



上海市业余外语广播讲座

# 英 语

ENGLISH

第 四 册

(试 用 本)

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# 毛主席语录

教育必须为无产阶级政治服务，  
必须同生产劳动相结合。

为什么语言要学，并且要用很大的  
气力去学呢？因为语言这东西，不  
是随便可以学好的，非下苦功不可。

入门既不难，深造也是办得到的，  
只要有心，只要善于学习罢了。

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- |                                    |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 19. decide [di'said] <i>vt.</i>    | 26. thief [θi:f] <i>n.</i> 贼, 小偷 |
| 决定                                 | ... Stop thief! 捉贼!              |
| 20. stick [stik] <i>n.</i> 棒, 棍    | 27. hand [hænd] <i>n.</i> 手      |
| 21. hide [haid] <i>vt., vi.</i> 躲藏 | 28. throw [θrou] <i>vt.</i>      |
| (hid [hid],                        | 摔, 扔                             |
| hidden ['hidn])                    | (threw [θru:],                   |
| 22. again [ə'gen] <i>adv.</i> 再    | thrown [θroun])                  |
| 23. run [rʌn] <i>vi.</i> 跑         | 29. ground [graund] <i>n.</i>    |
| (ran [ræn], run)                   | 地上                               |
| 24. once [wʌns] <i>adv.</i> 一次     | 30. beating ['bi:tiŋ] <i>n.</i>  |
| at once 立刻, 马上                     | 鞭打                               |
| 25. stop [stɒp] <i>vt., vi.</i>    | 31. why [wai] <i>adv.</i> 为什么    |
| 停止, 止住                             |                                  |

### Notes to the Text

1. ...when he was only a boy of twelve. = ...when he was only a twelve-year-old boy.  
 .....当他才十二岁的时候。  
 例如: a man of fifty-five 一个五十五岁的人
2. He made his farmhands work long hours.  
 他迫使长工们长时间地劳动。  
 to make someone ([ 'sʌmwʌn] 某人) do something ([ 'sʌmθɪŋ] 某事) 是常用结构, 其中 make 作“使……”解, 后面动词不定式应省去 to。  
 例如: The poor peasant's words made me think a lot.  
 那位贫农的话使我深思。

3. Every time the cock crowed, the landlord would shout at the farmhands: ...

每当鸡一啼，地主就对长工们喊道：……

主句中 would shout 表示过去的习惯动作。

例如：Every time she was here, she would help the other comrades with their work.

每当她在这儿，总是帮助别的同志工作。

4. Kao Yu-pao saw the landlord steal into the courtyard.

高玉宝看到地主偷偷地溜进院子里去。

to see someone do something 是常用结构，后面的动词不定式应省去 to。

例如：I saw him put the book on the desk.

我看见他把书放在桌上。

5. They got very angry. 他们很愤怒。

句中 got 是连系动词，意思是“变为”。

6. They decided to teach the landlord a lesson.

他们决定教训地主一顿。

to teach someone a lesson 教训某人一顿

7. to be ready with sticks 准备好了棍棒

8. Kao Yu-pao hid himself in the courtyard.

高玉宝藏在院子里。

to hide oneself 躲藏

9. with sticks in their hands (他们)手里拿着棍棒

注意这里代词所有格的用法。

例如：The teacher came into the classroom with a book in his (her) hand.

教师走进教室，手里拿着一本书。

10. no longer 再也不, 不再

例如: After liberation, the workers and peasants no longer led a dog's ([dɒgz] 狗的) life.

解放后, 工人和农民再也不过牛马般的生活了。

## Word Study

### I. to learn *vt.*, *vi.*

#### A. 学, 学会

1. How many revolutionary songs in English have you learned?
2. He is learning very fast (快).
3. The old worker learned to speak English in a short time.

#### B. 向……学习

4. We must learn from the working class and serve the people whole-heartedly.
5. With English as a tool, we can learn a lot from the people of the world.

#### C. 听说, 得悉

6. All the students were very happy to learn the good news.
7. When did you learn this?

试比较 to study *vt.*, *vi.* 学习; 研究

1. Did you study any foreign language in middle school?
2. Let's study hard for the revolution.



3. The old docker studied hard. So he learned the language well.
4. Hsiao Li studies hard and works well. We must learn from him.

II. to get *vt.*, *vi.*

A. 得到, 取得, 弄到(口语用)

1. My sister got a copy of the first volume of *The Complete Works of Lu Hsun*.
2. She got a letter from her sister yesterday morning.
3. Get me a dictionary, please.
4. Will you get me something to eat?

B. 到达

5. When did you get to the exhibition this morning?
6. We got there before eight.

C. 作连系动词用

7. Please get ready. It's time for morning drill.
8. Let's go home. It's getting late.
9. When Comrade Wang learned that, he got very angry.

D. to get up 起身, 起来

10. They get up before six every morning.
11. "Don't sit there. Get up and help me," said the mother.

## Grammar Review

### I. 朗读下列句子，并注意所用时态：

- Have you done the work?
- Yes, we have.
- When did you do it?
- We did it yesterday.
- How long have you studied English?
- I have studied English for a year.
- How long has she studied English?
- She has studied English for a year, too.
- When did she begin to study English?
- She began to study English a year ago.

### II. 用所给词汇完成下列问句，并作出回答：

1. Has he ...?
  - a. go (to Peking)
  - b. clean (the courtyard)
2. How many ... have they ...?
  - a. learn (English songs)
  - b. give him (books)
3. How long has she ...?
  - a. study (English)
  - b. work (in the library)
  - c. be (in Peking)

### III. 用适当时态填充：

1. Comrade Wang Hung \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to work in

- a cotton mill in 1969. She \_\_\_\_\_ (work) there for four years.
2. He often \_\_\_\_\_ (come) here.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ (come) here tomorrow.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ (come) here yesterday.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ (come).
3. Since liberation Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_ (undergo) a fundamental change.
4. The working people of Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) the city into an important industrial base of China.
5. Comrade Yang \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to work and live in this school in 1965. Since then he \_\_\_\_\_ (work and live) here.

IV. 翻译:

李华 (Li Hua) 是毛主席的红卫兵。她出身于工人家庭。1968年8月, 她响应毛主席的号召, 到农村去接受贫下中农的再教育。她到了安徽国营农场。在那儿她继续认真学习马克思、列宁和毛主席的著作。她决心把青春献给祖国 (motherland) 的农村, 勤奋劳动。她忠于人民忠于党, 全心全意为人民服务。1969年7月, 李华为人民献出了自己的生命。她是我们青年的好榜样。她虽然死了, 但她将永远活在我们的心里。

## Phonetic Exercise

### 辅音连缀

朗读下列音标，注意辅音连缀：

(1)

[pl]	[bl]	[pr]	[br]
pli:z	blæk	praid	brait
plæn	blu:	preiz	brɪŋ
pla:nt	'teɪbl	'prɒdəkt	brʌʃ
'pi:pl	ɪm'pɒsəbl	ə'pres	ə'brɔ:d

(2)

[kl]	[gl]	[kr]	[gr]
kla:s	glæd	krou	greit
kli:n	glɑ:s	kraud	gra:sp
'sɪkl	glas	kruəl	gru:p
pə'litɪkl	'strʌgl	ə'krɒs	ə'gri:

(3)

[tr]	[dr]
trai	drai
trein	drɪl
'træktə	dri:m
trʌk	dɒp

## Exercises

### I. 回答下列问题:

1. When did Kao Yu-pao begin to work for a landlord?
2. Why did Kao Yu-pao and the other farmhands hate the landlord?
3. The landlord had a cock, hadn't he? When did it crow every day?
4. What would the landlord do every time the cock crowed at midnight?
5. What did Kao Yu-pao see one night?
6. How did the farmhands feel when they learned this?
7. What did they decide to do then?
8. How did they teach the landlord a lesson?
9. Did the cock crow at midnight after that?
10. Do you like the story ([ 'stɔ:ri ] 故事)? Don't you think it gives you a good lesson in class education?

### II. 用适当的冠词填充:

Lao Ting is \_\_\_\_\_ old worker in the Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Plant. He often tells us about his bitter life in \_\_\_\_\_ old society. He is from \_\_\_\_\_ poor peasant family in Anhwei Province. When he was \_\_\_\_\_ child of thirteen, he began to work in \_\_\_\_\_ factory (工厂). He had to work for over sixteen

hours \_\_\_\_\_ day but got very little to eat. Every morning before \_\_\_\_\_ cock crowed, \_\_\_\_\_ capitalist would come and shout at the workers: "Get up, you lazybones! Get up and go to work!" At that time \_\_\_\_\_ workers really led \_\_\_\_\_ dog's life (牛马一般的生活). We are living \_\_\_\_\_ happy life today, but Lao Ting tells us never to forget \_\_\_\_\_ bitter past. He says that we must always be loyal to \_\_\_\_\_ Party and \_\_\_\_\_ people and carry forward \_\_\_\_\_ revolutionary traditions.

III. 将下列词组和句子译成英语:

(A)

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. 一个十五岁的男孩 | 2. 一个四十岁的妇女 |
| 3. 长时间地工作   | 4. 半夜里      |
| 5. 拂晓时      | 6. 第二天晚上    |

(B)

1. 我父亲十三岁时开始给资本家做工。
2. 资本家迫使我父亲长时间地劳动, 而只给他极少东西吃。
3. 长工们每天拂晓起身, 半夜才睡。
4. 贫下中农都恨透了那个残酷的地主。
5. 长工们听到这消息 (the news) 时, 都非常愤怒。
6. 解放后, 上海再也不是帝国主义冒险家的乐园了。
7. 学生们中午到达红旗人民公社, 立即开始劳动。
8. 现在我们过着幸福的生活, 但是我们决不能忘记阶级苦、血泪仇。

## Lesson Two

### Visiting the Rent Collection Courtyard

The other day Mother took me to the exhibition of the *Rent Collection Courtyard*. We stopped before a group of figures: a mother and her two children. The mother was carrying one of the children on her back. The other was a little girl. She was holding on to her mother by the sleeve. She was crying. She was so thin! And she was in rags! Her father could not pay his rent to the landlord. Her mother was in poor health. But the landlord forced the poor woman, to become a servant in his house. The mother had to go. But oh, it was hard to leave the children behind!

With tears in my eyes, I asked Mother when all this had happened. Mother told me that this had happened in the old society. She said she herself had had the same experience. Then Mother said: "Child, you should never forget your bitter family history. And always keep in mind that many, many children in the world today are still in great sufferings, many, many mothers are still working

like slaves!”

Mother's words aroused my strong class hatred for the exploiters and oppressors. We must follow Chairman Mao and fight for the liberation of all mankind.

### New Words and Expressions

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. rent [rent] <i>n.</i><br>租金, 租税   | 9. cry [krai] <i>vi., vt.</i><br>叫, 喊; 哭                                  |
| 2. collection [kə'lekʃən]<br><i>n.</i> 收集  | 10. thin [θin] <i>a.</i><br>薄的; 瘦的  |
| 3. group [gru:p] <i>n.</i><br>组, 群<br>a group of<br>一组, 一群                               | 11. rag [ræg] <i>n.</i><br>破布, 烂布<br>in rags<br>穿得破破烂烂,<br>衣衫褴褛           |
| 4. figure ['figə] <i>n.</i><br>人象, 塑象  | 12. pay [pei] <i>vt.</i> 付给   |
| 5. back [bæk] <i>n.</i> 背  | 13. health [helθ] <i>n.</i> 健康  |
| 6. girl [gə:l] <i>n.</i> 女孩  | in poor (good)<br>health 身体不好(好)  |
| 7. hold [hould] <i>vt.</i><br>拉住, 抓住, 握住<br>(held [held], held)<br>to hold on to<br>紧紧拉着 | 14. force [fɔ:s] <i>vt.</i><br>强迫, 迫使                                     |
| 8. sleeve [sli:v] <i>n.</i><br>衣袖, 袖子  | 15. become [bi'kəm] <i>vi.</i><br>变为, 成为<br>(became [bi'keim],<br>become) |



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 16. servant ['sə:vənt] <i>n.</i><br>仆人, 佣人                                   | 25. history ['histəri] <i>n.</i><br>历史                        |
| 17. leave [li:v] <i>vt., vi.</i><br>离开, 留下……<br>(left [left], left)          | 26. mind [maind] <i>n.</i><br>头脑, 主意<br>to keep in mind<br>记住 |
| 18. behind [bi'haind] <i>adv.</i><br>在……后面<br>to leave ... behind<br>把……扔在后面 | 27. still [stil] <i>adv.</i><br>仍然, 还                         |
| 19. tears [tiəz] (常用复数)<br><i>n.</i> 眼泪                                      | 28. suffering ['sʌfəriŋ] <i>n.</i><br>苦难, 痛苦<br>in sufferings |
| 20. happen ['hæpən] <i>vi.</i><br>发生   | 29. slave [sleiv] <i>n.</i> 奴隶                                |
| 21. society [sə'saiəti] <i>n.</i><br>社会                                      | 30. arouse [ə'rauz] <i>vt.</i><br>引起, 唤起                      |
| 22. herself [hə:'self] <i>pron.</i><br>她自己                                   | 31. strong [strɒŋ] <i>a.</i><br>强大的, 强壮的,<br>强烈的              |
| 23. same [seim] <i>a.</i><br>同样的, 一样的  | 32. mankind [mæn'kaind]<br><i>n.</i> 人类                       |
| 24. should [ʃud] <i>aux. v.</i><br>应该  |   |

### Notes to the Text

1. the Rent Collection Courtyard 《收租院》
2. the other day 几天前的某一天, 那(一)天  
   试比较: one day 有一天