

北京外國語學院

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下 冊

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LESSON TWENTY-NINE

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Text

CHAIRMAN MAO

AND

THE WOUNDED SOLDIER

One day, during the Anti-Japanese War, a group of wounded soldiers were brought to a hospital near Yanan. Among them there was a soldier who was badly wounded in the stomach. He had lost consciousness. The doctors could do little for him.

Suddenly, the soldier opened his eyes and cried out:

"Chairman Mao! Chairman Mao! Oh, I wish I could see you just once before I die."

The wounded soldier soon lost consciousness again. But even in his dreams he continued to call for Chairman Mao.

The nurses reported this to Chairman Mao by telephone.

Chairman Mao answered the phone call himself. As soon

as he heard about the wounded soldier, he put on his cap and started off for the hospital.

* * * *

15 All the wounded soldiers looked up with surprise and joy as Chairman Mao walked into the room.

"Comrade Mao Tse-tung is here to see you," whispered the nurse to the soldier who was wounded in the stomach.

He opened his eyes and saw his beloved leader. He
20 smiled and tried to say something, but he was too weak to say a word. With a great effort, he reached out his hand. There were tears in the eyes of Chairman Mao as he took the soldier's hand.

"Comrade," he said, "you are one of our country's
25 great and glorious fighters. We shall always remember you."

A moment later, the soldier died. His hand was still in Chairman Mao's and there was a smile on his lips.

Chairman Mao then visited all the wounded soldiers in
30 the hospital and talked with them for a long time.

For days after this visit, the soldiers could talk of nothing else. One soldier expressed the feelings of all when he said:

"Chairman Mao Tse-tung loves us all. He has a place
35 in his heart for every one of us."

WORD LIST

wounded ['wu:ndid] adj.	受伤的	to start off	出发
soldier ['souldʒə] n.	士兵	surprise [sə'praiz] n.	驚奇
Anti-Japanese ['ænti- dʒæpə'ni:z] adj.	抗日的	joy n.	喜悅, 高兴
near [niə] prep.	靠近...	as conj.	当
Yenan ['jen'æn] n.	延安	whisper vt.	低声說, 耳語
badly adv.	不好; 严重地	beloved [bi'ləvd] adj.	受人爱 戴的
stomach ['stamək] n.	胃	smile vi. ; n.	微笑
lose [lu:z] (lost, lost) vt.	失去	weak adj.	弱
consciousness ['kɒnfəsni:s] n.	知觉	effort ['efət] n.	努力
dream n.	梦	to reach out	伸出
continue [kən'tinju:] vt.	繼續	reach vt.	到达
report [ri'pɔ:t] vt.	报告	glorious ['glɔ:riəs] adj.	光荣的
telephone ['telifoun] n. ; vt.	电话	fighter n.	战士
phone n. ; vt.	电话(口語中 用)	later adv.	之后, 后来
even adv.	即使, 甚至	lip n.	嘴唇
		express vt.	表示, 表达
		feeling n.	感觉
		heart [hɑ:t] n.	心

NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. *Among them there was a soldier who was badly wounded in the stomach.*

这个句子用的是倒装語序, 主要是为了和上文衔接得更紧密, 類似的例子如:

At the foot of the mountain there was a little cottage
(茅屋).

In the cottage lived an old peasant.

沒有必要時，不能使用倒裝語序。

2. He *had lost* consciousness.

had lost 是過去完成時，說明這時已經失去知覺。關於這種時態的用法在第32課中再講。

3. The doctors could do *little* for him. 醫生們簡直想不出甚么辦法救他。

little 這裡是不定代詞，是“很少”的意思，接近于 *nothing*，例如：

I have *little* to say on the subject.

(對這問題我沒有多少話要說。)

4. Oh, I *wish* I *could see* you just once before I die.

當動詞 *wish* 用一從句作賓語，並表示一種不可能或不容易實現的願望時，這一從句中的謂語多用虛擬語氣，這種虛擬語氣一般用動詞的過去時形式構成，但它們不一定表示過去時間。例如：

I wish I *knew* more languages. (I don't know many languages.)

5. Even in his dreams he continued *to call for* Chairman Mao.

to call 是“叫”的意思，*to call for* 是“嚷着要(見)”的意思。

6. *As soon as* he *heard about* the wounded soldier, he put on his cap and *started off* for the hospital.

a) *as soon as* 是一個起連接詞作用的短語，用來引起一個時間狀語從句，表示“剛一……，立刻……”的意思。例如：
I'll come over to see you *as soon as* the school is over.

(一放學我就來看你。)

b) *to hear about* 是“聽到說……”的意思，(後面常跟一名詞) 例如：

Many people cried when they heard about the death of

Hsiang Hsiu-li.

如果是用 *that* 引起的从句作賓語，就不要 *about* 这字了。

c) *to start off* 是動詞短語，意為“出發”。說“出發到某處”時，可用介詞 *for* 來引起一個狀語。例如：

She'll start (off) for Tibet tomorrow.

7. *A moment later*, the soldier died. 过了一会，这个战士就死了。

later 前面常可以加一個表示一段時間的名詞來組成狀語短語。例如：*ten minutes later*, *three years later*, 等。

8. *For days* the soldiers could talk of nothing else. 好些天战士们都一直談着这件事（不談別的東西）。

Dialogue

BACK AT THE INSTITUTE

A. Hello, B. So glad to see you back. You look fresh and energetic. I'm sure you had a good time during the vacation.

B. Yes, a wonderful time. I went skating almost every day. It did me a lot of good. What about you?

A. I practised handwriting. Now I can write better and much faster. I also read some Chinese novels, and a book in English, "Little Tom".

B. What do you think of "Little Tom"?

A. I like it very much, but how miserable the Negro people are in America!

WORD LIST

energetic [ˌenəˈdʒetɪk] adj.	handwriting [ˈhændraɪtɪŋ] n.
精力充沛	書法
skate vi.	fast adv.
溜冰	快 (指速度)
practise [ˈpræktɪs] vt. ; vi.	miserable [ˈmɪzərəbl̩] adj.
練習	悲慘的

NOTES TO THE DIALOGUE

1. I'm sure you *had a good time* during the vacation.
to have a good time 过的很好, 玩的很痛快。
2. I *went skating* almost every day.
to go skating, 去滑冰。在口語中, 常用这种 to go 加動詞的 -ing 形式来表示“去做某种活动”。例如: to go swimming, to go hunting (打猎), to go shopping, to go boating (划船) 等。

Grammar

- I. 实义词与虚词 英語中的詞, 按其詞义、句法作用和形式特征, 可以分为十大詞類 (見本書第5課, 即上册第30頁)。其中名詞、代詞、數詞、動詞、形容詞和副詞六類在句子中可以独立充当一个句子成分, 称为实义词 (Notional Words); 介詞、連詞、冠詞都不能独立充当句子成分, 称为虚词 (Form Words)。虚詞在句中一般不重讀, 实义词多数要重讀。除了这十類, 还有 yes, no 和動詞不定式中的小品詞 to。
- II. 实义词的句法作用 实义词在句中主要有下面这些作用:
 1. 名詞——作主語、賓語、表語、同位語:
Chairman Mao (主語) then visited all the wounded

soldiers (賓語) in the *hospital* (介詞的賓語)。

You are a great *fighter* (表語)。

This is comrade Li, our *monitor* (同位語)。

2. 形容詞——作定語、表語：

PP

The *wounded* (定語) soldier was too *weak* (表語)
to say a word.

3. 代詞——有些可作主語、賓語，有些還可作定語：

He (主語) has a place in *his* (定語) heart for every
one (介詞的賓語) of us.

有些代詞有時可以作表語或同位語：

Who (表語) are you?

Chairman Mao answered the phone call *himself*
(同位語)。

4. 數詞——作定語、主語、賓語：

There are *fourteen* (定語) students in our class. *Twelve*
(主語) of them are League members.

How many do you want? — I want *three* (賓語)。

5. 動詞——作謂語或謂語的一部分：

We *shall* always remember you.

The new building *looks* so nice!

動詞非人稱形式(不定式、分詞、動名詞)可以單獨或與
別的詞構成短語來作主語、賓語、表語、定語、狀語等。如：

He continued to call for Chairman Mao (賓語)。

Comrade Mao Tse-tung is here to see you (狀語)。

Have you anything to say (定語)?

It is not easy to answer the question (主語)。

My idea is to catch the 5:30 train (表語)。

6. 副詞——作狀語：

I wish I could see you just once.

甚么詞類能充當甚么成分是有一定的規律的，例如形容詞就不能隨便用來作狀語，副詞也一般不能作定語，這一點要特別注意。

- III. 詞類的形式特征 有很多詞從詞尾上就可以看出是甚么詞類，例如帶詞尾 *-ly* 的多數是副詞，如 *suddenly*, *happily*；帶 *-ness* 的几乎都是名詞，如 *consciousness*, *happiness*，帶 *-ous* 的都是形容詞，如 *strenuous*, *glorious*。但更多的詞却不能從詞形上判斷詞類，這就得逐一加以記憶。另外還有許多詞，同一形式，却可屬於不同詞類。例如 *talk* 可以是名詞，也可以是動詞；*on* 可以是介詞，也可以是副詞；*one* 可以是數詞，也可以是代詞等。這必須結合具體結構分別加以記憶。

Phonetics Exercises

I. Practise the following sounds:

(A)

[i:]	[i]	[i]	[e]	[e]	[æ]
he	his	did	dead	bed	bad
we	wish	sit	set	set	sat
these	this	this	then	then	than
leap	lip	till	tell	head	had
steel	still	will	well	red	rag

(B)

[i:] tree, see, sweet, street, green, agree, feeling, leaf, team, sea, cheap, least, east, mean, dream, reach, piece, field, achievement, these, even, Negro, Chinese, people, machine

[i] sing, wish, give, shift, hill, river, visit, English, little, whisper, listen, windy, picking, digging, busy,

minute, finish, cinema, physical, institute, interesting, difficulty, miserable, exhibition

[e] wet, went, when, said, fresh, rent, better, express, again, effort, attend, instead, ready, success, mention, reservoir, strenuous, festival, attention, together, suggestion, ceremony, electric, energetic, especially

[æ] camp, hand, stand, glad, catch, act, exact, began, gather, cabbage, jacket, practise, candle, apple, battle, landlord, blackboard, national, handwriting, handkerchief, January, Saturday, capitalist, agriculture, Anti-Japanese

1. Even in his dreams he continued to say this.
2. He wished to see his beloved leader.
3. He expressed the feelings of many when he said this.
4. With a great effort, he reached out his hand.
5. Is anybody coming to visit our institute?
6. How miserable those Negro people in America are!
7. How fresh and energetic everybody looks!
8. I practise handwriting for ten to twenty minutes every day.
9. The bell will ring in a minute.

II. Read the following phrases, with attention on the incomplete plosives (不完全爆破):

brought to, tried to, continued to, too weak to, glad to, could do, could take care, take part, lost consciousness,

write better, speak better, and cried, and talked, and glorious,
a good time, a great country, an important day.

III. Read the following sentences with correct stress (重音)
and intonation (語調):

1. The 'soldier 'opened his ↗eyes | and 'cried: 'out: "Chair-
man ↘Mao!"
2. Even in his ↗dreams | he con'tinued to 'call for 'Chairman
↘Mao.
3. All the 'wounded 'soldiers 'looked 'up with sur'prise and
↘joy.
4. He 'opened his 'eyes and 'saw his be'loved ↘leader.
5. He 'smiled and 'tried to ↘say something, | but he was
'too 'weak to 'say a ↘word.
6. 'With a 'great ↗effort, | he 'reached 'out his ↘hand.
7. A 'moment ↗later, | the 'soldier ↘died.
8. I 'want to 'get a 'cake of ↗soap | and a 'pair of 'socks
at the co-↘op.
9. I 'usually 'go for a 'walk after ↘supper.
10. We 'worked in the 'Red 'Star 'People's Commune | for a
'whole ↘week. We 'made a 'good ↘start.

IV. Transcribe and then read the following words; sum up
the rules of reading for the letter "a":

farmer

afraid

parents

basket

same

afternoon

hand

language

chairman

answer

master

railway

pair

saw

Japanese

tall

talk

taught

quarter

can't

later

- V. Copy the text from "All the wounded soldiers looked up" up to "We shall always remember you." Mark the stress and the intonation.

Grammar Exercises

- I. Tell what parts of speech the italicized words belong to:

Are you *ready* for dictation?

Nobody is absent *today*.

Our school life is *interesting* *indeed*.

They met *again* *three* years *later*.

Ours is a lovely garden.

The shop is *crowded* with people.

He works harder *than* all the *others*.

Take *off* your hat *before* you go *in*.

It's *almost* 11 o'clock *now*.

He *didn't* say *much* *there*.

What did you find *behind* the house?

He loves *every* one of us.

He went *home* on the *Fourth* of *June*.

She was *still* a little girl *then*.

How are you getting *along* with him?

But we *haven't* been *slow* in *learning*.

- II. Fill in each of the blanks with one of the words given in brackets:

1. a) He was.....in the leg.

b) The.....was not so serious.

(wound, wounded)

2. a) They were.....to see Chairman Mao.
b) When he came in, they all looked up.....

(surprise, surprised)

3. a) We were.....moved by the story.
b) Gorky was a.....Soviet writer.

(great, greatly)

4. a) Does he..... better today?
b) I cannot express my.....in words.

(feel, feeling)

5. a) He received (受到) a.....wound in the left arm.
b) He was.....wounded in the left arm.

(bad, badly)

6. a) In old China a lot of people died of.....every year.
b) Is it lunch time yet? I am quite.....already.

(hungry, hunger)

7. a) When he is in, he asks the League secretary
for advice.

- b) The book is too.....for us.

(difficult, difficulty)

8. a) The play was a great.....

- b) The play was very.....

- c) Did they.....in their work?

(succeed, success, successful)

III. Compare the following pairs of sentences and see how a word is used as a verb in one and as a noun in the other:

1. a) He made a report on current affairs yesterday.

- b) You'd better report it to the head of the department.
2. a) Shall I answer the phone for you?
- b) I'll phone him about it.
3. a) What are you looking at?
- b) May I have a look at your notes?
4. a) Shall we walk there or go by bus?
- b) We often take a walk round the institute after supper.
5. a) She smiled when she heard the words.
- b) "Thank you so much," she said with a smile.
6. a) We'll go to the Red Star People's Commune for a visit.
- b) When are you going to visit the place?
7. a) Chairman Mao is loved by everybody.
- b) She has a great love for music.

IV. Ask questions about the italicized parts in the following sentences:

1. He *opened his eyes*.
2. He saw *his beloved leader*.
3. *The soldier* wished to see Chairman Mao.
4. He tried to *say something*.
5. *Chairman Mao* talked with *the other soldiers* for a long time.
6. The soldier *was wounded during the war*.

V. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs wherever necessary:

One day, *at the* winter vacation, I went to visit a peo-