

英 語 課 本

English

第 二 册 (下)

(试用本)

江 苏 师 范 学 院 外 语 系

Foreign Languages Department of Kiangsu Teachers' College

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LESSON ELEVEN

TEXT

Charles Jackson

Charles Jackson was an American Negro. He fought for his country in the Second World War - for freedom and democracy, as he was told. When the war against fascism was won he returned to his home town. ^① He thought that all people, both coloured and white, were at last free.

He got back to his home town shortly before election day. The law ^{book paper says} says that all citizens have the right to vote; this means, of course, that both the white people and the Negroes can exercise that right. In Charles' town more than three-quarters of the population were Negroes, but they never took part in the elections.

Before an election the white racists always threatened to kill the first Negro who tried to vote. That kept many of the Negroes from going to the polls. ^{place where voting takes place}

But Charles had new hopes. After all, he had fought all these years for freedom and democracy. Why shouldn't he be allowed to vote? So early on election day ^{place where voters go to record vote} he went to the polling station and voted. The day passed and nothing happened. But the next day, late ⁽²⁵⁾ in the evening, just as Charles was returning home

from a friend's house, a group of Ku Klux Klanners shot at him before he could say a word.

The friend's family heard the shots and ran out to see what had happened. They found Charles lying on the road, badly wounded. They took him into the house and immediately sent for a doctor. The doctor said ^{to call a doctor} that only an immediate operation could save Charles' life. There was a good hospital in the town, but the family did not even think of taking him there. The hospital was for white people only, and they knew Charles would not be taken in even if half the beds in the hospital were empty. So they got a car and drove as fast as they could to the nearest town in which there was a hospital for coloured people. The town was seventy miles away.

They were too late. Charles died on the operating-table.

And what happened to the murderers? They made up this story: they saw Charles put his hand into his pocket and they thought he was going to take out a pistol. So they had to shoot him in order to protect themselves.

The judge was satisfied with this story. The men were free.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

Charles Jackson [tʃɑ:lz

'dʒæksn] 查尔斯·杰克逊

freedom ['fri:dem] n. 自由

democracy [di'mɒkrəsi]

n. 民主

fascism ['fæʃiz(ə)m]

n. 法西斯主义

coloured ['kɔ:ld]

adj. 有色的

shortly ['ʃɔ:tli] adv. 不久

election [i'lekʃ(ə)n]

n. 选举

law [lɔ:] n. 法律

exercise ['eksesaiz]

v. 行使

citizen ['sitizn] n. 公民

vote [vəʊt] v. 投票

course [kɔ:s] n. 趋势, 过程

of course 当然

population [ˌpɒpjə-

'leɪʃ(ə)n] n. 人口

racist ['reɪsɪst]

n. 种族主义者

threaten ['θreɪn] v. 威胁

poll [pəʊl] n. 投票处

v. 投票

allow [ə'laʊ] v. 允许

station ['steɪʃ(ə)n]

n. 站, 处

happen ['hæp(ə)n] v. 发生

Ku Klux Klanner

['kju:-klaks'klæne]

n. 三K党人 (1866)

shot [ʃɒt] n. 声; 拍摄

wounded ['wu:ndɪd]

adj. 负伤的

immediate [i'mi:djet]

adj. 立即的

immediately [i'mi:djetli]

adv. 立即

operation [ˌɒpe'reɪʃ(ə)n]

n. 手术

empty ['em(p)tɪ]

adj. 空的

mile [maɪl] n. 哩

operating-table

['ɒpereɪtɪŋ-ˌteɪbl]

n. 手术台

murderer ['me:dərə]

a human being unlawfull
n. 凶手

on purpose 故意
pocket ['pɒkɪt] n. 口袋

pistol ['pɪstl] n. 手枪

themselves [ð(e)m'selvz]

pron. 他(她, 它)们自己

judge [dʒʌdʒ] n. 法官

satisfy ['sætɪsfaɪ]

make free from doubt
v. 使满意

NOTES TO THE TEXT *convince*

1. election day 大选日 (美国总统每四年改选一次, 选举在十一月初举行。美国的总统选举是垄断资本挑选更合适的代理人的丑剧。)

2. The law says [sez] that ...

在引用书籍、报纸、文件的时候, say 要用一般现在时。

如:

The paper (article, book) says ...

3. in Charles' town

以-s 结尾的专有名词, 在构成所有格时, 加 's, 读作 [ɪz], 也可只加 ', 读作 [z] 或 [ɪz]。如: Charles's ['tʃɑ:lzɪz]; Charles' [tʃɑ:lz], ['tʃɑ:lzɪz]。

4. That kept many of the Negroes from going to the polls.

to keep somebody from doing something 是“阻止某人做某事”的意思。如:

We must keep the children from going near the well.

The rain kept us from going out.

5. after all 是习语, 相当于汉语的“毕竟”、“到底”。

6. Ku Klux Klanners 是美国种族主义者法西斯组织
Ku Klux Klan (三K党) 的党徒。

7. They found Charles lying on the road, badly
wounded. 他们发现查尔斯躺在路上, 伤势很重。

这儿 lying on the road, badly wounded 是分词短
语, 作宾语补足语。

8. ... sent for a doctor. ... 请医生。

to send for a doctor = call a doctor

9. They made up this story. 他们编造了这样的谎言。

GRAMMAR

宾语从句的时态——过去进行时, 过去完成时
和过去将来时

宾语从句中谓语动词的时态, 常常受主句中谓语动词时态
的影响。在这问题上应注意以下几点:

1. 主句中的谓语动词如果是现在时或将来时, 从句中的谓语
动词可用任何所需要的时态。(见前一课例句)
2. 主句中的谓语动词如果是过去时, 从句中的谓语动词一般
须用过去时。这又可分为下面三种情况。

- 1) 如果从句的谓语动词所表示的动作与主句的谓语动词所
表示的动作同时发生, 从句须用一般过去时或过去进行时。

I noticed this afternoon that you weren't
looking very well.

(that)

I was sorry to hear you were ill.

✓ They were very much surprised to see what the shepherd was doing.

He thought that all people, both coloured and white, were at last free.

She asked if she might leave.

- 2) 如果从句的谓语动词所表示的动作发生在主句的谓语动词所表示的动作之前，从句须用过去完成时。

The friend's family heard the shots and ran out to see what had happened.

He thought that he had fought all those years for freedom and democracy.

The shepherd asked himself why so many of his sheep had disappeared.

- 3) 如果从句的谓语动词所表示的动作发生在主句的谓语动词所表示的动作之后，从句须用过去将来时。

The shepherd said that he would catch the thief and hang him.

hang — hung (p.p.)
The friend's family knew that Charles would not be taken into the hospital.

Peter asked John what he would do after that, and John said that he would look for a job.

但是，如果从句表示一般真理或者表示一个人或物的特点，仍用现在时。

One of the men said that the most dangerous enemies are those who pretend to be friends.

✓ He told me that he comes from a worker family.

EXERCISES

I. Complete the following with suitable connectives and say how each subordinate clause is used.

1. He told me that he was an American worker.
2. No one knew who the visitor was.
3. he thought didn't matter much. ✓
4. We should support what the enemy opposes and oppose what the enemy supports.
5. What they advocate (主张) is in fact not the socialist line but the capitalist line.
6. The reason is that he doesn't know what you mean.
7. No one knew why he had left without leave, when he had gone, and how he was getting on.
 (当时, 怎样)
8. The entire (整个的) history of revolution proves (证明) that without the leadership (领导) of the working class revolution fails (失败) and that with the leadership of the working class revolution triumphs (胜利).

II. Complete the following with suitable ^{Arabic} connectives and the proper forms of auxiliaries: 连接词

1. I was told that he had fought for his country in the Second World War.

2. He returned home when the war was won.

✓ 3. At that time I didn't know or not he would be allowed to vote.

4. They knew that Charles would could not be taken in even if half the beds in the hospital were empty.

5. That was why Liu Hu-lan lived and died for the revolution.

III. Translate the following into English:

1. 那时他想你是错的。现在他想你是对的。
2. 没有人知道他今天为什么缺席。
那时没有人知道他为什么缺席。
3. 不知道他们要不要来。
4. 你可知道你该做些什么？这是你应该做的。
5. 写信问他何时来，怎样来。

IV. Make six sentences, two containing a noun clause used as object, two containing a noun clause used as predicative, and two containing a noun clause used as subject.

V. Answer the following questions:

1. Who was Charles Jackson?
2. What did he do during the Second World War?
3. What was he made to believe by the ruling class?
4. Where did he go when the war was over?
5. What does the American law say about the citizens?

right to vote?

6. How many Negroes were there in Charles' town?

Did they ever take part in the elections?

7. What was it that kept many of the Negroes from going to the polls?

8. Was Charles afraid to vote? What did he think?

9. What did Charles do on election day?

What happened to him the next day?

10. What did his friends do when they found Charles lying badly wounded on the road?

11. What did the doctor say?

12. Was there a good hospital in Charles' town?

Did his friends send him there? Why not?

13. What hospital did they take Charles to?

How far was it from Charles' town?

14. Was Charles saved?

15. What happened to the murderers?

16. The judge was one of the murderers, wasn't he? ✓

Why do we say so?

VI. Fill in the blanks with prepositions:

1. The cup was full of water.

2. Dr. Norman Bethune's memory will be dear to the Chinese people forever. ✓

3. More and more foreign friends want to pay visits

to our country.

4. The workers and peasants make great contributions for our country's socialist construction.

5. "You must have faith in yourself," Comrade Wang said to me. "Have more practice in reading and you'll soon improve your pronunciation."

6. She met an old friend on her way to school.

7. We saw some P.L.A. men working with the peasants in the fields on the foot of a hill.

8. I've been away from home about nearly half a year.

✓ 9. We want to keep fit for work, study and labour, and for the defence of our country.

10. The farmhand had pity on the snake. He picked it up ^{take} and put it in his bosom.

VII. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 越南人民正在为祖国的解放而英勇斗争。

2. 麦贤得同志的头部受了重伤，但是他继续战斗。

(Mai Hsien-teh)

3. 我们决定乘快车去北京，以节省时间。

4. 张师傅的父亲是一位共产党员，解放前不久被国民党匪徒杀害了。

5. 匪军官威胁要杀害刘胡兰，胡兰回答说：“如果我怕死，就不会加入伟大的中国共产党了。”

6. 医生们听说有几个工人受伤后，立刻弄来一辆汽车，
尽快地赶到工地。

VIII. Translate the following dialogue into English:

对 话

约翰： 查尔斯，你昨天上哪儿去的？

查尔斯： 昨天是大选日，我去参加选举。

约： 是吗？你大概是唯一参加选举的黑人吧。

查： 我不明白黑人为什么不能参加选举。法律规定每个公民都有选举权。

约： 但是白人种族主义者威胁我们说，谁去参加选举，就杀死谁。

查： 我不怕。我要为黑人的解放而斗争。

约： 不过，我认为仅仅争取到黑人的选举权是很不够的。这是美国的假民主罢了。

查： 对，民族问题是一个阶级斗争问题。我们黑人必须和白人工人联合起来，向统治阶级进行斗争。唯有这样，黑人才能获得解放。

IX. Speak on one of the following topics:

1. Charles Jackson Goes to the Polls

2. How I Tried to Save Charles' Life

(Imagine yourself to be Charles' friend.)

READING MATERIAL

An American Worker

John was an American worker. He lived in New York.

He had long been out of work and was looking for a job.

John looked pale and thin. He felt very weak. "If I don't find a job soon," he thought, "my family will have to go without food."

One day, he was walking in the street when he saw a door with the words "Help Wanted" on it. He went in and saw a big man.

"Well?" asked the man.

"I'm looking for a job," said John.

"What kind of job? What can you do?"

"Any kind," answered John, "anything."

The man looked at him for some time.

"You don't look strong at all," he said at last.

"Our workers have to do very heavy work and we pay them five dollars a week."

"I'm sure I can do it. I am strong enough."

"But we can't give you a job, we have enough workers now," said the man.

John was going away when the man stopped him.

"Will you take the job if we give you three dollars a week? We can let one of the workers go, and you can have his job." For some time John did not know what to say.

"Well?" the man asked.

"No," John said. He left the office. He did not want to take away another man's job and make him suffer. 夺取

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

pale [peɪl] adj. 苍白的 office ['ɒfɪs]

thin [θɪn] adj. 瘦的 n. 办公室

LESSON TWELVE

TEXT

A Red Army Man's Cap

When I joined the Red Army at the age of sixteen, I was a little peasant boy with only a towel tied round my head. How I longed to have a cap, a real soldier's cap! After all, what was a Red Army man without a cap? So I kept asking the political instructor for one, but he would only laugh and say he would give me one later.

We were on the Long March. Every day we marched a hundred li or more. One day when we were climbing a mountain, I got so tired that I just couldn't move a step further. I hadn't had anything to eat for two days. I dropped to the ground thinking this was the end and tears rolled down my cheeks.

Just then the political instructor came up. He sat down by my side, took out a small piece of boiled oxhide from his pocket and offered it to me. Of course, I refused it. I knew it was his last piece and he himself had eaten nothing for two days. But he insisted and in the end I gave in.

While I was chewing the oxhide he patted me on the shoulder and said, "You mustn't stop here. If you

do, that will be the end of you. A revolution is always full of hardships, but they are nothing to men who have the happiness of the whole Chinese people at heart. Whatever happens, we must carry the revolution through." These few, simple words gave me the courage to go on.

The next day things were even worse. There was a heavy snowfall. Every step was a struggle. I could hardly breathe. I wanted very much to lie down and rest, but I didn't dare to. Remembering the words of the political instructor, I pushed on. Suddenly, in front of me, I saw a man lying in the snow. It was the political instructor! His face was pale, and his lips were white. Clearly he was dying. His eyes fell on me and he motioned me to come nearer. With an effort, he put his right hand to his cap, took it off, and handed it to me.

"Tung-sheng ... Take this cap ... take it and go on ..." These were his last words.

I cried as if my heart would break. But I had to go on. So I hurriedly covered his body with snow and, taking a last look at the little mound, I walked on to join my comrades.

All this was a long time ago, but to this day I

still have his cap with me. It is quite worn, but it will always be dear to me, for whenever I look at it, I feel as if it were saying to me: Go on and on. Always be a true revolutionary! Live and die for the revolution.

(Based on a story told by Hu Tung-sheng)

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| cap [kæp] n. 帽子 | refuse [rɪ'fju:z] v. 拒绝 |
| age [eɪdʒ] n. 年龄 | insist [ɪn'sɪst] v. 坚持 |
| towel ['taʊəl] n. 毛巾 | chew [tʃu:] v. 咀嚼 |
| tie [taɪ] v. 扎; 不分胜负 | pat [pæt] v. 轻拍 |
| real [rɪəl] adj. 真的 | shoulder ['ʃəʊldə] n. 肩膀 |
| instructor [ɪn'strʌktə] n. 指导员 | full [fʊl] adj. 充满的 |
| laugh [lɑ:f] v. 笑 | happiness ['hæpɪnɪs] n. 幸福 |
| later ['leɪtə] adv. 以后 | whatever [(h)wɒt'evə] pron. 无论什么 |
| march [mɑ:tʃ] n. 进军, 行军 | simple ['sɪmpl] adj. 简单的 |
| li [li:] n. 市里 | courage ['kʌrɪdʒ] n. 勇气 |
| climb [klaɪm] v. 爬 | snowfall ['sneʊfɔ:l] n. 降雪 |
| roll [rəʊl] v. 滚 | breath [bri:ð] v. 呼吸 |
| cheek [tʃi:k] n. 面颊 | |
| boil [bɔɪl] v. 煮 | |
| oxhide ['ɒkshaɪd] n. 牛皮 | |
| offer ['ɒfə] v. 给予 | |