

江苏省五年制中学試用課本



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# Lesson One

## Text

### The Powerful Voice of Peace

The communiqué on the talks held in Peking between Chairmen Mao Tse-tung and N. S. Khrushchov was not merely a policy statement but also a magnificent programme of action on the issue of combatting aggression and safeguarding peace. China and the Soviet Union saw eye to eye on all the questions discussed; they reached full agreement on measures to be taken. This complete unity of view and action of the two countries added to the might of the growing forces of peace; it struck another shattering blow at the imperialist warmongers. That was why all the peoples of the world who cherished peace and freedom greeted the communiqué with joy and high hopes while the imperialists and colonialists read it with alarm and hatred.

Here China and the Soviet Union once again pledged their full support for the just struggle of the Arab countries and for the national independence movements in Asia, Africa and

Latin America. Here they demanded the immediate withdrawal of U. S. and British troops from Lebanon and Jordan. They sharply condemned imperialist interference in the domestic affairs of other countries and demanded that the right of every people to choose its own social and political system be fully respected.

The aggressive imperialist bloc headed by the United States was in feverish preparation for a new war. The danger of war was heightened by the U. S.-British aggression against Lebanon and Jordan. In sharp contrast, China and the Soviet Union worked consistently to relax world tension. To this end, the communiqué called for a conference of heads of governments of the big powers, peaceful co-existence of all countries whatever their social systems, the settlement of all international disputes through peaceful negotiation, and the expansion of economic and cultural relations among nations on the basis of mutual benefit and peaceful competition. In addition, the communiqué stressed the urgency of reducing armaments, stopping atomic tests, dismantling all military blocs and military bases on foreign soil, and concluding collective security pacts.

China and the Soviet Union have always been staunch champions of peace. But they know perfectly well that peace can be had only by fighting for it, not by begging for it.

They stand ready at all times to pay any aggressor back in his own coin, and with interest. The communiqué therefore warned the imperialist war maniacs that if they should dare to impose war on the peoples of the world, all the countries and peoples who loved peace and freedom would unite closely to wipe them out completely and establish eternal peace.

The Peking talks further consolidated Sino-Soviet solidarity and co-operation based on complete equality and comradely mutual help. With their economics developing by leaps and bounds, such a strengthening of all-round co-operation between the two socialist countries further contributed to the cause of world peace and socialism.

Sino-Soviet solidarity has always been based on the common ideal of Marxism-Leninism. So in the communiqué the need was reiterated to continue an uncompromising struggle against revisionism as clearly manifested in the Programme of the League of Yugoslav Communists.

### New Words

communiqué

[kəmju:ni'kei] *n.* 公报

magnificent

[mæg'nifisnt] *a.* 宏伟的

combat ['kəmbət] *vt.* 打击

might [maɪt] *n.* 力量

cherish ['tʃerɪʃ] *vt.* 热爱

feverish ['fi:vərɪʃ] *adj.* 狂热的

heighten ['haɪtn] *vt.*

增高, 加剧

relax [ri'laeks] *vt.* 緩和

whatever [hwət'evə]

*pron. & adj.* 不論什麼

settlement ['setlmənt]

*n.* 解決

dispute [dis'pjʊ:t]

*n.* 爭端

negotiation [nigəʊʃ'i'eɪən]

*n.* 談判

benefit ['benifit] *n.* 利益

stress [stres] *vt.* 強調

dismantle [dis'mæntl]

*vt.* 解散, 廢除

staunch [stɔ:ntʃ] *a.*

堅定的, 壯健的

champion ['tʃæmpjən]

*n.* 戰士

maniac ['meɪniæk] *n.* 狂人

reiterate [ri:'ɪtəreit] *vt.*

反復說明

uncompromising

[ʌn'kɒmpramaɪzɪŋ]

*a.* 毫不調和的

revisionism [ri'vɪʒənɪzəm]

*n.* 修正主義

### Word Combinations

to see eye to eye: 意見一致

once again: 又一次

at the present moment: 現今

in sharp contrast: 鮮明對比

to this end: 為要達到此目的

to call for: 要求

in addition: 另外, 又

to stand ready: 準備着

at all times: 無論何時

to pay (a person) back in his own coin: 給予同樣的  
回击

with interest: 加重 (連本帶利)

to impose...on: 把……强加于

by leaps and bounds: 飞跃地

to be based on: 建立在……基础上

### Notes to the Text

本文“和平的呼声”选自“北京周报”(Peking Review) 1958  
年第24期。原文系該期社論。

1. It strikes another shattering blow at the imperialist  
warmongers: 主語 it 指上句“給帝国主义战争販子又一次毀  
灭性的打击。” to strike at: 給……以打击

2. Arab [ˈæɪrəb] 阿拉伯; Lebanon [ˈlebanən] 黎巴嫩;  
Jordan [ˈdʒɔːdn] 約旦。

3. the domestic affairs: 內政。

4. conference of heads of governments of the big powers:  
大国政府首脑會議。

5. ...on the basis of mutual benefit and peaceful  
competition: 在互利与和平競賽的基础上。此处“basis”的  
复数是“bases”。“military bases on foreign soil”中的  
“bases”是“base”的复数。“basis”与“base”的含义不同,前者  
表示抽象的概念,意为“基础”。例如:学說、名譽、討論的基础  
等。后者表示具体的概念,意为“基地”,例如:山、塔、柱等基地



和軍事基地等。

6. Peace can be had only by fighting for it, not by begging for it: 和平只有靠斗争才能取得, 不能靠乞求取得。

7. if they should dare to impose war on the peoples of the world...: 假如帝国主义战争狂人胆敢把战争强加在世界人民的头上...

主語 they 指帝国主义战争狂人, 謂語動詞 should dare 是虚拟语气, "dare" 在这里为主要動詞。

8. the Programme of the League of Yugoslav Communists: 南斯拉夫共产主义者联盟綱領

### Exercises

1. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Where did Chairman Mao and N.S. Khrushchov hold talks in 1958?
- 2) Why was the communiqué of greatest significance?
- 3) Why did the peace-loving people of the world greet the communiqué with joy and high hopes?
- 4) Why were the imperialists and colonialists much alarmed at the communiqué?
- 5) What is our attitude towards the national independence movements?
- 6) What has the aggressive imperialist bloc been preparing to do?



7) In order to relax world tension, what did the communiqué call for?

8) Why is it that talks between Chairman Mao and N.S. Khrushchov always have their profound effect on the world situation?

2. Translate orally the following into English:

1) 緩和國際緊張局勢

2) 忠實的和平戰士

3) 民族獨立運動

4) 和平競賽

5) 和平解決國際爭端

6) 反對修正主義

7) 禁止核武器試驗

8) 帝國主義戰爭販子

9) 集體安全條約

10) 軍事基地

1) 建立永久和平

12) 不准干涉別國內政

3. Translate the following phrases into English, using participles:

1) 上升的太陽

2) 剝削階級

3) 令人鼓舞的消息

4) 被壓迫的人民

5) 武裝部隊

6) 擴大會議

7) 領導同志

8) 激動的人群

4. Translate the following into Chinese:

1) If he were here, he would help us.

2) If the imperialist warmongers should dare to launch another war against the people of the world, all the peoples will unite closely together to wipe them out completely.

3) I wish I had two lives to give to the socialist construction.

4) If I had more time, I should study more foreign languages.

5) I should willingly help you if I could.

6) If she knew you are ill, she might come to see you.

7) I wish you would stay here.

8) I wish it were spring all the year round.

5. Fill in the blanks with "should" or "would":

1) I wish you——do your best to help him.

2) ——you kindly tell me the way to the library?

3) If we——fail to win prizes again this time, the classmates——be disappointed.

4) It is necessary that the question——be settled right away.

5) It has been suggested that the meeting——be held next Thursday.

6. State the meaning of the prefixes: im-, un-, dis-, multi-, in-, etc. Give examples  
model: dis-, disarmament,

im-, impossible.

7. Translate the following into English, using the words and expressions from the text:

1) 在国际事务中,中苏两国意见完全一致.

- 2) 在这次劳动竞赛中,小王又一次获得优胜。
- 3) 社会主义国家的人民的幸福生活和资本主义国家人民的悲惨生活是个鲜明的对比。
- 4) 党和政府要求我们身体好、学习好、工作好。
- 5) 我们随时准备着响应祖国的号召。
- 6) 如果帝国主义胆敢侵犯我们,我们将给他们以同样的,甚至加倍的回击。
- 7) 中苏两国的团结牢不可破,因为他们之间的友谊是建立在马克思列宁主义的共同信念的基础上的。
8. Translate the third paragraph in the text into Chinese, paying special attention to the word order in each sentence.
9. Write a composition on one of the following topics:
  - 1) The Great Significance of the Communiqué
  - 2) Winter Holidays

## Lesson Two

### Text

### Science in Action

Science and technology are playing an ever-increasing part in China's socialist construction. Their importance

in the technical revolution now unfolding in this country can hardly be overstated. The reason is quite simple. One of the main tasks of the technical revolution is to place the national economy on the technological basis of modern large-scale production. The rapid expansion of industry and agriculture poses many highly complex technical problems which can be solved only with modern science know-how and skills.

In the current big leap forward of the national economy, science and technology have made much headway. A network of scientific research institutes is rapidly extending throughout the length and breadth of the country. In addition to the Chinese Academy of Sciences and its local branches, many provinces have set up their own scientific research centres. A significant new feature is the formation of scientific research bodies in the counties and rural districts, in the factories and on the farms.

The development of scientific research in China is characterized by the integration of theory with practice. Science and technology serve industrial and agricultural production and the welfare of the people. Research workers of the Institute of Automation, for example, are busy working on an automatic control system for the Yangtse Gorge project. Botanists are wrestling with the problem of

arresting the sand dunes and preventing the southward drift of the deserts in China's northwestern provinces.

The local research centres are concerned essentially with the solution of pressing problems in production. The Farm Implements Institute in Shensi Province tested more than a hundred types of newly invented farming tools in a single month, much to the satisfaction and gratitude of the farmers in the province. In Heilungkiang Province, a county scientific and technological committee in two months' time produced on a trial basis water turbine generators, wind-driven machines and other implements adapted to local needs.

This link-up of scientific research with practical problems in production has two advantages. It facilitates the development of industry and agriculture. It enriches the scientific research work.

Another outstanding feature of China's scientific research is close co-operation between the experts and ordinary workers and peasants. As actual producers, workers and peasants possess an amazing wealth of practical experience. Large numbers of worker-peasant inventors have come forward in the course of the technical revolution. There are many instances of successful joint research work by scientists and technicians together with veteran workers and peasants in

tackling many highly complex technical problems.

The combination of theory and practice plus close cooperation between the experts and the working people is the guiding policy for the advance of China's science and technology. It has been shown that this policy brings science and technology closer and closer to the people. When a nation with a population of 650 million becomes science-minded in the colossal undertaking of modernizing its industry and agriculture the vistas for the development of science are unlimited.

### New Words

overstate [ouvə'steɪt] *vt.*

夸张

pose [pəʊz] *vt.* 提出

headway ['hedweɪ] *n.* 进展

academy [ə'kædəmi] *n.* 学院

body ['bɒdi] *n.* 团体

characterize ['kærəktəraɪz]

*vt.* 表示特性

botanist ['bɒtənɪst] *n.* 植物

学者

dune [dju:n] *n.* 沙丘

arrest [ə'rest] *vt.* 阻止

drift [drɪft] *n.* 漂流

pressing ['presɪŋ] *a.* 迫切的

gratitude ['grætitu:d] *n.*

感謝

trial ['traɪəl] *n.* 試驗

turbine ['tɜːbɪn] *n.* 渦輪

facilitate [fə'sɪlɪteɪt] *vt.* 促進

adapt [ə'dæpt] *vt.* 適應

enrich [ɪn'rɪtʃ] *vt.* 使豐富

veteran ['vetərən] *a.* 經驗

豐富的, 老的, 老練的

plus [plʌs] *prep.* 加

colossal [kə'ləsl] <i>adj.</i> 巨大	vista ['vɪstə] <i>n.</i> 前景
的	tackle ['tækl] <i>vt.</i> 解决

### Word Combinations

to be characterized by: 具有……明显特征, 以……为特征

to wrestle with: 与……作斗争

to be concerned with: 从事……, 与……有关

to come forward: 出现, 涌现

in the course of: 在……之中

### Notes to the Text

本文选自“北京周报”(Peking Review) 1958年6月24日。文章介绍科学和技术在我国社会主义建设中的作用, 以及在大跃进中我国科学技术的新发展。

1. playing an ever-increasing part in ...: 在……起着越来越大的作用

2. Their importance in the technical revolution now unfolding in the country can hardly be overstated: 在当前我国正在展开的技术革命中, 它们的重要性是难以估量的。

3. science know-how: 科学知識及窍门。

4. the Chinese Academy of Sciences: 中国科学院。

5. the Yangtse Gorge project: 长江三峡工程。

6. Botanists are wrestling with...provinces: 植物学家正在与西北几省的阻止沙丘的移动和防止沙漠南飘等问题作斗争



爭。

7. much to the satisfaction and gratitude of the farmers: 使农民們深为滿意和感謝。类似这样的短語有: to one's surprise; to one's wonder.

8. two months' time 两个月的時間。大多数用来表示時間、距离、季节和日子等意义的名詞，其所有格形式可与有生命所有格形式相同。如: an hour's drive; a mile's distance; today's newspaper; a five minutes' talk; a day's work.

9. wind-driver machine: 风力机。

10. link-up: 結合。

11. The combination of theory and practice plus... is the guiding policy for... technology: 理論与实践的結合加上专家与劳动人民之間的密切合作，是发展我国科学技术的主导方針。这里的 plus 为“前置詞”，故動詞用单数 “is”。

12. science-minded: 有科学头脑的。

### Exercises

1. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Why is science important in the technical revolution now unfolding in our country?
- 2) What are the characteristic features of scientific research today?
- 3) How are the local research centres helping to solve problems in production?

4) What are the \_\_\_\_\_ scientific research with practical production problems?

5) Why is it important to have close co-operation between the experts and ordinary workers and peasants?

2. Fill in the blanks with the verbs in the brackets in their proper forms:

1) Four plus four—(be) eight.

2) The Chinese people—(play) an ever-increasing part in international affairs.

3) Mechanization plus automatic control—(be) automation.

4) One-third of the students in that school—(like) to play foot-ball.

5) Three times four—(be) twelve.

6) The pen as well as the book—(give) to his younger sister.

7) A great number of students in our school—(come) from workers' families.

8) The material for art and literature—(derive) from the life of the people.

3. Translate orally the following word combinations into English, using the words and expressions from the text:

1) 技术革命

2) 工农业现代化

3) 理论与实践相结合

4) 专家与劳动人民相结合