

福建省业余外语广播讲座

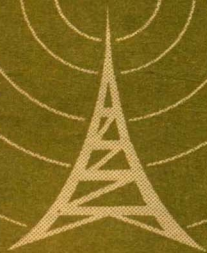
# 英语广播教材

江苏工业学院图书馆

A Broadcast Course

藏书章

(试用本)



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福建师范大学外语系  
英语广播教材编写组编

# 马克思语录

## A Quotation from Karl Marx

外国语是人生斗争的一种武器。

A foreign language is a weapon in the  
struggle of life.

# 毛主席语录

## Quotations from Chairman Mao

教育必须为无产阶级政治服务，必须同生产劳动相结合。

Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour.

古为今用，洋为中用。

Make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China.

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。

Why do we need to study language and, what is more, spend much effort on it? Because the mastery of language is not easy and requires painstaking effort.

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## Lesson One

### China

We love our great socialist motherland, the People's Republic of China.

China lies in the east of Asia. It is a large country with a long history. It has a population of over seven hundred millions. The Chinese people are brave and hard-working and have a rich culture and a glorious revolutionary tradition.

In 1949, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party, the Chinese people overthrew the dark rule of the imperialists and the KMT reactionaries. A socialist new China has been established. Since then, we Chinese people have stood up on our own feet.

Earth-shaking changes have taken place in the past twenty-five years. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has smashed the Liu Shao-chi renegade clique and the Lin Piao anti-

Party clique. The dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated and the people of all nationalities of our country have united unprecedentedly. Our socialist construction is briskly advancing. The poor and backward old China has been changed into a socialist new China with initial prosperity.

Our great socialist motherland has enjoyed high international prestige. It restored its lawful rights in the United Nations in 1971, and has established diplomatic relations with more than 90 countries. We have friends all over the world. These are the great victories for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching: "China ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity," now we Chinese people are redoubling our efforts to run China's affairs well and striving to make a greater contribution to humanity.

## New Words and Expressions

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. motherland<br/>             ['mʌðəlænd] <i>n.</i> 祖国</p> <p>2. republic [ri'pʌblik]<br/>             <i>n.</i> 共和国</p> <p>3. lie [lai] <i>v.</i> 躺, 横卧;<br/>             <i>n.</i> 谎话<br/>             to lie in... 位于</p> <p>4. Asia ['eiʒə] <i>n.</i> 亚洲</p> <p>5. history ['histəri]<br/>             <i>n.</i> 历史</p> <p>6. brave [breiv] <i>adj.</i><br/>             勇敢的</p> <p>7. hard-working<br/>             ['hɑ:d-wə:kiŋ] <i>adj.</i><br/>             勤劳的</p> <p>8. rich [ritʃ] <i>adj.</i><br/>             富裕的, 丰富的</p> <p>9. glorious ['glɔ:riəs]<br/>             <i>adj.</i> 光荣的</p> <p>10. tradition [trə'diʃ(ə)n]<br/>             <i>n.</i> 传统</p> <p>11. under ['ʌndə] <i>prep.</i><br/>             在……之下</p> | <p>12. overthrow<br/>             ['ouvə'θrou] <i>v.t.</i> 推翻<br/>             overthrew ['ouvə'θru:]<br/>             是过去式</p> <p>13. dark [dɑ:k] <i>adj.</i><br/>             黑暗的</p> <p>14. establish [is'tæbliʃ]<br/>             <i>v.t.</i> 建立</p> <p>15. then [ðen] <i>adv., conj.</i><br/>             那时, 然后</p> <p>16. feet [fi:t] <i>n.</i> 脚<br/>             (是foot的复数形式)</p> <p>17. earth-shaking<br/>             ['ə:θ-ʃeikiŋ] <i>adj.</i><br/>             翻天覆地的</p> <p>18. proletarian<br/>             [,prəule'teəriən] <i>adj.,</i><br/>             <i>n.</i> 无产阶级的, 无产者</p> <p>19. smash [smæʃ] <i>v.</i><br/>             打碎, 粉碎</p> <p>20. clique [kli:k] <i>n.</i> 集团</p> <p>21. anti-Party<br/>             ['ænti-'pɑ:ti] <i>adj.</i></p> |
|--|---|

- 反党的
22. further ['fə:ðə] *adv.*  
更进一步地;  
*adj.* 更远的, 更多的
23. nationality  
[,næʃə'næli:ti] *n.*  
民族
24. unite [ju(:)'nait] *v.t.*  
团结, 联合  
united [ju(:)'naitid]  
*adj.* 联合起来的
25. unprecedentedly  
[ʌn'presidəntidli]  
*adv.* 空前地, 从未有过地
26. briskly ['briskli] *adv.*  
朝气蓬勃地
27. advance [əd'vɑ:ns] *v.*  
前进
28. initial [i'niʃəl] *adj.*  
初步的, 开始的, 最初的
29. prosperity  
[prɒs'periti] *n.*  
繁荣昌盛
30. enjoy [in'dʒɔi] *v.t.*  
享有
31. high [hai] *adj.* 高的
32. prestige [pres'ti:ʒ]  
*n.* 威望
33. friend [frend] *n.* 朋友
34. lawful ['lɔ:ful] *adj.*  
合法的
35. nation ['neiʃ(ə)n] *n.*  
国家, 民族  
the United Nations  
联合国 (常缩写为 U.N.)
36. diplomatic  
[,diplə'mætik] *adj.*  
外交的
37. relation [ri'leiʃ(ə)n]  
*n.* 关系
38. affairs [ə'feəz] *n.*  
事务
39. ought [ɔ:t] *aux.v.*  
应该, 应当  
(常与 to 连用)
40. contribution  
[,kɒntri'bju:ʃ(ə)n] *n.*  
贡献
41. humanity  
[hju:'mæniti] *n.*

- |                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 人类, 人性                      | 43. strive [straiv] v.i. |
| 42. redouble [ri'dʌbl] v.t. | 争取, 努力                   |
| 再加倍                         |                          |

## Notes to the Text

1. China lies in the east of Asia.

中国位于亚洲东部。

(注意表方位介词 in 和 to 的用法)

in the east of Asia

在亚洲东部 (在亚洲范围之内)

to the east of Asia

在亚洲以东 (在亚洲范围之外)

试比较: (1) Foochow lies in the east of Fukien.

福州在福建东部。

(2) Fukien lies to the east of Kiangsi.

福建在江西以东。

2. ...have a rich culture and a glorious revolutionary tradition.

……有着丰富的文化 (遗产) 和光荣的革命传统。

3. Since then, we Chinese people have stood up on our own feet.

从此, 我们中国人民站起来了。

since then 从此, 那时以来, 自从那时候起

4. The poor and backward old China has been changed into a socialist new China with initial prosperity.

贫穷落后的旧中国，已经变成初步繁荣昌盛的社会主义新中国。

5. Our great socialist motherland has enjoyed high international prestige...

我们伟大的社会主义祖国享有崇高的国际威望……

6. "China ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity."

“中国应当对于人类有较大的贡献。”

## Word Study

**win** *v.t., v.i.*

1. 取胜

Class One won in the basketball match yesterday.

2. 争取；赢得

We must win honour ([ˈɔnə] 光荣) for Chairman Mao.

**make** *v.t.*

1. 制造；干；取得

The workers, young and old, men and women, are busy making different parts of a tractor.

We must follow Chairman Mao and make revolution forever.

He has made some progress in his English study.

2. 使得

The news made us (feel) happy.

His report made me think a lot.

3. 做出

“China ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity.”

4. to make up one's mind 决定, 决心

He has made up his mind to master English.

go *v.i.*

1. 去

We are going to the film

Cadres and students often go there for labour.

Next Tuesday we shall go to the Yangts'uo Production Brigade.

2. to go on 继续

The meeting is still going on.

3. to go on with 继续 (和名词连用)

Let's go on with the work.

4. to go in for 爱好, 从事

Workers, peasants, P.L.A. men, students and cadres all go in for sports.

5. to go all out 鼓足干劲

The Chinese people are going all out to win still greater victories.

## Everyday English

### Talking about Weather

- How cold it is today! What's the temperature?
- Let me see. Oh, it's 5°C.
- Do you have ice or snow in winter in your part of the province?
- Yes, we have ice and snow quite often in winter.
- That's rather cold, isn't it? In my home town, Changchow, we never have snow in winter. But in summer, it is very hot. The temperature often reaches 36°C.
- Well, if we are used to it, it will be all right, I think.
- I think so, too.

### Notes

1. talk about... 谈论……
2. temperature ['temprɪtʃə] *n.* 温度
3. ...it's 5°C. 应读作... it's five degrees Centigrade. 摄氏5度。  
degree [di'grɪ:] *n.* 度, 程度  
centigrade ['sentɪgreɪd] *adj.* 百分度的 (摄氏)  
(常缩写成 C)

4. part [pɑ:t] *n.* 一部分
5. rather ['rɑ:ðə] *adv.* 比较地, 相当地  
That's rather cold. 那很冷。
6. home town ['houm 'taun] 家乡
7. Changchow 漳州
8. reach [ri:tʃ] *v.t.* 达到
9. used to [ju:st] 习惯于  
If we are used to it, it will be all right.  
如果我们习惯了, 那就好了。

## Grammar

### 简单句、并列句和复合句

(The Simple Sentence, The Compound Sentence  
and The Complex Sentence)

英语句子中根据不同的结构可以分为三种类型: 简单句、并列句和复合句。

#### 一、简单句

只有一个主语(或并列主语)与一个谓语(或并列谓语)构成的句子称为简单句。如:

1. We all love Chairman Mao.
2. Cadres and students often go to the people's commune for labour.
3. The Chinese people are brave and hard-working and have a rich culture and a glorious revolutionary tradition.

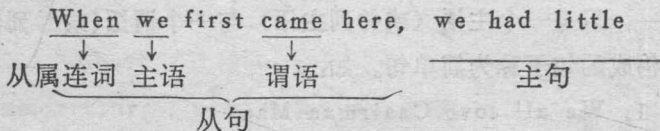
## 二、并列句

由两个或两个以上在意义上关系比较密切但并不互相依从的简单句结合在一起而组成的句子称为并列句。这种句子中的各个简单句称为分句，分句之间常用并列连词 *and*, *but* 和 *or* 等连接。如：

1. We have the duty to support the revolutionary people of the world and we also have much to learn from them.
2. Man's life is finite but the cause of serving the people is infinite.
3. We must hurry or we'll be late.

## 三、复合句

复合句是由一个主句和一个或一个以上的从句构成。主句为句子的主体，从句只用作句子的一个成分，不能独立。主句和从句常用从属连词连接起来。从句有它自己的主语和谓语。从句的结构通常是：从属连词 + 主语 + 谓语。如：



knowledge of the countryside.

按照句法作用的不同，从句又可分为主语从句，宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句、定语从句和状语从句。如：

1. What the old poor peasant said is right. (作

主语)

2. This fully shows that Lin Piao wanted to usurp Party leadership and seize state power and restore capitalism. (作宾语)
3. This is just what I want. (作表语)
4. The man whom ( [hu:m] 谁) you saw yesterday is my teacher. (作定语)
5. When Kao Yu-pao was a child, he had to work for a landlord. (作状语)

## Phonetics Exercises

### 1. 并列句的语调:

并列句的语调有两种: (1)说话的人如认为两个分句的意义结合得比较紧密, 则前一句用升调, 后一句用降调。(2)说话的人如认为两个分句的意义结合得不太紧, 则前后两句都用降调。如:

- (1) My 'father is a ↗ worker and my 'mother is a ↘ teacher.
- (2) 'Some of us 'clean the ↗ windows, 'some 'sweep the ↘ floor.
- (3) 'Some of them are ↗ old, but 'most of them are ↘ new.
- (4) We have 'some 'difficulties in pronun-  
ciation, but we will over ↘ come them.
- (5) 'Man's 'life is ↘ finite but the 'cause of