

英 语

(短训班用)

中 册(一)

中南矿冶学院外语教研室翻印

一 九 七 八 年

Contents

Lesson Fifteen	It was cold yesterday. I was a research worker a year ago. There was a film last night, wasn't there? When were you born? What did you do yesterday afternoon? Did you live in Shanghai in 1972? Did you go to town yesterday?	1
Lesson Sixteen	What else did you do last Sunday? When did you come to Peking? How long did you stay in Shanghai? Who told them the story? Where did you read the newspapers yesterday? Why didn't you go and see the film yesterday?	27
Lesson Seventeen	We've learned Lesson 16. I've just cleaned it. We've seen it already. Has he had his breakfast yet? Has the meeting begun? Have you ever been to Yenan? Have you finished the novel?	53
Lesson Eighteen	He has been a student for four months. Where have you been?	80

Where has Comrade Wang gone?
How long have you lived in Peking?
Why has he been away from class
the past few days?
How many lessons have you covered
since you came here?

Lesson Nineteen This one is just as long as that one. 108
Bob is taller than Bill.
The Yangtze River is much longer
than the Yellow River.
This one is more interesting than
that one.
This one must be the most
interesting of all.
It's the most interesting film
I've ever seen

Must I go now?
She must be very tired.

Lesson Twenty He speaks faster than John. 140
She didn't sing as well as her
classmates.
Chang writes more clearly than
Wang does.
We must speak English more often.
I hear John works the hardest in
the class.
I must work harder.
So must I.
I can't stay any longer.
Neither can I.

LESSON FIFTEEN

(THE FIFTEENTH LESSON)

Patterns

1. It was cold yesterday.
2. I was a research worker a year ago.
3. There was a film last night, wasn't there?
4. When were you born?
5. What did you do yesterday afternoon?
6. Did you live in Shanghai in 1972?
7. Did you go to town yesterday?

Drills

1. A: What's the weather like today?
B: It's **warm**.
A: Was it warm yesterday?
B: No, it wasn't. It was **cold**.

Practise with:

hot	cool
lovely	unpleasant
sunny	rainy
windy	cloudy
foggy	dusty

2. A: What do **you** do?

B: I'm a student.

A: Were you a student a year ago?

B: No, I wasn't. I was a **research worker**.

Practise with:

he	engineer
she	technician
they	chemists
John and Mary	scientists

3. A: There was a **film** last night, wasn't there?

B: Yes, there was.

Or: No, there wasn't.

Practise with:

meeting
English party
basketball match
talk on England
football match
volleyball match

4. A: When were you born?

B: I was born on **August 13, 1942**.

Practise with:

on September 21, 1938
on January 9, 1945
in May
in February
in 1950
in 1934

5. A: What did you do yesterday afternoon?

B: I **worked** in the lab.

Practise with:

carry out an experiment
check the drawings
watch the performance of some new
apparatus
adjust a new instrument

6. A: Did you live in **Shanghai** in 1972?

B: No, I didn't, I lived in **Nanking**.

Practise with:

East China	South China
West China	North China
Hepei Province	Henan Province

7. A: Did you **go to town** yesterday?

B: No, I didn't, I **went to an exhibition**.

Practise with:

see Helen in the reading-room	classroom
get the book from John	Peter
read "Tom Sawyer"	"Little Tom"
teach Class Five	Class Four
finish your homework	a novel

Text Study as Lenin Did

Yesterday we went to an exhibition on the life and work of Lenin, the great revolutionary leader of the working class. There we saw pictures of Lenin's early life. They were very inspiring and taught us a lot.

Lenin was born on April 22, 1870, in the town of Simbirsk. After he finished school there, he went to the University of Kazan. There he was a leader of the student movement and took an active part in revolutionary work.

Lenin lived simply and studied hard. He was the best student in his class, and was always ready to help his friends with their lessons. Lenin worked particularly hard at foreign languages, because he knew they were a useful weapon in revolutionary

struggle. He read a great deal, and made full notes while he read. He planned his work carefully, and never left one day's work for the next.

Lenin learned not only from books. He used to talk with workers and peasants and learned a great deal from them. He was always close to the people, and they loved him.

Lenin set an example for all of us. Let's study as Lenin did.

Dialogue

A: Where were you yesterday evening?

B: I was in the Students' Club. I made friends with some foreign students.

A: Oh, did you? who are they?

B: They're from the English speaking countries.

A: You certainly enjoyed talking with them, didn't you?

B: yes, I did. We had a very good time and I learnt a great deal about their countries.

A: Did you find it difficult to understand them?

B: Yes, a bit. But they spoke English as simply as possible. So I could follow most of them.

A: Did you speak Chinese in exchange?

B: Yes, we helped each other. We all learned a lot, both from the Chinese and the English.

A: I hope I can meet them too.

B: Come with me next time. I'll introduce them to you.

A: Really! That's very kind of you.

New Words and Expressions

lovely	['lʌvli]	a. 可爱的;(天气)好的; 宜人的
unpleasant	[ʌn'plezənt]	a. 不愉快的,天气不好,
foggy	['fɒgi]	a. 有雾的
dusty	['dʌsti]	a. 有灰尘的
rainy	['reɪni]	a. 多雨的
engineer	['endʒi'niə]	n. 工程师
technician	[tek'nɪʃən]	n. 技术员
basketball	['bɑ:skɪt'bɔ:l]	n. 篮球
football	['fʊt'bɔ:l]	足球
volleyball	['vɒli'bɔ:l]	n. 排球
born	[bɔ:n]	
to be born		出生
carry	['kæri]	v. 提,携带
carry out		执行
experiment	[ɪks'perɪmənt]	n. 实验
check	[tʃek]	v. 查对
performance	[pə'fɔ:məns]	n. 表演,性能
apparatus	[,æpə'reɪtəs]	n. 器械

adjust	[ə'dʒʌst]	v. 调节, 调整
instrument	['instrument]	n. 仪器
east	[i:st]	n. 东, 东方
south	[sauθ]	n. 南, 南方
west	[west]	n. 西, 西方
north	[nɔ:θ]	n. 北, 北方
province	['prɒvɪns]	n. 省
exhibition	[,eksɪ'bɪʃən]	n. 展览
finish	['fɪnɪʃ]	v. 完成
great	[greɪt]	a. 伟大的
cloudy	[klaʊdi]	a. 有云的
ago	[ə'ɡəʊ]	adv. ...之前
scientist	['saɪəntɪst]	n. 科学家
reading-room	['ri:diŋ-rʊm]	a. 阅览室
working	['wɜ:kɪŋ]	n. 工作(的)
the working class		工人阶级
revolutionary	[,revə'lʊ:ʃənəri]	a. 革命的
leader	['li:də]	n. 领袖
inspiring	[ɪn'spaɪərɪŋ]	a. 激动人心的
movement	['mu:vmənt]	n. 运动
simply	['sɪmpli]	adv. 简朴的
particularly	[pə'tɪkjʊəli]	adv. 特别地
useful	['ju:sfʊl]	a. 有用的
weapon	['wepən]	n. 武器
struggle	['strʌɡl]	n. 斗争
deal	[di:l]	n. 大量

a great deal

full	[ful]	a. 完全的
notes	[nouts]	n. 笔记
plan	[plæn]	v. 计划
carefully	[ˈkeəfʊli]	adv. 仔细地
used	[ju:st]	

used to

过去常常

club	[klʌb]	n. 俱乐部
difficult	[ˈdɪfɪkəlt]	a. 困难的
bit	[bit]	n. 点

a bit

一点

possible	[ˈpɒsɪbl]	a. 可能的
follow	[ˈfɒləʊ]	v. 听得懂
exchange	[ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ]	n. 交换
introduce	[ˌɪntrəˈdju:s]	v. 介绍
ready	[ˈredi]	a. 准备
know	[nou]	v. 知道
never	[ˈnevə]	adv. 从不
find	[faɪnd]	v. 发现
hope	[həʊp]	v. 希望
active	[ˈæktɪv]	a. 积极的
to take an active part in		积极参加
close	[klaʊs]	a. 接近
Simbirsk	[sɪmˈbɜ:sk]	(地名)
Kazan	[kəˈzɑ:n]	(地名)
yesterday	[ˈjestədi]	n. 昨天

Notes

1. Yesterday we went to an exhibition on the life and work of Lenin, the great revolutionary leader of the working class.

the great revolutionary leader of the working class 是相当于名词的短语，用以说明它前面的名词或代词的性质或情况。类似这样的短语，名词或代词叫做同位语。同位语也可以说是一种定语。

2. He used to talk with workers and peasants.

used [ju:st] 后接带 to 的不定式，表示过去经常的习惯。如：

I used to live in the countryside when I was a child.

Grammar

一般过去时

1. 一般过去表示过去发生的动作或存在的状态。如：

It was warm yesterday.

I was a research worker a year ago.

I went to an exhibition yesterday.

一般过去时由谓语动词的过去式表示。

2. 规则动词过去式的构成和读法：

动词按其过去式的构成可分为“规则动词”与“不规则动词”两种。规则动词的过去式是在动词后面加 -ed 构成。

-ed 的加法如下:

- 1) 一般情况直接加 -ed, 如:

listen - listened visit - visited
work - worked talk - talked

- 2) 如果动词以字母 e 结尾, 则只加 -ed, 如:

live - lived like - liked

- 3) 以重读闭音节结尾, 而最后又只有一个辅音字母的动词则将末尾辅音字母双写, 再加 -ed, 如:

plan - planned stop - stopped

- 4) 以字母 y 结尾的动词, 如果 y 前面是辅音字母, 则将 y 变为 i, 再加 -ed 如:

carry - carried study - studied

如果 y 前面是元音字母, 则直接加 -ed 如:

play - played stay - stayed

- 5) 规则动词加 -ed 的读音规则:

- a) 在清辅音后读[t]:

work - worked [wɜ:k t]
stop - stopped [stɒp t]

- b) 在浊辅音及元音后读[d]:

live - lived [lɪv d]
borrow - borrowed [ˈbɒrəʊ d]

- c) 在 [t], [d] 后读 [ɪd]:

visit - visited [ˈvɪzɪt ɪd]
hand - handed [ˈhænd ɪd]

3. 在许多动词不以末尾加 -ed 的方式构成过去时, 这种动词称为不规则动词:

- 1) be 的过去式有was, were 两个形式, was 用于第一、第三人称单数, 其他情况用 were. 动词过去式除 be 以外都没有人称变化。
- 2) 情态动词 can, may, must 的过去式分别为 could [kud], might [mait]和must.
- 3) 在一般的字典后部都附有不规则动词表, 以便查阅。

现将一些常用的不规则动词的过去式列表如下:

begin	began	keep	kept
bring	brought	know	knew
come	came	leave	left
do	did	let	let
get	got	make	made
give	gave	meet	met
go	went	pay	paid
have	had	put	put
hear	heard	read	read
say	said	stand	stood
see	saw	swim	swam
set	set	take	took
sing	sang	teach	taught
sit	sat	tell	told
speak	spoke	write	wrote

4. 动词 to be 的一般过去时的肯定式。否定式和疑问式:

肯定式	否定式	疑问式
I was...	I wasn't...	Was I?
You were...	You weren't...	Were you....?
He	He	he...?
She { were...	She { wasn't...	Was { she...?
It	It	it...?
We	We	we...?
You { were...	You { weren't...	Were { you...
They	They	they...?

5. 行为动词一般过去时的肯定式、否定式和疑问式:

肯定式	否定式	疑问式
I	I	I
You	You	you
He	He	he
She { worked...	She { didn't work...	Did { she { work...?
It	It	it
We	We	we
You	You	you
They	They	they

Exercises

I. phonetic exercises:

1. 句首状语的语调:

位于句首的状语，一般用低升调，如：

Here the 'cars 'don't 'travel on the 'right.

Right now he's 'sitting at his 'desk.

Here 'people have 'two 'days 'off 'every 'week.

In 'front of the blackboard there's a 'teacher's 'desk.

'Under the portraits there's a 'blackboard.

2. 反意疑问句的语调:

反意疑问句的前半部分是陈述句；要用降调；后半部分是省略的疑问形式。可以用升调，也可以用降调。

当说话人对所谈的问题把握很大，只需对方加以肯定或附和，那么后半部就该用降调。如

You've got a 'happy family, haven't you?

It's a 'lovely day, isn't it?

It's 'cold today, isn't it?

It 'looks like rain, doesn't it?

当说话人对所谈的问题没有把握，需要向对方询问时，后半部就该用升调。如：

Your brother is a worker, isn't he?

His sister's working in Shanghai, isn't she?

You can drive a car, can't you?

3. Intonation practice.

'After supper I 'usually 'go for a walk.

In the evening I 'listen to the 'English broadcast or pre'pare my lessons.

For 'most of the morning I attend classes or 'practise my English.

'After class I 'read in the library or re'view my lessons.

Sometimes it rains, and sometimes it snows.

You're 'learning 'English, aren't you?

You 'don't like 'western food, do you?

You're 'old friends, aren't you?

Your 'brother 'works in 'Peking, doesn't he?