade. Some commune members are cutting the rice. There is a smile on every face, because they are getting in another good harvest this year.

Before liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the village led a miserable life just like the working people everywhere in China. They had little or no land. They had to work very hard for the landlords, and yet they still could not support their families.

Since liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants have acted on Chairman Mao's teachings. They have firmly taken the socialist road. In 1965, they began to learn from Tachai, an example of self-reliance and hard struggle. After years of heroic struggle, they have turned the rocky