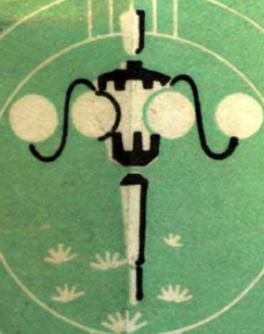


北京市业余外语广播讲座

英 语

ENGLISH

中级班 第一册



北京人民出版社

毛主席语录

Quotations from Chairman Mao

教育必须为无产阶级政治服务，必须同生产劳动相结合。

Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour.

为什么语言要学，并且要用很大的气力去学呢？因为语言这东西，不是随便可以学好的，非下苦功不可。

Why do we need to study language and, what is more, spend much effort on it? Because the mastery of language is not easy and requires painstaking effort.

入门既不难，深造也是办得到的，只要有心，只要善于学习罢了。

To cross the threshold is not difficult, and mastery, too, is possible provided one sets one's mind to the task and is good at learning.

出版说明

为了满足广大工农兵群众学习和掌握英语的迫切需要，在深入开展的批林批孔运动中，我们编写了业余英语广播讲座中级班教材。本教材包括一千多个新词汇，一定数量的新句型和必要的基础语法知识，通过一年左右时间的学习，培养学员的初步自学能力。

中级班教材将分册陆续出版。第一册沿用业余英语广播讲座初级班的体例，以句型为主。每课包括句型、句型练习、课文、单词表、课文注释、语法、练习。书后有配音听力材料、阅读材料、歌曲和附录等。

参加中级班教材编写、审阅工作的有北京外国语学院、北京第二外国语学院、北京师范大学、北京师范学院、北京市教育局教材编写组和南开大学、天津外国语学院、天津财经学院的教师。在教材编写期间，广大工农兵听众提出了许多宝贵意见，外文出版发行事业局、北京日报等单位给予了大力协助。在此对他们表示衷心感谢！

在教材编写中，我们遵照毛主席关于“**教育必须为无产阶级政治服务，必须同生产劳动相结合**”的教导，不断加强教材的革命性、科学性和实践性，力求政治思想教育和语言教学紧密结合。但是由于我们水平有限，经验不足，编写时间又比较仓促，教材一定有不少缺点、错误，希望同志们批评、指正。

北京人民广播电台

业余英语广播讲座教材编写组

一九七五年二月

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Lesson One

Sentence Patterns

1. I've been watching a performance in Chungshan Park the whole morning.
2. Has he been doing some sightseeing these few days?

Pattern Drills

(1)

I've been watching a performance in Chungshan Park the whole morning. I've just come back.

Substitutes

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1) <i>he</i> | <i>show a friend round Tien An Men Square</i> |
| 2) <i>we</i> | <i>take pictures in the Summer Palace</i> |
| 3) <i>they</i> | <i>visit the Palace Museum</i> |

(2)

A: When did your brother arrive in Peking?

B: He arrived last Monday.

A: Has he been doing some sightseeing these few days?

B: No, he hasn't.

He's been

attending a meeting. The meeting isn't over yet.

2) *visiting some factories. He's still got a few more factories to visit.*

3) *learning to run a new kind of machine. He doesn't yet know how to run the machine well.*

4) *taking part in table-tennis matches. The matches aren't over yet.*

Text

Peking

Peking is the capital of our great motherland. It has a long history and a glorious revolutionary tradition. The people of Peking have carried on heroic struggles against feudalism and imperialism. One of these great struggles was the May 4th Movement in 1919.

Peking was liberated and began a new life in January 1949. On October 1st of that year Chairman Mao proclaimed from Tien An Men to the whole world the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Peking is the heart of our great motherland. It is the political and cultural centre of the country. Here

our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party guide the whole nation in socialist revolution and socialist construction. And here Chairman Mao initiated and led the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Since liberation, especially since the Cultural Revolution, the people of Peking have been going all out in building socialism, and great changes have taken place in Peking. Its industry has been developing by leaps and bounds. The ancient consumer city has been turned into one of the country's most important industrial centres. In agriculture there have been rich harvests for thirteen years running. Its culture and education have been flourishing, too.

Every year Peking receives a lot of foreign visitors from all over the world. We and the revolutionary people the world over support each other in our common struggles against imperialism and revisionism.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Peking is marching from victory to victory.

New Words and Expressions

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. square [skwɛə] <i>n.</i> 广场 | a kind of... 一种..... |
| 2. sightseeing ['sait,si:ɪŋ]
<i>n.</i> 观光, 游览 | 4. motherland ['mʌðəlænd]
<i>n.</i> 祖国 |
| 3. kind <i>n.</i> 种类 | 5. glorious ['glɔ:riəs] <i>adj.</i> |

光荣的

6. tradition [trə'diʃ(ə)n]
n. 传统
7. carry on 继续, 进行
8. heroic [hi'rouik] *adj.*
英勇的
9. feudalism ['fju:dəliz(ə)m]
n. 封建主义
10. imperialism
[im'piəriəliz(ə)m]
n. 帝国主义
11. proclaim [prə'kleim]
v. t. 宣告
12. founding ['faundɪŋ]
n. 成立
13. republic [ri'pʌblik]
n. 共和国
the People's Republic
of China
中华人民共和国
14. centre ['sentə] *n.* 中心
15. guide [gaid] *v. t.* 指引
16. nation ['neiʃ(ə)n]
n. 国家
17. initiate [i'niʃieit]
v. t. 发动
18. especially [is'peʃ(ə)li]

adv. 特别是

19. socialism ['souʃəliz(ə)m]
n. 社会主义
20. leap [li:p] *n., v. i.* 跳
21. bound [baund] *n., v. i.*
跳起, 跃进
22. by leaps and bounds
突飞猛进地
23. ancient ['eɪnf(ə)nt]
adj. 古老的
24. consumer [kən'sju:mə]
n. 消费者
25. industrial [in'dʌstriəl]
adj. 工业的
26. culture ['kʌltʃə] *n.* 文化
27. flourish ['flʌrɪʃ]
v. i. 繁荣
28. receive *v. t.* 接待
29. common ['kɒmən]
adj. 共同的, 普通的
30. revisionism
[ri'vɪʒənɪz(ə)m]
n. 修正主义
31. march *v. i., n.* 行进
32. victory ['vɪkt(ə)rɪ]
n. 胜利

Notes

1. Peking was liberated ...
北京解放了……
was liberated 是被动语态。
2. The ancient consumer city has been turned into one of the country's most important industrial centres.
这个古老的消费城市变成了我国最重要的工业中心之一。
has been turned 是 has turned 的被动语态形式。
3. all over the world = the world over 全世界
4. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Peking is marching from victory to victory.
在毛主席革命路线指引下,北京正在从胜利走向胜利。
guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line 是过去分词短语,作状语用,表示原因。

Grammar

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense (1)

现在完成进行时(一)

1. 现在完成进行时的用法:

现在完成进行时表示动作从过去某一时间开始一直延续到现在,这个动作可能刚刚终止,也可能仍在进行。例如:

- 1) I've been watching a performance in Chungshan Park the whole morning.

我整个上午一直在中山公园看演出。(刚刚看完)

- 2) He's been visiting some factories these few days.

这些天他一直在参观一些工厂。(动作是否在延续, 视上下文决定)

- 3) She's been listening to the radio since seven o'clock.

从七点起她就一直在听广播。(动作可能在延续)

2. 现在完成进行时的构成:

现在完成进行时由“助动词 have (has) been + 动词的现在分词”构成。

现在完成进行时的肯定式、否定式、疑问式及其简略回答, 列表如下:

肯 定 式	否 定 式
I } You } have been He } She } has been } working. We } You } have been They }	I } You } haven't been He } She } hasn't been } working. We } You } haven't been They }

疑 问 式	简 略 回 答
Have you been } Has he been } working? Have they been }	Yes, I have. No, I haven't. Yes, he has. No, he hasn't. Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

现在完成进行时的特殊问句形式:

主 语 问 句	非 主 语 问 句
Who has been working?	What has he been doing? Where has he been working? How long has he been working?

Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks with verbs in the present perfect continuous tense: (用现在完成进行时填空)

1. I ____ (read) *Selected Stories of Lu Hsun* the whole morning.
2. We ____ (work) on the farm for two months.
3. They ____ (dig) the canal the whole week.
4. He ____ (learn) English for more than a year.
5. Li Ming ____ (look for) you the whole morning.

II. Change the following into general questions: (将下列各句变成一般问句)

1. It's been raining (['reiniŋ]下雨) all day.
2. The workers have been discussing the plan for an hour.
3. He's been working on the article since eight o'clock.
4. The students have been working in the factory these three weeks.

5. We've been studying works by Marx and Lenin all morning.

III. Fill in the blanks with verbs in their proper tenses;
(用适当时态填空)

1. A: ___ (be) your brother in Peking?

B: No. He ___ (go) to a "May 7th" cadre school in Honan.

A: Really? How long ___ he ___ (work) there?

B: He ___ (work) there for eight months.

A: I'm sure he ___ (learn) a lot there.

2. A: What ___ you ___ (do) the whole evening?

B: I ___ (write) an article.

A: ___ you ___ (finish) it?

B: No, I ___ (not finish) it yet.

IV. Translate the following into English: (将下列各句译成英语)

1. 解放以来,全国人民一直在鼓足干劲建设社会主义。
2. 文化大革命以来,北京的工农业一直在迅速地(rapidly)发展。
3. 近几年来,北京发生了巨大的变化。
4. 几天来,这些外宾一直在北京参观。
5. 今天,北京已成为我国的政治和文化中心。

Lesson Two

Sentence Patterns

1. How long have you been studying *The State and Revolution* this morning?
2. I've been studying *The State and Revolution* since seven o'clock.

Pattern Drills

(1)

A: What are you doing?

B: I'm *studying* "*The State and Revolution*".

A: How long have you been *studying* this morning?

B: Since seven o'clock.

A: So you've been *studying* for two hours.

Substitutes

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) <i>write an article to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius</i>2) <i>read some short stories by Lu Hsun</i>3) <i>listen to the radio</i> |
|---|

(2)

A: What have you been doing this morning?

B: I've been *reading some poems by the commune members of Hsiao-chin-chuang Brigade.*

A: How many have you read?

B: I've read five.

Substitutes

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1) tell the students some stories about the
Legalists | three |
| 2) teach the children some songs | two |
| 3) draw pictures for the wall-newspaper | four |

Text

We'll Never Allow a Return to the Old Society

