English Book

广播电视外语讲座试用教材 陈 琳 主编

人人名自《战社

English Book 4

陈 琳 主编

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本书为广播电视外语讲座试用教材《英语》第四册。

本书分阅读、口语及补充读物三部分,各为五篇。阅读部分及补充读物主要供提高读、写能力之用;口语部分供提高听、说能力之用。书后有动词句型表、练习答案及阅读课文总词汇表等附录。

本书承中央广播电视大学英国专家凯瑟琳·弗劳尔(Katherine Flower) 女士审阅, 特此致谢。

广播电视外语讲座试用教材

English

Book 4

陈 琳 主编

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本册教材为广播电视外语讲座试用教材《英语》第四册。 本册教材的内容安排和编写体例,大体与第三册相同,仍 分阅读部分及口语部分,但增加了补充读物部分。

阅读部分共分五课;每课包括课文、课文注释、语法、动词句型及练习。为广播听众的方便,恢复了分课词汇表。阅读部分,主要供提高读、写能力之用。对课文一般不要求口头掌握,只要求读懂、会译,掌握其中单词和短语,尤其是动词的用法。为此,本册中增加了《动词句型》一项,以帮助听(观)众学习掌握常用动词的用法。语法项目包括对分词及动名词的进一步讲解、虚拟语气和条件句、构词法和标点符号的基本知识。至此,英语语法的主要内容已初步学了一遍。

口语部分也分五课,继续选用美国首都影片公司(Capital Film Incorporated)制作的教学电影片 Let's Speak English (《说英语》)。此节目生词量小、句子简短,结合日常生活,适合学习口语的需要。要求听懂、学说,会用其中常用短语和句式。

在第四册教学中,将继续介绍正确的学习方法,注意培养独立工作能力,尤其是阅读能力。为此,选编了五篇补充读物,分别配合五课阅读课文;在题材和体裁上与课文密切结合。要求听(观)众在学习各课阅读课文后,借助词汇表及注释、并利用词典等工具书,阅读补充读物,要求读懂。在广播及电视课上,将重点讲解某些难句,以帮助理解。

阅读部分的课文和补充读物中各有两篇出自中国人民的

朋友、美国作家埃德加·斯诺和史沫特莱之手。其中汉语人名地名的拼音,在编选时保留了原作中的威妥玛拼法(Wade System),未作改动。但在练习中,则以汉语拼音方案为准。

为使教材在语言上更适合学习的需要,编者对阅读课文及补充读物(除两篇外)均进行了适当的删节和改写,但仍保持原作的风格。

《广播电视英语讲座课外读物》第四册, 可与本册教材配合使用。

《广播电视英语讲座》初级班和中级班教学, 到第四册即告一段落。听(观)众在学完四册教材后,已学习了英语语音、语法的基本知识,两千个左右单词及词组(只计算各册书后总词汇表中所列,未包括《沃尔特与康妮》、《说英语》及第四册五篇补充读物中的单词),并在听、说、读、写四会方面得到初步训练,具备了一定的独立工作能力。今后,可根据各自的不同需要,在听说或读写方面有所侧重地、或四会并进地继续进行自学,以提高自己的英语水平,更好地为四化建设服务。

编写一套广播教学与电视教学共用的外语课本,是一种尝试;加以编者经验有限、编写时间仓促,缺点错误在所难免。诚恳希望英语教学界的同志、讲座的听(观)众以及本教材的其他使用者给予批评指正。

编 者 一九八二年一月

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Oral Lessons

Reading Lessons

was asked to be ready to leave early the next morning

of "my own." It amounted to an exhibit of New

Lesson One

Text

Aboard the Premier's Special Train1

The Chinese seem to like springing² an important appointment as a surprise. Late one evening my phone in the Hsin Ch'iao Hotel gave a long, urgent ring. I was asked to be ready to leave early the next morning for a day's trip north of the capital.

At the appointed hour I was met on platform No. 1 by an old friend of prewar and wartime days. He was now director of foreign trade promotion³, but this was no occasion arranged to discuss commerce⁴. He led me into a special train waiting for a very special passenger. Premier Chou En-lai had ordered it for the day. He had invited me to accompany him to the recently completed Miyun Dam, North China's largest reservoir, power-grid and flood-control project, which nestles under the Great Wall near historic Kubei Pass⁵.

It was a three-or four-car train and I was shown to an observation car and an air-conditioned stateroom of "my own." It amounted to an exhibit of New China⁶; this was an all native train. Peking carpeting covered the floor, a large teak desk and easy chair

stood under a lace-curtained window, and a full-size bed filled one side of the room.

"A good place to write a book"," said one of my hosts, smiling.

Chou En-lai came into the salon car soon after we left Peking. Tanned and healthy-looking, he had only a tinge of gray in his hair and looked ten years younger than his sixty-one. He wore sandals, slacks and a white sports shirt.

Chou had been the first important Communist leader I encountered when I crossed the Red lines in 1936. He was in command of an East Front Red Army in a tiny cave village north of Yenan. I had just entered camp when a slender figure in an old cotton uniform came out to greet me⁸. He examined me intently with large dark eyes under heavy brows. His face, covered with a thick beard, parted in a smile which exposed even white teeth⁹. That was Chou Enlai, the "Red bandit" for whose head Chiang Kai-shek was then offering eighty thousand dollars.

Chou was thirty-eight when I first met him, boyish despite the beard, a person of charm and urbanity in control of a tough, supple and highly disciplined brain. Now he sat before me, Prime Minister of the world's most populous nation and widely regarded as one of the ablest politicians alive¹⁰.

New Words and Expressions

aboard [ə'bə:d] ad.	在车(或船、飞机)上
premier ['premjə] n.	总理
spring [spring] vt.	突然宣布(提出)
surprise [sə'praiz] n. 意想不到	引之事,使人惊异之事
appointment [ə'pointment] n.	约会
urgent ['ə:dʒənt] a.	急促的, 急迫的
appointed [ə'pointid] a.	约定的
platform ['plætfo:m] n.	ed bed woil [®] 月台
prewar ['pri:'wo:] a.	战前的
director [di'rektə] n.	o allow oll 主任
trade [treid] n.	贸易
promotion [prəˈməuʃən] n.	
occasion [ə'keizən] n.	
arrange [ə'reindʒ] vt.	
commerce ['komə(:)s] n.	贸易,商业
passenger ['pæsindʒə] n.	乘客
order ['o:də] vt.	预定
accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] vt.	陪伴
recently ['ri:sntli] ad.	新近地
complete [kəm'pli:t] vt.	完成
dam [dæm] n.	水坝
reservoir ['rezəvwa:] n.	水库
power-grid ['pauə grid] n.	
flood [flad] n.	
control [kən'trəul] n.	控制

1일 : [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18]	
project ['prodzekt] n.	四部 加入工程
nestle ['nesl] vi.	偎依
historic [his'torik] a.	具有历史意义的
pass [pa:s] n.	关隘, 关口
observation [pbzə(:)'veifən] n.	观察
an observation car	火车的游览车厢
air-conditioned ['sə kən'difənd] a.	有空调设备的
stateroom ['steitrum] n.	贵宾间
stateroom ['steitrum] n. amount [ə'maunt] vi.	相当于
exhibit [ig'zibit] n.	
native ['neitiv] a.	本国的, 当地的
carpet ['ka:pit] n.	地毯
cover ['kavə] vt.	盖,覆盖
teak [ti:k] n.	柚木
lace [leis] n.	花边
curtain ['kə:tn] n.	窗帘
curtained ['kə:tnd] a.	挂有窗帘的
full-size ['ful saiz] a.	大号的
fill [fil] vt.	充满
host [haust] n.	主人
saloncar ['sælō:ŋ,ka:] n.	客厅式车厢
tanned [tænd] a.	晒黑的
tinge [tind3] n.	有人
a tinge of gray	微微发灰
gray [grei] a.	
sandal ['sændl] n.	1000 加加京鞋
slacks [slæks] n.	长裤

encounter [in'kauntə] vt.	and the board T to 遇见
command [kə'ma:nd] n.	统帅, 指挥
tiny ['taini] a.	
cave [keiv] n.	窑洞
	liav (1) exect month 营地
record Francis Transfer	ino nousvisado me进入
slender ['slendə] a. a. [basi	
figure ['figə] n.	Asterdom [sectrum] n.
uniform ['ju:nifo:m] n.	军服,制服
examine [ig'zæmin] vt.	A Fide THOMAS OF FUEL FUEL FUEL FUEL FUEL FUEL FUEL FUE
intently [in'tentli] ad.	· Vinan 专注地
brow [brau] n.	ax [fig:oxi] 19眉毛
beard [biəd] n.	胡子 (cvax) 胡子
part [pa:t] vi.	.m [Xiii] 分开
expose [iks'pauz] vt.	露出
even ['i:vn] a.	整齐的
bandit ['bændit] n.	is (baned (kenned) w.
offer ['ofə] vt.	. Talak Latt as出(价)
boyish ['boiis] a.	孩子似的
despite [dis'pait] prep.	A TRUCK 尽管
person ['pə:sn] n.	人loacut ['seelorg,ku:] n.
charm [tsa:m] n.	b [bnest] be魅力
urbanity [ə:'bæniti] n.	文雅·
tough [taf] a.	坚韧的, 顽强的
supple ['sapl] a.	敏捷的
disciplined ['disiplind] a.	训练有素的
brain [brein] n.	大脑

prime minister ['praim 'ministə] n. 首相; 总理 populous ['popjuləs] a. 人口众多的 widely ['waidli] ad. 广泛地 regard [ri'ga:d] vt. 看作,认为 ablest ['eiblist] a. 最有才干的 politician [ˌpəli'ti∫ən] n. 政治家 alive [ə'laiv] a. 活着的

Notes to the Text

- Aboard the Premier's Special Train 《在总理的专车 1. 上》一文, 取材自 Edgar Snow (埃德加·斯诺, 1905-1972)所著 The Other Side of the River 《大河彼岸》 一书。斯诺是美国著名作家和记者,中国人民的朋友。 他于1928年初次来中国,任报纸记者,并曾在当时北京 燕京大学任教。1936年他访问了我陕北根据地,次年写 了 Red Star Over China 《西行漫记》一书, 宣传中国 共产党领导下的中国革命斗争和工农红军的长征。新中 国成立后,于1960,1964和1970年三次访问我国,写了 许多介绍我国社会主义革命和建设的报导。对增进中美 两国人民之间的了解和友谊作出了贡献。著有《大河彼 岸》、《中国巨变》等书。斯诺于1972年2月25日在瑞士 日内瓦逝世。按照他的遗嘱,他的一部分骨灰于1973年 10月19日运来北京,安葬在北京大学校园内美丽宁静 的未名湖畔。 The British and The Monte of the and
- 2. to spring 在此处是及物动词, 意为"突然提出(或宣布)" 某事。例如:

Lao Wang sprang a new proposal on us at

yesterday's meeting.

在昨天的会议上,老王突然向我们提出一个新建议。 He sprang a surprise on everybody. 他使众人大吃一惊。

3. foreign trade promotion

作者这里指的是中国国际贸易促进会 (China Council for the Promotion of International Trade)

4. but this was no occasion arranged to discuss com-

但这可不是个安排来谈生意的时刻

过去分词短语 arranged to discuss commerce 做定语,修饰 occasion; no = not a(n)。

- 5. Kubei Pass 古北口, 抗日战争时的战略重地。
- 6. It amounted to an exhibit of New China. 它简直成了新中国的橱窗。

to amount to 意为"等于, 相当于, 就是"

7. "A good place to write a book."
"是个写书的好地方"。

按照传统的英语语法, 要说 A good place to write a book in.

现代英语中常把这种 in 省去。如可以说:

This is a very quiet place to take a walk.

8. I had just entered camp when a slender figure in an old cotton uniform came out to greet me. 我刚到达,就见一个穿着旧棉军服、身材细长的人出来和我打招呼。

figure 原意"体形";这里用 a slender figure 表示

a man of a slender figure。这是语言中的修词手段之一, 在汉语中也有, 例如: "小王, 有个大胡子在楼下找你。"

9. His face, covered with a thick beard, parted in a smile which exposed even white teeth.

他脸上蓄着浓须,张开口微笑着,露出了整齐洁白的牙齿。 本句中的主句是 his face parted (in a smile); 过去分词短语 covered with a thick beard 修饰 face; 定语从句 which ... 修饰 smile。

Grammar

The Participle and the Participial Phrase (分词和分词短语)

分词是英语非限定动词之一,分现在分词 (the present participle) 和过去分词 (the past participle);其基本用法,已见本教材第三册第七课语法部分(第64—66页),即分词和分词短语在句中可以做定语、表语和状语(表示时间、原因、方式或伴随情况等);此处不再赘述。

在使用分词和分词短语时, 应注意下述各点:

- 1. 现在分词和过去分词做定语时在用法上的区别
- 1) 就不及物动词而言, 现在分词所表示的动作往往正在 进行,而过去分词所表示的动作则往往已经完成。例如: (the developing countries 发展中国家

(= countries that are developing)

the developed countries 发达国家 (= countries that have developed)

(the changing world 变化中的世界 (= a world that is changing)

the changed world 变化了的世界 (= a world that has changed)

the rising sun 正在升起的太阳 (= the sun that is rising)

the risen sun 已升起了的太阳 (= the sun that has risen)

the falling leaves 正在飘落的叶子(= the leaves that are falling)

the fallen leaves (地上的) 落叶 (= the leaves that have fallen)

2) 就及物动词而言, 现在分词表示主动的关系, 过去分词则表示被动的关系。例如:

the exproiting class 剥削阶级 (= the class that exploits)

the exploited class 被剥削阶级 (= the class that is exploited)

2. 现在分词有一般式和完成式,并有主动语态形式和被动语态形式;过去分词只有一般式而没有完成式,只有被动语态形式而没有主动语态形式;如下表:

	102 2010	及物	动 词 find	不及物动词
MARKET AND THE RES		主动语态	被动语态	sleep
现在	一般式	finding	being found	sleeping
分词	完成式	having found	having been found	having slept
过去	一般式	8 发送团条 1	found bogolovoli	slept
分词	完成式	SQUISYSD SYN	d Jani spiriano g	Dellas

例句: Finding that Lao Li was not in his office,

Xiao Wang left the letter on his desk.