

广西壮族自治区业余外语广播讲座

# 英 语

ENGLISH

下 册



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广西壮族自治区业余外语广播讲座

# 英 语

(下 册)

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## 编者说明

这套教材是在广西业余英语广播讲座初级班第一期第一、二、三、四、五册教材的基础上，根据当前形势改编的，分上、中、下三册，供初级班第二期和英语广播函授学习班使用，教学时间拟为两年。

本书为下册，有课文十课，单词 330 个左右。在上、中册的基础上，加深了课文内容，扩大了题材范围，并增加了日记、寓言等体裁。语音方面着重复习基本语音语调，训练基本朗读技巧，不再另立语音项目，以练习形式列于每课综合练习之后。语法方面同中册一样，亦以动词时态为主。英语动词的六种主要时态，中册已介绍一般现在时、现在进行时和一般将来时三种。本册接着介绍一般过去时、现在完成时和过去进行时三种。鉴于本套教材的课文中曾多次出现动词不定式、复合句中的状语从句等语法现象，本册还增编了动词不定式、状语从句等语法项目。每课后都配有综合练习，以便复习和巩固所学过的基础知识。本册书后附录有：中华人民共和国国歌、练习答案、几种基本句型、常用的缩略语及其他、不规则动词表和词汇表等。

本套上、中、下三册业已全部编完。限于我们的水平，本套教材一定存在不少缺点乃至错误之处，请广大听众、读者批评指正。

广西教育学院英语函授广播组

1978.8.

外国语是人生斗争的一种武器。

——马克思

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

——Marx

语言是人类最重要的交际工具。

——列宁

Language is the most important means of human intercourse.

——Lenin

世上无难事，只要肯登攀。

——毛泽东

Nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights.

——Mao Tsetung

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。

——毛泽东

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.

——Mao Tsetung

要提倡为革命学习文化，学习技术，精通业务，又红又专。

——华国锋

We should encourage people to raise their cultural and technical levels for the sake of revolution and to acquire proficiency in their work so as to be both red and expert.

——Hua Kuo-feng

# Contents 目 录

Lesson Twenty-eight 第二十八课 .....	1
Text: The Cock Crows at Midnight	
Dialogue	
Grammar: 一般过去时(1)	
Lesson Twenty-nine 第二十九课 .....	11
Text: Family History	
Grammar: 一般过去时(2)	
Lesson Thirty 第三十课 .....	20
Text: Study as Lenin Studied	
Grammar: 状语从句	
Lesson Thirty-one 第三十一课 .....	26
Text: My Home Village	
Dialogue	
Grammar: 现在完成时(1)	
Lesson Thirty-two 第三十二课 .....	36
Text: A Page from Li Hua's Diary	
Grammar: 现在完成时(2)	

Lesson Thirty-three	第三十三课 .....	46
Text: The Farmhand and the Snake		
Grammar: 动词不定式(1)		
Lesson Thirty-four	第三十四课 .....	54
Text: The Study of English		
Grammar: 动词不定式(2)		
Lesson Thirty-five	第三十五课 .....	61
Text: Dr. Bethune at His Fighting Post		
Grammar: 过去进行时		
Lesson Thirty-six	第三十六课 .....	69
Text: Talking at Recess		
Grammar: 形容词和副词的比较等级(1)		
Lesson Thirty-seven	第三十七课 .....	79
Text: The Sun and the Moon		
Grammar: 形容词和副词的比较等级(2)		

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## Appendix 附录

1. National Anthem of the People's Republic of China

中华人民共和国国歌 ..... 91

2. Key to Exercises 练习答案 .....	94
3. Some Basic Types of Sentence Structure	
几种基本句型 .....	107
4. Some Common Abbreviations and others	
常用的缩略语及其它 .....	108
5. Irregular Verbs 不规则动词表 .....	112
6. Vocabulary 词汇表 .....	115



## Lesson Twenty-eight 第28课

### Text

### The Cock Crows at Midnight

When Kao Yu-pao was a boy of twelve, he began to work for a landlord. The landlord was very cruel. He made the farmhands work all day long, but gave them little to eat.

The landlord had a cock. The cock had a strange habit. It did not crow at dawn, but at midnight. Every time it began to crow, the landlord would shout: "Get up, you lazy-bones! Get up and go to work." So the farmhands hated very much both the landlord and his cock.

Once, at midnight, Kao Yu-pao saw the landlord steal into the courtyard. There the landlord crowed like a cock. Then his cock began to crow. So that was the trick!

When Kao Yu-pao told the other farmhands about this, they were very angry and decided to teach the landlord a lesson.

The next night, as soon as the landlord stole into the courtyard, Kao Yu-pao cried out, "Stop thief! Stop thief!"

Immediately all the farmhands ran out. They knocked the "thief" down and gave him a good beating. After that, the cock no longer crowed at midnight.

### Dialogue

- Did Kao Yu-pao begin to work for a landlord at the age of thirteen?
- No, he didn't.
- When did he begin to work for the landlord?
- At the age of twelve.
- What did he see one night?
- He saw the landlord steal into the courtyard. There the landlord crowed like a cock.
- How did the farmhands punish the landlord?
- They knocked the landlord down and gave him a good beating.

## New Words and Expressions

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. cock [kɒk] <i>n.</i> 公鸡</p> <p>2. crow [krəʊ] <i>vi.</i><br/>(公鸡) 叫</p> <p>3. midnight ['midnaɪt]<br/><i>n.</i> 半夜</p> <p>4. when <i>conj.</i> 当……时候</p> <p>5. was [wɒz, wəz] <i>vi.</i><br/>(be 的过去式之一)</p> <p>6. begin [bi'ɡɪn] (began<br/>[bi'ɡæn]) <i>vt.</i> 开始</p> <p>7. landlord ['lændlɔ:d]<br/><i>n.</i> 地主</p> <p>8. cruel [kruəl] <i>a.</i><br/>残忍的</p> <p>9. made [meɪd] <i>vt.</i><br/>(make 的过去式) 迫使</p> <p>10. farmhand [fɑ:m-<br/>hænd] <i>n.</i> 长工</p> <p>11. gave [geɪv] <i>vt.</i><br/>(give 的过去式)</p> <p>12. eat [i:t] <i>vt.</i> 吃</p> <p>13. had [həd, həd] <i>vt.</i><br/>(have 的过去式)</p> | <p>14. strange [streɪn(d)ʒ]<br/><i>a.</i> 奇怪的</p> <p>15. habit ['hæbɪt] <i>n.</i> 习惯</p> <p>16. did [dɪd] <i>v. aux.</i><br/>(do 的过去式)</p> <p>17. dawn [daʊn] <i>n.</i> 黎明</p> <p>18. would [wʊd, wəd] <i>v.</i><br/><i>aux.</i> (will 的过去式)</p> <p>19. shout [ʃaʊt] <i>vt.</i> 喊</p> <p>20. lazy-bones<br/>['leɪzi,bəʊnz] <i>n.</i> 懒骨头</p> <p>21. so <i>conj.</i> 因此</p> <p>22. hate [heɪt] <i>vt.</i> 恨</p> <p>23. saw [sɔ:] <i>vt.</i> (see 的<br/>过去式) 看见</p> <p>24. steal [sti:l] (stole<br/>[stəʊl]) <i>vi.</i> 溜</p> <p>25. into <i>prep.</i> 进</p> <p>26. courtyard ['kɔ:tjɑ:d]<br/><i>n.</i> 院子</p> <p>27. then <i>adv.</i> 接着</p> <p>28. trick [trɪk] <i>n.</i> 诡计</p> <p>29. told [təʊld] <i>vt.</i></p> |
|---|---|

(tell 的过去式) 告诉

30. were [wə:, wə] *vi.*  
(be 的过去式之一)

31. angry ['æŋgri] *a.*  
生气的

32. decide [di'said] *vt.*  
决定

33. cry [krai] *vt.* 叫喊

34. thief [θi:f] *n.* 小偷

35. immediately [i'mi:-  
djətli] *adv.* 立刻

36. ran [ræn] *vi.*  
(run 的过去式) 跑

37. knock [nɒk] *vt.* 打

38. beating ['bi:tiŋ] *n.* 打

39. age [eidʒ] *n.* 年龄

40. punish ['pʌni]  
*vt.* 惩罚

## Notes

1. all day long 一天到晚, 整天

2. It did not crow at dawn, but at midnight. 它天亮时不叫, 而在半夜叫。

not... but... 不(是)……而(是)……

3. Every time it began to crow, the landlord would shout: “....” 每当它开始叫的时候地主就喊: “....”

(1) every time... 每当……时候

(2) 这里用 would 和主要动词 shout 的原形构成谓语动词, 表示过去的习惯性动作。

4. get up 起床

5. So that was the trick! 原来是这么个鬼把戏!

so 在这里起承上启下的作用, 可译“原来”。

6. ...decided to teach the landlord a lesson. ....决

定教训那个地主一顿。

teach... a lesson 教训……一顿, 给……一个教训

7. The next night, as soon as the landlord stole into the courtyard, Kao Yu-pao cried out, "Stop thief! Stop thief!" 第二天夜里, 地主刚一溜进院子, 高玉宝就高叫: “抓小偷! 抓小偷!”

(1) as soon as... (刚)——……就……

(2) cry out 高声喊叫

(3) Stop thief! 抓小偷! 捉贼!

8. ...gave him a good beating. ...给了他一顿痛打, ...狠狠地揍了他一顿。

9. no longer 不再

longer ['lɒŋgə] 是 long 的变化形式。

## Grammar

### 一般过去时(1)

一般过去时表示过去发生的动作或存在的状态。这种动作或状态可能只限于一次, 也可能是过去经常发生的。如:

(1) When Kao Yu-pao was a boy of twelve, he began to work for a landlord.

(2) The landlord had a cock.

(3) What did he see once at midnight?

一般过去时是由动词的过去式表示的。大多数动词的过

去式是由动词原形加词尾 -ed 构成, 这种动词称为规则动词。词尾 -ed 的加法如下:

(1) 一般情况直接加 ed。如:

work — worked	help — helped
crow — crowed	knock — knocked

(2) 以 e 结尾的词只加 d。如:

hate — hated	like — liked
live — lived	decide — decided
die — died	liberate — liberated

(3) 以辅音字母 y 结尾的动词, 变 y 为 i, 再加 ed。

如 y 前是元音字母, 则 y 不变。如:

cry — cried	carry — carried
study — studied	

比较: play — played      stay — stayed

(4) 以重读闭音节结尾, 最后又只有一个辅音字母的动词, 先双写该辅音字母再加 ed。如:

stop — stopped	beg — begged
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-ed 的读音规则是:

(1) 在清辅音后读 [t]。如:

worked [wə:kt]	helped [helpt]
----------------	----------------

(2) 在浊辅音或元音后读 [d]。如:

crowed [krəʊd]	lived [lɪvd]
----------------	--------------

(3) 在[t] [d] 后读 [ɪd]。如:

hated ['heɪtɪd]	decided [dɪ'saɪdɪd]
liberated ['lɪbəreɪtɪd]	

### 动词一般过去时的肯定式、否定式和疑问式

肯 定 式		否 定 式		疑 问 式	
I	{ worked.... }	I	{ did not work.... }	I	{ Did { I you he she it we you they } work ...? }
You		You		you	
He		He		he	
She		She		she	
It		It		it	
We		We		we	
You		You		you	
They		They		they	

注：(1) 肯定式的词序：主语 + 动词的过去式 + 其他成分。

否定式的词序：主语 + 助动词 **did** + **not** + 动词原形 + 其他成分。

(2) **did not** 的简略式是 **didn't** ['didnt]。

(3) 一般疑问句词序：助动词 **Did** + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他成分？

### Exercises

#### I. 回答下列问题：

1. Could Kao Yu-pao go to school when he was a boy?
2. What did he do at that time?
3. The landlord was very cruel, wasn't he?

4. The landlord made the farmhands work very hard, didn't he?
5. The landlord had a cock, hadn't he?
6. What strange habit had the cock?
7. What did the landlord do every time the cock crowed?
8. What did Kao Yu-pao see in the courtyard once at midnight?
9. Did the cock really crow at midnight?
10. Why did the landlord crow like a cock?
11. What did the farmhands decide to do?
12. What did they do to him?
13. Did the cock still crow at midnight after that?

**I. 写出并朗读下列动词的过去式:**

work      give      hate      carry      crow      see  
cry      decide      begin      run      study      like  
knock      serve      do

**II. 用括号中的单词和词组作状语, 重新造句:**

例: The workers make tractors. (last year)  
The workers made tractors last year.

1. We often work in the school factory. (last year)
2. We study "Serve the People". (yesterday afternoon)
3. They do not talk in the classroom. (yesterday)

**IV. 将下列句子改成否定句:**

1. The cock crowed at dawn.



2. He gave me a book yesterday.

3. The meeting began at two o'clock.

V. 将下列句子改成一般疑问句，并作肯定回答：

1. Kao Yu-pao worked for a landlord before liberation.

2. The landlord gave the farmhands little to eat.

3. The farmhands taught the landlord a lesson.

VI. 将下列词组译成英语：

1. 整天

6. 生气

2. 在黎明

7. 教训……一顿

3. 在半夜

8. 一……就……

4. 每当

9. 跑出去

5. 起床

10. 不再

VII. 将下列句子译成英语：

1. 我父亲还是一个十一岁的孩子时，就开始给资本家干活了。

2. 解放前资本家迫使我每天工作十四小时，却给我很少吃的。

3. 每当地主半夜学鸡叫时，长工们就得起床去干活。

4. 长工们痛打了那个地主一顿。

5. 你姐姐中学毕业就到农村去了吗？

6. 我将不再等了。