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马克思语录

外国语是人生斗争的一种武器。

毛主席语录

教育必须为无产阶级政治服务，必须同生产劳动相结合。

为什么语言要学，并且要用很大的气力去学呢？因为语言这东西，不是随便可以学好的，非下苦功不可。

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Lesson Nine

I

Another Bumper Harvest

(Uncle Kao, an old peasant of sixty-three. Shen, a middle school graduate who came to settle down in the countryside half a year ago. They are having a chat after a day's work.)

Shen: Uncle Kao, we've reaped more than half of the team's rice already, haven't we?

Kao: Yes, we have. There's only about fifty more *mu* to reap. This can be done in a day or two.

Shen: I'm glad to hear that. Uncle Kao, you're over sixty, yet you do much more than we young people. In the rice-fields, you moved on so quickly. I tried my best to catch up with you, but I just couldn't. Uncle, please tell me how I can work better.

Kao: You didn't do badly, Hsiao Shen. But, of course, you need more practice. As you're eager to learn, you'll soon be able to work better, I'm sure.

Shen: Thank you for your encouragement. With your help, I'm sure I'll make progress. Uncle Kao, it's nice to see our rice ears so heavy with grains, though there was a bad flood two months ago.

Kao: Yes, we're all expecting another bumper harvest this year. The flood hasn't done us much harm, because we have the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Shen: And we've learned from the Tachai poor and lower-middle peasants their spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

Kao: That's right, my boy. The Tachai people have set a good example to us. They follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line closely. So they are turning more barren hills into rich farmland and producing more and more grain each year.

Shen: We must keep learning from them and take the Party's basic line as the key link. In this way, we'll be able to develop our farm production further. Am I right, Uncle?

Kao: Yes, Hsiao Shen. We've made some progress since we began to learn from Tachai. But we have still a long way to go before we catch up with them.

New Words and Phrases

graduate ['grædʒuət]	ear <i>n.</i>	穗; 耳朵
<i>n.</i> 毕业生	harm <i>n.</i>	损害
chat <i>n.</i>	guidance ['gaidəns] <i>n.</i>	指引
eager <i>a.</i>	barren ['bærən] <i>a.</i>	贫瘠的
encouragement <i>n.</i>	farmland <i>n.</i>	农田
闲谈, 聊天		
渴望的		
鼓励		

II

The Hsikou Brigade

The Hsikou Brigade with 1,600 people is in the Taihang Mountains. The commune members live in forty-four mountain villages. All their farmland is in the mountains. In the old days, the poor and lower-middle peasants there lived a life full of blood and tears. They worked hard to grow grain but had no food for themselves. They made cloth but had little to wear. They built big houses but lived in small, dark huts. The women peasants nursed the babies of the rich to make a living, but had to sell their own children in the end. But today, things are entirely different.

Since liberation, Chairman Mao has many times received Hsikou's poor and lower-middle peasants. He told them it was important to develop their mountain villages. Chairman Mao's deep concern was turned into great strength and his teachings led the Hsikou people forward along the road of socialism.

"In agriculture, learn from Tachai"—our great leader Chairman Mao issued the call in 1964. This greatly encouraged the Hsikou people. The leading cadres there visited the Tachai Brigade many times and brought back the Tachai spirit. This spirit inspired Hsikou's poor and lower-middle peasants. They

followed Tachai's example and put proletarian politics in command. They started at once to open up land on the river banks in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. Several years later, they successfully built some dams and opened up a lot of land.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Hsikou people put up a resolute struggle against the revisionist lines of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao. They severely punished the unremoulded landlords and rich peasants for their crime of sabotaging the "Learn from Tachai" campaign. They have come to see that class struggle and the two-line struggle are long and acute. At present, the cadres and peasants are carrying on the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and working still harder for the revolution. They are closely following Chairman Mao's teachings and marching on the road of socialism. They will keep on learning from Tachai and build Hsikou into a new socialist countryside.

New Words and Phrases

Hsikou <i>n.</i>	西沟	issue ['isju:] <i>v.t.</i>	发出; 发布
the Taihang Mountains	太行山	open up	开垦; 开发
full of	充满	in the spirit of	以……精神
hut <i>n.</i>	简陋小屋	successfully <i>adv.</i>	成功地
nurse <i>v.t.</i>	给……喂奶	have come to see	(终于)认识到
baby <i>n.</i>	婴儿	acute [ə'kju:t] <i>a.</i>	激烈的
in the end	最后	carry on	进行

Lesson Ten

I

Making Arrangements for Sightseeing

L: Good morning, Mr. Smith.

S: Good morning, Mr. Li. I am so glad you've come. This is my first visit here. I'd like very much to see some places of interest. Would you please suggest a few?

L: Certainly. For a start, I'd suggest the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition and one or two factories. The Exhibition will give you some idea of Shanghai's industry.

S: That's a very good idea. I'd like to visit the shipyard that builds 25,000-ton ocean-going freighters. I'd heard so much about it before I came.

L: I'll try to make arrangements for you.

S: Thanks. If it's not too much trouble, I'd like to see one of your communes, too.

L: That can also be arranged. I'd also suggest the meeting place of the First National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. It will give you some idea of the glorious revolutionary tradition of the city.

S: That's just what I had in mind, too. Well, can we drive round the city sometime so that I can have a look at it?

L: Of course! If you are free, we can do that right now.

S: Good!

L: Let's drive up Nanking Road, one of the main streets in Shanghai, across the People's Square, along Huaihai Road, and some other streets.

S: That'll be fine.

New Words and Phrases

arrangement [ə'reɪndʒmənt]	freighter <i>n.</i>	货轮
<i>n.</i> 安排	arrange <i>v.t.</i>	安排
make arrangements for	congress ['kɒŋɡres]	
为……作准备	<i>n.</i> 代表大会	
sightseeing <i>n.</i>	drive <i>v.i.</i>	开车
游览	sometime <i>adv.</i>	某一时候
ton [tʌn] <i>n.</i>	so that <i>conj.</i>	以便
吨	Huaihai Road	淮海路
ocean-going ['əʊʃən'ɡəʊɪŋ]		
<i>a.</i> 远洋的		

II

Showing a Friend round Shanghai

Last summer, an old friend of mine came to Shanghai. It was his first visit to the city. I met him at the station and brought him to my home. The next

day I showed him round the city.

First of all, we went to the meeting place of the First National Congress of our Party. Our great leader Chairman Mao attended the Congress and founded the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China in 1921. During the visit, we learned much about the history of the Party, about class struggle and the two-line struggle.

Then we spent an hour in the People's Park. My friend had read about the place before. He knew that in the old days it was used by the imperialists for horse-racing. They robbed the Chinese people of a lot of money in this way. Soon after liberation the People's Government took it back and turned it into the People's Park.

Later, we walked down Nanking Road towards the Whangpoo River. We saw many ships going up and down the river. They were carrying goods to and from many countries in the world and other ports of our own country. We were deeply impressed by the scene of the busy socialist port.

Soon we came to Whangpoo Park. The Park had seen how the Chinese people suffered at the hands of the adventurers from the West. There used to be a sign at the Park gate. It said that no dogs or Chinese

were allowed to go in. What an insult that was to the Chinese people! But today, things are entirely different. We are masters of the Park and we will be masters forever of our own land.

On our way home, my friend said to me, “Many thanks for showing me round. I have learned a lot from what I saw here.”

New Words and Phrases

horse-racing ['hɔ:sreɪsɪŋ]		the Whangpoo River 黄浦江	
<i>n.</i> 赛马	scene [si:n] <i>n.</i>	景象	
rob [rɒb] <i>v.t.</i>	抢夺	sign [saɪn] <i>n.</i>	牌子
government ['gʌvnmənt]		allow [ə'laʊ] <i>v.t.</i>	允许
<i>n.</i> 政府	insult ['ɪnsʌlt] <i>n.</i>		侮辱

Lesson Eleven

I

Tatung Miners Criticizing Lin Piao * and Confucius

At a criticism meeting, the miners of the Tatung Coal-field criticized with great anger the fallacies of Lin Piao and Confucius. The meeting took place before three large pits into which thousands of Chinese miners had been thrown by the Japanese fascists during the War of Resistance Against Japan.

An old miner said, "When Confucius clamoured for 'restraining oneself and returning to the rites', he was trying to restore the slave system. Lin Piao followed Confucius and took 'restraining oneself and returning to the rites' as the most important of all things. He wanted to restore capitalism." The old miner pointed to the scars on his neck which were the result of oppression by the Japanese fascists and said, "We poor people simply had no way out in the old society. Take my family for example. Eight out of ten of us were killed by the Japanese imperialists in a single day. In 1942, my younger brother came to work in the Tatung Mines. He was then only a young boy. Four days

after he came, he was killed and thrown into one of these pits. My family history was full of blood and tears. Lin Piao attempted to restore capitalism and push us back to the man-eating old society. We will never allow such a thing to happen."

Another miner said at the meeting, "Lin Piao, Confucius and other reactionaries are birds of a feather. In 1941, my father and I came to work in Tatung. We had to do hard work but were given little to eat. Soon both of us fell ill. We were put into a room where the sick were kept. There was no doctor, no medicine, not even water to drink. One day, the foreman came in with a Japanese. They wanted to take me out and throw me into a pit. My father saw this and said, 'My son is not dead yet. Why should you throw him into the death pit?' The Japanese and the foreman got mad and kicked my father to death. Then they dragged both my father and me to the pit. I didn't die only because some other workers came at night and got me out in time. Lin Piao attempted to restore capitalism and throw us working people back into the pit of the old society. We will never allow that! Down with Lin Piao!"

Many other miners spoke at the meeting and criticized Lin Piao and Confucius for their attempts

at restoration. They said the working people hate the old society most and love socialist society best. As the main force in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the miners are determined to carry the struggle through to the end.

New Words and Phrases

Tatung <i>n.</i>	大通	single <i>a.</i>	单个的
the War of Resistance		sick <i>a.</i>	有病的
Against Japan	抗日战争	foreman <i>n.</i>	工头
point [point] <i>v.i., v.t.</i>	指	drag <i>v.t.</i>	拖
scar <i>n.</i>	疤		

II

Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

Criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius

One day, a meeting to criticize Lin Piao's attempt at capitalist restoration was held in the Minan Production Brigade. Many poor and lower-middle peasants who had been cruelly exploited by the landlord, Liu Wen-tsai, spoke at the meeting.

The poor and lower-middle peasants remembered well how they suffered at the hands of the cruel landlord in the dark, old society. In those days, they had only very little land, but Liu Wen-tsai's family alone had

more than 300,000 *mu* of rich farmland. The poor peasants had to rent land from Liu Wen-tsai to make a living. The rent was as high as 170 *jin* of grain a *mu*. Such heavy exploitation left almost nothing for the peasants themselves. So every poor peasant family had a story of blood and tears to tell.

The commune members said with great anger, "Lin Piao took 'restraining oneself and returning to the rites' as the most important of all things. His purpose was to restore the old society. He wanted to bring back the 'Rent Collection Courtyard', which was a hell on earth to us poor and lower-middle peasants. We will never allow that! All 'Rent Collection Courtyards' have been smashed and they shall not come back again!"

While they were criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, the commune members showed their great love for the socialist road which Chairman Mao pointed out to them. They said, "After liberation, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party, we labouring people became masters of our country. We took back the land from the landlords and are marching on the socialist road. Our grain yield has reached 1,000 *jin* a *mu*. Nearly every family has bank savings. We love socialism and will fight anyone who attempts to restore capitalism."

The poor and lower-middle peasants are determined to study hard Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and keep criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius. They will use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a weapon to fight against revisionist lines, class enemies and bourgeois thinking.

New Words and Phrases

Minan <i>n.</i>	民安	reach <i>v.t.</i>	达到
alone [ə'ləun] <i>a.</i>	独个儿	bank <i>n.</i>	银行
collection [kə'lekʃən] <i>n.</i>	收集	savings <i>n.</i>	储蓄
the Rent Collection		bourgeois ['buəʒwɑ:]	
Courtyard	收租院	<i>a.</i>	资产阶级的
point out	指出		