

英 语

ENGLISH

第 二 冊

〔紡織系通用〕

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Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung

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Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour.

教育必须为无产阶级政治服务，必须同生产劳动相结合。

The working class must exercise leadership in everything.

工人阶级必须领导一切。

As for the method of training, we should unfold the mass training movement in which officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers and the soldiers teach each other.

练兵方法：应开展官教兵，兵教官，兵教兵的群众练兵运动。

The Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future.

中国人民有志气，有能力，一定要在不远的将来赶上和超过世界先进水平。

Unite to win still greater victory.

团结起来，争取更大的胜利。

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Lesson One

record

Text

All-round Development in China's

Textile Industry

我国纺织工业的全面发展

Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution an all-round development in China's textile industry has been made with greater, faster, better and more economical results.¹ Every year

production of cotton yarn and cloth meets the state plans.

[kɪ:ə] 保持

Production of fabrics made of chemical fibres has reached a new height. Quality of the products has also improved.

In many regions, the quality of yarn and cloth produced in recent years was much better than before. Shanghai and other cities have set a new record² in the quality of many textile goods. The quality of products has improved with the increase of production.

Designs and varieties of textile goods have increased and unit consumption of raw materials has lowered.³

Adhering to the principle of obtaining both fine quality and high production³, many textile mills and chemical fibre plants made innovations in production processes. The output of first-rate cotton yarn and cloth was quickly raised. All this is a result of grasping revolution and promoting production.⁴

[grɑ:sp]

New Words and Expressions 生词和词组

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|------|----------|
| 1. all-round | ('o:l'raund) | adj. | 全面的 |
| 2. development | (di'veləpmənt) | n. | 发展 |
| 3. economical | (i:kə'nɒmɪkəl) | adj. | 经济的, 节约的 |
| 4. result | (ri'zʌlt) | n. | 结果, 成绩 |
| 5. meet | (mi:t) met (met) | vt. | 适合, 满足 |
| 6. plan | (plæn) | n. | 计划 |
| 7. chemical | ('kemɪkəl) | adj. | 化学的 |
| 8. reach | (ri:tʃ) | vt. | 达到, 取得 |
| 9. height | (haɪt) | n. | 高度 |
| 10. recent | ('ri:snt) | adj. | 近来的, 新近的 |
| 11. record | ('rekɔ:d) | n. | 记录 |
| 12. goods | ('gʊds) | n. | 商品 |
| 13. design | (di'zeɪn) | n. | 设计, 图样 |
| 14. variety | (və'reɪəti) | n. | 种类, 多样 |
| 15. unit | ('ju:nɪt) | n. | 单位 |
| 16. consumption | (kən'sʌmpʃən) | n. | 消耗, 耗用 |
| 17. adhere | (əd'hiə) | vi. | 坚持 |
| 18. principle | ('prɪnsəpl) | n. | 原则 |
| 19. obtain | (əb'teɪn) | vt. | 得到, 获得 |
| 20. process | ('prəʊses) | n. | 过程, 工序 |
| 21. output | ('aʊtpʊt) | n. | 产品, 产量 |
| 22. rate | (reɪt) | n. | 等级 |
| first-rate | | | 一级的 |
| 23. quickly | ('kwɪkli) | adv. | 快速地 |
| 24. raise | (reɪz) | vt. | 提高 |
| 25. promote | (prə'məʊt) | vt. | 促进, 增进 |

Notes to the Text 课文注释

1. with greater, faster, better and (more economical results)

多、快、好、省地

(介词短语作状语, 修饰谓语 has been made)

2. have set a new record

创造了新纪录

3. adhering to the principle of obtaining both fine quality and high production.

坚持优质高产的原则

(adhering 是现在分词, 整个是分词短语, 作状语, 修饰句中谓语 made. obtaining 是动名词, 作介词 of 的宾语.)

4. a result of grasping revolution and promoting production

抓革命、促生产的结果

(grasping 同 promoting 都是动名词, 作介词 of 的宾语.)

Grammar 语法

限定动词: 限定动词是在人称和数方面为主语所限制, 在句中作谓语。

例: 1. We study English for the revolution.

我们为革命学习英语。

2. He studies Chairman Mao's works every day.

他每天学习毛主席著作。

非限定动词: 非限定动词不受主语的人称和数的限制, 在句中不单独作谓语。

非限定动词有三种形式: 分词、动名词和不定式。

分 词

I. 分词的意义和特征:

分词是一种非限定动词, 在句中一般作定语或状语, 有形容词和付词的特征。但分词还保留动词的特征, 可有宾语(仅限于及物动词的现在分词)或状语, 一起构成分词短语。

分词有现在分词和过去分词两种, 例如:

the rising sun 正在升起的太阳

the woven cloth 机织物

这里 rising 是现在分词

woven 是过去分词

II. 现在分词和过去分词的区别:

现在分词和过去分词主要的区别表现在语态上。

现在分词表示主动的意思, 而过去分词一般表示被动的意思。

1. The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party.

领导我们事业的核心力量是中国共产党。

2. Led by the Communist Party, we have won great successes on all fronts.

在党的领导下, 我们在各条战线都取得了伟大的胜利。

3. These are machines produced by our plant.

这是我们厂生产的机器。

III. 分词和分词短语的用法:

1. 作定语:

作为定语的分词, 如果是一个单词, 一般放在所修饰的名词之前。

例如: 1) These are the moving parts of the machine.

这些是这台机器的活动部分。

- 2) Most cloths are woven cloths.

大部分的布是机织物。

分词短语作定语时放在所修饰的名词后面，例如：

- 3) The comrades labouring in the communes will come back tomorrow.

在公社劳动的同志们明天要回来了。

(labouring 是现在分词，带有状语 in the communes, 一起构成分词短语，修饰名词 comrades, 作定语。)

- 4) The production of fabrics made of chemical fibres has reached a new height.

化纤织物的生产已经达到了一个新的高度。

(made 是过去分词，made of chemical fibres 是分词短语，修饰名词 fabrics, 作定语。)

2. 作状语：

分词或分词短语作状语时，修饰句中谓语，一般放在句首。

- 1) Working in the factory, I learned a lot from the workers.

在工厂工作期间，我从工人那里学到了很多。

- 2) Taught by mistakes, we are working better.

由于错误教训了我们，现在我们工作得更好了。

Exercises 练习

I. 将下列短语译成英语：

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. 全面发展 | 2. 多、快、好、省地 |
| 3. 完成国家计划 | 4. 创造新纪录 |
| 5. 单位耗用量 | 6. 优质高产 |
| 7. 设计和品种 | 8. 抓革命、促生产 |

II. 指出分词（短语）在句中的作用，并将句子译成汉语：

1. The working class is the leading class.
2. Led by the Party, the Chinese people have won great achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction.
3. Serving the people wholly and entirely, Comrade Chang Szu-teh sets a good example to us.
4. The Chinese people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought will make still greater contributions to humanity.
5. These are new textile machines made by the workers in our factory.
6. Guided by Mao Tsetung Thought, our textile industry is rapidly developing.

III. 将下列短文译成汉语：

Since 1966, the cultural revolution has greatly promoted the development of our industry. Many new industrial products were shown at the last export fair. More than 75 per cent of the textiles shown there were new products or new varieties. During the last few years, trade agreements made at the fair increased continuously. China's workers seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. As their political consciousness rises, production increases.

New Words 生词

export export	('eksprɜ:t)	n.	出口
fair	(fɛə)	n.	交易会
per cent	(pə'sent)		百分之...
trade	(treɪd)	n.	贸易
agreement	(ə'gri:mənt)	n.	协定
political	(pə'lɪtɪkəl)	adj.	政治的
as	(æz)	conj.	因为, 由于
consciousness	('kɒnʃənsɪs)	n.	觉悟

Lesson Two

Text

Continuing the Revolution (I)

继续革命 (一)

The Chao Meng-tao Team was named by Shensi Province in 1963, after the nationally known model worker. ¹ It has become an outstanding collective in seriously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought on the industrial front in northwest China.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching of "going all out, aiming high² and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", ³ the workers of the team are determined to ⁴ continuously make new contributions to ⁵ the socialist revolution and socialist construction of our motherland. They have emulated one another for looking after more spindles and spinning frames so as to spin more good yarns for the people. ⁶ They have raised the maximum number of spindles which each worker can look after⁷ from 600 to 1,400 and now every spinning frame tender in the team looks after 400 to 800 spindles more than the previously fixed number. ⁸

In the course of⁹ the struggle for production, ¹⁰ they seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, and through repeated practices they summed up a series of circuits cleaning operation methods. ¹¹ (to be continued)

New Words and Expressions

front 前面. 12) 3. 生词和词组

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------|-------------|
| 1. continue | (kən'tɪnjuː) | v. | 继续 |
| 2. team | (tiːm) | n. | 班组 |
| 3. name | (neɪm) | vt. | 命名 |
| name after | | | 以...命名 |
| 4. province | ('prɒvɪns) | n. | 省 |
| 5. nationally | ('næʃnəli) | adv. | 全国 |
| 6. known | (naʊn) | adj. | 大家知道的, 有名的 |
| 7. model | ('mɒdl) | n. | 模范 |
| 8. outstanding | ('aʊt'stændɪŋ) | adj. | 显著的, 突出的 |
| 9. collective | (kə'lektɪv) | n. | 集体 |
| 10. northwest | ('nɔːθ'west) | adj. | 西北的 |
| 11. out | (aʊt) | adv. | 向外 |
| go all out | | | 全力以赴 |
| 12. aim | (eɪm) | v. n. | 立志要, 指望, 目的 |
| aim high | | | 怀抱大志 |
| 13. achieve | (ə'tʃiːv) | vt. | 完成, 达到 |
| 14. determine | (dɪ'tɜːmɪn) | vt. | 决心, 确定 |
| 15. motherland | ('mʌðərlænd) | n. | 祖国 |
| 16. emulate | ('emjuleɪt) | vt. | 竞赛, 赶超 |
| 17. look | (lʊk) | vi. | 看 |
| look after | | | 看管 |
| 18. spindle | ('spɪndl) | n. | 纱锭, 锭子 |
| 19. spinning | ('spɪnɪŋ) | n. | 精纺 |

20. frame	(freim)	n.	架, 结构
spinning frame			细纱机, 精纺机
21. maximum	('mæksiməm)	adj.	最大的, 最多的
22. number	('nʌmbə)	n.	数, 数字
23. tender	('tendə)	n.	挡车工
24. fix	(fiks)	vt.	固定, 规定
25. previously	('pri:vjəslɪ)	adv.	在前, 以前
26. course	(kɔ:s)	n.	过程, 行动
27. through	(θru:)	prep.	通过
28. repeated	(ri'pi:tɪd)	adj.	反复的, 重复的
29. practice	('præktɪs)	n.	实践
30. sum	(sʌm)	vt.	总括, 总计
sum up			总结
31. series	('siəri:z)	n.	系列, 连贯 (单复数)
a series of			一系列, 一连串
32. circuit	('sə:kit)	n.	巡回路线
33. cleaning	('kli:nɪŋ)	n.	清洁, 洗涤
34. operation	(ɒpə'reɪʃən)	n.	工序, 操作, 开动
35. method	('meθəd)	n.	方法, 方式

Notes to the Text 课文注释

1. The Chao Meng-tao Team was named by Shensi Province in 1963, after the nationally known model worker.

赵梦桃小组是1963年陕西省以全国著名劳动模范的名字命名的。

to be named after 用...命名

2. going all out, aiming high

鼓足干劲，力争上游

3. achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism

多、快、好、省地建设社会主义

4. to be determined to (do) ...

决心(做)...

5. to make a contribution to ...

对...作出贡献

6. so as to spin more good yarns for the people

以便为人民纺出更多的好纱

(so as to spin 是不定式，带宾语 more good yarns, 状语

for the people, 一起修饰动名词 looking after)

7. which each worker can look after 是定语从句，修饰名词 spindles

8. more than the previously fixed number

比原定额多

9. in the course of ...

在...期间

10. the struggle for production 生产斗争

11. circuit cleaning operation method 巡回清洁操作法

动名词

动名词是动词非限定形式的一种，它兼有动词和名词的特征。

I. 构成：

在动词原形后面加上“ing”就构成了这个动词的动名词。

(在形式上它和现在分词相同)

例： work -- working

study -- studying

produce -- producing

spin -- spinning

II. 用法：

动名词在句中起一个名词的作用，即可以用作句中的主语、表语、宾语和介词宾语，在一般科技书籍中最常见的是用作宾语和介词宾语。

例： 1. Reading is learning, but applying is also learning and the more important kind of learning.

读书是学习，使用也是学习，而且是更重要的学习。

(句中动名词 reading 和 applying 是主语，learning 是表语，第二个 learning 是介词 of 的宾语。)

2. We can learn swimming through swimming.

我们能够从游泳中学习游泳。

(句中第一个动名词 swimming 是动词 can learn 的宾语，第二个 swimming 是介词 through 的宾语。)

动名词和动词一样，可以带有状语或宾语，从而构成动名词短语，它在句中起一个名词的作用。

例: 1. Revolution means liberating the productive forces and promoting their growth.

革命就是解放生产力, 革命就是促进生产力的发展。

(句中动名词 liberating 带有宾语 the productive forces, promoting 也带有宾语 their growth 从而构成两个动名词短语, 在句中都作谓语动词 means 的宾语。)

2. Our greatest happiness is serving the people wholly and entirely

我们最大的幸福是全心全意地为人民服务。

(句中动名词 serving 带有宾语 the people, 同时又带有状语 wholly and entirely 一起构成动名词短语, 在句中作表语。)

3. All work in the schools is for transforming the ideology (思想) of the students.

学校的一切工作都是为了转变学生的思想。

(句中动名词 transforming 带有宾语 the ideology of the students, 作介词 for 的宾语。)

4. In grasping revolution and promoting production, we have won many great victories.

在抓革命、促生产中, 我们已经取得许多伟大的胜利。

(句中动名词 grasping 带有宾语 revolution, 动名词 promoting 带有宾语 production 构成动名词短语作介词 in 的宾语。)