

视听英语

Audio-Visual English

中国高校外语电教协会(筹)编

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3

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谈谈中学英语教师的进修问题

全国有近二十万中学英语教师，他们担负着繁重的教学工作，为我国的外语教学做出了重要贡献。我们对他们的辛勤劳动表示衷心的感谢。

在这些教师中有不少外语界的前辈，也有许多做出卓越贡献的特级教师，他们不仅做好了本职工作，还通过传帮带，培养了不少青年教师。但在中学外语教师中，更多的还是青年教师，他们当中有些没有受过专业训练，在教学工作中遇到的困难很多，迫切希望进修提高。

我们出版这份丛刊，主要目的之一就是为了帮助解决他们的进修问题。下面我们想就这一问题谈谈我们的想法。

在目前情况下要组织大批教师脱产进修是不可能的，绝大部分同志只能在职进修。在职进修如何进行呢？这得因人而异。由于各人的水平不同，问题不一，要做出统一的回答是困难的。根据对中学英语教师的要求，我们在这里提出下列几方面的问题和意见，和大家共同研究。

一、语音语调问题：中学教师语音语调的好坏，对学生有极大影响。中学生处于模仿力最强的阶段，老师的语音语调好，可以帮助学生打下一个很好的发音基础，反之会后患无穷。要改正不良的习惯比建立新习惯更为困难。因此每一个中学英语教师都要有尽可能好的语音语调。目前解决这个问题有较好条件，国内发行了不少较好的录音带，只要坚持长期听，认真模仿，并经常以自己的录音与之比较，久而久之，语音语调必然会逐步提高。如果能组织一定的辅导，或互相纠正，进展会更快一些。在自己的语音语调还没完全改好的情况下，为了让学生能学到较好的语音，课堂教学中可以多利用别人（特别是英美等国人的）录音，作为补救的办法。

二、口语能力问题：目前不少英语课完全用中文讲解，这是不正常的。除了进行汉英对比和确属必要的中文解释外，英语课应尽量用英语教。这不仅有助于培养学生的听说能力，如果利用许多比较好的视听教材（包括录音、幻灯片、画册、教学电影），还可使课堂教学气氛活跃起来。在教员的听说能力发展起来之后，外语教学的整个面貌也会发生变化，学生必然可以打好全面的语言基础。为此，教师应大力发展自己的听说能力。我们希望有条件的教师都能利用本刊的材料，按照我们提出的要求，切实下功夫，争取经过两三年的努力，在听力上达到能听懂英语广播和比较容易的英语电影的水平。在口语上能和外国人进行一般性交谈，在课堂上基本上能用英语讲课。在这个基础上再利用我们将来刊出的材料（主要是大学的专业课程），进一步提高自己的外语素养，争取达到大学英语专业毕业生的水平。

三、语法及词汇问题：作为一名教师必须比较准确地掌握语法及词汇。这类问题在教学中是无法回避的，它与教学的整个质量息息相关。教师的语法及词汇掌握得准确，他在讲课、改卷、编写辅助材料方面就会顺利得多。要提高对语法及词汇的掌握，大体上可以从两

方面入手：一方面是进行语言实践，包括听说和阅读，以取得丰富的感性知识，发展“语感”；另一方面则是学习有关语法和词汇的专门著作，从理性上加强认识。感性东西和理性东西可互相印证，经过由感性到理性和由理性到感性的多次反复，必然可以取得对语法和词汇较深入的认识，提高对语言的全面掌握。

四、知识面问题：一名优秀的教师，不仅要较好地掌握英语，还应有较丰富的知识，这样有利于在教学中把英语和多种多样的知识结合起来。为此，英语教师应该扩展和吸收多方面的知识，诸如历史、地理、社会风俗、经济、政治、以及科普和科技知识。为满足大家的需要，本刊将陆续刊载一些这方面的材料，刊登各种讲座（如“英国文学史”，“美国史”，“欧洲史”，“西方文化”，“科普科技”等），供老师们利用。在自己的知识丰富起来之后，课堂教学必然也会跟着丰富生动起来。培养学生广泛的兴趣，使之具有丰富的知识，特别是结合英语去学，可以收到事半功倍的效果，这对我国学习世界先进经验，加速四化进程会起重大的作用。

每位教师可以根据自己的情况订出进修计划，朝于斯夕于斯，持之以恒，必然会取得稳步的发展。我们将尽我们所能为大家创造有利条件。希望大家利用这些条件，下苦功，争分夺秒，为祖国坚持学习，为培养新一代刻苦努力，为四化勤学苦练。这样，我国中学外语教学的面貌必然会日新月异，大学教育的整个发展都将会从中得到好处。

我们还希望教育领导部门和学校领导能为中学英语教师的进修工作创造有利条件。首先，可在电教器材上给予协助，录制各种外语学习材料供大家转录或借用；其次，可对进修工作进行必要的组织，在进修时间上给予保证，请本校有经验有水平的教师或当地大专院校的外语教师对中学青年教师给予辅导或其他方面的协助。同时，教育管理部门（如各省市的教育厅局）可否在有条件的地方组织开路或闭路电视课，利用我们的录象带，供中学英语教师进修？

如果我们群策群力，领导群众一条心，假以时日，中学外语教师进修工作必然可以取得明显的成绩。

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A Basic Course in Oral English

Zhang Daozhen

LESSON SEVENTEEN

New Words

been	be 的过去分词	date	日期	nearly	几乎, 快到	chance	机会	banquet	宴会
world	世界	famous	著名	square	广场	museum	博物馆	magnificent	宏伟
building	建筑物	impress	留下印象	deeply	深深地	drive	乘车, 开车	sights	名胜
wonderful	好, 妙	trouble	麻烦	suppose	设想	history	历史	grammar	语法
not yet	还没有	finish	完成	clothes	衣服	thing	东西	ready	准备好
find	找到	bathhouse	浴室	barbershop	理发店	rather	相当	busy	忙
delegation	代表团	message	口信	injure	使受伤				

Conversation

- C.: How long have you been in Beijing, Mr. Hunt?
F.: Well, let me see. I got here on July 31st. What's the date today?
C.: This is August 5th.
F.: So I've been here for nearly a week.
C.: Have you been around much? Have you had a chance to see the city?
F.: I haven't been out much. I have only seen a few places. I went to a banquet at the Great Hall of the People the other day and saw the world famous Tian An Men Square. Yesterday I went to the Palace Museum. The magnificent buildings impressed me deeply.
C.: Would you like to drive around the city with us tomorrow? We can show you some of the sights in Beijing.
F.: That would be wonderful. But it would put you to a lot of trouble.
C.: Not at all. We enjoy showing our friends round the city. Shall we come and meet you at the hotel tomorrow morning?
F.: That will be fine. Thank you very much.
C.: Suppose we come about 9 o'clock. Would that be all right with you?
F.: Sure. Let's meet at 9 tomorrow then.

- C.: Good. See you tomorrow.
F.: See you tomorrow.

Drills

- A. — Where's Kitty?
— She's gone to the Palace Museum.
— Have you ever been there?
— Yes, I've been there once.
the History Museum; the Underground Palace; the Summer Palace; the Great Wall.
B. — Have you done your grammar exercises?
— Yes, I have.
— Has Tom done his grammar exercises yet?
— No, not yet (he hasn't done them yet).
review your lessons; finish your homework;
wash your clothes; get your things ready.
C. — Have you had supper?
— Yes, I have.
— Where did you have it?
— (I had it) At my aunt's.
find your pen, in my desk;
buy any pictorials, in the Xinhua Bookshop;
have a bath, in our bathhouse;
have a haircut, in a barber shop in town.

Exercises

(A)

1. Read aloud:

- Hello, Jane.
- Hello, Xiao Wang. Haven't seen you for a long time. How have you been?
- Fine. I've been rather busy these days. How are things with you?
- I'm all right. I'm just back from Guilin. It's a marvellous place. I've brought back some pictures. Have you ever been there?
- Yes. I've been there once. I went with an American delegation last summer. I'm glad you enjoyed your trip there.

(B)

- Where have you been, Xiao Li? Mary has phoned you twice.
- I've been to town to see a friend off. Has Mary left a message for me?
- No, she hasn't.
- That's all right. I'll go and see her when I'm through with my supper.

2. Turn into questions:

- 1) I've been very busy these days.
(Have you been very busy these days? How have you been these days?)
- 2) Lily has been to the United States.
(Has Lily been to the United States? Where has Lily been?)
- 3) Somebody has taken your dictionary.

(Has anybody taken my dictionary? Who has taken my dictionary?)

- 4) She has read some English novels.
(Has she read any English novels? How many English novels has she read?)
- 5) He has taught here many years.
(Has he taught here many years? How long has he taught here?)
- 6) We've brought some flowers.
(Have you brought any flowers? What have you brought?)
- 7) They've been here many times.
(Have they been here many times? How many times have they been here?)
- 8) One of the boys has got injured.
(Has one of the boys got injured? What has happened to one of the boys?)

3. Read the dates:

January 2, February 3, March 8, April 20,
May 1, June 21, July 22, August 23,
September 30, October 31, November 12,
December 13.

4. Learn by heart:

go	went	gone	drive	drove	driven
do	did	done	show	showed	shown
come	came	come	meet	met	met
see	saw	seen	find	found	found
have	had	had	buy	bought	bought
take	took	taken	teach	taught	taught
read	read	read	bring	brought	brought
get	got	got	leave	left	left

LESSON EIGHTEEN

New Words

a while 一会儿	folks 家里人	ill 生病	recover 痊愈	awfully 非常
recently 近来	head 头, 主任	workshop 车间	thermos 暖瓶	bottle 瓶子
industry 工业	over 超过, ...多	hundred 一百	turn out 生产	sort 种, 类
export 出口	remember 记得	art 艺术	handicraft 手工艺	fancy 花哨的
vase 花瓶	gift 礼物	beauty 美的东西	give 给	keep 保留
souvenir 纪念品	think 想	orange 橘子	buy 买	banana 香蕉
pear 梨	kilo 公斤	peach 桃子	half 一半	peanut 花生
a couple 一对, 一两个	till 直到			

Conversation

- F.: Hello, Xiao Zhang. Haven't seen you for quite a while.
C.: I've been home to see my people. I've just got back.
F.: How are your folks at home?
C.: Fine. My mother was ill for some time, but has quite recovered. My father has been awfully busy recently. He has become head of his workshop.
F.: What factory is he working in?
C.: A factory for making thermos bottles.
F.: Is there much industry in your home town?
C.: Yes, there are over one hundred factories, big and small. They turn out all sorts of things. Some are for export.
F.: I remember you said your sister is a worker, too. Is that right?
C.: Yes. She's an art handicraft worker. Their factory makes lots of fancy things. Here is a vase they have turned out. It's a gift for you.
F.: Oh, isn't that a beauty? Thanks a lot for giving me this beautiful vase. I'll keep it as a souvenir. It will make me always think of you.

Drills

- A. — Have you bought any oranges?
— Yes, I have.
— How much have you bought?
— Two *jin*.
banana, three *jin*; pear, two kilos;
peach, a kilo and a half; peanut, half a kilo.
B. — How long have you been in college?
— About a year.
— Has Xiao Lin been in college for a year, too?
— Yes, she has.
a League member, nearly three years; in Beijing, a year and a half; away, over three months;
back, only a couple of days.
C. — How many grammar exercises have you done?
— Two.
— How many grammar exercises has Xiao Li done?
— Three:
story, read, four, five; text, learn, eleven, twelve;
book, buy, six, nine; letter, write, two, only one.

Exercises

1. Read aloud:

(A)

- Good afternoon. I've come to see Ruth Parker. Is she in?
— Do you know her room?
— No, I don't. I haven't been here before.
— It's number eighteen on the third floor.
— Thank you very much.

(B)

- Have you got a recorder?
— Yes, I have.
— May I borrow it for a day or two?
— Sorry, Xiao Yu is using it. He has probably taken it to town. He won't be back till this evening.
— That's all right. Do you know who else has got one?
— Our teacher has. Maybe you can borrow his.
— O.K. See you.
— See you.

2. Turn into questions:

- 1) Lucy has just been here.
(Has Lucy just been here? Who's just been here?)
- 2) We've bought some fruit.
(Have you bought any fruit? How much fruit have you bought?)
- 3) He has read a novel by Lu Xun.
(Has he read a novel by Lu Xun? What book has he read?)
- 4) She's been there many times.
(Has she been there many times? How many times has she been there?)
- 5) The children have gone to the Summer Palace.
(Have the children gone to the Summer Palace? Where have the children gone?)
- 6) They have known each other for a long time.
(Have they known each other for a long time? How long have they known each other?)
- 7) She has lived here since 1968.
(Has she lived here since 1968? Since when has she lived here?)
- 8) He has taught here for over thirty years.
(Has he taught here for over thirty years?)

years?
How many years has he taught here?)

know	knew	known
begin	began	begun

3. Learn to read the transcriptions:

['bæŋkwɪt]	['skɒlə]	['græmə]
[sə'pouz]	['wʌndəfʊl]	[.deli'geɪʃən]
['ri:səntli]	[ri'kʌvə]	[bə'na:nə]
['mesɪdʒ]	[di'pɑ:tmənt]	['bɑ:bəʃɒp]
['kɒmju:nɪst]	[mæg'nɪfɪsənt]	[ɔ:lta'geɪʃən]
['hɪstəri]		

(B)

I've seen it.	Have I seen it?
	I haven't seen it.
You've seen it.	Have you seen it?
	You haven't seen it.
He's seen it.	Has he seen it?
	He hasn't seen it.
She's seen it.	Has she seen it?
	She hasn't seen it.
We've seen it.	Have we seen it?
	We haven't seen it.
You've seen it.	Have you seen it?
	You haven't seen it.
They've seen it.	Have they seen it?
	They haven't seen it.

4. Learn by heart:

(A)

become	became	become
build	built	built
send	sent	sent
write	wrote	written

LESSON NINETEEN

New Words

guess 猜	prefer 宁愿	care 愿意	awful 糟糕	rain 雨
cold 冷	snow 雪	ago ...以前	match 球赛	volleyball 排球
crop 庄稼	discuss 讨论	exam 考试	tell 告诉	moment 时刻
umbrella 伞	wheat 麦子	water 水	field 田地	plant 种, 栽
hoe 锄	rice 稻, 米	pick 摘, 拾	cotton 棉花	say 说
short 短	news 消息	forward 向前	job 工作	late 晚, 迟

Conversation

C.: Good afternoon. May I help you?
F.: Yes, thank you. My name is Michael Smith. I came to see Professor Fang.
C.: I'm sorry. Professor Fang is out now. May I take a message for him?
F.: Do you think he'll be back soon?
C.: I guess so.
F.: Then I'd prefer to wait for a while. We've been friends since college days and haven't seen each other for quite a few years.
C.: Please take a seat, Mr. Smith. Care for a smoke?
F.: No, thanks.
C.: The weather has been awful today, hasn't it? Is it still raining?
F.: It was raining quite hard. But now the rain has stopped.

C.: It's been very cold too, hasn't it?
F.: Yes. They say we might even have snow tomorrow.
C.: Oh, Professor Fang has just come in. His room is over there. You can go right in.
F.: All right. Thank you very much.

Drills

A. — Have you got my letter?
— Yes, I have.
— When did you get it?
— The day before yesterday.
finish your work, two weeks ago;
have your volleyball match, on Tuesday;
get in the crops, the week before last;
discuss this question, at Thursday's meeting.
B. — Has she answered the letter yet?
— Yes, she has.

- When did she answer it?
 — A couple of days ago.
 have her exam, last Saturday;
 tell you about it, a moment ago,
 find her umbrella, yesterday morning;
 be here, a minute ago.
- C. — Have they got in the wheat?
 — No, not yet.
 — When are they going to do it?
 — Next week, I think.
 water the fields, tomorrow afternoon;
 plant the potatoes, the day after tomorrow;
 hoe the rice fields, on Thursday;
 pick the cotton, next month.

Exercises

1. Read aloud:

(A)

Michael Smith is my good friend. We've known each other since college days. We were in the same class. I've just got a letter from him. He says he has already arrived in Tokyo. After a short stay there, he'll fly to China and will come to see me in Beijing. It's really good news. I'm looking forward to seeing him here.

(B)

I've already got your letter. But I've been so busy, I haven't had time to answer it. How are things with you at home? We're now cutting wheat. We've nearly finished the job. Tomorrow we'll start to hoe the cotton fields. In a few days we'll start to plant late rice. We've a lot of work to do.

2. Turn into tag-questions:

- 1) You've got in the potatoes.
(You've got in the potatoes, haven't you?)
- 2) They've planted a lot of fruit trees.
(They've planted a lot of fruit trees, haven't they?)
- 3) The weather has been very bad.
(The weather has been very bad, hasn't it?)
- 4) The rain has stopped.
(The rain has stopped, hasn't it?)
- 5) It was snowing hard just now.
(It was snowing hard just now, wasn't it?)
- 6) They were cutting wheat yesterday.

- (They were cutting wheat yesterday, weren't they?)
- 7) She was taking her exam this morning.
(She was taking her exam this morning, wasn't she?)
 - 8) The boys were having a volleyball match then.
(The boys were having a volleyball match then, weren't they?)

3. Learn to read the transcriptions:

[ˈmjuːzɪk]	[ˈvɪlɪdʒ]	[ˈtekstail]
[ˈpɒvəti]	[ˈɪndəstri]	[ˈsekritri]
[əˈɡreɪʃən]	[ˈɡʌvnmənt]	[əˈreɪndʒmənt]
[ˈɡrædʒuɪt]	[ˈkemistri]	[ˈhɪstri]
[ˌdʒiːˈlɒdʒi]	[ˌtekˈnɒlədʒi]	[fɪˈlɒsəfi]
[ˌendʒiˈniəriŋ]	[ˌɪndiˈpendəns]	[ɪmˈpiəriəlɪzəm]
[ˌɪntəˈnæʃənəl]	[ˈæɡrɪkəltʃə]	

4. Learn by heart:

(A)

I've got some.	Have I got any? I haven't got any.
You've got some.	Have you got any? You haven't got any.
He's got some.	Has he got any? He hasn't got any.
She's got some.	Has she got any? She hasn't got any.
We've got some.	Have we got any? We haven't got any.
You've got some.	Have you got any? You haven't got any.
They've got some.	Have they got any? They haven't got any.

(B)

I have some.	Do I have any? I don't have any.
You have some.	Do you have any? You don't have any.
He has some.	Does he have any? He doesn't have any.
She has some.	Does she have any? She doesn't have any.
We have some.	Do we have any? We don't have any.
You have some.	Do you have any? You don't have any.
They have some.	Do they have any? They don't have any.

(C)

I have some.	Have I any? I haven't any.
--------------	-------------------------------

You have some.	Have you any? You haven't any.	We have some.	Have we any? We haven't any.
He has some.	Has he any? He hasn't any.	You have some.	Have you any? You haven't any.
She has some.	Has she any? She hasn't any.	They have some.	Have they any? They haven't any.

LESSON TWENTY

New Words

wrong 错, 有毛病	fever 发烧	medicine 药	serious 严重	point 点
degree 度	centigrade 摄氏	case 情况	injection 打针	temperature 温度
quickly 快	call 叫	if 假如	changeable 多变	easy 容易
catch 抓, 染上	careful 小心	check-up 检查	idea 概念, 想法	able 能够
show 演出	typewriter 打字机	pencil 铅笔	camera 照像机	song 歌
pocket 口袋	knife 小刀	appetite 胃口	eat 吃	considerate 周到
slight 轻微的	headache 头疼	nice 好	aspirin 阿斯匹林	plenty 大量

Conversation

- C.: Hello, Mr. Parker. How are you?
 F.: Fine. Thank you. And you?
 C.: I'm quite well. How is your wife?
 F.: She hasn't been very well recently.
 C.: What's wrong?
 F.: Maybe it's the weather. She's got a fever.
 C.: Have you sent for the doctor?
 F.: Yes. The doctor came this morning and gave her some medicine. He says it's nothing serious. Just a bad cold.
 C.: Has the fever come down?
 F.: Not yet. It's still 38.5° C.
 C.: In that case she'd better have an injection. That will bring her temperature down more quickly.
 F.: You're right. I'll call the doctor up and see if he could come and give her an injection.
 C.: The weather has been so changeable.
 F.: Yes. We must all be careful.

Drills

- A. — Have you been to see the doctor?
 — No, not yet.
 — You'd better go and see him right away.
 — All right, I'll do that.
 take your medicine, take it;
 have anything to eat, have something;

have your medical check-up, do it;
 send for the doctor, call him.

- B. — Will they stay here for supper?
 — I've no idea.
 — Then you'd better find out.
 — All right.
 come to the show; be back tonight;
 be able to go; like the idea.
 C. — Have you got a typewriter?
 — No, I haven't.
 — Who's got a typewriter?
 — Dorothy has.
 red pencil; camera; song book;
 pocket knife.

Exercises

1. Read aloud:

(A)

- How are you feeling, Mrs. Parker?
 — Much better. My temperature has come down. But my appetite still isn't good. I don't feel like eating.
 — Have a good rest and have plenty of water. You'll soon be all right. Here are some oranges. Have more fruit. It's good for you.
 — Thanks a lot. It's nice of you to be so considerate.

(B)

- Nancy, you don't look very well. Is there anything wrong?
— Nothing serious. Just a cold.
— Do you have any fever?
— I don't seem to have any. I just have a slight headache.
— You'd better take some aspirin and have plenty of water. You'll be all right.
— Thank you.

2. Turn into questions:

- 1) The doctor gave me some aspirin.
(Did the doctor give you any aspirin? What medicine did the doctor give you?)
- 2) I'm feeling better today.
(Are you feeling better today? How are you feeling today?)
- 3) I've stayed in bed for a long time.
(Have you stayed in bed for a long time? How long have you stayed in bed?)
- 4) The doctor has told me to have plenty of rest.
(Has the doctor told you to have plenty of rest? What has the doctor told you to do?)
- 5) She'll give me an injection again this evening.
(Will she give you an injection again

this evening?

What will she do this evening?)

- 6) He is going to see the doctor this afternoon.
(Is he going to see the doctor this afternoon? Who's he going to see this afternoon?)
- 7) Better call the doctor.
(Shall I call the doctor? What shall I do?)
- 8) She needs more exercise.
(Does she need more exercise? What does she need?)

3. Learn to read the transcriptions:

[ˈprɪnsɪpl] [prəˈdʌkʃən] [ˈprɪvɪlɪdʒ]
[tekˈnɪʃən] [ˈkwɒlɪtɪ] [ækˈtɪvɪtɪ]
[rɪsˈpɒnsɪbl] [ˌpræʊlɪˈteəriən] [ədˈvɜːtɪsmənt]
[ˌteknəˈlɒdʒɪkl] [əsˈtrɒnəmɪst] [ˌprɒbəˈbɪlɪtɪ]

4. Learn by heart:

break	broke	broken	find	found	found
catch	caught	caught	fly	flew	flown
cut	cut	cut	forget	forgot	forgotten
drive	drove	driven	give	gave	given
eat	ate	eaten	hear	heard	heard
keep	kept	kept	know	knew	known
lead	led	led	leave	left	left
put	put	put	say	said	said
send	sent	sent	sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept	speak	spoke	spoken

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

New Words

kid	小孩	sweat	流汗	all over	浑身	sweep	扫	courtyard	院子
granny	奶奶	tiny	非常小的	remarkable	不错	bowl	碗	pot	锅
kitchen	厨房	order	秩序	useful	有用的	mop	擦(地)	wipe	擦拭
seem	似乎	progress	进步	educate	教育	violin	小提琴	argue	辩论
train	锻炼	until	直到	weekend	周末	loose	松, 活	cover	罩, 套
armchair	单人沙发	upstairs	楼上	goodness	老天爷	research	研究	because	因为
why	为什么								

Conversation

F.: What have the kids been doing? They're sweating all over.

C.: They've been working.

F.: Really? What work have they been

doing?

C.: Xiao Lin's been sweeping the courtyard for Granny Liu. Look, he's swept it quite clean, hasn't he?

F.: Yes, he's done a good job. Just think, a tiny boy like him sweeping such a big

courtyard. It's really remarkable.
Has Jia Jia been working too?

- C.: Yes, she's also been doing a fine job. She's washed Aunt Liu's bowls and pots and put everything in the kitchen in order.
- F.: I'm sure Xiao Hong has been doing some useful work, too.
- C.: Yes, she has. She's mopped the floor in Granny Liu's room, wiped the chairs and the table and cleaned the windows. She's been doing the hardest work, I should say.
- F.: The kids are really doing fine. They seem to be making progress in every way.
- C.: Yes, they are. Ever since they saw the film about Lei Feng, they've been trying hard to learn from him. They've done a lot of things like this recently.
- F.: That's wonderful. It's good for children to be educated like that.

Drills

- A. I'm teaching in a village school.
How long have you been teaching there?
They're building a ship.
How long have they been building the ship?
My daughter is watching TV.
How long has she been watching TV?
Carl is doing his homework.
How long has he been doing it?
- B. Is she still playing the violin?
Yes, she's been playing it all morning.
Is Rose still waiting for us?
Yes, she's been waiting all morning.
Are you still arguing about it?
Yes, we've been arguing about it for an hour.
Are they still working in Yunnan?
Yes, they've been working there for two years.
- C. Have you been studying here long?
No, I've only been studying here for a month.
Has Anne been listening to it long?
No, she's only been listening to it for ten minutes.
Has Peter been reading the book long?
No, he's only been reading it for half an hour.
Have the boys been training long?
No, they've only been training for a month.

Exercises

1. Read aloud:

- Harry: Nora, you look a bit tired — what have you been doing?
- Nora: I've been cleaning the whole house — I said I was going to.
- H: But I wanted you to wait until the weekend so that I could help.
- N: Oh well, I thought I might as well get on with it. This morning I took the loose covers off the armchairs and washed them.
- H: I hope you had a rest this afternoon.
- N: No, since lunch time I've been cleaning the rooms upstairs. I haven't quite finished them yet. I've done our room and Robert's.
- H: My goodness, you have been working hard.
(from *Meet the Parkers*, adapted)

2. Answer these questions:

- 1) Why are the kids sweating all over?
(They've been working.)
- 2) Who have they been working for?
(For Granny Li.)
- 3) What has Xiao Lin been doing? Has he swept it clean?
(He's been sweeping the courtyard and has swept it quite clean.)
- 4) Has Jia Jia been working too? What has she been doing?
(Yes, she has. She's been washing the bowls and pots and has put everything in the kitchen in order.)
- 5) What about Xiao Hong? What has she done?
(She has mopped the floor, wiped the chairs and the table and cleaned the windows.)
- 6) The kids are doing fine, aren't they?
(Yes, they are.)
- 7) Since when have they been doing things like this?
(Since they saw the film about Lei Feng.)
- 8) Is it good for children to be educated like that?
(Sure, it's good. It will help them to learn to love labour and love the people.)

3. Turn into questions:

- 1) They've been building a ship.
(Have they been building a ship?
What have they been doing?)

- 2) He's been doing research work in Xian.
(Has he been doing research work in Xian?
Where has he been doing research work?)
- 3) She's been studying it for a number of years.
(Has she been studying it for long?
How long has she been studying it?)
- 4) They've been making sewing-machines.
(Have they been making sewing-machines?
What machines have they been making?)
- 5) They haven't been getting on well because of that.
(Have they been getting on well?
Why haven't they been getting on

well?)

- 6) I have been teaching English in a middle school.
(Have you been teaching English in a middle school?
Where have you been teaching English?)

4. Learn by heart:

sweep	swept	swept	sweeping
make	made	made	making
do	did	done	doing
take	took	taken	taking
try	tried	tried	trying
put	put	put	putting
see	saw	seen	seeing
think	thought	thought	thinking
get	got	got	getting
mop	mopped	mopped	mopping

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

New Words

run into	碰到	chemical	化学的	fibre	纤维	plant	工厂	exactly	正是(这样)
production	生产	attend	参加	conference	会议	meeting	会	leave	离开
arrange	安排	see off	送行	station	火车站	together	一道	perfectly	完全地
draw	画	cleaning	扫除	prepare	准备	article	短文	join	参加一道
show up	到场	concert	音乐会	change	改变	mind	想法, 头脑	cafe	咖啡店
wait	等待	pass	过去	through	通过	wave	挥(手)	fetch	取, 找
while	当, 在...时	crossword	填字游戏	arrive	到达	notice	注意到	vacant	空着的

Conversation

- F.: Did you say you saw a friend from Sichuan yesterday? What's her name?
- C.: Her name is Liu Ying. I was doing some shopping in Wangfujing when I ran into her. Do you know her?
- F.: Yes, I know her very well. We worked together in 1974.
- C.: Was that the year you were helping to build the chemical fibre plant in Sichuan.
- F.: Exactly. We worked together for nearly a year. Is she still working in that plant?
- C.: Yes, she is. She told me the plant had already gone into production and everything was going well.
- F.: That's good news. What's she doing here?
- C.: She said she was attending a conference here.
- F.: Is she going to stay long?
- C.: No. The meeting will soon be over. She's

leaving for home on Saturday. I've arranged to see her off at the station.

- F.: I'd like to see her too and hear more from her about the plant. Let's go and see her off at the station together.
- C.: Good. I'll come to get you Saturday morning at eight o'clock. Will that be all right?
- F.: That'll be perfectly O.K. with me. See you Saturday then.
- C.: See you.

Drills

- A. What were they doing when you got there?
They were picking cotton.
What was Carol doing when you saw her?
She was drawing a picture.
What was Michael doing when you called?

He was watching TV.
 What were the girls doing when you came in?
 They were giving the room a spring cleaning.

- B. Why didn't you go to the show?
 I was preparing my lessons.
 Why didn't Alice come to the party?
 She was writing an article.
 Why didn't Frank come and join us?
 He was giving a talk to the students.
 Why didn't he show up at the meeting?
 He was seeing a friend off at the station.
- C. Did Jane go to the concert?
 She was going to, but she changed her mind.
 Did Mr. White see the film?
 He was going to, but he was called away to a meeting.
 Did you go to see her last night?
 I was going to, but someone told me she wasn't in.
 Did they phone him about it?
 They were going to, but they didn't have his telephone number.

Exercises

1. Read aloud:

In a Café

Mary: Oh, there you are, Bill. Sorry to be a little late for tea.
 Bill: You're not late, Mary. Guess who came in while I was waiting for you!
 M.: I'm not good at guessing. Who was it?
 B.: It was George. I saw him when he was passing through.
 M.: Why didn't you ask him to sit with us?
 B.: I waved to him, but he was looking the other way at the time. I didn't go and find him because somebody could have taken this table while I was looking for him.
 M.: Well, let me fetch him while you keep our table.
 B.: All right. I can finish my crossword. I was doing it when you came in. (Mary goes.)

* * *

M.: Here you are, Bill. George was sitting all by himself.
 B.: Oh, hello, George. I was sitting here doing my crossword when you arrived. You didn't notice me.

George: I wasn't looking at people; I was looking for a vacant table. That was why I didn't notice you.

(From *Keep Up Your English*, adapted)

2. Turn into questions:

- 1) I was doing some shopping when I ran into her.
 (Were you doing some shopping when you ran into her?
 What were you doing when you ran into her?)
- 2) He was helping to build a chemical fibre plant in Sichuan at that time.
 (Was he helping to build a chemical fibre plant in Sichuan at that time?
 What plant was he helping to build at that time?)
- 3) She said she was attending a conference here.
 (Did she say she was attending a conference here?
 What did she say she was doing here?)
- 4) He was waiting for Mary when George came in.
 (Was he waiting for Mary when George came in?
 Who was he waiting for when George came in?)
- 5) They were looking for you in the office.
 (Were they looking for us in the office?
 Where were they looking for us?)
- 6) They were getting on quite well.
 (Were they getting on quite well?
 How were they getting on?)

3. Answer these questions:

- 1) Where were you in 1975? What were you doing?
- 2) Where was your father at that time? What was he doing?
- 3) Where were you yesterday evening? What were you doing?
- 4) Where were you at nine this morning? What were you doing?
- 5) Were you having a meeting yesterday afternoon? What about the other comrades?
- 6) Were you studying in middle school last year? What were you doing then?

4. Use the Present Continuous tense

to show future in these sentences:

Model: We'll leave soon.

We're leaving soon.

- 1) He will come to see me tomorrow.
(He's coming to see me tomorrow.)
- 2) He will go to the office at five.
(He's going to the office at five.)
- 3) They will arrive before six.
(They're arriving before six.)
- 4) Mary will give the talk this afternoon.
(Mary is giving the talk this afternoon.)

- 5) Walter will work tomorrow.
(Walter is working tomorrow.)
- 6) Connie will type the letter on Monday.
(Connie is typing the letter on Monday.)
- 7) They will have a holiday next month.
(They're having a holiday next month.)
- 8) He will start work in October.
(He is starting working in October.)
(From *English by Television*, adapted)

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

New Words

festival	节日	find	发现	things	情况	pretty	相当的	past	过去的
few	几个	carry out	执行	policy	政策	responsibility	责任	system	制度
effect	(生)效	major	主要的	change	变化	take place	发生	per	每
yield	产量	increase	增加	forty	四十	per cent	百分之...	start	开办
enterprise	企业	average	平均	income	收入	double	增加一倍	situation	情况
move	搬, 动	house	房子	sew	缝纫	machine	机器	set up	成立
duck	鸭	farm	场, 农场	encouraging	鼓舞人的	countryside	农村	zoo	动物园
lose	失去	miss	错过						

Conversation

- F.: What were you talking about?
C.: The commune I came from.
F.: I hear you went home during the Spring Festival. How did you find things there?
C.: They were doing pretty well. In the past few years they had carried out the Party's new policy. They had put the job responsibility system into effect. Things are becoming better every day.
F.: What were the major changes that had taken place in these years?
C.: Production had gone up a lot. Per-mu yield for grain had increased forty per cent. The commune had also started many small enterprises. The average family income had nearly doubled.
F.: What about the situation in your family?
C.: Well, like many other members of the team, our family had moved into a new house. Last year we bought a television set and a sewing-machine. I guess they will do still better this year.
F.: It's all so encouraging. I must go and visit your countryside one of these days.

Drills

- A. I visited the Palace Museum on Thursday.
Had you visited it before?
No, I hadn't.
* * *
She invited us to her home the day before yesterday.
Had she invited you to her home before?
No, she hadn't.
* * *
He spoke to me the other day.
Had he spoken to you before?
No, never.
* * *
We went to the Beijing Zoo yesterday.
Had you been there before?
No, never.
B. I didn't see them at the party.
They had left before you arrived.
I didn't see her in the bus.
She had got off before you got on.
I didn't find him at home.
He had gone out before you got there.
I didn't find the children in the living-

room.

They had gone to bed before you came in.

C. Why didn't you phone?

I couldn't, because I'd forgotten your phone number.

Why didn't you come in time?

I couldn't, because I'd missed the bus.

Why didn't you go to see the film?

I didn't want to, because I'd seen it many times.

Why didn't you ask them for help?

I didn't want to, because I'd given them a lot of trouble already.

Exercises

1. Answer these questions:

1) Had you had any English before you came here?

(Yes, I had had a little English.)

2) How long had you studied English before you came here?

(For about a year.)

3) Had you learned any English songs?

(Yes, I had learnt a few.)

4) Had you heard any English talks?

(No, I hadn't.)

5) When did you come here? Had you been here before?

(I came last summer. I'd never been here before.)

6) How many English words had you learnt by the end of last year?

(About 800.)

7) When did you go home last time? How long had you been away from home?

(I went home last winter. I had been away for two years.)

8) Had great changes taken place in your absence? What for instance?

(Lots of changes had taken place. Production had gone up. Per-mu yield for grain had increased forty per cent. The commune had started many small enterprises. The average family income had nearly doubled. Lots of people had moved into new houses.)

2. Turn into questions:

1) I had learned little English before I came here.

(Had you learned any English before you came here?)

How much English had you learned before you came here?)

2) They had finished half of the work by the end of last year.

(Had they finished the work by the end of last year?)

How much of the work had they finished by the end of last year?)

3) She had been there for an hour when we arrived.

(Had she been there long when you arrived?)

How long had she been there when you arrived?)

4) She said Tom had taken away the recorder.

(Did she say Tom had taken away the recorder?)

Who did she say had taken away the recorder?)

5) I had been working in Changsha before I came here.

(Had you been working in Changsha before you came here?)

Where had you been working before you came here?)

6) He said he hadn't been feeling very well recently.

(Did he say he hadn't been feeling very well recently?)

How did he say he had been feeling recently?)

3. Read aloud:

1) I can go with you if you agree.

So you'll be going with us, won't you?

2) We can help in the work.

So you'll be helping in the work, won't you?

3) She can't come to the meeting.

So she won't be coming to the meeting, will she?

4) She can't stay here long.

So she won't be staying here long, will she?

4. Learn by heart:

run	ran	run	running
go	went	gone	going
leave	left	left	leaving
buy	bought	bought	buying
become	became	become	becoming
lose	lost	lost	losing
know	knew	known	knowing
come	came	come	coming
begin	began	begun	begin- ning
feel	felt	felt	feeling
speak	spoke	spoken	speaking
forget	forgot	forgotten	forget- ting