

视听英语

Audio-Visual English

中国高校外语电教协会(筹)编

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2

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视听英语（二）

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谈 英 语 自 学 成 材

目前我国有数以百万计的人在自学英语，这是非常可喜的现象。我们应当珍惜他们的学习热情，为他们创造比较有利的学习条件，使他们能自学成才，成为四化建设中的巨大力量。

英语能自学成才吗？过去确实是非常困难的。且不说完全自学的人，就是在中学、大学学过几年英语的人，数目何止千万，但有多少人成为外语人才了呢？恐怕比例很小。为什么会这样呢？原因是多方面的，其中一个重要原因是学习的路子不对，打的基础不牢，边学边忘，始终未能作为工具来使用，离开学校后，几年不用，大部分忘掉，结果前功尽弃。今天情况当然好得多了，有电视、有广播、有录音机及磁带，这些确实为自学创造了有利条件。但如何争取“成才”，这是每一个自学英语的人需要认真思考的问题。

我们认为，要真正学好外语不是一件容易的事，首先必须下定决心，要有毅力，要准备长期苦干。毛主席说过：“语言这个东西不是随便可以学好的，非下苦功不行。”这话是千真万确的。一切学外语的人都得经过艰苦的努力才能取得成就。绝不可能侥幸取胜。

当然，各人的要求是不一样的，需要下的功夫和投入的时间也各不相同。我们姑且把英语人才分成三类：即初级人才、中级人才和高级人才。初级人才约掌握三、四千词汇，相当于英语专业二年级水平，能阅读浅近原文书刊及自己所学专业书籍，条件好的还能听懂浅易的外语报告，并有一定的听说能力。他们可以以下列方式把英语作为工具来使用：（1）在中学教低年级英语；（2）利用英语阅读有关自己专业的文献；（3）作比较浅易外语材料的翻译工作（英译汉）。条件好一点的可以在国外进一步学习专业知识，或是在国内听外语讲课、看外语电影，甚至作比较简单的口译工作。要多长时间能达到这一水平呢？如果肯下功夫，每天平均投入两、三小时，三年达到这个目标是可能的。本刊设计的四百学时的教程，大体就是以此为目标的。这是第一步。中级人才相当于英语专业毕业水平，约掌握六、七千词汇，能进行不太难的口笔中英互译，能听懂外台正常速度的广播，能比较自由地用外语表达思想。他们可以以下列方式来使用英语：（1）在中学担任高年级教学，成绩优异的可在大学担任英语专业低年级教学或其他专业的公共外语教学；（2）担任一般口笔译工作；（3）用英语进行学习和科研，比较顺利地从事专业翻译工作（英译汉），若持久不懈地苦学六、七年时间，达到这个水平也是可能的。本刊在四百学时教程登完后，将把大学专业课程主要内容陆续登载出来供大家自学，为自学达到专业毕业水平创造条件。高级人才相当于英语专业研究院毕业水平，掌握一万以上词汇，对语言有特殊的修养，能担任英语专业高年级教学工作，独立进行科研，或担任高级翻译。要达到这个水平至少得下十年苦功。

功夫怎样下呢？大体来说可以从以下几方面着手，

1) 打好比较全面的语言基础。

要真正学好英语，单打一是不行的。过去许多人只想学会阅读，别的都不管，结果阅读的目的也难以达到。道理很简单，如果不能正确发音，具备一定朗读能力，如何巩固所学的知识呢？没有声音形像，单词是难以记住的。同时，听和说是手段，不发展听说能力，就很难有大量实践，也就不容易不断地巩固，所学的知识就不扎实，阅读起来到处是生词，处处碰到难题，速度很慢，理解也模模糊糊，只好依靠自己的专业知识，连蒙带猜勉强进行。这样的阅读能力是跟不上工作需要的。要真正解决阅读问题，就要比较全面地发展语言能力，特别是在初学阶段。因此，应当从头树立全面打好语言基础的思想。

2) 利用录音磁带认真发展语音及听说能力:

目前自学能成才的关键就在于有了录音机和磁带,有了它们才可以把英语作为有声语言来学。所以学外语的人首先要利用录音机来学习语音语调,并进而发展听说能力。一般地听不行,还要注意模仿,注意记忆,尽量做到能够把所学材料背下来。在开始时半小时的录音材料,可能需要听一、二十个小时才能“复述”出来,但这是值得的。复述的速度会越来越快,到后来可能听三、五遍就能复述出来,那时,学习的效率就会加速度地提高,记忆力会逐步改善,语言材料越积累越多,语言基础也就逐渐牢固起来。

3) 进行大量的语言实践:

语言的内容象生活本身一样丰富,企图依靠一、两册课本学好外语是不现实的。把几十篇课文加在一起也只不过百把页材料,在语言的海洋里不过是沧海一粟。要学好语言必须进行大量实践,至少要看几十本书,听几十个外语报告,复述出几十盘磁带的材料才能打好初步的语言基础。有了大量的语言实践,才有丰富的感性认识。再与理性知识相结合,好比钢筋和水泥结合在一起,语言基础才能牢固。

4) 要自觉地进行说写练习:

除了大量听,大量看书之外,还要自觉地进行说写练习。“说”除了复述外就是做其他口语练习(例如本刊的“实验室练习”),目的是掌握语言中的规律性东西,特别是语法,这样可以帮助提高语言实践的自觉性,为灵活运用语言知识创造条件。同时还要自觉地练习拼写,做其他必要的笔头作业。在自学的条件下,可以经常把听到的东西或说过的东西写下来,叫作“默写”和“笔头复述”,这都会有助于笔语能力的发展,使知识学得更牢固、更准确。

概括起来说,要学好外语,必须比较全面地打好语言基础,特别是开始阶段,要练好语音语调,发展一定的听说能力,并以此为手段,进行大量语言实践,做必要的记忆工作。在这个过程中,要充分利用现代化工具,起码要有录音机和磁带,最好能利用电视,广播等手段。在较高阶段还可利用国外广播。充分调动积极因素,长期苦学。不仅“入门”,还要争取登堂入室,真正掌握好外语这个工具,在工作中使用,为四化服务。前面所说可能达到的水平,也许提得不很准确,带有一些设想的成分,但也不是完全没有根据的。最近几年的电教试验使我们得出了这样的估计,今后在更大范围的实践中,我们相信会得出真正可靠的结论。

我们特别希望待业青年能自学外语,他们有很多有利条件:一是时间比较充裕;二是精力旺盛,记忆力和模仿能力都比较好,三是有强烈的学习要求。在走上工作岗位之前,如果他们能刻苦学习,不进大学也可以受到专业训练。经过几年努力,其中必有不少人会自学成才。目前我们的外语人才还不够用。还需要大量外语教师、旅游翻译、科技翻译。学好了外语,既可以从事外语专业工作,也可以用它作工具学习别的专业或从事其他与外语有关的工作。外语知识在许多工作中都是有用的。只要坚持不懈,刻苦努力,辛勤的汗水必将浇灌出丰硕的果实。

在四化建设中,外语起着特殊的作用。就掌握先进的科学技术来说,也许可以把它比作一把钥匙,用来打开世界知识宝库的大门。有志于振兴中华的同志们,特别是青年同志们,让我们共同努力,通过使用外语这个工具和武器,为我国的四化建设贡献自己的力量!

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A Basic Course in Oral English

Zhang Daozhen

LESSON NINE

New Words

classroom	教室	lesson	课	except	除了	before	在...前面	blackboard	黑板
something	什么东西	window	窗子	fresh	新鲜	college	大学	explain	解释
ask	问	question	问题	answer	回答	discussion	讨论	o'clock	...点钟
exercise	练习	recording	录音	play	玩,打(球)	football	足球	supper	晚饭
review	复习	library	图书馆	borrow	借	office	办公室	talk	说话,报告
bedroom	寝室	mending	缝补	friend	朋友	magazine	杂志	around	在附近一带

Conversation

- F.: Where are the students now?
C.: They're in their classroom. They're having an English lesson.
F.: Do they have an English lesson at this time every day?
C.: Yes, except on Saturday.
F.: Where are they having their English lesson?
C.: In the room over there.
F.: Let's walk over and see what they're doing.
F.: Who is standing before the blackboard?
C.: That's Xiao Yang. She's writing something on the blackboard.
F.: Is the young woman by the window their English teacher?
C.: Yes. She's a teacher fresh from college, but she teaches well.
F.: What's she doing now? Is she explaining anything?
C.: No, she's asking the students questions. One of the students is answering her.
F.: They're having a discussion, I think.
C.: Yes, they are.

Drills

- A. — What time is it?
— It's ten o'clock.
— What are they doing?
— They're doing morning exercises.
11:30, do the exercises; 3:00, listen to the recording; 4:45, play football; 6:00, have

supper.

- B. — Where is Jane?
— She's in the reading-room.
— What's she doing?
— She's reviewing her lessons.
library, borrow some books; office, have a talk with the teacher; her bedroom, do some mending; town, see a film.
C. — Where are you going?
— I'm going to town.
— What are you going to do there?
— I'm going to see a friend.
office, have a talk with the teacher; library, borrow a book; reading-room, read some magazines; hospital, see the doctor.

Exercises

1. Read aloud:

(A)

It's three o'clock in the afternoon. The students are now in the classroom. Some are listening to the recording. Some are doing exercises. Others are talking with each other in English. The teacher is walking around. She is helping the students. Now she is explaining something to a girl student.

(B)

It's evening. Mother and the girls are in. Mary is reviewing her lessons. Jane is listening to the radio and mother is doing some mending. Father is out.

He's seeing a friend in town. Peter is with his teacher. She's talking to him about his studies. She's helping him.

2. Turn into questions:

- 1) He comes here every other day.
(Does he come here every other day?
How often does he come here?)
- 2) They're talking about their university.
(Are they talking about their university?
What're they talking about?)
- 3) Nancy is watching TV in the next room.
(Is Nancy watching TV in the next room?
Where is Nancy watching TV?)
- 4) John's reading today's newspaper.
(Is John reading today's newspaper?
Who's reading today's newspaper?)
- 5) She has supper at home.
(Does she have supper at home?
Where does she have supper?)
- 6) She's going to get some magazines in town.
(Is she going to get some magazines in town?
What's she going to do in town?)
- 7) We're going to see them on Thursday.
(Are you going to see them on Thursday?
When are you going to see them?)
- 8) They're going to have the discussion in the office.
(Are they going to have the discussion in the office?
Where are they going to have the discussion?)

3. Learn the phonetic symbols and review the sounds:

[ei]	name	may	same	great
	(to) day	radio	explain	
[i:]	tea	see	read	speak
	please	teacher	evening	
[ai]	bike	like	write	five
	quite	fine	China	
[ou]	no	go	so	home
	both	smoke	only	
[ju:]	you	new	few	excuse
	Tuesday	student	newspaper	

4. Learn by heart:

I'm going to do it.	Am I going to do it? I'm not going to do it.
You're going to do it.	Are you going to do it? You're not going to do it.
He's going to do it.	Is he going to do it? He's not going to do it.
She's going to do it.	Is she going to do it? She's not going to do it.
We're going to do it.	Are we going to do it? We're not going to do it.
You're going to do it.	Are you going to do it? You're not going to do it.
They're going to do it.	Are they going to do it? They're not going to do it.

LESSON TEN

New Words

stay	待, 住	hotel	旅馆	far	远	visit	访问, 参观	everything	一切
such	这样的	beautiful	美丽	city	城市	friendly	友好	interesting	有趣
summer	夏天	palace	宫殿	instance	事例	park	公园	also	也
plan	计划	south	南方	hope	希望	will	会	enjoy	欣赏
map	地图	boat	小船	lake	湖	flower	花	chair	椅子
table	桌子	TV set	电视机	car	小汽车	meeting	会(议)		

Conversation

- C.: Where are you staying, Mr. Patterson?
 F.: I'm staying at the Xinqiao Hotel, not far from Dongdan.
 C.: Is this your first visit to China?
 F.: Yes. So everything is fresh to me.
 C.: How do you like Beijing?
 F.: Oh, very much. It's such a beautiful city and the people are friendly.
 C.: There are quite a few interesting places in Beijing. The Summer Palace, for instance, is a nice park. And then there is the Great Wall.
 F.: I'd be glad to visit all these places. I think I'll like them. I also plan to go to the south. I'll visit Shanghai, Suzhou and Hangzhou.
 C.: That's good. I hope you will enjoy your stay in China.
 F.: I'm sure I will.

Drills

- A. — Are there any maps on the wall?
 — Yes, there are.
 — How many maps are there on the wall?
 — There are two.
 park, in the city, three; boat, on the lake, six; flower, in the picture, four; chair, in the room, five.
 B. — Is there a table in the room?
 — Yes, there is.
 — Is there a desk in the room?
 — No, there isn't.
 radio, on the table, TV set; car, in the picture, bus;
 lake, in the city, palace.
 C. — What're you going to do this afternoon?
 — We're going to have a meeting.
 — Where are you going to have it?
 — In the teachers' office.
 listen to a talk, in our classroom; read the newspapers, in the reading-room; have a discussion, in the boys' room.

Exercises

1. Read aloud:

(A)

Mr. Patterson is from England. He is now visiting China. He likes Beijing. He thinks it is a beautiful city and the people are friendly to him. He wants to visit all the interesting places in Beijing and plans to go to the south, too. He's going to visit some big cities in the south.

(B)

I'm from Suzhou. It's a beautiful city. There are many fine parks in it. And Tai Lake isn't far from the city. There are also many schools and factories. It is now quite a big city.

2. Turn into questions:

- 1) There is a watch in my hand.
 (Is there a watch in your hand?
 What's there in your hand?)
- 2) There are a few cups on the table.
 (Are there any cups on the table?
 What's there on the table?)
- 3) I like the film very much?
 (Do you like the film very much?
 How do you like the film?)
- 4) She wants to visit the Great Wall first.
 (Does she want to visit the Great Wall first?
 Which place does she want to visit first?)
- 5) I'd like to have a cup of tea.
 (Would you like to have a cup of tea?
 What would you like to have?)
- 6) You can borrow two books at a time.
 (Can I borrow two books at a time?
 How many books can I borrow at a time?)
- 7) You must get there this evening.
 (Must I get there this evening?
 What time must I get there?)
- 8) I think the book is very good.
 (Do you think the book is very good?
 What do you think of the book?)

3. Learn the phonetic symbols and review the sounds:

[ɑ:]	car	class	past	half
	father	aunt	France	
[ɔ:]	four	wall	floor	small
	wall	morning	daughter	
[ə:]	first	nurse	third	girl
	worker	learn	Thursday	
[u:]	school	who	two	do
	through	room	afternoon	
[u]	good	book	would	woman
	classroom	sure	football	
[au]	now	how	south	about
	down	town	around	
[ɛə]	there	where	chair	parent
[ə]	a	an	the	from
	of	worker	together	

4. Turn into tag-questions:

- 1) You're playing football.
(You're playing football, aren't you?)
- 2) It's a beautiful lake.
(It's a beautiful lake, isn't it?)
- 3) They're going to see a film.
(They're going to see a film, aren't they?)
- 4) She's going to stay with her aunt.
(She's going to stay with her aunt,

isn't she?)

- 5) You like the place.
(You like the place, don't you?)
- 6) He enjoys the work.
(He enjoys the work, doesn't he?)
- 7) There are many new words.
(There are many new words, aren't there?)
- 8) There is a meeting this evening.
(There is a meeting this evening, isn't there?)

LESSON ELEVEN

New Words

mine	我的	give	给	language	语言	institute	学院	love	爱, 愿意
history	历史	unite	联合	state	国家, 州	start	开始	try	试一试
find	找到	maybe	也许	month	月(份)	take	拿	bath	洗澡
letter	信	oral	口头的	practice	练习	novel	小说	post	邮, 发(信)
stamp	邮票	pictorial	画报	buy	买	envelope	信封	be back	回来
tomorrow	明天	tonight	今晚	next	下(一次)	attention	注意	movement	运动
hall	厅, 礼堂	pen	钢笔						

Conversation

- F.: A friend of mine is going to give a talk at the Foreign Languages Institute. Would you like to go and listen to it?
- C.: I'd love to. What's your friend going to talk about?
- F.: History of the United States.
- C.: Oh, that's interesting. I think many of our comrades will be glad to go.
- F.: They're welcome.
- C.: When is the talk going to be?
- F.: On Saturday afternoon.
- C.: What time will it start?
- F.: At half past two, I think.
- C.: Will you tell the comrades of the Foreign Languages Institute that we're coming?
- F.: Yes, I will. I'm sure they'll be glad to have you.
- C.: We hope you'll be able to come and give us a talk about England one of these days.
- F.: Well, I'll try to find time to come and talk to you, maybe next month. Is that all right?
- C.: All right. Thank you. See you.
- F.: See you.

Drills

- A. — Are you going to do some washing this evening?
— Yes, I am.
— Is Xiao Yu going to do some washing, too?
— No, he isn't. He's going to take a bath. listen to the recording, write some letters; see a film, watch TV; have oral practice, read an English novel.
- B. — Where are you going?
— I'm going to the post office.
— Will you get some stamps for me?
— Sure.
library, return some books;
town, get some apples;
the Hsinhua Bookshop,
get some pictorials;
co-op, buy some envelopes.
- C. — Will Mary go to the show?
— Yes, she will.
— Will Peter go to the show?
— No, he won't.
be back tomorrow; come here tonight;
have time to do it next week.

Exercises

1. Read aloud:

(A)

Comrades, attention please! An American friend will come and visit our institute on Thursday. In the afternoon he'll give us a talk about the workers' movement in the United States. Will you please be at the hall at 2 o'clock? After the talk there will be a film about workers' life in the U.S.

(B)

I'm going to town on Sunday afternoon. First I'll go to Xidan. I'll do some shopping there. Then I'll go to the Beijing Hospital to see a friend. In the evening I'll see a show with my aunt. I'll be back at half past ten.

2. Turn into questions:

- 1) They will visit Suzhou and Hangzhou.
(Will they visit Suzhou and Hangzhou?
What cities will they visit?)
- 2) She will go there by train.
(Will she go there by train?
How will she go there?)
- 3) They will have three classes tomorrow.
(Will they have three classes tomorrow?
How many classes will they have tomorrow?)

- 4) We'll have the meeting in the hall.
(Will you have the meeting in the hall?
Where will you have the meeting?)
- 5) Xiao Liu will speak at the meeting.
(Will Xiao Liu speak at the meeting?
Who will speak at the meeting?)
- 6) We'll have the English evening on Saturday.
(Will you have the English evening on Saturday?
When will you have the English evening?)
- 7) We'll take Room 201.
(Will you take Room 201?
Which room will you take?)
- 8) They'll stay there for a few days.
(Will they stay there for a few days?
How long will they stay there?)

3. Learn to read the transcriptions:

[ei] [steit] [neim] [pleis] [teik]
[i:] [si:] [ti:] [ri:d] ['mi:tiŋ]
[ai] [ai] [baik] [waif] [main]
[əu] [gəu] [nəu] [ʃəu] [bəut]
[ju:] [nju:] [fju:] ['tju:zdi] ['stju:dənt]

4. Learn by heart:

Whose book is this? It's mine.
Whose pen is this? It's yours.
Whose bike is that? It's his.
Whose radio is this? It's hers.
Whose TV set is this? It's ours.
Whose bags are these? They're yours.
Whose children are these? They're theirs.

LESSON TWELVE

New Words

marvellous 妙	dictionary 字典	August 八月	hill 山	put 放
way 路(上)	send 派, 寄	fetch 取, 接	shall 要(做某事)	lunch 午饭
under-ground 地下	stop 停下来	tomb 陵墓	picnic 野餐	idea 主意, 想法
rest 休息	reservoir 水库	nice 好	place 地方	pretty 相当
clean (弄)干净	wonderful 好	soon 不久	ready 准备好	show 演出
number 号码, 数目	need 需要	copy 一份(本)	bring 带(来)	raincoat 雨衣
	wait 等候	while 一会儿	ring 打电话	look up 查

Conversation

- F.: What's the plan for today?
C.: We're going to visit the Great Wall.
F.: That's marvellous. When shall we start off?
C.: At nine. They'll send a car over to fetch us.
F.: Shall we be back for lunch?
C.: No. On our way back, we'll stop at the

- Ming Tombs. We'll have a picnic there.
- F.: That's a good idea. I'd love to see the underground palace.
- C.: We can also see the reservoir. It's a nice place.
- F.: Then we'll probably be back pretty late in the afternoon.
- C.: I think so. You can have a little rest when we're back. In the evening there's a film.
- F.: What film is it?
- C.: "Dr. Norman Bethune".
- F.: Oh, wonderful. Where shall we see it?
- C.: Right here at the hotel. It'll start at seven-thirty.
- F.: What's the time now?
- C.: It's ten to nine. The car will soon be here.
- F.: Let's get ready then, shall we?
- C.: Yes, let's.

Drills

- A. — Will they go to the show?
— Yes, they will.
— Shall we go to the show?
— No, we won't.
go and meet them; stay there long;
stop at Tsinan; stay there for supper.
- B. — Shall I clean the windows?
— Yes, do please.
— Shall I clean the desks and chairs?
— No, you needn't.
get any stamps for you; get any envelopes;
Write the new words down; copy the text;
tell the teacher about it; tell the students about it;
bring my coat; bring my raincoat.
- C. — Let's take Bus No. 5, shall we?
— Yes, let's.
get off at the next stop; wait for them for a little while;
ring her up about it; look it up in the dictionary.

Exercises

1. Read aloud:

(A)

This summer I'm going home. I'll take a train to Nanjing. There I'll stop for a day or two. I've many friends there, you know. Then I'll go home by bus. I hope to get back to Beijing around August 20th.

(B)

We're going to visit the Ming Tombs on Sunday. We all want to see the underground palace. Then we'll have a picnic on one of the hills. After that we'll go and see the big reservoir. We'll probably get back to school at five o'clock in the afternoon.

2. Turn into questions:

- 1) You'll stay there for quite a few months.
(Shall we stay there for quite a few months?
How long shall we stay there?)
- 2) Please put the radio on the table.
(Shall I put the radio on the table?
Where shall I put the radio?)
- 3) Let's sit at the back.
(Shall we sit at the back?
Where shall we sit?)
- 4) You can read this novel.
(Can I read this novel?
What can I read?)
- 5) You must get back before Monday.
(Must I get back before Monday?
When must I get back?)
- 6) You may bring these things with you.
(May I bring these things with me?
What may I bring with me?)
- 7) I want to see the Great Hall of the People.
(Do you want to see the Great Hall of the People?
What do you want to see?)
- 8) I'd like to have some fruit.
(Would you like to have some fruit?
What would you like to have?)

3. Learn to read the transcriptions:

[æ] [bæg] [kæp] [glæd] [ðæt] [kæn] [mæn]
[e] [bed] [get] [jes] [red] [pen] [ðen]
[i] [big] [siks] [giv] [trip] [wið] [ðis]
[ɔ] [wɒt] [nɒt] [stɒp] [ʃɒp] [ɔn] [wɒnt]
[ʌ] [bas] [kæp] [mat] [ʌp] [kæm] [sæn]

4. Learn by heart:

I'll go.	Shall I go?	I won't go.
You'll go.	Will you go?	You won't go.
He'll go.	Will he go?	He won't go.
She'll go.	Will she go?	She won't go.
We'll go.	Shall we go?	We won't go.
You'll go.	Will you go?	You won't go.
They'll go.	Will they go?	They won't go.

LESSON THIRTEEN

New Words

arrive 到达	yesterday 昨天	plane 飞机	fly 飞, 坐飞机	just 刚, 只
hour 钟头	journey 旅行	was 是(过去时)	pleasant 有意思	feel 感觉
tired 累, 疲劳	sleep 睡	time 时间	January 一月	February 二月
March 三月	April 四月	May 五月	June 六月	July 七月
August 八月	September 九月	October 十月	November 十一月	December 十二月
last 上(一次)	outside 在外边	leave 离开	land 着陆, 陆地	towards 向, 快到
weather 天气	cross 跨过, 越过	excited 兴奋, 激动		

Conversation

- C.: When did you arrive in Beijing?
 F.: Only yesterday.
 C.: Did you come by plane?
 F.: Well, we flew to Shanghai and then took the train to Beijing.
 C.: Did you stop over at Tokyo?
 F.: Yes, we did, but just for a few hours.
 C.: How did you like the journey?
 F.: It was pleasant and I enjoyed it.
 C.: Do you feel tired after the long journey?
 F.: No, not at all. I had a good sleep on the train.
 C.: Where are you staying?
 F.: At the Beijing Hotel.
 C.: Is this your first trip to China?
 F.: No. I came for the first time in 1946. I came again in 1969. This is my third trip here, you see.
 C.: So you're an old friend of the Chinese people. Hope you'll enjoy your stay here.
 F.: Surely I will.

Drills

- A. — Did you meet before?
 — Yes, we did.
 — When did you meet?
 — In 1972.
 see the film, in February last year;
 visit the place, in March 1975;
 talk about this question before, last April;
 go to any party like this, on May Day this year.
- B. — Did you come by train?
 — Yes, I did.
 — Did Peter come by train, too?
 — No, he didn't. He came by plane.
 arrive yesterday, the day before yesterday;
 go home in June, in July;

- visit the place in August, in September;
 get the letter in October, in November.
- C. — You went to Shanghai in December, didn't you?
 — Yes, I did.
 — How did you go there?
 — I went there by train.
 Chongqing, last month, plane;
 The Summer Palace, the day before yesterday, bus;
 town, this morning, bike;
 The Great Hall of the People, last night, car.

Exercises

1. Read aloud:

(A)

- C.: Excuse me, are you Mr. Green from London?
 F.: That's right.
 C.: I'm from the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute. My name is Yu Yang.
 F.: How do you do?
 C.: How do you do? You're welcome to China, Mr. Green. We're happy to have you come and work with us. Hope you'll enjoy your stay in China.
 F.: I'm sure I will.
 C.: Shall we start off for the Institute now? The car is waiting outside.
 F.: All right.
 C.: This way, please.

(B)

- C.: When did you arrive in Hong Kong?
 F.: I left London on the morning of the 12th and landed in Hong Kong on the 13th towards evening.
 C.: How was the weather on the way?

F.: The weather was pleasant all the way. I had a good journey.
 C.: How long did you stay in Hong Kong?
 F.: Just for a day and a half. Then I crossed over to Kowloon, and took the train here.
 C.: You must be very tired.
 F.: Not at all. I'm excited to be in China.

2. Turn into questions:

- 1) I got up at six.
(Did you get up at six?
What time did you get up?)
- 2) I did morning exercises after I got up.
(Did you do morning exercises after you got up?
What did you do after you got up?)
- 3) We had two classes this morning.
(Did you have two classes this morning?
How many classes did you have this morning?)
- 4) He had lunch at home.
(Did he have lunch at home?
Where did he have lunch?)
- 5) I went home by boat.
(Did you go home by boat?
How did you go home?)
- 6) She stayed there for a long time.
(Did she stay there for a long time?
How long did she stay there?)
- 7) He came here every week.
(Did he come here every week?
How often did he come here?)
- 8) He took a number 2 bus to come here.
(Did you take a number 2 bus to

come here?

Which bus did you take to come here?)

3. Learn to read the transcriptions:

[u]	[put]	[buk]	[fut]	[gud]	[wud]
[u:]	[hu:]	[tu:]	[θru:]	[du:]	[su:n]
[ɔ]	[wɔt]	[pɔt]	[nɔt]	[bɒks]	[hɒt]
[ɔ:]	[fɔ:]	[wɔ:l]	[smɔ:l]	[bɔ:l]	[dɔ:]
[ə]	[əv]	[ðəm]	[əz]	[tə]	[kən]
[ə:]	[fə:st]	[wə:d]	[nə:s]	[θə:d]	[wə:k]
[i]	[big]	[hiə]	[mis]	[film]	[did]
[i:]	[mi:t]	[ri:d]	[i:t]	[pli:z]	[θri:]

4. Learn by heart:

(A)

do — did	take — took	feel — felt
go — went	see — saw	come — came
fly — flew	meet — met	leave — left
get — got	have — had	take — took

(B)

I did it.	Did I do it?	I didn't do it.
You did it.	Did you do it?	You didn't do it.
He did it.	Did he do it?	He didn't do it.
She did it.	Did she do it?	She didn't do it.
We did it.	Did we do it?	We didn't do it.
You did it.	Did you do it?	You didn't do it.
They did it.	Did they do it?	They didn't do it.

LESSON FOURTEEN

New Words

countryside 农村	village 村子	liberation 解放	poor 穷	land 土地
round 在周围	were 是(过去时)	own 占有	nearly 几乎	thousand 千
more than...多	among 在...中间	lead 过(生活)	happen 发生	carry out 实行
reform 改革	socialist 社会主义	road 道路	form 组织	leadership 领导
better off 较富裕	dormitory 集体宿舍	lab 实验室	ago ...前	army 军(队)
house 房子	clinic 医疗站	hardly 几乎不	keep 保持	alive 活着
begin 开始	auditorium 礼堂	(能)		

Conversation

F.: You're from the countryside, aren't you?
 C.: Yes. I'm from a small village in Zhejiang.

F.: What did your father do before liberation?
 C.: He was a poor peasant.
 F.: Did he have much land?

- C.: No, he had no land at all. That's why he had to work for the landlords the year round.
- F.: How many landlords were there in your village?
- C.: Four.
- F.: How much land did they own?
- C.: Nearly four thousand *mu*.
- F.: How many peasants were there in the village?
- C.: Over sixty, I think.
- F.: How much land did they own?
- C.: No more than a hundred *mu* among them. From this you can see what hard life they led before liberation.
- F.: What happened after liberation?
- C.: In 1952 we carried out land reform and the peasants got back their land from the landlords. After that they took the socialist road. In 1958 they formed people's communes. Thanks to the leadership of the Party, they're now much better off than before.

Drills

- A. — Where were you just now?
— I was in the library.
— Where was Jane?
— She was there, too.
the classroom; dormitory; auditorium; language lab.
- B. — Were you in town yesterday?
— Yes, I was.
— Was Bob in town, too?
— No, he wasn't.
at the meeting, yesterday; in the classroom, this morning; in this city, a year ago; in the army, at the time.
- C. — Were there any schools in your village before liberation?
— No, there weren't any.
— How many schools are there in your village now?
— There are two.
shops, three; new houses, over twenty; clinic, one.

Exercises

1. Read aloud:

(A)

I'm from a peasant family. My father was a poor peasant. As we had no land, he had to work for a landlord the year round. Life was so hard for us that we could hardly keep ourselves alive. In

1945 the People's Liberation Army came to our village and we began to live a new life.

(B)

Last summer I went home to see my parents. I left Beijing on July 31st and got to Guangzhou on August 2nd. There I got on a boat and arrived at my village towards evening. I stayed at home for about three weeks. I got back to Beijing on August 23rd.

2. Turn into questions:

- 1) The other comrades were in the office.
(Were the other comrades in the office?
Where were the other comrades?)
- 2) John was there with me.
(Was John there with you?
Who was there with you?)
- 3) I was in Yanan in 1940.
(Were you in Yanan in 1940?
When were you in Yanan?)
- 4) A lot of comrades were at the meeting.
(Were there a lot of comrades at the meeting?
How many comrades were there at the meeting?)
- 5) Our life was very hard before liberation.
(Was your life very hard before liberation?
How was your life before liberation?)
- 6) My home village was a poor place in the old days.
(Was your home village a poor place in the old days?
What was your home village like in the old days?)
- 7) There were a lot of people in the room.
(Were there many people in the room?
How many people were there in the room?)
- 8) There was a map on the wall.
(Was there a map on the wall?
What was there on the wall?)

3. Learn to read the transcriptions;

[au]	[haus]	[aut]	[sauθ]
	[taun]	[saund]	
[a:]	[ka:]	[ha:f]	[sta:]
	[pa:k]	[ba:θ]	

[ɛə]	[ðɛə]	[tʃɛə]	[wɛə]
	[fɛə]	[kɛə]	
[uə]	[juə]	[puə]	[tuə]
[iə]	[hiə]	[fiə]	[tʃiə]
[ə]	['mʌðə]	['weðə]	['betə]
	['hæpən]	['li:də]	
	[ə'baʊt]	[ə'gou]	[ə'mʌŋ]
	[ə'laɪv]	[ə'raʊnd]	

4. Learn by heart:

I was there. Was I there? I wasn't there.

You were there.	Were you there?	You weren't there.
He was there.	Was he there?	He wasn't there.
She was there.	Was she there?	She wasn't there.
We were there.	Were we there?	We weren't there.
You were there.	Were you there?	You weren't there.
They were there.	Were they there?	They weren't there.

LESSON FIFTEEN

New Words

night	夜晚	ever	曾经	hear	听(到)	communist	共产主义者	spring	春
later	后来	area	地区	medical	医务的	save	救	large	大
wounded	受伤的	soldier	士兵	selfless	无私的	everybody	人人	unfortuna-	
die	死	blood	血	poison	中毒	really	真地	tely	不幸
winter	冬	northeast	东北	oilfield	油田	southwest	西南	autumn	秋
railway	铁路	driver	司机	middle	中	simple	简单的	build	修建
minute	分钟	season	季节						

Conversation

F.: You went to see a film last night, didn't you?
 C.: Yes, I did.
 F.: What was it about?
 C.: It was about Dr. Norman Bethune. Did you ever hear of him?
 F.: Sorry I never heard of him. Was he an Englishman?
 C.: No, he was a Canadian, a member of the Communist Party of Canada. He came to China in 1937. In the spring of 1938 he came to Yanan. Later he went to work in the Wu Tai Shan area.
 F.: What work did he do there?
 C.: He did medical work in the army and saved a large number of wounded soldiers. He worked so hard and was so selfless, everybody loved him. Unfortunately he died of blood poisoning on November 12th, 1939 in Hebei. He gave his life for the Chinese people.
 F.: He was really a great man. There's much in him for us to learn from. I'd love to see this film one of these days.

Drills

A. — Where were you yesterday evening?
 — I was in the office.
 — What were you doing there?
 — I was writing some letters.
 yesterday afternoon, the library, do some reading;
 last autumn, the south, visit some cities;
 in the winter of 1942, Yanan, work in an army hospital;
 at that time, in my home village, teach in the village school.
 B. — Where were they at that time?
 — They were in Shanghai.
 — What were they doing?
 — They were working in a factory.
 last night, town, watch a show;
 this morning, hospital, see the doctor;
 last month, in the northeast, visit the Daqing oilfield;
 in those years, Guizhou, build a railway.
 C. — You were a soldier at that time, weren't you?
 — Yes, I was.
 — Was your brother a soldier, too?
 — No, he wasn't. He was a bus driver.

in Yanan, in the Wu Tai Shan area;
a League member, a Party member;
in college, in middle school;
in the army, in school.

Exercises

1. Read aloud:

Dr. Norman Bethune was a member of the Communist Party of Canada. He came to China in 1937. In the spring of 1938 he came to Yanan. He had a long talk with our great leader Chairman Mao. Later he went to work in the Wu Tai Shan area. He did medical work there. He worked hard and saved hundreds of wounded soldiers. He was so selfless that everybody loved him. Life was hard in those days. The Party wanted him to live a little better than the others. But he wouldn't do that. He wanted to live a simple life just like the others. In the winter of 1939 an unfortunate thing happened. He got blood poisoning and died in November 1939. He gave his life for the Chinese people. Dr. Bethune was a great communist. We must all learn from him.

2. Turn into tag-questions:

- 1) He worked in China for many years.
(He worked in China for many years, didn't he?)
- 2) Zhao Yi-man was then in the north-east.
(Zhao Yi-man was then in the north-east, wasn't she?)
- 3) They both came from the northwest.
(They both came from the northwest, didn't they?)
- 4) We were all soldiers at that time.
(You were all soldiers at that time, weren't you?)
- 5) There was an army hospital in the town.
(There was an army hospital in the town, wasn't there?)
- 6) There were a lot of people in the room.
(There were a lot of people in the room, weren't there?)
- 7) We were waiting for you.
(You were waiting for us, weren't you?)
- 8) Tom was looking for you.
(Tom was looking for me, wasn't he?)

3. Read the following:

(A)

lead-led	hear-heard
build-built	begin-began
bring-brought	think-thought
write-wrote	keep-kept
teach-taught	read-read
give-gave	learn-learnt(ed)

(B)

['souldʒə]	['ɔ:təm]	['draivə]	['midl]
['nʌmbə]	['ri:li]	['reilwei]	
['æriə]	['nɔ:θi:st]	['selfis]	['simpl]
['medikl]	['pɔizəniŋ]	['kɔmjʊ:nist]	

4. Answer these questions:

(A)

- 1) How many seasons are there in a year?
(There are four.)
- 2) What are they?
(They're spring, summer, autumn and winter.)
- 3) How many months are there in a year?
(There're twelve.)
- 4) What are they?
(They're January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December.)
- 5) How many days are there in a year?
(There're three hundred and sixty-five days in a year.)
- 6) How many days are there in a month?
(In some months, there're thirty days, in others there're thirty-one. In February there're twenty-eight or twenty-nine days.)
- 7) How many days are there in a week?
(There are seven.)
- 8) What are they?
(They're Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.)
- 9) How many hours are there in a day?
(There're twenty-four hours.)
- 10) How many minutes are there in an hour?
(There're sixty.)

(B)

- 1) What time did you get up yesterday morning?

- (I got up at 6 o'clock.)
- 2) What did you do after you got up?
(I did morning exercises and then did some reading aloud.)
 - 3) When did classes begin?
(They began at 8.)
 - 4) How many classes did you have?
(Two.)
 - 5) Were they English classes?
(No. They were Chinese classes.)
 - 6) What time did you have lunch?
(We had it at half past twelve.)
 - 7) Did you have it at home?
(No. I had it at school.)
 - 8) What did you do in the afternoon?

- (I reviewed my lessons, did some exercises and had oral practice with another comrade. From five to six we played football.)
- 9) Did you go home after supper?
(No, I didn't. I stayed at school.)
 - 10) What did you do in the evening?
(I read the newspapers and listened to the recording. At half past eight I went to a meeting.)
 - 11) Did your teacher come to help you?
(No, not yesterday. She usually comes on Thursday.)
 - 12) What time did you go to bed?
(At a quarter to eleven last night.)

LESSON SIXTEEN

New Words

hello	喂	whole	整个	bad	坏	suppose	揣想	dinner	正餐, 一顿饭
scholar	学者	classmate	同学	best	最好的	green	绿色	brown	棕色
yellow	黄色	blue	蓝色	white	白色	pink	粉红	purple	紫色
left	左边	middle	中间	right	右边	under	在...下面	above	在...上面
behind	在...后面	door	门	broom	扫帚	toothbrush	牙刷	toothpaste	牙膏
kind	种类	use	用	altogether	一起	department	系, 部门		

Conversation

- C.: Hello, Professor Heilman!
F.: Hello, Xiao Yang. How are you?
C.: Fine, thank you. And you?
F.: I'm very well. Thank you.
C.: You were in Shanghai last week, weren't you?
F.: Yes, I was. I went there for a meeting.
C.: Were you there the whole week?
F.: Yes, I was. I just got back last night.
C.: How did you go? By plane?
F.: No. I wanted to go by plane, but the weather was bad, so I took the train.
C.: I suppose you saw Professor Fang while you were there.
F.: Yes. He was at the meeting, too. He gave a good talk. I had dinner with him before I left Shanghai. Do you know him?
C.: Yes. He was my teacher when I was in college. He came to Beijing the year before last. He spoke to us at our institute. He's a fine scholar.
F.: Yes. He was my classmate when we were at Harvard.

He's one of my best friends.

Drills

- A. — Do you know Mrs. Brown?
— Yes, I know her very well.
— Did you see her in Shanghai?
— Yes, I did. I had dinner with her while I was there.
Mr. Patterson, him; the Johnsons, them; Miss White, her.
- B. — Which one is yours?
— The green one is mine.
— Which one is hers?
— The brown one is.
— Which one is his?
— The yellow one is.
blue, red, black; white, pink, purple;
on the right, on the left, in the middle.
- C. — Is there anything on the table?
— Yes, there is.
— What's there on the table?
— There's a box on the table.
under the bed, basketball; by the window, bike;