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V.3 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。

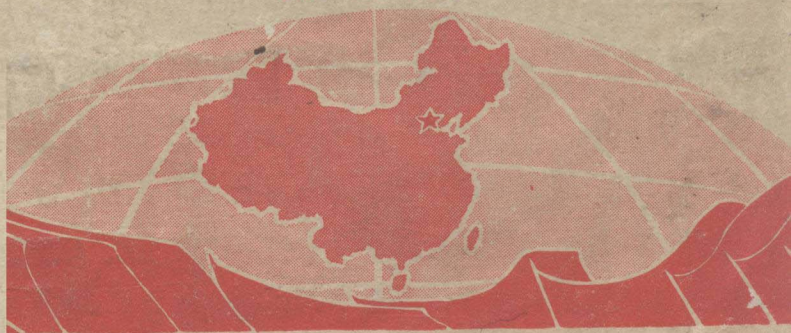
毛泽东

广州市中学暂用课本

英 语

English

第三册



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。

实现无产阶级教育革命，必须有工人阶级领导，必须有工人群众参加，配合解放军战士，同学校的学生、教员、工人中决心把无产阶级教育革命进行到底的积极分子实行革命的三结合。工人宣传队要在学校中长期留下去，参加学校中全部斗、批、改任务，并且永远领导学校。在农村，则应由工人阶级的最可靠的同盟者——贫下中农管理学校。

认真搞好斗、批、改。



伟大的领袖毛主席万岁！万岁！万万岁！

毛主席语录

学制要缩短。课程设置要精简。教材要彻底改革，有的首先删繁就简。

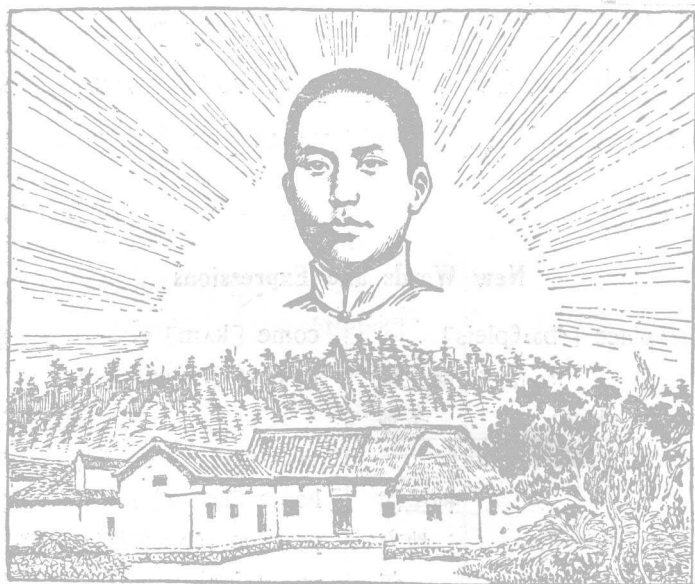
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Lesson One (1)

The Revolutionary People Yearn for Shaoshan



The sun rises in Shaoshan. The sun rises
and the east is red.

Shaoshan is the birthplace of our great teacher Chairman Mao. It is a sacred place of the Chinese revolution. Every year many people come to Shaoshan. With boundless respect for Chairman Mao, they visit his old home. There they study Mao Tsetung Thought and learn from Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice.

The revolutionary people love Chairman Mao. The revolutionary people yearn for Shaoshan.

New Words and Expressions

birthplace [ˈbɜːtʃpleɪs]	come [kʌm] v.	来
n. 故乡, 诞生地	respect [rɪsˈpekt] n.	尊敬, 尊敬
sacred place 圣地	visit [ˈvɪzɪt] v.	访问, 参观
sacred [ˈseɪkrɪd] adj.	home [həʊm] n.	家
神圣的	practice [ˈpræktɪs] n.	实践
place [pleɪs] n.	yearn for	向往
地方	yearn [jɜːn] v.	渴望
year [jɪə, jɜː] n.		
年		
many [ˈmeni] adj.		
许多的		

boundless 无边

[ˈbaʊnləs]

Notes to the Text

1. The sun rises in Shaoshan. The sun rises and the east is red.

日自韶山出，日出东方红。

2. with boundless respect for Chairman Mao

怀着对毛主席无限崇敬的心情

3. old home

旧居

Phonetics Drill

朗读下列音标词，并注意辅音连缀的读法：

[bl-]	[fl-]	[kl-]
[blent]	[flek]	[klip]
[blæk]	[flæg]	[kli:n]
[blɑ:st]	[flɑ:sk]	[klæt]
[bleid]	[fleim]	[klɑ:s]
[blait]	[flait]	[kliə]

[gl-]	[pl-]	[sl-]
[glim]	[pled]	[slim]
[glæd]	[plʌm]	[sli:p]
[glɑ:s]	[plɒt]	[sled]
[glʌt]	[plæf]	[slæt]
[glaub]	[plein]	[sleit]

Grammar

(一) 词 类

英语的词可以分成十大类，列表如下：

词 类	例 词	词 类	例 词
名词 (<i>n.</i>)	Shaoshan, sun	数词 (<i>num.</i>)	one, fifteen
动词 (<i>v.</i>)	rise, visit	前置词 (<i>prep.</i>)	of, in
形容词 (<i>adj.</i>)	red, sacred	连词 (<i>conj.</i>)	and, but
副词 (<i>adv.</i>)	hard, bravely	感叹词 (<i>interj.</i>)	oh
代词 (<i>pron.</i>)	we, she	冠词 (<i>art.</i>)	a, the

(二) 主语和谓语

句子一般由主语和谓语两部分构成。主语是一个句子所叙述的主体，说明这个句子所讲的是“什么人”或“什么事物”；谓语说明主语的行为或状态。

主语的位置一般在句子的前面，谓语在主语之后。

例如：

主 语 部 分	谓 语 部 分
Chairman Mao	is our great leader.
The sun	rises in Shaoshan.
They	visit Chairman Mao's old home.

Exercises

1. 填充:

- a. Shaoshan is _____ (圣地) of the Chinese revolution.
- b. We _____ (向往) Chairman Mao's birthplace Shaoshan.
- c. _____ (每年) many foreign friends _____ (访问) our capital Peking.
- d. The Albanian friends are going to visit _____ (毛主席的旧居).

2. 翻译:

- a. The sun rises in Shaoshan. The sun rises and the east is red. The sun is Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao is our great saviour. He works for the people's happiness. He leads us from victory to victory. We have boundless love for Chairman Mao. We all yearn for Shaoshan.

b. ①怀着对毛主席无限热爱和无限崇敬的心情，我们努力学习毛主席著作。

②延安 (Yenan) 是中国革命的圣地，每年许多人访问延安。

③毛主席是我们的伟大导师，我们一定要学习毛主席的伟大革命实践。

④韶山人民无限热爱毛主席。他们跟着毛主席从胜利走向胜利。

A Quotation From Chairman Mao
We have friends all over the world.
我们的朋友遍天下。

Lesson Two (2)

A Dialogue

我们的朋友遍天下。

祖国的南大门广州，每年都热情接待成千上万的外国朋友。许多外国朋友来到广州，都渴望参观我们伟大领袖毛主席当年主办的“农民运动讲习所”旧址，学习毛主席的伟大革命实践。

下面是一位加拿大朋友在“农民运动讲习所”旧址与我国红卫兵张卫国的一段对话。

——How do you do, Chinese friend?

——How do you do, foreign friend? Where are you from?

——I am from Canada.

- Ah, you come from the motherland of Comrade Bethune. Welcome to our country.
- Thank you. I am very happy to visit China. What is your name?



- My name is Chang Wei-kuo.
- How old are you?
- I am fifteen.
- Are you a middle school pupil?
- Yes, I am.

— You speak English very well. I am sure you study English very hard.

— Yes, we all study English very hard. The great revolutionary teacher Marx says, "**A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life.**" We study English for the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. We use English to spread Mao Tsetung Thought.

— Do you study Chairman Mao's works every day?

— Yes, we do. We study Chairman Mao's works every day. Chairman Mao is our great saviour. Mao Tsetung Thought is our life-blood.

— Yes, Mao Tsetung is the great leader of the Chinese people. It is the greatest happiness of the Chinese people to have Chairman Mao.

New Words and Expressions

foreign ['fɔ:rin] *adj.*

外国的

Canada ['kænədə] *n.*

加拿大

ah [ɑ:] *interj.*

啊

Bethune [be'θju:n] *n.*

白求恩

welcome ['welkəm]

adj. 受欢迎的

name [neim] *n.*

名字

speak [spi:k] *v.* 说, 说话, 讲

well [wel] *adv.*

好

sure [ʃuə] *adj.*

确信的, 深信无疑的

Marx [mɑ:ks] *n.* 马克思

language ['læŋgwɪdʒ]

n. 语言

use [ju:z] *v.* 用, 使用

spread [spred] *v.*

传播, 宣传

life-blood ['laɪfbld] *n.*

命根子, 生命线

greatest ['greɪtɪst] *adj.*

最大的

Notes to the Text

1. How do you do, Chinese friend?

How do you do, foreign friend?

你好, 中国朋友!

你好, 外国朋友!

“How do you do?” 是初次见面时互相问候的用语。

2. Where are you from?

I am from Canada.

你是哪国人?

我是加拿大人。

“Where are you from?” 是“你是哪里人?”的意思。

“I am from...” 是“我是…(地方)人”的意思。

例如:

Where are you from?

I am from Kwangchow.

你是哪里人?

我是广州人。

3. Welcome to our country.

欢迎你到我们国家来。

“Welcome to our country.” 是 “You are welcome to our country.” 的省略形式。

4. What is your name?

My name is Chang Wei-kuo.

你叫什么名字?

我叫张卫国。

5. How old are you?

I am fifteen.

你几岁(多大年纪)?

我十五岁。

6. I am sure you study English very hard.

我相信你一定很努力学习英语。

7. A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life.

外国语是人生斗争的一种武器。

8. It is the greatest happiness of the Chinese people to have Chairman Mao.

有了毛主席是中国人民最大的幸福。

Phonetics Drill

朗读下列音标词，并注意辅音连缀的读法：

[br-]	[pr-]	[kr-]	[gr-]
[brik]	[pri:n]	[kri:n]	[gri:n]
[bred]	[pres]	[krik]	[grip]
[bræn]	[pru:f]	[krɒp]	[grɑ:s]
[brait]	[prait]	[krai]	[greit]
[breik]	[preit]	[kraud]	[graund]

[tr-]	[dr-]	[fr-]	[θr-]
[trip]	[drip]	[fri:]	[θri:]
[træp]	[dræg]	[freʃ]	[θreʃ]
[tru:]	[drɔ:]	[frɔ:g]	[θru:]
[trɪt]	[drein]	[frʌnt]	[θraiv]
[traid]	[draid]	[freim]	[θrout]

Grammar

句子种类

英语句子按其使用目的可以分成陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句四种。

一、陈述句：陈述句是用来说明一个事实的句子，例如：

We are pupils.

We study English for the revolution.

二、疑问句：疑问句是用来提出一个问题的句子。我们学过的疑问句有“一般疑问句”和“特殊疑问句”两种。

1. 一般疑问句：以 am, are, is, have, has 等词及其它助动词、情态动词开头，通常要求用 yes (是的) 或 no (不是) 来回答的疑问句叫一般疑问句，例如：

a. Is Ali an African boy?

Yes, he is an African boy.

b. Has he any brothers?

No, he has no brothers.

c. Do you often work on your school farm?

Yes, we often work on our school farm.

2. 特殊疑问句：以 what (什么)、how (如何)、where (哪里) 等词开头，不能用 yes (是的) 或 no (不是) 来回答，而要求按实际情况进行回答的疑问句叫特殊疑问句，例如：

a. What is your name?

My name is Chang Hung.

b. How old are you?

I am fifteen.

c. Where are you from?

I am from Kwangchow.

三、祈使句：祈使句是用来表示一项号召、请求或命令的句子，例如：

Never forget class struggle.

Read Lesson One.

四、感叹句：感叹句是用来表示说话时的一种强烈情感的句