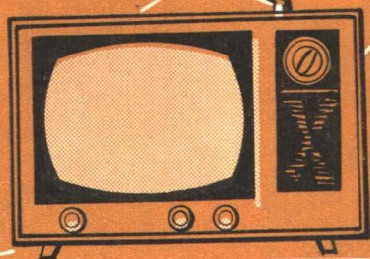


电视教育讲坐

英语

ENGLISH

初级班 第三册



北京出版社

电 视 教 育 讲 坐

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Lesson One

A

1. — Good morning, Hsiao Liu. Where are you off to?
 - Oh, good morning, Lao Chen. I'm going to the Peking Library.
 - What for?
 - I'm going to borrow a physics book.
to the Red Star People's Commune, work there for two weeks;
to the Hsinhua Bookstore, get a dictionary;
to Professor Chang's home, ask her some questions
2. — What day is it today?
 - It's Wednesday.
 - Are we going to have a meeting this evening?
 - I don't think so.
Monday, discuss our work plan;
Thursday, do an experiment with electricity;

Saturday, give the children shots this afternoon

3. — Is there anything on this evening, Hsiao Chao?

— I don't think so.

— What are you going to do?

— I'm going to watch TV.

do some mending;

help my brother with his maths;

read some magazines

B

A Conversation

A: Hello, Wang Ying. Hsiao Li can't come.
She's ill.

B: Oh, what's wrong with her?

A: Only a slight cold.

B: Let's go and see her.

.....

A: Hello, Hsiao Li. How are you feeling?

Li: Hello, comrades. I'm much better, thank you. It's very kind of you to come and see me.

B: Hsiao Li, we're going to visit an oil refinery tomorrow.

Li: Oh, are you? Which plant?

A: The Tungfang Refinery. We're going to go around the plant first, then we're going to talk to some of the workers.

B: We want to find out how oil is refined.

Li: It's a pity I can't go.

A: Never mind. We can tell you all about it.

Li: Yes, please do.

B: Well, it's time for us to go. Look after yourself.

Li: Thanks for coming. Goodbye.

Words and Expressions

off [ɒ(:)f] *adv.; prep.*

离(开), (走)开; 从……去掉

library ['laɪbrəri] *n.* (C)

图书馆

physics ['fɪzɪks] *n.*

[用作单或复数]物理学

week [wi:k] *n.* (C) 星期

bookstore ['bukstɔ:] *n.*

(C) 书店

professor [prə'fesə] *n.*

(C) 教授

ask [ɑ:sk] *v.t.* 问

question ['kwestʃən] *n.*

(C) 问题

discuss [dɪs'kʌs] *v.t.* 讨论

work [wɜ:k] *n.; v.i.*

工作, 劳动

experiment [ɪks'perɪmənt]

n. (C) 实验, 试验

electricity [ɪlek'trɪsɪti]

n. (U) 电; 电流

shot [ʃɒt] *n.* (C) 注射

anything ['eniθɪŋ] *pron.*

任何东西, 任何事情

watch [wɒtʃ] *v.t.*

看(电视, 球赛等)

magazine [ˌmæɡəˈziːn]
n. (C) 杂志, 刊物
 conversation
 [ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃən] *n.* (C)
 会话, 谈话
 What's wrong with...?
 ……怎么啦? ……出了什么
 毛病啦?
 slight [slait] *adj.* 轻微的
 cold [kəʊld] *n.* 感冒; 寒冷
 go [ɡəʊ] *v.i.* 去
 better [ˈbetə] *adj.*
 较好, 更好
 kind [kaɪnd] *adj.*
 好意的, 慈祥
 refinery [riˈfaɪnəri] *n.*

(C) 提炼厂
 plant [plɑːnt] *n.* (C) 工厂
 go around 四处走动
 first [fɜːst] *adv.* 首先
 then [ðen] *adv.* 然后
 find out 发现, 了解
 refine [riˈfaɪn] *v.t.*
 精炼 提纯
 pity [ˈpɪti] *n.* 遗憾的事
 It's a pity... ……真是遗憾。
 Never mind. 不要紧, 没关系。
 all [ɔːl] *pron.* 全部
 about [əˈbaʊt] *prep.* 关于
 look after 照看, 照顾
 yourself [jɔːˈself] *pron.*
 [反身代词] 你自己

Notes

1. off 表示离开

Where are you off to? 你到哪儿去?

He's off to Shanghai. 他要到上海去。

We're off! 我们(就)走啦!

2. What for? 为什么? (=What are you going to the Peking Library for?) What for? 这种简略形式在口语中经常出现。又如: What (are you doing that) for? 你为什么干这个?

3. I'm going to work there for two weeks.

for two weeks 为时两周

for 在这里表示一段时间, 不作“为了……”解释。

4. so 用来代替一个词、一个短语、一个从句或是某种情况, 以避免重复。

I don't think so. 中的 so 代替了前一句所问的情况。

Are we going to have a meeting this evening?

I don't think so. 说全了就是:

I don't think we are going to have a meeting this evening. 又比如:

I hope everything goes well. 我希望一切顺利。

I hope so too. 我也希望这样。

5. Is there anything on this evening? 今晚有什么活动吗?

on表示“在进行(或活动着)”, on 要重读。比如:

What's on tonight? 今晚有什么活动?

The lights are on. 灯开着哪。

(请参看电视教育讲座第二册第六课注释 2。)

every, some, any, no 与 thing, one, body 等词

可以组成一系列的复合词。如:

everything, something, anything, nothing;

everyone, someone, anyone, (no one);

everybody, somebody, anybody, nobody

6. It's very kind of you to come and see me.

你们来看我太好了(太感谢了)。

这句话里主语是: to come and see me. it是形式主语。类似的句子还有:

It's very good of you to invite me.

感谢你邀请我。

7. please do. do在这里替代了刚才对方说的“tell you(me) all about it”。

8. Thanks for coming. 谢谢你来看我。

thanks 是名词复数形式,表示感谢,谢忱,谢意。

9. Look after yourself. (好好)照顾你自己。

表示一个动作回射到该动作执行者本身的代词叫做反身代词。

myself 我自己

ourselves 我们自己

yourself 你自己

yourselves 你们自己

himself 他自己

themselves 他们自己

herself 她自己

itself 它自己

反身代词用来

1) 在句中作宾语,表示动作回到动作执行者的本身。如:

Please help yourself to some tea.

请自己用茶。(作 help 的宾语)

Look after yourself.

2) 在句中作名词或代词的同位语,用来加强语气,作“亲自”“本人”解。

Please give the letter to Mr. Smith himself.

请把这封信给史密斯本人。

Grammar

“to be going to + 动词原形”的用法

英语表示“将要……”这一概念,有几种不同的方法。“to be going to + 动词原形”是其中的一种,用于口语中较多,表

示最近的将来要做的或要发生的事情。这里的“going”不作“去”讲，只起语法作用。

I'm going to write a letter this afternoon.

今天下午我要写一封信。

Are we going to discuss our work plan?

我们要讨论工作计划吗？

“to be going to + 动词原形”这种结构的肯定式、疑问式和否定式的构成，见下列各表：

am 主语 + are + going + to + 动词 is
I am going to watch TV. You are going to watch TV. He is going to watch TV. She is going to watch TV. We are going to watch TV. You are going to watch TV. They are going to watch TV.

Am Are + 主语 + going + to + 动词? Is
Am I going to watch TV? Are you going to watch TV? Is he going to watch TV? Is she going to watch TV? Are we going to watch TV? Are you going to watch TV? Are they going to watch TV?

am

主语 + are + not + going + to + 动词

is

I am not going to watch TV.

You are not going to watch TV.

He is not going to watch TV.

She is not going to watch TV.

We are not going to watch TV.

You are not going to watch TV.

They are not going to watch TV.

Exercises

1. 用括号中的词完成下列句子(用 “to be going to” 的结构):

1) I ____ this afternoon.

(study Chairman Mao's works)

2) She ____ tomorrow morning.

(do some washing)

3) What are you going to do tomorrow afternoon?

I ____.

(write some letters)

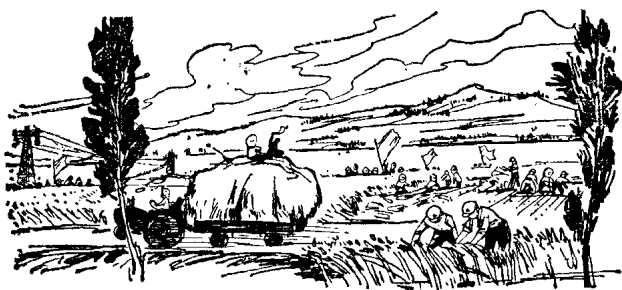
4) What are we going to do this evening?

We ____.

(see a film)

2. 将下列句子变成疑问句:

- 1) She's going to have supper with us next Saturday.
 - 2) We're going to make a new study plan.
 - 3) He's going to speak at the meeting.
 - 4) They're going to watch TV.
 - 5) They're going to have a lot of work to do this afternoon.
3. 翻译下列各句:
- 1) 他们今天下午要从图书馆借几本书。
 - 2) 我们要到红星公社劳动一周。
 - 3) 今天晚上我们有会吗?
 - 4) ——今天下午你做什么事?
——我要补补衣服。
4. 就下面的图画进行问答:



Phonetics

1. 元音字母在轻读音节中的读音
(1) e, i (y) 一般读 [i], 例如:

'jacket, be'cause, be'hind, 'cinema,
'building, 'clinic, 'family, 'bicycle

(2) a, o, u 一般读 [ə], 例如

a'bout 'Africa, 'Canada, 'dictionary,
o'clock, to'day, to'night, to'gether, sup'ply,
sup'port

2. 朗读下列词组, 注意音素对比:

(1) [i:] [i]

in the evening, in a week, six people, a League
meeting, please read this, listen to me

(2) [i] [e]

very little, very ill, very well, six lessons,
ten to six, let's sing, let's sit down, it's seven

3. 朗读下列词组, 注意失去爆破:

a doctor, a blackboard, a big classroom, a good comrade,
a good student, half past ten,

4. 朗读下列谚语, 注意音素读音:

A good beginning makes a good ending.
Many heads are better than one.

Lesson Two

A

1. — I hear Professor Hsu Ling is going to speak to us tomorrow.
— Yes, that's right.
— What's he going to speak about?
— About the latest developments in physics.
our Party secretary, about the international situation;
an American friend, about cities in the U.S.;
a scientist, about the history of the earth
2. — You're going to Szechuan, aren't you?
— That's right. I'm going there on business.
— How are you going?
— By train.
— When are you leaving?
— The day after tomorrow.
— How long are you going to be away?