



# 英 语

ENGLISH

(英语专业用)

第二册(上) 听读材料

上海人民出版社

上海市大学教材

# 英 语

# ENGLISH

(英语专业用)

第二册(上) 听读材料

上海市大学英语教材编写组编

上海人民出版社

## 说 明

这是大学英语教材第二册(上)的听读材料。第一册的听读材料附在课本中每课后面，不另编成册。为了更好地培养学员耳听会意的能力，从第二册起另编成册，作为教材的附件，可逐课于听后发给学员。

上海市大学英语教材编写组

一九七四年二月

## Contents

### Lesson One

1. Back at the Institute ..... 1
2. How I Spent the Winter Vacation ..... 3

### Lesson Two

1. Talking About an English Evening..... 5
2. A Letter Home ..... 6

### Lesson Three

1. The Eleven Brave Young People ..... 8
2. A Good Son of the Poor and  
Lower-Middle Peasants ..... 9

### Lesson Four

1. Early Days .....13
2. Chairman Mao Sends Me to School .....15

### Lesson Five

1. A Story About Dr. Bethune .....18
2. A Barefoot Doctor .....19

### Lesson Six

1. The Farmhand and the Snake .....21
2. The Wolf and the Shepherd .....22

### Lesson Seven

1. Shopping .....24
2. Prices Are Stable in China .....25

### Lesson Eight

1. Talking About the Shanghai Industrial  
Exhibition .....27
2. The Shanghai Watch Factory .....29

## Lesson One

### I

#### Back at the Institute

*(Sun is a worker student. Wang is a peasant student.  
They meet at the school gate after the winter vacation.)*

W: Hello, Hsiao Sun.

S: Hello, glad to see you back. Let me carry the bag for you.

W: Thanks.

*(They walk to the dormitory.)*

S: You had a good vacation in the countryside, didn't you?

W: Yes, I did. I learned a lot there.

S: What did you do?

W: I took part in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

S: It's a matter of first importance. I joined in the struggle, too, when I was back in my factory. Well, what else did you do?

W: I worked in the fields most of the time.

S: You were very busy, then.

W: Very busy indeed. The commune members are all working very hard for a still better harvest this year.

S: The newspapers say we had another bumper harvest of grain last year. How was the harvest in your commune?

W: The best since liberation.

S: I'm glad to hear that.

W: Everybody says this is a victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

S: That's true. The poor and lower-middle peasants always follow Chairman Mao's teachings and farm for the revolution. They are really our good teachers.

W: Now, tell me how you worked in the factory.

S: I worked with my comrades on a new type of tractor.

W: Wonderful! Tell me about your new tractor.

S: Five months ago, some workers of my factory went to the countryside. They had discussions with many old peasants and then they worked out this new type of tractor. It's small but very useful.

W: I'm sure it'll help the peasants greatly.

### New Words and Phrases

vacation [və'keiʃən] *n.* 假期

bumper ['bʌmpə] *a.* 丰盛的

grain [grein] *n.* 谷物

victory *n.* 胜利

line *n.* 路线

follow ['fɒləu] *v.t.* 遵循

type [taip] *n.* 型

work out 造出; 制订(计划等)

useful ['ju:sfʊl] *a.* 有用的

## II

### How I Spent the Winter Vacation

The winter vacation began at the end of January. It was my first winter vacation in college. I wanted to make good use of it, to learn from society.

I started for my native place in Chekiang on the first day of the vacation. When I got there, my father and mother were busy in the fields. They were very happy to see me back. In the evening, they asked me about our college and about Shanghai. Then they told me about their life in the country. I was glad to hear that our commune had another bumper harvest last year. It was the best since liberation.

The next day I worked in the fields with the commune members. After work I went around the village and visited some old poor peasants. I learned about their work in the past year and their plan for the coming spring. They are working for a still better harvest this year.

I stayed at my home town for ten days. During those days, I helped to rebuild the old bridge of our brigade. I also took part in the building of a small power-station.

Now I am back at college and I feel I have had a

good vacation.

### New Words and Phrases

make (good) use of

(好好)利用

native place

故乡

Chekiang *n.*

plan *n.*

浙江

计划



## Lesson Two

### I

#### Talking About an English Evening

A: How did you like the English evening last night?

B: I liked it very much. Some of the items were really good. I'd say it was quite a success.

A: Which item did you like best?

B: It's hard to say. The group singing was nice. I liked the song *We Are True Friends*. It praised the great friendship between China and Albania.

A: What about the cross talk?

B: It was very interesting, but I liked the recitation better.

A: The poem was inspiring.

B: Yes, it was, and the girl recited with deep feeling. Her pronunciation was very good and her voice was nice, too.

A: She is from a poor peasant's family. She has a deep love for Chairman Mao and the Party. That's why her recitation was a success.

B: Yes, I agree with you.

A: The English evening is really helpful to our study of English. Don't you think so?

B: Yes, that's what I think, too. I hope we'll have more activities of this kind in the future.

### New Words and Phrases

praise [preiz] <i>v.t.</i>	歌颂	voice [vois] <i>n.</i>	嗓子
poem ['pəuim] <i>n.</i>	诗	helpful ['helpful] <i>a.</i>	有帮助的
recite [ri'sait] <i>v.i.</i>	朗诵	activity [æk'tiviti] <i>n.</i>	活动

## II

### A Letter Home

Shanghai

March 5, 1974

Dear Hsiao Yung,

It has been quite some time since I wrote you last. We were away in the countryside for a month. We were very busy there. We not only worked with the peasants in the fields but also joined them in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. We all learned a lot and tempered ourselves in the three great revolutionary movements.

We came back about a week ago. Last night we held an English evening in the auditorium of our institute. I think it was good on the whole. Many teachers and students from other departments were present. There were songs, folk dances, cross talks,

recitations and a short play. All the items told about our life in the commune. When our monitor asked me to take part in a cross talk, I was afraid I couldn't do it well. But with the help of my comrades I found I could. And the performance was quite a success.

Please tell Mother and Dad I miss them very much. Hope to hear from you soon.

Yours,

Hsiao Ying

### New Words and Phrases

temper *v.t.*

锻炼

performance [pə'fɔ:məns]

movement *n.*

运动

*n.* 演出

dad *n.*

(儿语)爸爸

## Lesson Three

### I

## The Eleven Brave Young People

In answer to Chairman Mao's call, many revolutionary educated young people from Shanghai went to the Hwangshan Tea Plantation and settled down there to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

On the evening of July 4, 1969, it began to rain. The water rose rapidly in the river not far away. On the following day there was a flood. Soon the bridge near the dining-hall on the plantation was swept away. In the dining-hall, there were over 1,000 *jīn* of rice. The water was rising higher and higher. Soon it would carry the rice away.

When eleven young people on the plantation saw this, they decided to save the rice at once. They ran round to another bridge. But they found that it was already under water. The heavy rain was coming down on them. Yet they bravely moved hand in hand in the rushing water along the bridge. They kept in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: **"I am for the slogan 'Fear neither hardship nor death.'"** They were already

in the middle of the bridge when it was suddenly swept away. Thus they gave their young lives heroically for the revolution.

These eleven young people set us a fine example. Though they are dead, they will live forever in our hearts.

### New Words and Phrases

plantation [plæn'teiʃən]	dining-hall <i>n.</i>	饭厅
<i>n.</i> 大农场, 种植地	fear <i>v.t.</i>	害怕
the Hwangshan Tea	neither ['naiðə]... nor	
Plantation 黄山茶林场	<i>conj.</i> 既不……又不	
following ['fɒləuiŋ]	hardship <i>n.</i>	困苦
<i>a.</i> 其次的, 接下来的		

## II

### A Good Son of the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

“The poor and lower-middle peasants’ need is my wish.” This is what Chu Keh-chia said after he settled down in the countryside in Yunnan. And he did what he said.

When Chu first went to settle down in a production team of the Tai people, he was only seventeen. As soon as he got there, he started to take lessons in class

education and learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants. He studied earnestly the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and of Chairman Mao. He was not at all afraid of hardships and he asked the peasants to give him heavy work to do.

Up in the mountains there is a production team of the Aini people. Its old leader often came down the mountain to ask Chu to repair farm tools. One day the old leader had a heart-to-heart talk with Chu. He told the young man about the hard life of the Aini people before liberation. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the Aini people have become masters of the country and are living a happy life. They wanted very much to study Chairman Mao's works. But no one could read. Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they started a school in the village. Three teachers taught there one after another, but none of them stayed on because life in the mountain village was too hard for them. Holding Chu's hands in his own, the old leader asked, "Hsiao Chu, will you come to our mountain village? We can't go on like this. We need a teacher badly."

The old leader's words were a good lesson in class education. Chu Keh-chia was greatly moved. "Yes, grandpa, I'll come over to take a look."

Chu asked himself, "Life is very hard in the mountain village. Shall I go there? Can I stay on?" He studied Chairman Mao's works. He found strength in Chairman Mao's teachings. He said decidedly, "I will go to the mountain village."

Life was really very hard in the mountain village, but Chu did not mind. He said, "There's no difficulty I can't overcome." Chu and the Aini peasants built the schoolhouse together. Chu also made desks and chairs, blackboards and pingpong tables, and many other things for the school.

Chu began his first class. As he did not speak the Aini language, the children could not understand him. Chu did not lose heart. He started to learn the language at once. Soon after, he was teaching the children in Aini. How happy he was when the children learned to write "Long live Chairman Mao!" for the first time! The Aini children called him lovingly "our own teacher".

Chu has really become one with the Aini peasants. He has made up his mind to temper himself in the countryside all his life. He is marching ahead resolutely along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

### New Words and Phrases

Yunnan *n.*

云南

mountain ['mauntin]

Tai *n.*

傣(族)

*n.* (高)山

Aini *n.* 爱尼(族); 爱尼语  
have a heart-to-heart talk 谈心  
village [ˈvilidʒ] *n.* 村庄  
none [nʌn] *pron.* 谁也不, 没人  
move *v.t.* 感动

decidedly  
*adv.* 坚决地, 果断地  
mind *v.i.* 介意, 在乎  
lose heart 灰心  
lovingly *adv.* 亲热地  
become [biˈkʌm] *v.i.* 变成



## Lesson Four

### I

## Early Days

*after Chen Chang-feng*

I was born in Ningtu County, Kiangsi, in the autumn of 1915. Ours was a very poor family. When I was eleven, Mother died. Father worked for a landlord, but cou'd not support the family. We suffered from hunger all the year round. How I hated the landlord class!

In 1928 the poor people in our village started to talk about a "Red Army". It was passing through a village not far from ours. No one knew where it came from. The poor were very glad. They said these soldiers helped the poor. They called these men the Communist Party or the Red Army. The rich were afraid. They called these men bandits. I was only thirteen at the time. I knew nothing of politics, but I immediately agreed with the poor. "Down with the rich! Up with the poor!"—these few words impressed me deeply.

Some of the villagers had been to Changting in Fukien. They said that the Red Army had overthrown