

安徽省业余外语广播讲座试用本

英 语

ENGLISH

第 四 册

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Lesson One

Text

China

China lies in the east of Asia. It is a large country with a long history. It has over seven hundred million people. They are brave and hard-working, and have a rich culture and a fine revolutionary tradition.

In 1949, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party, the Chinese people won great victory in the War of Liberation. They overthrew the dark rule of the imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries. Since then, they have stood up on their own feet.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has smashed the Liu Shao-chi renegade clique and the Lin Biao anti-Party clique, and has consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. Today, the Chinese people are working hard to build China into a strong socialist country according to the Party's basic line. We are proud of our great socialist motherland.

New Words and Expressions

lie [lai] *vi.* 位于……; 躺
(过去式为 lay [lei], 过去
分词为 lain [lein])

Asia ['eiʃə] *n.* 亚洲

large [la:dʒ] *a.* 大的

history ['histri] *n.* 历史

brave [breiv] *a.* 勇敢的

hard-working ['hɑ:dwə:kiŋ]

a. 勤劳的

rich [ritʃ] *a.* 丰富的, 富足的

under ['ʌndə] *prep.*

在……下面

leadership ['li:dʃip] *n.* 领导

win [win] *vt.* 赢得, 争取;

vi. 取胜 (过去式和过去分

词为 won [wʌn])

victory ['viktri] *n.* 胜利

war [wɔ:] *n.* 战争

overthrow [,ouvə'θrou] *vt.*

推翻

(过去式为 overthrew

[,ouvə'θru:], 过去分词为

overthrown[,ouvə'θroun])

dark [dɑ:k] *a.* 黑暗的

rule [ru:l] *n.* 统治; 规则

imperialist [im'piəriəlist]

n. 帝国主义者;

a. 帝国主义的

Kuomintang

['kwoumin'tæŋ] *n.*

(中国)国民党

reactionary [ri(:)'ækʃnəri]

n. 反动分子; *a.* 反动的

since [sins] *prep. & conj.*

从……以来

since then

从此

own [oun] *a.*

自己的

foot [fut] *n.*

脚

(复数形式为 feet [fi:t])

proletarian [ˌproule'tɛəriən]

a. 无产阶级的

cultural ['kʌltʃərəl] *a.*

文化的

smash [smæʃ] *vt.*

粉碎

renegade ['renigeid] *n.* 叛徒

clique [kli:k] *n.* 集团, 派系

anti-Party ['ænti'pɑ:ti] *a.*

反党的

consolidate [kən'solideit] *vt.*

巩固

dictatorship [dik'teɪtəʃɪp] <i>n.</i>	strong [strɒŋ] <i>a.</i>
专政	强大的; 强壮的
proletariat [ˌprəʊlə'teəriət]	basic ['beɪsɪk] <i>a.</i>
<i>n.</i> 无产阶级	基本的
into ['ɪntu, 'ɪntə] <i>prep.</i>	proud [praʊd] <i>a.</i>
	自豪的; 骄傲的
向……内, 到……里	

Notes to the Text

1. the War of Liberation 解放战争
2. the Kuomintang reactionaries (中国)国民党反动派
3. Since then, they have stood up on their own feet.
从此, 他们站起来了。
4. the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution 无产阶级文化大革命
5. the Liu Shao-chi renegade clique and the Lin Biao anti-Party clique 刘少奇叛徒集团和林彪反党集团
6. the dictatorship of the proletariat 无产阶级专政
7. ..., the Chinese people are working hard to build China into a strong socialist country according to the Party's basic line., 中国人民正在遵照党的基本路线辛勤地劳动着, 把中国建设成为一个强大的社会主义国家。
“build ... into ...”意为“把……建设成为……”。
8. We are proud of our great socialist motherland. 我们为伟大的社会主义祖国而自豪。
“be proud of ...”意为“为……而自豪”。

Grammar

现在完成时

1. 现在完成时主要有三种用法:

- 1) 表示一个已经发生但对现在的情况有影响的动作。例如:

We have come to Hefei. 我们到合肥来了。

(说明我们现在还在合肥)

He has opened the door. 他把门开了。

(说明门现在还开着)

He has gone to Shanghai. 他到上海去了。

(说明他现在不在这里)

- 2) 表示从过去某时到现在这段时间中发生的事情。例如:

The workers in that plant have made thirteen tractors (['træktəz] 拖拉机) this month.

那个工厂的工人这个月造了十三台拖拉机。

(说明从这个月开始到现在发生的情况)

I haven't written to my father since I came to school. 我到学校以来还没有给父亲写过信。

(说明我到学校以来直到现在发生的情况)

- 3) 表示一个由过去某时继续到现在的动作或状态, 这种动作或状态还可能继续下去。例如:

How long have you lived here? 你在这里住了多久?

He has been in the People's Liberation Army
(['ɑ:mi] 军队) since 1970. 他在一九七〇年
起就一直在人民解放军里。

〔注〕 a. 只有少数动词如 live, work, study, wait ([weit] 等待), be 等适用于第三种情况。

b. have gone 指“到某地去了”(现在还在那里)。如果表示去过某地,而现在已经回来,要用 have been to。例如:

I have been to Peking. 我到过北京。

2. 现在完成时由“助动词 have (has)+过去分词”构成。

1) 规则动词的过去分词形式和过去式相同。例如:

动词原形	过去式	过去分词
live	lived	lived
study	studied	studied
work	worked	worked

2) 不规则动词的过去分词有各种不同的形式。本书第一、二、三、四册课文中出现的不规则动词的过去式和过去分词形式详见本册书后附表。

3. 现在完成时的肯定式、否定式和疑问式如下:

肯 定 式	否 定 式	疑 问 式
I } You } have He } She } has We } You } They } } worked...	I } You } haven't He } She } hasn't We } You } haven't They } } worked...	Have { I { you Has { he { she } worked...? Have { we { you { they

Phonetics Exercise

I. 朗读下列单词, 注意成音节:

listen	['lɪsn]	middle	['mɪdl]
people	['pi:pl]	table	['teɪbl]
seven	['sevn]	often	['ɔ:fn]
pupil	['pju:pl]	cotton	['kɒtn]
Marxism	['mɑ:ksɪzm]	Leninism	['lenɪnɪzm]
(马克思主义)		(列宁主义)	

II. 朗读下列词组, 注意不完全爆破和连读:

1. nineteen years old
2. grow grain and cotton
3. come in at that time
4. work as a barefoot doctor
5. brave and hard-working people
6. the dark rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries

III. 朗读下列句子, 注意句子重音和语调:

1. 'Have you 'written to 'anybody ↗ this week?
2. 'How 'long has your 'family been in 'Ho\fei?
3. 'Look at the 'blackboard, ↗ please.
4. \ Oh, 'how 'clean your \ bedroom is!
5. You have 'finished your \ homework (['houmwə:k] 家庭作业), ↗ (\) haven't you?
6. 'Where are you 'going to \morrow, to the 'Ho-fei 'Iron and 'Steel ↗ Company or to the 'Kuang-'ming Bri \gade?

Exercises

I. 回答下列问题:

1. Where does China lie?
2. How many people are there in China now?
3. What are the Chinese people like? And what do they have?
4. What happened ([ˈhæpənd] 发生) in China in 1949?
5. The Chinese people have stood up on their own feet since then, haven't they?
6. What has the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution brought [brɔ:t] about (引起, 发生) in China?
7. What are the Chinese people working hard for?
8. How do we feel ([fi:l] 感觉) about our great socialist motherland?

II. 写出下列动词的 1)一般现在时第三人称单数形式; 2)现在分词; 3)过去式; 4)过去分词:

study	read	have	go	come
see	teach	learn	say	tell
do	help	give	find	make
begin	write	keep	clean	know

III. 用所给词汇造成现在完成时的肯定式、否定式和疑问式句子。

1. have breakfast (morning drill, a class, a meeting)
2. get cup (bike, picture [图画], portrait of Chairman Mao)
3. give bag (key, map, hammer)

4. take banner (broom, chair, spade)
5. see bird (pig, horse, girl)
6. find cap (purse, blue pencil, chick)

IV. 用所给词汇完成下面两个问句，并作出肯定和否定两种回答：

1. Has he (she, Comrade Wang) ...?
2. Have you (they, Hsiao Liu and Hsiao Wu) ...?
 - 1) read Lenin's **The State and Revolution**
 - 2) review Lesson Three
 - 3) listen to the broadcast
 - 4) visit the Hefei Iron and Steel Company
 - 5) write to Hsiao Hsu

V. 把下列句子译成英语：

1. 芜湖位于安徽省南部 (south [sauθ])。安庆位于芜湖西面 (west [west])。
2. 勇敢勤劳的中国人民决心遵照党的基本路线，把自己的祖国建设成为一个强大的社会主义国家。
3. 过去 (in the old days)，中国劳动人民在帝国主义和国民党反动派的黑暗统治下，过着牛马不如的生活 (live a dog's [dɒgz] life)。自从一九四九年全国解放以后，他们都翻了身。
4. 全世界劳动人民在争取自己解放的斗争中已经取得了伟大的胜利，他们一定还会取得更大的 (still [stil] greater ['greɪtə]) 胜利。
5. 在毛主席和党的领导下，我国人民正在各条战线 (front n.) 上从胜利走向胜利。

6. 黄同志是一九七一年九月到安庆去工作的。自那以后，他从未 (never ['nevə]) 来过这里。
7. 甲：过去几天你们干什么？
乙：我们在公社参加 (take part in) 劳动。
8. 我们为我们的生活朴素和艰苦奋斗的优良革命传统而自豪。

Everyday English

In the Dining-room ['dainɪŋrʊm] 在食堂

A: What are we going to have for lunch?

B: Cabbage ([ˈkæbɪdʒ] 白菜) with pork ([pɔ:k] 猪肉) and bean-curd ([ˈbi:nkəd] 豆腐) with fish ([fɪʃ] 鱼).

A: Are we going to have rice (米饭) or steamed-bread ([ˈsti:mdbred] 馒头)?

B: Both, I think. And there'll be noodles ([ˈnu:dlz] 面条) too.

A: Good! Let's get our bowls ([ˈbəʊlz] 碗) and chopsticks ([ˈtʃɒpstɪks] 筷) ready.

Lesson Two

Text

Great Changes in Hofei

Hofei is the capital of Anhwei Province. Like every other city in China, it has changed greatly since liberation.

Before liberation, Hofei was a miserable place with little industry in it. People had to get even nails from outside. It had one upper-middle school, and this was for the sons and daughters of landlords and capitalists only. The working people lived in poverty.

Since liberation, great changes have taken place. Hofei is now an industrial city. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party, the people of Hofei have shown great revolutionary enthusiasm. They have built up an iron and steel plant and many other modern factories. They are making all kinds of industrial products. Hofei has now four universities, forty middle schools and 170 primary schools. It has a number of hospitals. Besides, factories and

communes have their own hospitals and clinics. The life of the people is getting better day by day.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has brought about new changes in Hofei. As a result of “**learning from Taching**”, industrial production grows rapidly. Worker-peasant-soldier students have entered universities and colleges. A deep-going educational revolution is going on. The people of Hofei are going ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and are determined to make greater contributions to the revolution.

New Words and Expressions

capital ['kæpitl] *n.*

首都; 省会

province ['prɒvɪns] *n.* 省

greatly ['greɪtli] *ad.* 大大地

before [bi'fɔ:] *prep. & conj.*

在……前

miserable ['mɪzərəbl] *a.*

悲惨的, 可怜的

little ['lɪtl] *a.* 小, 少; *n.* 少量

industry ['ɪndəstri] *n.* 工业

nail [neɪl] *n.* 钉子

outside ['aʊt'saɪd] *n.* 外面;

prep. 在……外面;

ad. ['aʊt'saɪd] 在外面

upper ['ʌpə] *a.*

上面的; 上级的

landlord ['lændlə:d] *n.* 地主

capitalist ['kæpɪtəlɪst]

n. 资本家; *a.* 资本主义的

only ['əʊnli] *ad.* 只, 仅

poverty ['pɒvəti] *n.* 贫困

take place 发生

industrial [in'dʌstriəl] *a.*

工业的

show [ʃəʊ] *vt.* 显示; 给……

看 (过去式为 showed, 过

去分词为 shown [ʃəʊn])

enthusiasm [in'θju:ziæzm] *n.*

热情, 热心

modern ['mɒdən] *a.*

现代的, 现代化的

product ['prɒdəkt] *n.* 产品

university [ˌju(:)ni'və:siti]

n. (综合)大学

number ['nʌmbə] *n.*

数目; 数字; 号码

a number of 许多; 若干

clinic ['klinik] *n.*

门诊部, 诊所

bring [brɪŋ] *vt.* 带

(过去式和过去分词为

brought [brɔ:t])

bring about 引起, 发生

result [ri'zʌlt] *n.* 结果

Taching *n.* 大庆

rapidly ['ræpidli] *ad.* 迅速地

college ['kɒlidʒ] *n.*

学院; (专科)大学

deep-going ['di:p'gəʊɪŋ] *a.*

深刻的

educational [ˌedʒu(:)'keɪʃənl]

a. 教育的

go on 进行; 继续……下去

ahead [ə'hed] *ad.* 在前头

along [ə'lɒŋ] *prep.* 沿着

greater ['greɪtə] *a.* 较大的

contribution [ˌkɒntri'bju:ʃən]

n. 贡献

Notes to the Text

1. People had to get even nails from outside. 人们连钉子都得从外地买来。
2. upper-middle school 高级中学
3. The life of the people is getting better day by day.
人民的生活一天比一天好。

get 在本句中是联系动词, 意为“变得……起来”。

“day by day”意为“一天天地”。类似的用语有 month by month (一月月地), year by year (一年年地), one by one (一个个地)等。

- 4. as a result of ... 由于……
- 5. worker-peasant-soldier student 工农兵学员
- 6. go ahead 前进
- 7. make contributions to... 对……作出贡献

Grammar

现在完成时和一般过去时比较

1. 现在完成时和一般过去时都表示过去发生的事情，但两者的重点不同。一般过去时只表示事情发生在过去，不涉及与现在的联系；现在完成时则强调过去某事对现在造成的影响及后果。试比较下列两组句子：

1) The workers have built up a new modern factory.
(着重说明现在有了一个新的现代化工厂)

The workers built up a new modern factory last year.
(只说明去年兴建了一个新的现代化工厂)

2) I have read the book.
(着重说明现在对此书的内容有所了解)

I read the book last week.
(只说明上星期读了这本书)

2. 有时同一个动作，由于说话的目的不同，要用不同的时态。
例如：