

北京市业余外语广播讲座

# 英语 *ENGLISH*

中级班 第二册



北京人民出版社

## 毛主席语录

### Quotations from Chairman Mao

列宁为什么说对资产阶级专政，这个问题要搞清楚。这个问题不搞清楚，就会变修正主义。要使全国知道。

Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? It is essential to get this question clear. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation.

团结起来，为了一个目标，就是巩固无产阶级专政，要落实到每个工厂、农村、机关、学校。

Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school.

鼓足干劲，力争上游，多快好省地建设社会主义。

Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

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## Lesson Thirteen

### Sentence Patterns

1. You've started reading the article, haven't you?
2. The Party secretary praised them for working hard in the study of Chairman Mao's works.

### Pattern Drills

(1)

A: You've started 

<i>reading</i>
2) <i>writing</i>
3) <i>translating</i>

 the article, haven't you?

B: Yes, I have.

A: Can you finish 

<i>reading</i>
2) <i>writing</i>
3) <i>translating</i>

 it this afternoon?

B: Yes, I think so.

(2)

A: Lao Chang, I hear the comrades in Group 2 were praised at yesterday's meeting. Is that so?

B: Yes. The Party secretary praised them for

*working hard in the study of Chairman Mao's works  
improving the quality of their products  
finishing their task ahead of time  
making technical innovations*

A: They've done very well indeed. We must learn from them.

B: Yes, we must.

## Text

### How Marx Learned Foreign Languages

Marx knew several foreign languages. He needed them for his revolutionary work. He could read all the main European languages, and write in French and English, apart from German, his mother tongue.

Marx was born in Germany. When he was still a young man, he was forced to leave his homeland because of his revolutionary activities. He stayed in France for a time. But before long he had to move on again. In 1849, he went to London and made it the base for his revolutionary work.

Marx had learned some English before he went to England. When he got there, he found that his English was not good enough so he started working hard to improve it. He made good progress and before long began writing articles in English for a progres-



sive newspaper. In fact, in one of these articles his English was so good that Engels wrote him a letter praising him for it. Marx wrote back thanking Engels for his encouragement. However, he said that his English was still not good enough; he was not too sure about the grammar and could not freely use English idioms.

These letters were written in 1853. In the years that followed, Marx went on studying and using the language. When he wrote *The Civil War in France*, he had acquired such a good command of English that he was able to write this work in the language.

In the 1870's, when Marx was already in his fifties, he found it important to study the situation in Russia, so he began to learn Russian. By the end of six months he had learned enough to read articles and reports in Russian.

In one of his books, Marx has this to say about learning a foreign language:

"In the same way, the beginner who has learned a new language always retranslates it into his mother tongue: he can only be said to have appropriated the spirit of the new language and to be able to express himself in it freely when he can manipulate it without reference to the old, and when he forgets his original language while using the new one."

## New Words and Expressions

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. translate [træns'leɪt]<br/>v.t. &amp; v.i. 翻译</p> <p>2. improve [im'pru:v]<br/>v.t. 改良, 改善</p> <p>3. language ['læŋgwɪdʒ]<br/>n. 语言</p> <p>4. European<br/>[ˌjuərə'pi(:)ən]<br/>adj. 欧洲(人)的;<br/>n. 欧洲人</p> <p>5. apart [ə'pɑ:t] adv.<br/>分开; 分离<br/>apart from<br/>除开, 除……以外</p> <p>6. German ['dʒə:mən]<br/>n. 德国人; 德语;<br/>adj. 德国(人)的</p> <p>7. tongue [tʌŋ] n.<br/>舌头; 语言<br/>mother tongue<br/>祖国语言</p> <p>8. Germany ['dʒə:m(ə)ni]<br/>n. 德国</p> <p>9. force v.t. 强迫, 迫使</p> <p>10. homeland ['houmlænd]</p> | <p>n. 本国</p> <p>11. because of prep. 因为</p> <p>12. activity [æk'tɪvɪti]<br/>n. 活动</p> <p>13. France [frɑ:ns]<br/>n. 法兰西, 法国</p> <p>14. base [beɪs] n. 基地</p> <p>15. England ['ɪŋɡlənd]<br/>n. 英国, 英格兰</p> <p>16. progress ['prəʊɡres]<br/>n. 进步<br/>make progress 进步</p> <p>17. progressive [prə'ɡresɪv]<br/>adj. 进步的; 进行的</p> <p>18. encouragement<br/>[ɪn'kʌrɪdʒmənt]<br/>n. 鼓励, 激励</p> <p>19. however [haʊ'evə]<br/>adv. 可是, 然而</p> <p>20. freely ['fri:li]<br/>adv. 自由地, 随意地</p> <p>21. idiom ['ɪdiəm]<br/>n. 成语, 惯用语</p> <p>22. acquire [ə'kwɪə]<br/>v.t. 获得, 得到</p> |
|---|---|

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>23. command <i>n.</i><br/>掌握, 运用能力</p> <p>24. situation<br/>[ˌsitʃu'eɪʃ(ə)n]<br/><i>n.</i> 形势, 局面</p> <p>25. Russia ['rʌʃə] <i>n.</i> 俄国</p> <p>26. Russian ['rʌʃ(ə)n]<br/><i>n.</i> 俄国人; 俄语;<br/><i>adj.</i> 俄国(人)的</p> <p>27. beginner [bi'ɡɪnə]<br/><i>n.</i> 初学者</p> <p>28. retranslate<br/>[ˈri:træns'leɪt]<br/><i>v.t.</i> 再翻译</p> | <p>29. appropriate<br/>[ə'prɒprieɪt] <i>v.t.</i><br/>擅用, 私用; (此处)掌握</p> <p>30. manipulate<br/>[mə'nɪpjuleɪt]<br/><i>v.t.</i> 熟练地使用</p> <p>31. reference ['refr(ə)ns]<br/><i>n.</i> 参考, 查阅<br/>without reference to<br/>不顾, 无关</p> <p>32. original [ə'ɒrɪdʒənəl]<br/><i>adj.</i> 原先的;<br/><i>n.</i> 原作品</p> |
|---|--|

## Notes

1. He stayed in France for a time.  
他在法国住了一段时间。  
for a time = for some time 一段时间
2. But before long he had to move on again.  
但是不久他不得不再迁移。  
before long = soon 不久  
to move on 这一词组中的 on 是副词, 表示动作继续下去的意思。同样的用法有: to march on, to work on, to go on 等。
3. ... and made it the base for his revolutionary work.

……并把它作为进行革命工作的基地。

it 和 the base 一起构成复合宾语。

(关于复合宾语见本册第 21 课语法)

4. When he got there, he found that his English was not good enough ...

他到那里以后,发现他的英语不够好……

enough 作副词用时,必须放在它所修饰的形容词、副词等后面。如: good enough, well enough, warm enough 等。

5. ... began writing articles in English for a progressive newspaper.

……开始用英语给进步报刊写文章。

in English 是“用英语”。同样地, in Chinese 是“用汉语”, in French 是“用法语”。

6. ... Engels wrote him a letter praising him for it.

……恩格斯为此写信赞扬他。

praising him for it 是现在分词短语,作状语用,修饰 wrote。

7. ...Marx went on studying and using the language.

……马克思继续学习并使用英语。

go on doing something 表示继续进行一件正在做的事。例如:

Although it had started raining, the commune members went on sowing.

虽然已下起雨来了,社员们还继续播种。

8. In the years that followed ...

在随后的岁月里……

that followed 是定语从句, 修饰 the years.

9. In the 1870's, when Marx was already in his fifties, he found it important to study the situation in Russia, ...

十九世纪七十年代, 当马克思已经五十多岁的时候, 他发现研究俄国的局势是很重要的, ……

1870's 读作 *eighteen seventies*. *seventies* 指七十年代, 即七十九这十年, 即七十年代。

it 在这个句子里是引导词, 作形式宾语用; 真正的宾语是 to study the situation in Russia.

10. In the same way, the beginner who has learned a new language always retranslates it into his mother tongue: he can only be said to have appropriated the spirit of the new language and to be able to express himself in it freely when he can manipulate it without reference to the old, and when he forgets his original language while using the new one.

就象一个刚学会外国语的人总是要在心里把外国语言译成本国语言一样; 只有当他能够不必在心里把外国语言译成本国语言, 当他能够忘掉本国语言来运用新语言的时候, 他才领会了新语言的精神, 才算是运用自如。

### A Dialogue

A: Can you spare a moment, please?

B: Of course. What is it?

A: I'm rather worried about my English. I'm not getting on well.

B: Don't worry. All difficulties can be overcome. What's your main trouble?

A: Well, I'm no good at speaking.

B: You should try to speak a little every day. Listen and speak as much as you can. Practice makes perfect, you know. Let's have a chat in English now, shall we?

A: Fine.

### New Words and Expressions

1. spare [speə]

*v. t.* 匀出, 分让

2. trouble ['trabl]

*n.* 困难; 麻烦, 烦恼

3. good at 善于

4. perfect ['pə:fikt]

*adj.* 熟练的; 准确的

### Notes

1. Can you spare a moment, please?

你能腾出一点时间来吗? (或: 你现在有空吗?)

2. I'm no good at speaking.

我说不好(英语)。

3. Practice makes perfect.

熟能生巧。

## Grammar

### The Gerund

#### 动名词

##### 1. 动名词的形式和特征:

- 1) 动名词是非限定动词的一种(注)。它由动词原形加ing 构成;与现在分词的形式相同。
- 2) 动名词起名词的作用;因为它是由动词构成的,所以它兼有名词和动词的特征;它可以有自己的宾语并被状语修饰。

He began writing articles in English.

宾语                  状语

动名词加宾语或状语构成动名词短语,如上例中的  
writing articles in English.

##### 2. 动名词的作用: 动名词在句子中可以作主语、表语、宾语等。

###### 1) 作主语:

*Reading* is important in learning a foreign language.

阅读在学习外语中是很重要的。

###### 2) 作表语:

Her job is *raising pigs*.

她的工作是养猪。

###### 3) 作宾语:

(1) 作动词或短语动词的宾语:

You've started *translating the article*, haven't you?

你已经开始翻译这篇文章了吧?

在下列动词和短语动词后面常跟动名词, 作为它们的宾语:

stop, finish, begin, start, continue, like, enjoy, need, mind, keep (on), give up (放弃), think of

(2) 作介词的宾语:

He was praised for *finishing the work ahead of time*.

他因为提前完成任务而受到了表扬。

(注) 动词从可否作谓语来分, 有限定动词和非限定动词两大类。限定动词在句中用作谓语, 并受主语的人称、时态和数的限制。非限定动词有动词不定式、动名词和分词三种。在句中都不能单独作谓语, 所以不受主语的人称、时态和数的限制。

## Exercises

I. Make sentences after the models: (仿照示例完成下列句子)

Model 1. Have you finished ...? (read the novel)

Have you finished *reading the novel*?

1) sow the wheat

2) plough the fields

3) cut the rice

Model 2. Would you mind ...? (open the window)



Would you mind *opening the window*?

- 1) tell Comrade Chang about this evening's meeting
- 2) leave your telephone number with us
- 3) take this book to Hsiao Wang

Model 3. Thank you for ... (tell me the news)

Thank you for *telling me the news*.

- 1) give us so much help
- 2) show me the way
- 3) bring me the letter

Model 4. I'm thinking of ... (go to visit some friends)

I'm thinking of *going to visit some friends*.

- 1) write to him
- 2) get a new dictionary
- 3) do some shopping in town

II. Fill in each blank with a proper expression from the list given below: (选择适当的词或词组填空)

good enough	enough
began reading	began to learn
in his sixties	in the thirties

1. I \_\_\_\_ English when I was at middle school.
2. I can't speak English freely because my English is not \_\_\_\_.
3. Lao Wang \_\_\_\_ articles in English after he had studied the language for a year.