

江苏省五年制中学試用课本



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Lesson C

Text

We Helped Dig a Reservoir

Our teacher told us that the children at the Dawn People's Commune outside Peking were helping their parents to dig a reservoir. When we heard that we all shouted: "We want to dig too!" Our teacher said that boys and girls who were 12 years old and well and strong could go.

How excited we were when we came to the reservoir! Many children and grown-ups from the people's commune were already busy carrying earth out of the big hole where the water was to be.

Our job was to dig the earth out of the bottom of the big ditch and pile it on each side, where it was pounded to make strong banks. The boys shovelled the earth into small baskets. We were told to be careful not to fill them too full, or they would be too heavy.

While we were resting for a minute, Yao-chin, a boy from the commune came over to talk to us. He told us the whole reservoir was built over an underground spring. When the digging was finished, strong pipes would be driven into the earth. The spring water would come up through

them and fill the reservoir.

“How did you get water before?” We asked.

“We just waited for the rain to wet the fields,” he said.
“But if the rain didn’t come at the right time, the crops would die.”

Yao-chin also told us that as soon as the reservoir was finished, which would be in about a week, the village children would plant willow trees all along the banks to make it stronger. He was also very happy that the people’s commune would raise fish in the reservoir, and invited us to come out and go fishing with him in the summer.

When Yao-chin left we went back to work, and were having such a good time that our shirts were wet with sweat and our trousers covered with mud.

We went home that night feeling very proud that we could do important work just like grown-ups. We made the head of the commune promise to let us come again whenever they needed help.

New Words

dig	[dig]	<i>vt.</i>	挖
excited	[ik'saitid]	<i>p.p.</i>	兴奋的
grown-up	[groun ʌp]	<i>n.</i>	成年人
hole	[houl]	<i>n.</i>	洞, 坑
job	[dʒɔb]	<i>n.</i>	工作

bottom	[ˈbɒtəm]	<i>n.</i>	底
ditch	[dɪtʃ]	<i>n.</i>	沟, 渠
pile	[paɪl]	<i>vt.</i>	堆, 积
pound	[paʊnd]	<i>vt.</i>	打(地基)
shovel	[ˈʃʌvl]	<i>vt.</i>	鏟
heavy	[ˈhevi]	<i>adj.</i>	重的
rest	[rest]	<i>vi.</i>	休息
underground	[ˌʌndəˈgraʊnd]	<i>adj.</i>	地下的
spring	[sprɪŋ]	<i>n.</i>	泉水
pipe	[paɪp]	<i>n.</i>	管子
willow	[ˈwɪləʊ]	<i>n.</i>	楊柳
invite	[ɪnˈvaɪt]	<i>vt.</i>	邀請
shirt	[ʃə:t]	<i>n.</i>	衬衫
sweat	[swet]	<i>n.</i>	汗
mud	[mʌd]	<i>n.</i>	泥浆

Notes to the Text

1. 本篇选自“中国建設”(“China Reconstructs”)1959年第6期,原文是一个小学生写的一封信,描绘他们到农村修水庫时愉快的心情,略加删改.
2. to be busy carrying earth……: 正忙于搬运泥土
3. where the water was to be: 为定語从句. 意思是: 那是将来儲水的地方,形容 the big hole.
4. We were told to be careful not to fill them too full, or they would be too heavy. 他们告訴我们注意不要装

得太滿，否則就会太重。（“or”是“否則”的意思）

5. drive into: 通入，打入
6. at the right time: 适时地
7. go fishing: 去釣魚，去捕魚
8. to raise fish: 养魚
9. ……as soon as the reservoir was finished, which would be in about a week: 水庫工程一結束，大概要一个星期的时间. which would be in about a week: 为定語从句，which 不是形容前句中某一个字，而是指前面整个句子，即“水庫工程的結束”。
10. made the head of the commune promise to let us come again……: 在動詞“make”和“let”的后面的動詞不定式，沒有“to”。

Grammar

并列复合句 (The Compound Sentence)

如果两个或两个以上的单句用連接詞以同等地位連成一个复合句，这种句子就称之为并列复合句。这种連接詞称为对等連接詞，如 and, but, either……or, for 等。

and: I wrote a letter, *and* he took it to the post office.

but: He turned, *and* Lena thought he was really going, *but* he stopped and came back.

or: Work hard, *or* you will fail in exams. (“or”, “否則”)

either……or……(或者……或者……): *Either* you write the letter *or* I'll do it.

for: The construction of the station was something of a miracle, *for* it began on January 20, 1959 and was completed by September 15 of the same year.

Exercises

A. Exercises to the text

1. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What did the pupils do when they were told that the children at the Dawn People's Commune were helping their parents to dig a reservoir?
- 2) What did the children see when they got to the reservoir?
- 3) What kind of work did the children do?
- 4) Who was Yao-chin? And what did he tell the pupils when they were resting?
- 5) How did the peasants get water before?
- 6) What would happen if the rain didn't come at the right time?
- 7) What did the village children do to make the banks stronger?
- 8) How did the children feel after they had worked at the reservoir?

2. Translate orally the following into English:

挖水庫，成年人，地下噴泉，運土，打地基，鏟土，
養魚，汗水濕透了襯衫

3. Translate the following into Chinese:

I wanted to tell everybody about the parade. We were standing opposite Tien An Men Gate and could see Chairman Mao.

A quarter to ten! Chairman Mao would appear any minute now! Everybody was on his feet and was holding his breath. The square was almost quiet. Then the big band on our right started playing "The East Is Red". He was coming! We clapped our hands. We jumped, we cheered, we waved our flowers as we saw him! Chairman Mao! He had come up to the top of the Gate and was coming to the rostrum! "Long live Chairman Mao!" We all shouted. We forgot everything else and felt we could never see enough of our great leader.

4. Translate the following into English:

- 1) 暑假里我们帮助农民挖水庫。
- 2) 儿童和成年人一样都去种树了。
- 3) 在我们偉大的国家里人人都忙于社会主义建設。
- 4) 在資本主义国家里許多人找不到工作。
- 5) 你来得正是时候，我有一件事告訴你。
- 6) 人民公社养了許多鸡和魚。
- 7) 星期日我们一同去釣魚好嗎？
- 8) 我们为生长在偉大的中国而感到驕傲。

B. Grammar Exercises

1. Join the simple sentences in each group by means of

a co-ordinate conjunction so as to make a compound sentence:

- 1) It was raining hard. The wind was cold and piercing.
 - 2) He didn't know I could read French. He never asked me to help him.
 - 3) Please hurry up. We shall be late.
 - 4) We called on him. He was not at home.
 - 5) You may take the magazine. Don't forget to bring it back.
 - 6) Let us go at once. It is very late already.
 - 7) We at last found the right path. After that our journey was easy.
 - 8) Everyone said we could win the race. We were not so sure of it.
2. Make sentences with the following co-ordinate conjunctions:

for, or, neither..... nor, but, either..... or

Lesson Two

Text

A Letter to a Friend

October 24, 1958

Dear Su-lan,

Peking

I feel proud to tell you that I am also doing my bit to speed

up steel production. Last week our school succeeded in turning out the first heat of steel. It was an experiment. Laboratory tests proved that it was up to standard, and now our production of steel is in full swing.

A week ago we knew practically nothing about steel. We had no raw materials, no technical personnel. But we had the will and confidence: the iron will of the Chinese people to get things done, the faith in the Party and in the strength of the masses. Our slogan was: "Start with bare hands. From nothing to something. From small to big."

Immediately after the Secretary of the Party called on us to help speed up steel production, every one of us turned to making steel. Three comrades went to other schools to learn the technique. Some brought in scrap iron, others brought in old bricks and limestone. In a few days, a reverberatory puddling furnace was built, and our first heat of steel was turned out. Since then dozens of furnaces have been built. Our daily quota is three tons, but we are sure that this will be overfulfilled.

We work on three shifts. At night, by the flames from the furnaces we see the faces of our comrades, all eager-looking. They work with excitement as they have found their own way to make steel. With shovel or rabble in hand, it is now difficult to tell whether they are workers or students.

But not all of us are working at the furnace. There are

all kinds of work to do. We use wood for fuel. That has to be sawed and chopped. The scrap iron has to be broken into smaller pieces. My job is to saw wood. After a few days' work, I have come to see more clearly the correctness of the Party's policy of combining education with productive labour. My classmates and I have made up our minds to work hard and train ourselves to be cultured working people with a socialist political outlook.

Yours,

Tso-yun

New Words

succeed (in)	[sək'si:d]	<i>vi.</i>	成功
experiment	[iks'periment]	<i>n.</i>	实验
laboratory	[lə'bɔrətəri]	<i>n.</i>	实验室
test	[test]	<i>n.</i>	试验
practically	['præktikəli]	<i>adv.</i>	实际上
raw	[rɔ:]	<i>adj.</i>	生的
material	[mə'tiəriəl]	<i>n.</i>	原料
personnel	[,pə:sə'nel]	<i>n.</i>	人员
will	[wil]	<i>n.</i>	意志
confidence	['kɒnfidəns]	<i>n.</i>	信心
slogan	['slougən]	<i>n.</i>	口号
brick	[brik]	<i>n.</i>	砖
reverberatory	[ri'və:bəreitri]	<i>adj.</i>	反射的

limestone	['laɪmstəʊn]	n.	石灰石
dozen	['dɒzən]	n.	打(数量单位)
overfulfil	['əʊvəfʊl'fɪl]	vt.	超额完成
quota	['kwɒtə]	n.	定额
flame	[fleɪm]	n.	火焰
shift	[ʃɪft]	n.	班次(工作时间)
excitement	[ɪk'saɪtmənt]	n.	兴奋
rabble	['ræbl]	n.	通条(炼钢用)
fuel	[fjuəl]	n.	燃料
saw	[sɔ:]	vt.	锯
chop	[tʃɒp]	vt.	砍, 劈
correctness	[kə'rektnɪs]	n.	正确性
productive	[prə'dʌktɪv]	adj.	生产的
policy	['pɒlɪsi]	n.	政策
cultured	['kʌltʃəd]	adj.	有文化的
outlook	['aʊtlʊk]	n.	观点, 见解

Notes to the Text

1. 本篇取材于人民教育出版社編的“高中英語”第三册(下), 略加修改.
2. to do one's bit: 尽一分力量
3. to turn out: 生产
4. the first heat of steel: 第一炉鋼
5. to be up to standard: 合乎規格
6. in full swing: 正在紧张地进行着

7. raw material: 原料
8. to get things done: 把事情办好
9. to start with bare hands: 白手起家
10. from nothing to something: 从无到有
11. from small to big: 从小到大
12. scrap iron [skræp]: 廢鉄
13. reverberatory puddling furnace [ri'və:bəreitri 'pʌdliŋ 'fə:nis]: 反射炉
14. daily quota ['deili 'kwoutə]: 每日定額
15. to work on three shifts: 三班工作制, 三班輪值
16. to find one's own way to make steel: 找到了自己炼鋼的方法
17. That has to be sawed and chopped: 这些木头都得鋸断劈开.
18. cultured working people with a socialist political outlook: 有社会主义觉悟有文化的劳动者

Grammar

主从复合句 (The Complex Sentence)

主从复合句表示主从关系, 而不是对等关系. 从属句可以起主語、宾語、表語、同位語的作用, 可以起定語的作用, 也可以起状語的作用.

1. 主語从句:

- 1) That the east wind prevails over the west wind is quite evident.

- 2) Whether he will come or not is uncertain.
- 3) Who spoke at the meeting has escaped my memory.
- 4) What she told me yesterday proved to be correct.
- 5) Which of the programs are to be taken needs further discussion.
- 6) When we shall start has to be decided yet.

2. 表語从句:

- 1) This is what the Party required of us.
- 2) The truth is that I have never been there.
- 3) The problem was when he would go there.

3. 賓語从句:

- 1) This shows that he has a good working-class stand.
- 2) The Party secretary told us how we must arrange our affairs.
- 3) All depends upon whether you will try your best or not.
- 4) Your teacher is satisfied with what you have done.

注意:

- 1) 引导主語从句、表語从句、賓語从句的連詞相同.
- 2) 引导賓語从句的連詞 that 常常可省略, 如:

Do you know (that) there will be a meeting tomorrow?

I think (that) we can fulfil the task ahead of time.

- 3) 用 that 引导的主語从句一般置于句末, 而用 it 来代替它則放在句首, 如:

It can be foreseen that in the future communist society the people's communes will remain to be

the basic unit of our social structure.

4. 同位語从句:

- 1) The U.S. imperialists have to face the fact that the Latin American Peoples have stood up.
- 2) This is a good news that we shall work in the people's commune this summer vacation.

Exercises

A. Exercises to the text

1. Answer the following questions:

- 1) How was the quality of the first heat of steel produced by the students ?
 - 2) What did they have when they decided to turn out steel ?
 - 3) What was their slogan ?
 - 4) How did everybody help in building a furnace ?
 - 5) What was their daily quota ?
 - 6) Did they work at night ?
 - 7) How many shifts did they work on ?
 - 8) What made them feel excited ?
 - 9) What other work did they have to do ?
- 10) What kind of work has the writer decided to do ?
2. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs:
- 1) They succeeded_____passing_____the forest.
 - 2) The Party calls_____us to keep fit, study well

and work hard.

- 3) He made_____his mind to become a tractor-driver.
- 4) How much steel have we turned_____today?
3. Translate the following into Chinese, paying attention to the different meanings of the words in italics:
 - 1) a. We have the iron *will* of a great people to get things done.
b. *Will* you come to see me tomorrow?
 - 2) a. We can do all *kinds* of things.
b. Our teachers are very *kind* to us.
 - 3) a. Our *turn* is next.
b. He *turned* his head round and looked back.
c. The factory *turns* out 200 tons of steel every day.
d. Every one *turned* to making steel.
 - 4) a. The Dawn People's Commune *raises* fishes in the reservoir.
b. The heavy stone was *raised* up.
 - 5) a. Last week our school succeeded in turning out the first *heat* of steel.
b. The sun gives us *heat*, light, power and food.
 - 6) a. We have to *speed* up steel production.
b. The steel industry is developing at high *speed*.
 - 7) a. The spring *water* would come up through the pipes.
b. We are *watering* flowers.

4. Fill in the blanks with “something”, “anything”, “nothing” or “everything”:

- 1) There is _____ wrong with my eyes.
- 2) _____ can stop us from building our socialist country.

3) I have not heard _____ from my sister recently.

4) Peasants do _____ to increase production.

5. Translate the following in

1) 教育必須和生产劳动相結

2) 我们相信党，我们相信群

3) 我决心把自己鍛炼成为有社会主义觉悟的、有文化的劳动者.

4) 我们每个人都要尽自己的責任来加速社会主义建設.

6. Write a letter to tell one of your friends something about the productive labour in your school.

B. Grammar Exercises

1. Use the following subordinate clauses as (1) subject, (2) predicative, (3) object:

- 1) where the office is,
- 2) if she can go with me,
- 3) how he managed to do it,
- 4) whether he is able to do it alone,
- 5) why he has not come yet,
- 6) what he is going to do,
- 7) who spoke at the meeting,