

视听英语

Audio-Visual English

中国高校外语电教协会(筹)编

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谈谈公共外语教

公共外语教学在我国高等院校的外语教学中占有特殊的重要位置，高等院校学外语的学生中有百分之九十几都是学公共外语的，学专业外语的仅占百分之几。教育部对公外教学十分重视，今年四月在武汉专门召开了关于公外教学的会议。会上领导同志做了重要指示，教师们交流了经验，会议开得十分成功。

过去几年中许多院校做了极大努力来提高公外教学质量，取得了显著成绩。例如华中工学院决定入校学生第一年集中学外语，后来又设法直接使用外语教材，用外语开专业课，学生外语水平有很大提高。还有一些院校，在极其困难的条件下，自办短距离收看的电视节目，为学生创造外语环境。由于老师们的辛勤努力，许多学生参加出国留学考试取得了优异成绩。

但情况发展是不平衡的，不少院校还面临很大困难，师资人数不足，教学负担很重，加之教学时数少，设备条件差，尽管做了极大努力，困难仍然不少。当前，迫切需要群策群力，想方设法，逐步打开公外教学的新局面。

这里我们愿意提出一些看法和建议同大家商讨。

一、“一会”还是“四会”

从长远需要来看我们觉得应当要求“四会”而不是“一会”。我们派遣留学生出国，如果没有听说读写四方面的能力，是完不成学习任务的。目前我们有几千人在美、英等国学习，其中为数不少的人语言上有困难，影响他们的学习。每次办理留学生考试，成绩都不十分理想，“通过”考试之后还要花很多时间集训。其次，我国的国际交往日益频繁，人员交流是常有的事，这也要求我们科学工作者有一定的听说能力。不少人要发表论文，或起码写出一份外文摘要，这就要求有一定的写作能力。因此发展听说读写的能力应当是我们努力的方向。当然我们的听说读写要求和外语本科的要求是不完全相同的。一般说来只要达到外语专业二年级水平就差不多了。四种技能可根据情况有所侧重，对不同学生也可作不同要求。完全只抓“一会”恐怕是难以取得理想的学习效果的。

即使目标只是阅读，路子也要宽一点。好比种树，树干直径只有一寸，坑就应该要有一尺见方甚至更大一些，否则树是栽不活的。听说是重要的手段，对发展阅读能力有极大的促进作用，抓听说，阅读能力会迅速发展，不抓听说、阅读能力的发展会极其缓慢。就拿现在教学情况来说，如果不抓听说，上课就只能完全用中文进行，教员对课文加以解释，然后分析语法，做一点练习，一堂课就完了。堂上起不到巩固的作用，学生得靠自己来做全部的巩固工作，加之各课间词汇互不联系，重现率不高，学了很难巩固，结果学生脑中记住的东西不多，最后只能靠临时查字典来“阅读”。这样，阅读的速度是不容易上去的。如果阅读文献，数量常常是很大的，速度慢了就无法适应工作的需要。因此单抓“一会”的作法是难以达到目的的，在不少情况下是一忘了事，前功尽弃。

反之，如果认真抓听说，情况会完全改变。公外教学时数很少，我们认为应当尽量用在刀刃上，即用在听地道的外语上，把中文讲解适当压缩，材料可写出来让学生自己看。我们现在制作录象带就是为了创造这样的条件，在我们的录象带中教师几乎全部是用外语讲课，就单单听这三、四百小时的外语，也有助于打下一个较好基础。我们用的都是较浅近的材料，但量很大，这就使常用词反复出现，堂上就是一个巩固过程，如果堂下再听听录音，自己动口练一练，那就会更加巩固。加上有文字材料，听懂再读要容易得多，因为英语是拼音文字。根据我们的安排，学完四百小时教程，会看近三千页材料，包括科普及科技读物，我们估计阅读可以打下初步基础。以后再下些功夫，阅读可望过关。同时阅读多了，写的能力也会得到发展，听得多了，说的能力也一定会发展较快。如果再有意识地加以训练，自然会得到更好效果。

二、打基础还是搞专业

我们的看法是主要要打基础。根深则叶茂，屋基深则房屋牢；在地皮上插树苗，在平地上垒高墙，其结果必然是树倒房倾。有些同志急于求成，愿意学生尽快看专业书，一开头就强调专业对口。他们的用心是好的，但我们怀疑这样做是否能达到目的。不说全国，就是在一个大学就有许多专业，你是适应哪个专业呢？结果只能这个专业来一点，那个专业来一点，表面上对上了“科技”这个口，实际上真正对上自己专业之口的材料恐不过十分之一。对已有相当基础的学生来说，这样也许还可以，要是一个没有基础的学生，要以此来打基础的话，实在是苦不堪言。

基础和专业不是没有联系的，所谓基础就是语言科学的基础，是学各种专业的共同部分，也可说是“最大公约数”。这些基础的东西学好了，学哪个专业都不会困难。七〇年我们为三机部办了一个训练班，学员是清华、北航等院校的毕业生，我们主要是抓基础，学了半年就去“实战”，几十个学员翻译了几千页的科技资料。有的院校的学生根本没学任何科技材料，还没毕业已有一些人出去做科技翻译工作（例如有些人担任一套引进煤矿设备随行专家的主要翻译）或陪科技代表团。只要基础打得好，再加学生熟悉自己的专业，看专业书不会有很大困难。

但在打基础的时候我们也应注意未来的需要。例如教材不宜完全用文学性的东西，路子要宽一些，要有知识性材料，特别是科普及比较一般的科技材料。这样将来转学专业时会更方便一些。

三、学时与安排

在当前情况下，外语有其特殊的重要性，一位科学工作者不掌握一门外语，怎样了解世界科技动态学习别人的先进经验？目前不少院校整个公外教学只有二百四十至二百八十学时，时数似乎少了一些。我们建议增加到三百二十学时，有条件的甚至可增加到四百学时。这还不到整个学时的四分之一。考虑到外语在今后一生都会起作用，花四分之一（即一年）的时间，是值得的。如果实在有困难，不能安排这样多时数，也希望能在学够二百多学时后增设选课，或开展课外外语活动，使有条件的学生能真正打好外语基础。

在安排上比较理想的是在一年级安排多一点，比如每周六至八小时，以后每周二至四小时，即：

一年级: $8(6) \times 40 = 320(240)$ (学时)

二年级: $2(4) \times 40 = 80(160)$ (学时)

这样做的好处是集中力量打一个坚实的基础,以后再细水长流地巩固和发展这个基础,直至与专业结合。在第一年里除外语外还可学一点基础课(比如八学时左右)。我们外语专业院校一年级除外语外也还有两三门其他课程,不会影响外语的优先地位。这样做,如果教材适当,使用得法,可以基本上达到外语本科一年级末水平,以后再继续做些工作,可达到本科二年级水平,可以听懂外语报告和讲课,阅读一般(即不太难的)原文书刊,有一定说写能力。如果集中一年有困难,每周四学时也可以,即:

一年级: $4 \times 40 = 160$ (学时)

二年级: $4 \times 40 = 160$ (学时)

三年级: $2 \times 40 = 80$ (必修或选修)

四、怎样利用我们的材料

我们材料主要是为协助公外教学设计的,大致安排如下:

第一阶段 (80学时,附80盘录象带,下同)

1. 口语入门(32课,用32学时)
2. 实验室练习(16单元,用16学时)
3. 听力练习(16学时,每次讲一本小书,配图)
4. 课外活动(16盘录象带,有讲故事,浅易报告等)

第二阶段

1. 阅读(32学时,用简写读物8本左右,如《逃亡者》,《雾都孤儿》,《格利佛游记》,《小妇人》,《简爱》等。平均四小时讲一本书,共录成32盘录象带。)
2. 实验室练习(16单元,主要为听说练习及复述活动。)
3. 听力练习(16学时,每次讲一本小书,配图。)
4. 课外活动(16盘录象带,有对话表演,浅易报告,外语电影如《简爱》,《雾都孤儿》,《音乐之声》,《女英烈传》等。)

第三阶段

1. 精读(16学时,上八课,多为浅易原著,每课两盘录象带。)
2. 泛读(16学时,读八本简易读物,如《大卫·科波菲尔德》,《黛丝姑娘》,《居里夫人》,《富兰克林》,《呼啸山庄》,《莎士比亚故事》等。课内处理一半。共录16盘录象带。)
3. 听力练习(16学时,用16本小书,多为科普材料,如《路》,《水》,《火》,《空气》,《火车的故事》,《飞碟》。录16盘录象带。)
4. 课外活动(16盘录象带,有外语报告,对话材料及电影,如《大卫·科波菲尔德》,《居里夫人》,《百万英镑》,《天堂笑声》等。)

第四阶段

1. 精读(16学时,上八课,全部为原著,每课两盘录象带),科技学生用《科学对话》(共12课,录12盘录象带。)

2. 泛读（16学时，用8本简写读物，如《双城记》，《丽贝嘉》，《卡斯特桥市长》，《名利场》，《福尔摩斯故事》等，课内处理一半。共录16盘录象带。）
3. 欧洲史讲座（16讲，包括文化起源、古希腊、古罗马、中世纪、文艺复兴、工业革命、法国大革命，两次世界大战等，共16学时。）
4. 听说练习课（包括听力练习，复述练习、口语对话、科普知识等，共16学时。）

第五阶段

1. 英国文学史（32学时，供文科使用）；科技英语（暂定用《基础科技英语》为教材，供理工科学生使用，共32学时。）
2. 历史讲座（有美国简史，英国简史，共16学时，用正常速度讲。）
3. 知识讲座（包括各国概况、科普常识、通俗科技等，共16学时。）
4. 课外活动（主要为电影，包括《安娜·卡列尼娜》，《巴黎圣母院》等故事片和一些科技电影，共16学时。）
（课外读物8本，包括《安娜·卡列尼娜》、《巴黎圣母院》、《三剑客》、《傲慢与偏见》等简写读物，并有科技读物如《火箭》、《计算机》、《电视》、《飞机》、《汽车》等供理工科学生阅读。）

各院校可以各取所需，可以按我们的设计依次在课堂使用，也可选用学生感兴趣的在课内使用，也可完全在课外播放供学生自由选看。

一般说来我们希望经过下列几步：看（录象带），听（录音）、读（文字材料）、练（复述一部分材料）、录（音检查）、写（包括听写、默写一部分材料、拼字、笔头述意等）。至于要求到什么程度可以根据实际情况灵活掌握。使用我们的材料时可以截头、可以去尾、可以挖心。我们的目的是为大家服务，而不希望束缚大家的手脚，我们特别希望我们的录象带成为老师们的助手，使他们沉重的教学负担能有所减轻，能够在保证教学效果上下更多功夫。通过组织教学（如选用录象带安排，份量及顺序）、进行补充和辅导、贯彻口笔语训练、进行及时的考核、组织课外活动、进行指导和必要的思想工作等等来保证学生的能力稳步增长。这样，教师可望逐步由被动转为主动，由演员成为导演，由依靠一个教本一张嘴的局面发展到充分利用现代化教学手段（闭路电视、实验室、听力室、录象带、录音带、广播、电视、电影等），调动一切积极因素，把教学搞得生动活泼，把自己和学生双方的积极性都充分调动起来，完成国家交给我们的任务。

录象工作是极其困难的，完成一个钟头的录象，常常要花好几个钟头，我们都是请人义务为我们拍摄的，因此在质量和进度上有时不能完全达到我们的要求，希望大家能谅解。我们将尽心尽力做好后勤工作，给大家提供软件，至于创造出怎样的成绩来，还得靠广大的公外教师和电教工作人员。

然而我们相信这条道路是广阔的，让我们携起手来，为实现国家对我们提出的要求而共同努力。

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A Basic Course in Oral English

Zhang Daozhen

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

New Words

weather	天气	sunny	晴朗	hot	热	windy	刮风	pretty	相当
cold	冷	warm	暖和	nice	好	neither	既不	nor	又不
like	象	varied	多样的	climate	气候	pronun-		better	更好
suitcase	手提箱	scarf	头巾	slow	慢	ciation	发音	quick(ly)	快
careful(ly)	细心	hand-		composi-		drive	开车	mistake	错误
clear(ly)	清楚	writing	书法	tion	作文	suggestion	建议	tall	高
		dance	跳舞	swim	游泳	music	音乐		

Conversation

- C: How do you like the weather in Beijing?
F: Very much. It's sunny most of the time. And it isn't very hot in summer.
C: But it's too windy in spring. And winter is pretty cold here, don't you think?
F: But I'm used to cold weather. I'm from Chicago, you know. It can be very cold in winter there. But my wife doesn't quite like the weather here. She's from Los Angeles. It's much warmer there in winter.
C: Los Angeles is a nice place, isn't it? It's just like Kunming in our country, they say. It's neither too hot nor too cold. It's warm all the year round. Am I right?
F: Yes, you are. Is Kunming the warmest place in China?
C: No, Guangzhou is even warmer than Kunming. I guess it's just like your Florida. It's in the warmest part of our country.
F: Like the States, China is one of the biggest countries in the world. It has a varied climate. I like living in a country like this.

Drills

- A. Your pronunciation is good.
But yours is better than mine.
Their room is very small.
But ours is smaller than theirs.
His sister is very young.
But hers is younger than his.
Lilian's talk is very interesting.
But Emily's is more interesting than Lilian's.
B. I want to buy a large suitcase.
Well, this is the largest we've got.
I want to have a good novel.
Well, this is the best we've got.
I want to buy a small recorder.
Well, this is the smallest we've got.
I want to find a pretty scarf.
Well, this is the prettiest we've got.
C. I'm a very poor singer.
But you certainly sing better than me.
Henry's a very slow-driver.
But he certainly drives faster than you.
She's a very quick reader.
Yes, she certainly reads more quickly than me.
They're very careful players.
Yes, they certainly play more carefully than us.

I don't understand this very well.
 But you certainly understand it better
 than I (do).
 They sing very well.
 Yes, they sing better than we (do).

Exercises

1. Put in pronouns:

- 1) Your handwriting is better than
 But is the best of all.
- 2) Their room is tidier than
 But is the tidiest of all.
- 3) His talk is more interesting than
 But is the most interesting
 of all.
- 4) These flowers are prettier than
 But are the prettiest of all.
- 5) He's written a good composition.
 But is much better, I think.
- 6) She's made a good suggestion.
 But is much better, I think.
- 7) He's got a bad cold.
 But is much worse, I think.
- 8) I've made a bad mistake.
 But is much worse, I should
 say.

2. Read aloud:

(A)

- 1) He speaks very well, doesn't he?
 Yes, he does. He speaks better than
 most of us.
- 2) She runs very fast, doesn't she?
 Yes, she does. She runs faster than
 most of us.
- 3) She works very hard, doesn't she?
 Yes, she does. She works harder
 than most of us.
- 4) He explains things clearly, doesn't
 he?
 Yes, he does. He explains things
 more clearly than most of us.

(B)

She dances very well.
 Yes, she does dance well, but Nancy can
 dance even better.

Tom swims very well.
 Yes, he does swim well, but John can
 swim even better.
 The boys work very hard.
 Yes, they do work hard, but the girls
 work even harder.
 You like music very much.
 Yes, I do like it very much, but my sister
 likes it even more.

3. Answer questions:

- 1) Who is younger, your brother or you?
 (I'm younger.)
- 2) Who is taller, your brother or you?
 (My brother is taller.)
- 3) Who is older, your father or mother?
 (My father is older.)
- 4) Who is shorter, your sister or you?
 (My sister is shorter.)
- 5) Which city is bigger, Nanjing or
 Hangzhou?
 (Nanjing is bigger.)
- 6) Which city is more beautiful, Guang-
 zhou or Guilin?
 (I think Guilin is more beautiful.)
- 7) Which is more difficult, reading or
 speaking?
 (I think speaking is more difficult.)
- 8) Which is more interesting, watching
 TV or listening to the radio?
 (I think watching TV is more in-
 teresting.)

4. Learn by heart:

- | | | | |
|-----|------|--------|-------|
| (A) | good | better | best |
| | bad | worse | worst |
-
- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|---------|----------|
| (B) | big | bigger | biggest |
| | nice | nicer | nicest |
| | busy | busier | busiest |
| | little | less | least |
| | much }
many } | more | most |
| | hot | hotter | hottest |
| | large | larger | largest |
| | happy | happier | happiest |
-
- (C) difficult — more difficult
 — most difficult
 interesting — more interesting
 — most interesting

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

New Words

banquet 宴会	stroll 踱弯	parade 游行	national 国家的	expect 想, 认为
across 在...对面	revolution 革命	complete 完成	leap 跳跃	apartment 一套房间
effort 努力	part 部分	ease 缓和	housing 住房	problem 问题
republic 共和国	found 建立	set up 成立	cultural 文化的	gang 帮派
smash 粉碎	grow 种植	area 地区	sell 出售	sewing 缝纫
translate 翻译	stage 演出	solve 解决	bear 生出	congress 代表大会
abroad 到国外				

Conversation

- F: There's still a little time left before the banquet starts. Let's take a stroll round, shall we?
- C: Yes, let's. This is Tian An Men Square. Parades were often held here on National Day and May Day. Guess you've heard about it.
- F: Yes, I've read a lot about that. It's really a marvellous place. I expect it's the biggest square in the world. What's the large building across the square?
- C: It's the Museum of Chinese History and the Museum of the Chinese Revolution. It was built at the same time as the Great Hall of the People.
- F: Was it completed in a short time too?
- C: Yes, in just about ten months. In that year ten such buildings were put up.

* * * *

- F: What are those tall buildings over there?
- C: They're all apartment houses. They've been put up in the past few years.
- F: Do you plan to build more houses like these?
- C: Yes, I think so. I hear more tall buildings are to be put up in the next few years. That's part of our efforts to ease the housing problem in Beijing. Well, it's nearly seven o'clock now. Shall we turn back?
- F: Yes, let's.

Drills

- A. When was the People's Republic of China founded?
It was founded in 1949.
When was the land reform carried out here?
It was carried out here in 1952.

When were the people's communes set up?

They were set up in 1958.

When were the Gang of Four smashed?

They were smashed in 1976.

- B. What language is spoken in Australia?

English is spoken there.

What crops are grown in this area?

Wheat and rice are grown here.

What machines are made in this factory?

Sewing-machines are made there.

What fruit is sold in this shop?

All kinds of fruit are sold here.

- C. Has the book been translated into English?

No, it hasn't been translated into English.

Has the play ever been staged?

No, it has never been staged.

Have these railways been completed?

No, they haven't been completed yet.

Have these problems been solved?

No, they haven't been solved yet.

Exercises

1. Answer questions:

- Where was Chairman Mao born?
(He was born in Shaoshan.)
- When was our Party founded?
(It was founded in 1921.)
- Where was our first Party Congress held?
(It was held in Shanghai.)
- When was the 11th Party Congress held?
(It was held in August 1977.)
- How many Party Congresses have been held?
(Twelve.)
- How many National People's Congresses have been held?
(Five.)

- 7) What foreign language is taught in most schools?
(English is taught in most schools.)
- 8) Where are tractors made?
(In tractor plants, of course.)

2. Turn into questions:

- 1) *Xiang Lin's Wife* was shown here last night.
(Was *Xiang Lin's Wife* shown here last night? What film was shown here last night?)
- 2) The story was written by Lu Hsun.
(Was the story written by Lu Hsun? Who was the story written by?)
- 3) Over ten thousand copies were sold out in one morning.
(Were over ten thousand copies sold out in one morning? How many copies were sold out in one morning?)
- 4) Twelve apartment houses have been put up in this area.
(Have many apartment houses been put up in this area? How many apartment houses have been put up in this area?)
- 5) Xiao Wu has been sent to study abroad.
(Has Xiao Wu been sent to study abroad? Who has been sent to study abroad?)
- 6) Some efforts have been made to solve the problem.
(Have any efforts been made to

solve the problem? What efforts have been made to solve the problem?)

- 7) Now the work is done by machines.
(Is the work done by machines now? How is the work done now?)
- 8) It is called "blackbird" in English.
(Is it called "blackbird" in English? What is it called in English?)

3. Read aloud:

Is Alice in?
I think so.
Are the girls going?
I guess so.
Will the play be put on in Beijing?
I expect so.
Have they finished the work?
I hope so.

4. Learn by heart:

hold	held	held	holding
set	set	set	setting
bear	bore	born(e)	bearing
sell	sold	sold	selling
show	showed	shown	showing
plan	planned	planned	planning
put	put	put	putting
grow	grew	grown	growing
speak	spoke	spoken	speaking
make	made	made	making
write	wrote	written	writing
send	sent	sent	sending

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

New Words

consist of	包括	household	家, 户	brigade	大队	vegetable	蔬菜	use	用
maize	玉米	engage in	从事	side-line	副(业)	occupa-		chicken	鸡
supply	供应	egg	鸡蛋	market	市场	tion	工作	income	收入
further	进一步	increase	增加	production	生产	orchard	果园	machinery	机器
manpower	人力	free	解脱	cultiva-		hand	手	duck	鸭子
cement	水泥	average	平均	tion	栽种	expand	扩大		
				per cent	百分之...	inspiring	鼓舞人的		

Conversation

- F: What did you say this commune was called?
- C: It's called the Red Star People's Commune.

- F: When was it set up?
- C: In 1958.
- F: How many families are there in this commune?
- C: It consists of 2,040 households in twelve brigades.

This is the seventh brigade.

- F: What are your major crops?
C: We mainly grow vegetables. Only a small part of the land is used for growing wheat and maize.
F: Do you also engage in side-line occupations?
C: Yes, we do. We've a chicken farm. Every day we supply a lot of eggs to the market. We've also got an orchard. Nearly one-third of our income comes from side-line occupations.
F: What do you plan to do to further increase production?
C: Now most of the work here is still done by hand. We plan to buy more farm machinery so that more manpower can be freed for other work. With the help of machines, more land can be brought under cultivation and the orchard can be expanded more quickly. We've also made plans to start a duck farm and a cement factory. If everything goes well each member's average income may increase 50 per cent in two or three years.
F: That's inspiring. Now could you take me round the brigade? I'd like to see how your work is being done.
C: All right. Come this way, please.

Drills

- A. Is the railway completed?
It's still being built.
Is the TV set all right now?
It's still being repaired.
Are the letters ready?
They're being typed.
Are the vegetables ready?
They're being washed.
- B. When will the meeting be held?
It'll be held on the 25th.
Where will the trees be planted?
They'll be planted over there.
What is it going to be called?
It's going to be called the Red Flag Radio Factory.
How is the work to be done?
It's to be done by machines.
- C. Can this be translated this way?
No, it can't be translated this way.
Must this be done today?
Well, it can be done either today or tomorrow.
May the books be taken out of the room?
No, they mustn't be taken out of the room.
Should they be given a chance to try?

Yes, they should (be given a chance to try).

Exercises

1. Read aloud:

(A)

May I have a copy?
Yes, you may.
May she take one?
Yes, she may.
May we sit here?
Yes, you may.
May the children join you?
Yes, they may.

(B)

Will she come today?
She may come today, but she may come tomorrow.
Will they go by train?
They may go there by train, but they may go there by boat.
Will you discuss the question now?
We may discuss it now, but we may discuss it later.
Will they like the idea?
They may like the idea, but they may not like the idea.

2. Turn into questions:

- 1) A railway is being built in Yunnan.
(Is a railway being built in Yunnan?
Where is the railway being built?)
- 2) The housing problem is being discussed.
(Is the housing problem being discussed?
What problem is being discussed?)
- 3) The orchard is going to be expanded this year.
(Is the orchard going to be expanded this year?
When is the orchard going to be expanded?)
- 4) The bridge is to be completed in June.
(Is the bridge to be completed in June?
When is the bridge to be completed?)
- 5) In this way all the fields can be brought under irrigation.
(Can all the fields be brought under irrigation in this way?
How can all the fields be brought under irrigation?)

- 6) The work must be finished this week.
(Must the work be finished this week?
When must the work be finished?)

3. Put in the Passive Voice:

- 1) A young worker wrote the play.
(The play was written by a young worker.)
- 2) They sell all kinds of books there.
(All kinds of books are sold there.)
- 3) We've put up a lot of new buildings.
(A lot of new buildings have been put up.)
- 4) They won't take up this problem at the meeting.
(This problem won't be taken up at the meeting.)
- 5) We're to send more people to work there.
(More people are to be sent to work there.)

- 6) They're discussing the question.
(The question is being discussed.)
- 7) We can further increase production this way.
(Production can be further increased this way.)
- 8) We should do this with great care.
(This should be done with great care.)

4. Answer questions:

- 1) When were you born? Where were you born?
- 2) Were you born before liberation or after liberation?
- 3) When was your home village liberated?
- 4) When was land reform carried out in that area?
- 5) When was your commune set up?
- 6) What crops are grown in your commune?
- 7) Was English taught in your school?
- 8) When were you sent to study here?

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

New Words

send	寄, 送	lie	躺, 放	war	战争	mend	修理	telegram	电报
water	浇水	village	村子	parcel	包裹	lovely	可爱的	around	周围
age	年龄	plant	种	sure	肯定的	marry	结婚	middle	中间
poem	诗	happiness	幸福	fiancé	未婚夫	really	真地	envy	羡慕
veteran	老(资格)	recite	背诵	imagine	想象	so-so	(不过)如此	dull	枯燥
	的	cousin	表兄弟	either	也(不)	depart-		nephew	侄子
cave	窟洞		(姐妹)	head	头, 主任	ment	系, 部门	coat	上衣, 大衣

Conversation

- F: What's that you're looking at?
C: Some pictures my sister's just sent me. She's a teacher at a village school.
F: May I have a look at them?
C: Sure. This is the school where she works.
F: Oh, it's a lovely place with all these trees around. Are these the children she is teaching?
C: Yes. They're now watering the trees they have planted.
F: Who's the young man she's talking to?
C: He's her fiancé, who has just been sent to work there. They're getting married

this summer.

- F: I'm glad to hear it. Who's the middle-aged woman in this picture?
C: She's my aunt, who also teaches at the school. It's she who got my sister to work there. She loves her work and is loved by everyone in the school.
F: It's good to love one's work. And to be loved by everybody is the greatest happiness one could imagine. I really envy her.

Drills

- A. What did you think of the play they put on?
It was very good.

What did you think of the poem Xiao Liu recited?

It wasn't bad, either.

What did you think of the song they sang?

It was just so-so.

What did you think of the story Tom told?

It was very dull.

B. Do you know the veteran cadre who spoke to us yesterday?

Yes. He is an old friend of my father's.

Do you know the girl who came to see Mary this morning?

Yes. She's her cousin.

Do you know the middle-aged man who put forward the suggestion?

Yes. He's head of our department.

Do you know the boy who was speaking to Lao Yang just now?

Yes. He's his nephew.

C. Is this the cave-room where Chairman Mao lived when he was in Yan'an?

Right. He lived here during the war years.

Is this the room where the First Party Congress was held?

Right. The First Party Congress was held in this room.

Is this the place where Lu Hsun lived when he was in Beijing?

Right. Lu Hsun lived here when he was in Beijing.

Is this the school where Comrade Chou En-lai studied when he was in Tianjin?

Right. He studied here when he was in Tianjin.

Exercises

1. Join the sentences, using relative pronouns where necessary:

- 1) The man wrote a song. The man is a worker.
(The man who wrote the song is a worker.)
- 2) The girl looks after Aunt Wang. The girl lives in the next street.
(The girl who looks after Aunt Wang lives in the next street.)
- 3) The comrade mended our television. He did it very well.
(The comrade who mended our television did it very well.)
- 4) Do you know the boy? He brought the telegram.
(Do you know the boy who brought the telegram?)

5) The coat was lying on the bed. It is Jane's.

(The coat that was lying on the bed is Jane's.)

6) Here is the parcel. It came this morning.

(Here is the parcel that came this morning.)

7) Is that the girl? You want to see the girl.

(Is that the girl you want to see?)

8) Who is the comrade? You were talking about him.

(Who is the comrade you were talking about?)

9) I don't like the book. He lent me the book.

(I don't like the book he lent me.)

10) Xiao Li raised a question. What do you think of it?

(What do you think of the question Xiao Li raised?)

11) I know a comrade. His father is a steel worker.

(I know a comrade whose father is a steel worker.)

12) The boy is now in the army. He saved the boy's life.

(The boy whose life he saved is now in the army.)

2. Join the sentences, using relative adverbs:

- 1) This is the hotel. She stayed here when she was here last time.
(This is the hotel where she stayed when she was here last time.)
- 2) You worked in a factory last month. Is that the factory?
(Is that the factory where you worked last month?)
- 3) She is going to spend her holidays in Qingdao. Her father is working there.
(She is going to spend her holidays in Qingdao, where her father is working.)
- 4) Let's sit in the front. We can hear the speaker more clearly there.
(Let's sit in the front, where we can hear the speaker more clearly.)
- 5) I joined the Party on that day. I'll always remember the day.
(I'll always remember the day when I joined the Party.)
- 6) We were in the army for a few years. We're talking about those years.

(We're talking about the years when we were in the army.)

3. Complete the sentences:

- 1) Who is the comrade that. . .
(He came to speak to us yesterday.
He's sitting in the middle.
He phoned you this morning.)
- 2) There is someone in the office who. . .
(He is asking to see you.
He wants to talk to you.
He's doing the work.)
- 3) Here is the book. . .
(I borrowed it from the library.
I got it from my aunt.)
- 4) There is a comrade in our class whose. . .
(His father is a miner.
His home is in the northeast.
His pronunciation is very good.)
- 5) That's the place where. . .
(We met there last time.
We're going to work there next week.
They found oil there.)
- 6) That was the day when. . .
(We saw our great leader Chairman Mao on that day.
The meeting was held on that day.
We set out for Yan'an on that day.)

4. Answer questions:

- 1) What's the first English word you learned?
(It's the word "I".)
- 2) What's the first English sentence you learned?
(It's "I love China".)
- 3) What's the first English song you

learned?

(It's "Red is the East".)

- 4) What's the first story you heard about?
(It's about Lei Feng.)
- 5) What's the name of the first English film you saw?
(It's "Roots".)
- 6) What's a steel worker?
(A steel worker is one who makes steel.)
- 7) What's a bus driver?
(A bus driver is one who drives a bus.)
- 8) What's a radio parts factory?
(It's one that makes radio parts.)
- 9) What's a dictionary
(It's a book that explains the meaning of words.)
- 10) What's a school?
(It's a place when people are educated.)
- 11) What's a library?
(It's a place where you can borrow books.)
- 12) Do you know anyone whose home is in Shansi?
(Yes, I do. Xiao Liu's home is there.)
- 13) Is there a shop in the street where we can buy fruit and vegetables?
(Yes, there is one right across the street.)
- 14) Do you still remember the day when thousands upon thousands of people went to Tian An Men Square to show their love for Premier Zhou and their hatred for the Gang of Four?
(Certainly. It was April 5, 1976.
I'll never forget the day.)

LESSON TWENTY-NINE

New Words

structure	结构	especially	特别是	necessary	必要的	idea	概念	verb	动词
pattern	句型	infinitive	不定式	object	宾语	gerund	动名词	clause	从句
follow	跟	complex	复合的	example	例子	phrasal	成语的	point	点
advisable	可取的	group	放在一起	master	掌握	preposi-		different	不同的
definition	定义	roughly	粗略地	plus	加	tion	介词	adverb	副词
special	特别的	function	作用	regard	看作	illustrate	说明	forceful	有力
expressive	有表现力								

Conversation

- C: I find English very difficult to learn.
 F: It's always difficult to learn a foreign language.
 C: I find sentence structure especially difficult. When I speak or write, I don't know how to arrange my sentences.
 F: Well, to solve this problem, it's necessary to have a good idea of verb patterns. That's to say, when you learn a verb, you must know what comes after it. Some verbs take an infinitive as object, some have a gerund or a clause as object. Some are followed by a complex object.
 C: Can you give some examples to illustrate the point?
 F: Yes. Take the verb "ask" for instance. You can say: "He asked me a question". You can also say: "He asked to see me", "He asked me whether I could help him" and "He asked me how to say it in English". It's advisable to group the verbs in a way to help us master the verb patterns.
 C: By the way, what's a phrasal verb?
 F: Different people have different definitions for it. Roughly speaking, if a verb plus a preposition or an adverb has a special meaning and functions just like one verb, we can call it a phrasal verb. "Look for", "look after", "look into", "look up", "look forward to" and "look down upon" can all be regarded as phrasal verbs.
 C: English is rich in phrasal verbs, isn't it?
 F: Yes, it is. That makes English difficult to learn. But once you've mastered them, you'll find them very expressive and forceful. You'll like to use them.

Drills

- A. Is it difficult to drive a car?
 No, it isn't very difficult to drive a car.
 Is it necessary to translate the text into Chinese?
 No, it isn't necessary to translate it into Chinese.
 Is it good to smoke a lot?
 No, it isn't good to smoke a lot.
 Is it important to have a lot of practice?
 Yes, it's very important to have a lot of practice.
 B. Alice wants to make a paper flower.
 Please tell her how to make one.
 Louisa wants to buy a notebook.
 Please tell her where to buy it.

The girls want to see the professor.
 Please tell them when to see him.
 They want to learn to mend the radio.
 Please show them how to mend it.
 C. What did you go there for?
 I went there to watch a football game.
 What do you send the children to school for?
 We send them there to study.
 What did they buy those machines for?
 They bought the machines to help mechanize farm work.
 What have you come here for?
 I've come to learn from you.

Exercises

1. Answer these questions:

- 1) Do you find English difficult to learn?
 (Yes, I do. I find it very difficult to learn.)
- 2) What do you find especially difficult?
 (I find sentence structure difficult to master.)
- 3) What must we do in order to solve this problem?
 (I think we must try to get a good idea of verb patterns.)
- 4) What must we do when we learn a verb?
 (We must know what comes after it.)
- 5) Does every verb take an object?
 (No, not every verb. Some do. Some don't.)
- 6) Is it good to group the verbs?
 (Yes, if we do it in the right way.)
- 7) What's a phrasal verb?
 (I'm afraid it's very difficult to explain.
 I really don't know how to explain it.)
- 8) Have you learned many phrasal verbs?
 (Yes, we've learnt quite a lot.)
- 9) Can you give some examples?
 (Yes. "Turn on", "turn off", "put on", "put off", "go on", "go in for" are all phrasal verbs, I think.)
- 10) Is English rich in phrasal verbs?
 (Yes, it is. That makes English difficult to learn.)
- 11) Do you like to use them?
 (It's hard to say. Now I'm just beginning to learn English.
 I think later I'll like to use them.)

2. Underline the object:

- 1) I'll try to be more careful next time.
- 2) Soon it began to rain.
- 3) The children first learn to read and write.
- 4) Remember to tell them about it, will you?
- 5) I'm sorry I forgot to post your letter.
- 6) We prefer to put the meeting off.
- 7) They hope to see China strong.
- 8) I'd love to go with you.
- 9) She offered to help me with my English.
- 10) We'll continue to discuss the question at the next meeting.
- 11) He agreed to come and speak to us about the situation in the Middle East.
- 12) I had meant to come and see you last night, but I had to go to a meeting.
- 13) She didn't expect to find so many friends there.
- 14) They promised to do their best to help us.
- 15) They decided not to go on with the work.
- 16) We managed to get two tickets for

you.

3. Translate:

- 1) What are you looking for?
- 2) She looks after the commune's sheep.
- 3) Let's look up the word in the dictionary.
- 4) The secretary said he'd look into the matter.
- 5) They looked upon us as their best friends.
- 6) In the old days women were looked down upon by people.
- 7) He looked through the newspaper before he went to bed.
- 8) We're looking forward to seeing you again in Beijing.

4. Read aloud:

Will he go to the show?
He'll go if we ask him to.
Will she come to the meeting?
She'll come if we ask her to.
Will you join?
I'll join if you ask me to.
Will they help in the work?
They'll help in the work if you ask them to.

LESSON THIRTY

New Words

wrong	错, 有毛病	intonation	语调	difficulty	困难	under-	recording	录音
imitate	模仿	improve	改进	native	本族的	stand	heart	心
contact	接触	gradually	逐渐地	compre-		reason	method	方法
produce	产生	experi-		hension	理解力	advice	daily	每天的
allow	允许, 给予	ment	实验	definitely	肯定地	recommend	both	两者
future	将来	encourage	鼓励	cigarette	香烟	easy	practise	练习
overcome	克服	stamp	邮票	suggest	建议	subject		科目

Conversation

- F: How are you getting on with your English study?
C: I'm afraid I'm not doing very well.
F: What's wrong?
C: My pronunciation and intonation aren't

very good. People have difficulty in understanding me. Besides, I don't speak well. When I speak, I make a lot of mistakes.

- F: Do you often listen to recordings?
C: No, not very often. I spend most of my time in reading.