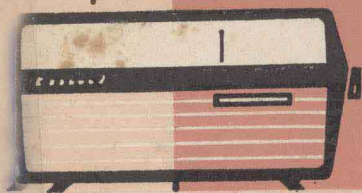


北京市业余外语广播讲座

英 语

中级班 第二册



ENGLISH

北 京 出 版 社

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Lesson Thirteen

Chairman Mao Comes to Nanniwan

It was in 1943 and the day was fine. We had lined up along the road waiting for Chairman Mao to come to see us in Nanniwan.

From Yanan to Nanniwan was a three-hour ride on horseback, or an hour's drive by car. We had been waiting almost the whole morning and there was still no sign of the Chairman.

"Maybe he's been held up by some important business and can't come today," someone said.

"I don't think so, he's sure to come," said another.

Suddenly we saw a jeep in the distance and a minute later Chairman Mao was there before us, smiling. We burst into cheers while he shook hands with us one by one.

"The crops are coming along nicely!" he said to our brigade commander Wang Zhen. The Chairman had stopped to look at the crops and talk to the comrades in the fields along the way.

Without stopping for a rest the Chairman went round with the brigade leaders, inspecting the crops and asking questions about our life and work. He never seemed to get tired.

When lunch was ready, we took it to the Chairman. I went up to him and asked if there was anything more he would like. He smiled and said, "No, thanks. There's already too much."

"All the vegetables and meat are from our own farm," I said. Actually there was no need for me to say this, for the Chairman already knew it.

"How much oil does a comrade get each day?" he asked. "And what about vegetables?"

"Half an ounce of oil on the average," Commander Wang replied. "As for vegetables, everyone can have as much as he likes."

"Do you have better food on Sundays?"

"Yes, there's usually rice and steamed bread for lunch on Sundays", Vice Political Commissar Wang Enmao answered. "Sometimes we kill a pig or a sheep and share it out among the different units."

"The Guomindang hopes to starve us to death," the Chairman said. "But the longer they surround us, the stronger you comrades become." This made everyone laugh.

"Difficulties are nothing to us," the Chairman continued. "If every one struggles against them, they will be overcome. If we rely on our own strength, we can have everything we need: food, clothing, everything. At present we don't get any aid from outside. Even if in the future we do get some, we will still

rely mainly on ourselves.”

This spirit of Nanniwan — the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance — has been a part of our glorious revolutionary tradition ever since. In that spirit we have overcome all difficulties and won the new democratic revolution. That same spirit will also enable us to build China into a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defence and modern science and technology.

New Words

1. ride [raid] *v. i.; n.*
骑; 骑马(或乘车)旅行
2. drive [draiv] *n.*
驱车旅行; 旅程
3. sign [sain] *n.* 迹象
4. business ['biznis] *n.*
事, 事务
5. burst [bɜ:st] *v. i.*
突然发生
6. cheer [tʃiə] *n.*
欢呼, 喝采
7. crop [krɒp] *n.*
作物, 庄稼
8. brigade [bri'geid] *n.*
(军)旅

9. commander
[kə'mɑ:ndə] *n.*
司令员; 指挥官
10. tired ['taɪəd] *adj.*
疲劳的, 累的
11. ounce [auns] *n.*
盎司, 英两
12. average ['ævərɪdʒ] *n.*
平均
13. reply [ri'plai] *v. t.*
回答
14. steam [sti:m] *v. t.*
蒸, 煮
15. vice [vais]
(前缀)表示“副”、“次”

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>16. commissar [ˌkəmi'sɑ:]
n. 政委</p> <p>17. share [ʃeə] v. t.
分摊; 均分</p> <p>18. unit ['ju:nit] n.
(军)分队; 部队</p> <p>19. starve [stɑ:v] v. t.
使饿死</p> <p>20. surround [sə'raund]
v. t. 包围</p> <p>21. rely [ri'lai] v. i.
依赖, 依靠</p> <p>22. strength ['streŋθ] n.</p> | <p>力量, 力</p> <p>23. clothing ['kləʊðɪŋ] n.
(总称)衣服; 被褥</p> <p>24. present ['preznt] n.
现在, 目前</p> <p>25. aid [eid] n. 援助, 帮助</p> <p>26. tradition [trə'dɪʃən]
n. 传统</p> <p>27. defence [di'fens] n.
防御, 保卫</p> <p>28. technology
[tek'nɒlədʒi] n. 技术</p> |
|--|---|

Useful Expressions

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. line up 整队, 排列起来</p> <p>2. on horseback 骑马</p> <p>3. hold up 阻挡, 停顿</p> <p>4. burst into 突然发作;
突然……起来</p> <p>5. shake hands with
somebody 和某人握手</p> <p>6. one by one 一个个地</p> | <p>7. come along 成长; 长势</p> <p>8. on the average 平均地</p> <p>9. as for 至于</p> <p>10. share out 分摊; 分配</p> <p>11. rely on 依仗, 依靠</p> <p>12. at present 现在, 目前</p> <p>13. even if 即使, 纵然</p> |
|---|---|

Notes

1. Chairman Mao Comes to Nanniwan
本课的题目用的是一般现在时。

在戏剧的舞台说明以及报纸上的标题和故事的题目中,常用一般现在时。

2. From Yanan to Nanniwan was a three-hour ride on horseback, or an hour's drive by car.

这一句的主语是 from Yanan to Nanniwan, 指距离。

3. We had been waiting almost the whole morning ...

1) 本句用的是过去完成进行时。

过去完成进行时的形式是 had been + 现在分词, 没有人称和数的区别。现将它的肯定和否定结构列表如下:

肯 定		否 定	
I	} had been waiting	I	} had not been waiting
You		You	
He		He	
She		She	
We		We	
You		You	
They		They	

过去完成进行时表示动作在过去某一时间之前开始并延续到过去这个时间; 这一动作可能还在进行, 也可能已经停止。例如:

He told me that he had been waiting for me for two hours.

他对我说他等了我两小时。

By the time the city was liberated, Lao Liu had been working in the factory for more than ten years.

到这个城市解放时,老刘在这家工厂已经工作了十多年。

2) 本句中 the whole morning 在句中作状语。

名词在句子里可作状语,多限于表示时间和距离等概念的名词。如:

Wait a moment. 等一等。

I couldn't move a step further.

我一步也走不动了。

4. Chairman Mao's sure to come.

be sure to do something 是一种固定说法,表示“一定会……”。如:

It's sure to rain. 一定会下雨。

Our team is sure to win. 我们队一定会获胜。

5. He never seemed to get tired.

get 在这里是连系动词,意思相当于 become。如:

They are getting ready for the New Year. (见初级班教材第20课)

6. I went up to him and asked if there was anything more he would like.

1) if = whether

2) he would like 前省去了 that, 是定语从句,修饰 anything more. 关于定语从句,以后将系统讲解。

7. Actually there was no need for me to say this ...

for me to say this 在此作定语, 修饰名词 need。
类似的例子有:

Well, it's time for us to go now. (见初级班教材第 23 课)

8. ounce

这是英美重量单位。在常衡中, 一磅 (pound) 等于十六盎司 (ounce)。一盎司, 也就是一英两, 折合成公制是 28.35 克。

half an ounce = half of an ounce, 但 of 常被省去。

9. But the longer they surround us, the stronger you comrades become.

the more ... the more (越……越……) 是一个很有用的句型。如:

The harder you work, the more you will learn.

10. ... we can have everything we need.

we need 在这里是定语从句, 修饰 everything。we need 可译成汉语“我们所需要的”。we need 之前省去了引导定语从句的关系代词 that。

A Dialogue
Wang's Radio

Wang: My radio won't work.

Li: Have you tested the batteries?

Wang: No. But it can't be that.

- Li: But you've had it a long time, haven't you?
- Wang: Only about ten months. I got it when I first came here to work.
- Li: Have you used it much?
- Wang: Yes. I used it a lot at first. But now I've had so many things to do, I never have time to listen to it.
- Li: You'd better take the batteries out and have them tested.
- Wang: Ah, they're dead.
- Li: That's why it doesn't work.
- Wang: I'll have to replace them with new ones.

New Words and Expressions

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. test [test] <i>v. t.</i>
测验, 试验 | 4. dead [ded] <i>adj.</i>
死的; 用完了的 |
| 2. battery ['bætəri] <i>n.</i>
电池 | 5. replace [ri'pleis] <i>v. t.</i>
替换 |
| 3. at first
起初, 起先 | |

Grammar

Participles (1)

分词 (一)

分词和动词不定式一样, 也是非谓语动词。分词兼有动词和形容词的特征。分词可以有宾语 (仅限于现在分词) 或状语,

它和宾语或状语一起构成分词短语。

1. 分词有现在分词和过去分词两种。现在分词由动词原形加词尾 -ing 构成。过去分词由动词原形加词尾 -ed 构成(指规则动词;不规则动词查不规则动词表)。现以 study 和 go 为例,将分词的一般式和完成式以及其语态列表如下:

		及物动词 study		不及物动词 go
		主动语态	被动语态	
现在分词	一般式	studying	being studied	going
	完成式	having studied	having been studied	having gone
过去分词			studied	gone

2. 现在分词的用法

- 1) 用作定语 现在分词作定语,一般放在它所修饰的名词之前;现在分词短语作定语,一般放在它所修饰的名词之后。如:

The *leading* comrades gave Chairman Mao a full report about our farm.

领导同志向毛主席详细地汇报了我们农场的情况。

Who is that young man *standing under the tree*?

站在树下的那个年轻人是谁?

(*standing under the tree* 是分词短语)

2) 用作表语

There we saw pictures of Lenin's early life.

They were very *inspiring* and instructive. (见初级班教材第 40 课)

That's very *interesting*. (见初级班教材第 35 课)

现在分词作表语时, 相当于形容词, 不可与进行时态中的现在分词相混淆。比较下列两句中的现在分词:

Premier Hua's report on government work
is *inspiring* the people throughout China.
华总理的政府工作报告鼓舞着全国人民。(现在进行时)

His report is *inspiring*. 他的报告鼓舞人心。
(作表语)

3) 用作状语

"I see," the cock said, *smiling to himself*.
(见中级班教材第 4 课)(现在分词短语作随伴状语)

Seeing the steppe with its rich oil, he was
deeply moved. (见中级班教材第 7 课)(现在分词短
语作时间状语)

A minute later Chairman Mao was before
us, *smiling*. (现在分词作随伴状语)

Being a patriotic intellectual, Comrade Li
Siguang loved his country. (现在分词短语作原
因状语)

3. 现在分词与动名词的区别 现在分词与动名词形式相同, 都是非谓语动词, 但其概念与用法不同。现在分词相当于形容词, 动名词则相当于名词。动名词在句中可用作主语、表语、宾语和定语(参见中级班教材第 7 课), 现在分词除在进行时态中外, 能用作定语、表语和状语。

现在分词和动名词都可以用作定语，但二者的含义却不一样。试比较：

- { a sleeping child 正在睡觉的小孩(现在分词)
- { a sleeping car 卧车(动名词)
- { the waiting car 正在等候的汽车(现在分词)
- { the waitingroom 候车室(动名词)

Exercises

I. Answer these questions: (回答下列问题)

1. How far was it from Yanan to Nanniwan?
2. What did the soldiers do to greet Chairman Mao?
3. What did the Chairman do first after he arrived at Nanniwan? Did he take a rest?
4. How much oil did a comrade get each day? How about vegetables?
5. Did the comrades have better food on Sundays?
6. What did the Chairman say about the Guomindang?
7. What did he say about difficulties?
8. What is the spirit of Nanniwan?

II. Pick out the present participles and put them into Chinese: (找出现在分词并译成汉语)

1. a smiling face
2. an interesting story
3. the rising sun
4. the playing children

5. a falling star
6. running water
7. the following sentences
8. a moving picture
9. the living spirit
10. an inspiring report

III. Underline the participial phrases in the following and state their function: (划出现在分词短语并说出它们在句中的功用)

1. He pointed to the other bearer lying under a tree.
2. The woman carrying a sack of flour on her shoulder was a shop assistant.
3. Putting his head under his wing, the cock went to sleep.
4. There's a car waiting outside.
5. Laughing and talking, they came in.
6. This is a story telling how a Chinese tea expert worked in Mali.
7. Read the following sentences paying attention to the idioms.
8. My brother wrote me a letter saying that he had decided to go to college.
9. Another bomb exploded, bringing down the back wall of the temple.
10. China is a large country, having an area of 9.6 million square kilometres.

IV. Say which are present participles and which are gerunds: (说出哪些是现在分词, 哪些是动名词)

1. a drilling team
2. a flying machine
3. the threshing ground
4. writing materials
5. a meeting place
6. a fighting post
7. the changing world
8. the weeping girl
9. a rolling ball
10. a thinking man

V. Put the following sentences into Chinese: (英译汉)

1. —“Hello, Lao Li. Can you give me a ride in your car to Beijing? I've some important business there,” I said.

“Of course, Xiao Wang,” he replied.

2. —You look tired. What have you been doing?

3. When Lenin received any presents, he often shared them out among the orphans (孤儿).

4. You may rely on him to drive you to the hospital even if he is tired.

5. The apples were shared out and each child got three on the average.

6. You may use my bike. I don't need it at present.

7. We are late because we were held up by rain.

8. We all burst into cheers while Premier Zhou shook hands with us one by one.

VI. Learn the following groups of expressions: (学习下列两组的说法)

1. day by day

two by two

year by year

2. from door to door

from house to house

from time to time

from day to day

VII. Read the following passages paying attention to the present participles: (阅读下列段落, 注意现在分词的用法)

Do you want to know what Beijing is like in the morning? Well, let me try to tell you.

In the morning, you will see streams of cyclists on the streets. There are over 2 million bicycles in the city. Although there are over one hundred public bus and trolley routes, many people like to go to work by bike because they think it is a good form of exercise.

Under the trees lining the streets you will see many young students reading aloud in a foreign language. More than 400,000 people are learning foreign languages, such as English, French and Japanese, by radio. As China is going in for modern-