

北京市业余外语广播讲座

英语

ENGLISH

下 册



北京人民出版社

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北京市业余外语广播教材编写组

北京人民广播电台

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.

古为今用，洋为中用。

Make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China.

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.

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Lesson Thirty-Three

Sentence Patterns

Are there any history books on that shelf?

No, there are no history books there.

Dialogue

Talking about Teaching

Grammar

形容词

不定代词 *some, any, no*

Pattern Drills

(1)

A: Are there any

English
technical
history

books on that shelf?

B: No, there are no

English
technical
history

books there.

A: What books are there?

B: There are some

French
political
geography

books.

(2)

A: Is that book very

thick
thin
easy
difficult
interesting

?

B: Yes, it is.

A: Are there

any
many

pictures in it?

B: No, there aren't

any
many

pictures in it.

A Dialogue

Talking about Taching



A: Are you from Taching?

B: Yes, I am.

A: There are a great many 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 there in the spring of 1960.

A: Conditions were very hard then, weren't they?

B: Yes. We oil workers followed Chairman Mao's teachings on "self-reliance" and "hard struggle". We

feared neither hardship nor death, and overcame a lot of difficulties. Comrade Wang Chin-hsi set us a fine example.

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

B: That's right. He studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought very hard and he fought bravely against the revisionist line. We oil workers are following his example.

A: Chairman Mao says, "In industry, learn from Taching." We must learn from your revolutionary spirit.

New Words and Expressions

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. shelf [ʃelf] <i>n.</i>
架子 | 9. a great many
很多的, 非常多的 |
| 2. history ['hist(ə)ri] <i>n.</i>
历史 | 10. biggest ['bigist] <i>adj.</i>
最大的 |
| 3. political [pə'litik(ə)l]
<i>adj.</i> 政治的 | 11. oilfield ['oilfi:ld] <i>n.</i>
油田 |
| 4. geography [dʒi'ɒɡrəfi]
<i>n.</i> 地理 | 12. stretch [stretʃ] <i>n.</i> 一片
(原野, 汪洋, 森林等) |
| 5. easy ['i:zi] <i>adj.</i> 容易的 | 13. grassland ['grɑ:slænd]
<i>n.</i> 草地, 草原
a stretch of grassland
一片草原 |
| 6. difficult ['difɪk(ə)lt]
<i>adj.</i> 困难的 | 14. sink [sɪŋk] <i>v. i. & v. t.</i>
挖掘; 沉 |
| 7. interesting ['intrɪstɪŋ]
<i>adj.</i> 有趣的 | |
| 8. Taching 大庆 | |

- sank [sæŋk] sink
的过去式
15. spring [sprɪŋ] *n.* 春
16. condition [kən'diʃ(ə)n] *n.* 条件
17. then *adv.* 当时, 那时
18. follow ['fələʊ] *v. t.*
遵循; 跟着
19. fear [fiə] *v. t. & n.*
害怕, 恐惧
20. neither ['naiðə] *conj.*
两者都不……
21. hardship ['hɑ:dʃɪp] *n.*
困苦, 艰难
22. nor [nɔ:] *conj.*
也不(没有)
neither ... nor
既不……也不
23. death [deθ] *n.* 死亡
24. overcome [ˌəʊvə'kʌm] *v. t.* 克服
overcame [ˌəʊvə'keɪm]
overcome 的过去式
25. difficulty ['dɪfɪk(ə)lti] *n.* 困难
26. set [set] *v. t.* 树立(榜样)
27. example [ɪg'zɑ:mpəl] *n.* 例证, 榜样
to follow one's example 学习某人的榜样
28. Marxism ['mɑ:ksɪzəm] *n.* 马克思主义
29. Leninism ['lenɪnɪzəm] *n.* 列宁主义
30. Mao Tsetung Thought
毛泽东思想
31. thought [θɔ:t] *n.* 思想
32. fight [faɪt] *v. i. & v. t.*
战斗, 与……作斗争
fought [fɔ:t] fight
的过去式
33. bravely ['breɪvli] *adv.*
勇敢地
34. against [ə'geɪnst, ə'geɪnst] *prep.* 对(着); 反对
35. line [laɪn] *n.* 路线
36. industry ['ɪndʌstri] *n.*
工业
37. 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。

“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. Chairman Mao says, “In industry, learn from Taching.”

毛主席说：“工业学大庆。”

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 busy*. (表语)

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* tractors in that shed?

Yes, there are *some* tractors in that shed.

No, there are *no* tractors in that shed.

4. some, any, no 作定语时所修饰的名词可以是可数名词, 也可以是不可数名词。修饰可数名词时, 名词可以是复数形式, 也可以是单数形式。

Exercises

I. 选择适当的形容词填空:

(big, long, many, thin, old, small, thick, new)

1. There are ____ machines in the workshop. Some of them are _____. Some of them are _____.

2. It's a ____ way to the Peking Railway Station. Let's go by underground.

3. Which book is yours, the ____ one or the ____ one?

4. May I use your ____ dictionary?
5. There are two glasses on the table. One is ____,
the other is ____.

II. 用 some, any, no 填空:

1. There are ____ books on that shelf.
2. Are there ____ pears in the basket?
3. Is there ____ water in the bottle?
4. There were ____ schools in this village before liberation.
5. There are ____ factories in my home town now.
6. Were there ____ windy days last month?
Yes, there were ____ windy days last month.
7. Are there ____ new technical books in the bookshop?
Yes, there are ____.
8. Were there ____ big buildings in this street in the past?
No, there were ____ big buildings there in the past.
Are there ____ there now?
Yes, there are ____.

III. 把下列句子变成一般问句和否定句:

例: There were some English books on that shelf.
Were there any English books on that shelf?
There were no English books on that shelf.

1. There are some windy 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 (运动场).

5. There are some old machines in the factory.

IV. 把下列句子译成英语:

1. 解放前你们村子里有学校吗?
2. 十年前北京没有地下铁道。
3. 解放前福建 (Fukien) 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来。

Phonetics Exercises

字母组合的读音(四)

1. 元音字母 a + 其它字母

(1)

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

朗读下列单词:

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

(2)

air	} [ɛə]	al	} [o:l]	ass [ɑ:s]
are		(all)		

朗读下列单词:

air [ɛə]	are [ɛə]	al (all) [o:l]	ass [ɑ:s]
<i>air</i>	<i>care</i>	<i>all</i>	<i>glass</i>
<i>pair</i>	<i>parent</i>	<i>also</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]

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, 请参考本教材上册第 120 至 125 页。

Lesson Thirty-Four

Sentence Patterns

Is it warm in spring in Tientsin?

Yes. It's as warm there as in Peking.

Does Comrade Li usually get up as late as he did today?

No, he doesn't usually get up as late as he did today.

Dialogue

Life on the Grasslands

Grammar

副词

“as...as” 和 “not as (so) ... as” 的用法

Pattern Drills

(1)

A: Is it warm in spring in Tientsin?

hot

summer

cool

autumn

cold

winter

B: Yes. It's as warm there as in Peking.

hot

cool

cold