

高中英語讀本

THE ENGLISH READERS
FOR
SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS

林漢達編

2

時代出版社

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第二冊

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1957年·北京

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高中英語讀本例言

1. 本書全三冊，每學年教學一冊，供高中三學年之用。
2. 本書課文、句型，由淺入深，生字平均。以前初中標準英語讀本所用之單字盡量併入本書，使初學英語的高中學生可以循序漸進。
3. 本書編制以故事、論文為緯，語法為經，交叉結合，密切聯系，讀物內容以反帝、反封建和社會主義建設的故事與論文為主，以發揚社會主義的愛國教育思想；同時亦注意文藝作品與科學常識等短文。
4. 語法講解、學習輔助與各種練習，有機地與課文相結合。課文必須精讀，語法是為課文服務的，必須結合課文，反覆練習，要避免為講語法而講語法的偏向。
5. 每周以四小時的上課時間計算，要求每周教學一課。教學活動大體可分配如下：
 - (1) 第一堂課集中突擊一課生字和短語，要求能讀字音，翻譯字義，包括英漢、漢英互譯，基本上能拼寫單字（不必強調口頭拼法）。
 - (2) 第二堂課複習單字，閱讀課文，了解意義，要求反覆多讀幾遍，以達到能流利地朗讀為目標。
 - (3) 第三堂課結合課文，講解語法，教學音標，進行練習。
 - (4) 第四堂課複習全課，求得鞏固。
6. 本書選用名著時，為了適應教材上的需要（課文的深淺，生字的分配，以及字句的反覆運用，前後呼應等），有時不得不有所增刪或改寫，敬請中外原作者原諒。
7. 本書雖經數度易稿，失檢之處，在所難免，敬請讀者隨時指正，以便修改。

編者 1955 年 8 月

國際音標和韋氏音標對照表

(供教師參考)

聲 母

國際	韋一	韋二	字例	韋一	韋二	國際
[p]	p	p	put	put	put	[put]
[b]	b	b	big	bĭg	bĭg	[big]
[m]	m	m	man	mǎn	mǎn	[mæn]
[t]	t	t	take	tāk	tāke	[teik]
[d]	d	d	day	dā	dāy	[dei]
[n]	n	n	note	nōt	nōte	[nout]
[k]	k	k	keep	kēp	kēep	[ki:p]
		e	cat	kăt	ĕăt	[kæt]
		eh	chord	kôrd	ehôrd	[kôrd]
[ks]	ks	x	box	böks	böx	[böks]
[kw]	kw	qu	quite	kwīt	quĭte	[kwait]
[g]	g	g	go	gō	gō	[gou]
[gz]	gz	x	example	ĕg-zâm'pl	ĕxâm'ple	[ig'za:mpl]
[ŋ]	{	ng	king	kĭng	kĭng	[kiŋ]
		n	bank	bănk	bănk	[bæŋk]
[θ]	th	th	three	thrē	thrēe	[θri:]
[ð]	th	th	this	thĭs	thĭs	[ðis]
[f]	f	f	five	fĭv	five	[faiv]
		ph	phrase	frāz	phrāze	[freiz]
[v]	v	v	very	vēr'ĭ	vēr'ÿ	[ˈveri]
[s]	s	s	sit	sĭt	sĭt	[sit]
		ç	city	sĭt'ĭ	çĭt'ÿ	[ˈsiti]
[z]	z	z	zero	zē'rō	zē'rō	[ˈziərou]
		ç	is	ĭz	ĭç	[iz]
[ʃ]	sh	sh	fish	fĭsh	fĭsh	[fi]
		çh	machine	mă-shēn'	măçhĭne'	[mə'ʃin]

[ʒ]	zh	zh	pleasure	plězh'űr	plězh'üre	[ˈpleʒə]
[tʃ]	ch	ch	child	chıld	chıld	[tʃaıld]
[dʒ]	j	{ j	just	jüst	jüst	[dʒʌst]
		{ g	page	pāj	pāge	[peidʒ]
[r]	r	r	run	rŭn	rŭn	[rʌn]
[l]	l	l	like	lĭk	like	[laik]
[h]	h	h	hat	hăt	hăt	[hæt]
[w]	{ w	{ w	way	wā	wāy	[wei]
	{ hw	{ wh	when	hwĕn	whĕn	[wen]
[j]	y	y	yes	yĕs	yĕs	[jes]

韻 母

國際	章一	章二	字例	章一	章二	國際
[ei]	ā	{ ā	day	dā	dāy	[dei]
		{ e	obey	ôbā'	ôbey'	[o'bei]
[i:]	ĕ	{ ē	see	sē	sēe	[si:]
		{ i	machine	mā-shĕn'	māchĭne'	[mə'ʃi:n]
[ai]	{ ī	{ ī	fine	fĭn	fĭne	[fain]
		{ i	idea	īdē'a	īdē'a	[ai'di:ə]
		{ y	fly	fĭ	fĭy	[flai]
[ou]	ō	ō	go	gō	gō	[gou]
[ju:]	{ ū	{ ū	mule	mŭl	mŭle	[mju:l]
		{ ũ	unite	ŭnĭt'	ŭnĭte'	[ju:'nait]
		ew	new	nŭ	new	[nju:]
[æ]	ă	ă	cat	kăt	căt	[kæt]
[e]	ĕ	ĕ	ten	tĕn	tĕn	[ten]
[i]	{ ĭ	{ ĭ	it	it	it	[it]
		{ y	city	sĭt'ĭ	çĭt'y	[ˈsiti]
		{ ă	senate	sĕn'ăt	sĕn'âte	[ˈsenit]
		{ ĕ	event	ĕ-vĕnt'	ĕvĕnt'	[i'vent]
[ɔ]	ō	{ ō	not	nőt	nőt	[not]
		{ ą	was	wōz	wąz	[wɔz]
[ʌ]	ŭ	{ ũ	but	bŭt	bŭt	[bat]
		{ ɔ	son	sŭn	són	[sʌn]

[ɑ:]	{ ä à	{ ä à	father	fä'thēr	fä'thēr	[fɑ:ðə]
			ask	ask	ask	[ɑ:sk]
[ɔ:]	{ a ô	{ a ô	all	al	all	[ɔ:l]
			lord	lôrd	lôrd	[lɔ:d]
[u:]	oo	{ oo u o	moon	mōon	mōon	[mu:n]
			true	trōo	trūe	[tru:]
			do	dōo	do	[du:]
[ə:]	û	{ û ê ī	hurt	hûrt	hûrt	[hə:t]
			her	hûr	hēr	[hər]
			bird	bûrd	bīrd	[bɜ:d]
[u]	{ öo ü	{ öo u o	book	böök	böök	[buk]
			put	püt	püt	[put]
			wolf	wulf	wolf	[wulf]
[au]	ou	{ ou ow	out	out	out	[aut]
			how	hou	how	[hau]
[oi]	oi	{ oi oy	soil	soil	soil	[soil]
			boy	boi	boy	[boi]
[iə]	ēr	ēr	here	hēr	hēre	[hiə]
[ɛə]	âr	{ âr êr	care	kâr	eâre	[kɛə]
			there	thâr	thêre	[ðɛə]
[uə]	oor	oor	poor	pōor	pōor	[puə]
[o]	ô	ô	obey	ôbā'	ôbey'	[o'bei]
			away	âwā'	âway'	[ə'wei]
[ə]	{ â a ê	{ â a ê ÿ	husband	hûz'band	hûs'band	['hʌzbənd]
			reader	rê'dēr	rēa'dēr	['ri:də]
			martyr	mâr'tēr	mâr'tÿr	['mɑ:tə]
[ə]	{ e ÿ	{ e ÿ	recent	rē'sent	rē'çent	['ri:s(ə)nt]
			nation	nā'shñn	nā'shñn	['neiʃən]

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Lesson 1

GREAT VICTORY OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION

revolution ['revə'lui:ʃən] *n.* 革命
importance [im'pɔ:təns] *n.* 重要性
history ['histəri] *n.* 歷史
influence ['influəns] *n. & v.* 影響
death-blow [deθ-blou] *n.* 致命的打擊
imperialism [im'piəriəlizm] *n.* 帝國主義
age [eidʒ] *n.* 時代, (年歲)
development [di'veləpmənt] *n.* 發展
economy [i(:)'kɒnəmi] *n.* 經濟
science ['saɪəns] *n.* 科學
culture ['kʌltʃə] *n.* 文化
center ['sentə] *n.* 中心
system ['sɪstɪm] *n.* 制度
dictatorship [dik'teɪtʃɪp] *n.* 專政

weapon ['wepən] *n.* 武器
fruit [fru:t] *n.* 果實, 水果
plot [plɒt] *n.* 計謀
society [sə'saiəti] *n.* 社會
rule [ru:l] *n. & v.* 統治
start [stɑ:t] *v.* 開始, 發動
continue [kən'tɪnju:] *v.* 繼續
safeguard ['seɪfɡɑ:d] *v.* 保衛
internal [in'tə:n(ə)l] *a.* 國內的, 內部的
foreign ['fɔ:ɪn] *a.* 國外的, 外國的
feudal ['fju:dl] *a.* 封建的
political [pə'lɪtɪkəl] *a.* 政治的
colonial [kə'lounjəl] *a.* 殖民地的
dependent [di'pendənt] *a.* 從屬的, 不獨立的
powerful ['paʊəfʊl] *a.* 有力的
dirty [dɜ:ti] *a.* 污穢的, 陰險的

*

*

*

not only... but also 不但... 而且
to struggle for 爲... 而鬥爭
to pass sentence on 定罪, 宣判

in the first place 首先
the people's democratic dictatorship 人民民主專政

The Chinese people's democratic revolution has won a great victory, a victory of world importance in

history. The victory of the Chinese revolution has an influence not only upon the life of the people of China but also upon the life of all the peoples of the East and West. The Chinese revolution has given a death-blow to the united forces of internal reaction and foreign imperialism in China.

The victory of the Chinese revolution opens a new age in the development of China. It is an age of national independence from foreign imperialist rule. It is an age of liberation of the people from feudal landlords and political reactionaries. It is an age of warm friendship between the Chinese people and the democratic peoples of the world. It is an age of the development of China's economy, science and culture.

The victory of the Chinese revolution encourages the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries to struggle for the national independence. Some countries of the East have already become centers of struggles for their freedom and national independence. Others have begun to start a revolution. The Chinese People's Republic will be their real friend in the struggle against imperialism.

World reaction, in the first place, American imperialism will continue its struggle against the national-liberation movement of the freedom-loving peoples. But Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said,

“The state system of the people’s democratic dictatorship is a powerful weapon to safeguard the fruits of the people’s revolution and to struggle against the dirty plots of foreign and internal enemies.”

History has already passed sentence on imperialism. In our age all roads lead to Communism! We are doing our best for a socialist society.

STUDY HELPS

1. win, won, won; give, gave, given; become, became, become; begin, began, begun.

2. reaction, *n.* 反動, 反動勢力; reactionary, *n.* 反動者, *a.* 反動的; revolution, *n.* 革命; revolutionary, *n.* 革命者, *a.* 革命的.

3. 單數名詞末尾是 “y”, 而 “y” 之前是個聲母的, 把 “y” 改為 “ies” 就成複數, 例如: country, countries; enemy, enemies; army, armies; difficulty, difficulties; reactionary, reactionaries. 如果 “y” 之前是個韻母, 那就只加 “s” 就成複數, 例如 day, days; boy, boys.

GRAMMAR

Phrases — Prepositional Phrases

我們在第一冊裏已經初步介紹了英語單詞的 “八個詞類” (Eight Parts of Speech), 就是: 名詞 (Nouns), 代名詞 (Pronouns), 動詞 (Verbs), 形容詞 (Adjectives), 副詞 (Adverbs), 介系詞 (Prepositions), 連接詞

(Conjunctions), 和感嘆詞 (Interjections). 從現在開始我們要研究用單詞組成的“短語”(Phrases)了。

短語不是句子, 它不需要“主詞”(Subject) 和“述詞”(Predicate). 短語是作為一個詞類用的“詞組”(a group of words). 每個短語或詞組表達某種意義, 但不是像句子那樣表達一個完全的意義。

本課先講“介系詞短語”(Prepositional Phrases). 凡是由介系詞和介系詞受詞(就是用於受格的名詞或代名詞)組成的片語都叫介系詞短語。介系詞短語可以作為形容詞用, 也可以作為副詞用。作為形容詞用的介系詞短語(Prepositional Phrases used as Adjectives)像形容詞一樣, 是修飾名詞用的。例如: “the victory of the Chinese revolution”是個介系詞短語。什麼“勝利”? “中國革命的”勝利。可見“of the Chinese revolution”這個短語, 就它的組織形式來說, 是個介系詞短語, 就它的作用來說, 是個形容詞短語, 它跟“the”字一樣是修飾名詞“victory”的。

the victory of the Chinese revolution.

再拿“the dirty plots of foreign and internal enemies”這幾個詞兒來說, “plots”(陰謀)是個主要名詞, 其餘的詞兒都是修飾“plots”的。什麼“陰謀”? “卑鄙醜惡的”陰謀。誰的“陰謀”? “國外和國內敵人的”陰謀。所以“the dirty”是修飾“plots”的。“of foreign and internal enemies”也是修飾“plots”的。

the dirty plots of foreign and internal enemies.

英語裏形容詞短語一般都放在被修飾的名詞後面。依照漢語的習慣不論形容詞或形容短語都要放在被修飾的名詞前面。因此, 我們在翻譯的時候, 要把形容詞短語移到被修飾的名詞前面來。

EXERCISE

把下面的短語譯成中文, 要注意形容詞短語的順序:

1. The fruits of the people's revolution
2. Some countries of the East
3. Centers of struggles
4. The national-liberation movement of the freedom-loving peoples
5. An age of national independence
6. The state system of the people's democratic dictatorship