

江苏省五年制中学試用课本



第 五 册

江苏人民出版社

目 录

課 次	課 文	語 法	頁 數
1	Back at School	直接引語和间接引語	1
2	A Communist Youth League Meeting	直接引語和间接引語(续)	8
3	My Aunt Lena	同上	14
4	Chairman Mao Visited the Chili Ying People's Commune	同上	23
5	Nanchang, Historic Birth-place of the PLA	同上	32
6	On the Long March with Chairman Mao		38
7	The Blind Men and the Elephant	动名詞	45
8	An Exhibition	构詞法	53
9	The New Peking Railway Station	构詞法(续)	61
10	Two Folk Poems		67

Lesson One

Text

Back at School

It was the first day of school. The school gate was decorated with red flags. Li Ming was going up the steps when he met Liu Kuang, one of his classmates. Liu was quite sunburnt, and looked taller. He had a big box under his arm.

“Hello, Liu, you look quite fresh and strong. Where have you been all summer?” Li asked.

“I went back to my home village and worked in the commune with the peasants,” Liu answered. “I have made friends with many of them, and have learned more about farm work.”

“What an interesting and useful way to spend the holidays!” Li said, “I spent a part of the summer vacation in my school factory producing chemical fertilizers. I spent the rest of my time in reading and in the activities of the Pioneer Team. But I’m afraid I didn’t do as much as you. What is there in your box?”

“Some presents from the young people in my village. They are some kinds of seeds for our garden.”

“Isn't that wonderful! But what can we give them in return?”

“They say they need our help. The young peasants there want to study chemistry, physics, mathematics and other subjects. They want us to help them with their studies.”

“Oh, we must do our best to help them, though we can't do very much. Besides I am sure all of us would like to go to the village on Sundays and help them with the harvests and the sowing.”

“That is a good idea. The village is only five kilometres out of town. Our class can go there on foot. I have brought a written challenge from them, too.”

“A written challenge? What is it about?”

“They challenge us to a socialist emulation. They would do their best to teach us about farming and we should try to help them to learn about science.”

“That's good. You must read the challenge to the whole class.”

“That is just what I am going to do at this afternoon's class meeting. I am sure all the comrades will gladly accept the challenge.”

New Words

decorate	['dekəreit]	<i>vt.</i>	装饰
sunburnt	['sʌnbə:nt]	<i>adj.</i>	晒黑了的

fresh	[frefʃ]	adj.	精神焕发的, 气色好的
holiday	['hɒlədi]	n.	节日, 假日
fertilizer	['fɜ:tilaizə]	n.	肥料
seed	[si:d]	n.	种子
chemistry	['kemistri]	n.	化学
physics	['fiziks]	n.	物理
subject	['sʌbdʒikt]	n.	科目
sow	[sou]	vt. & vi.	播种
kilometre	['kilə,mi:tə]	n.	公里
challenge	['tʃælindʒ]	n. & vt.	挑战
competition	[kəmipi'tiʃən]	n.	竞赛
gladly	['glædli]	adv.	愉快地
accept	[ək'sept]	vt.	接受

Notes to the Text

1. 本篇选自人民教育出版社出版高级中学英语课本第三册, 略经修改.
2. to be going up the steps: 正走上台阶
3. to make friends with: 跟……做朋友
4. What an interesting and useful way to spend the holidays: 这是一个多么有趣多么有益的度过暑假的方法啊!
5. in return: 作为交换
6. a written challenge: 挑战书

7. socialist emulation: 社会主义竞赛

Grammar

直接引語和間接引語 (Direct and Indirect Speech)

陈述句

1. 在陈述句中直接引用說話人原来詞句，称为直接引語。在书写时直接引語用引号。例如：

1) Li Ming says, "We must do our best to help the peasants."

2) He says, "I spent a part of the summer vacation in the factory."

凡用自己的詞句来传达原来说話人的說話內容，称为间接引語。书写时无引号，但用連接詞“that”来引导原来在引号中的句子。例如：

1) Li Ming says that they must do their best to help the peasants.

2) He says that he spent a part of the summer vacation in the factory.

2. 陈述句的间接引語。把陈述句的直接引語变为间接引語时，应注意下列各点：

1) 不用引号，而用連接詞“that”（“that”有时可以省略）。

2) 要根据意义变换人称。例如：

He says, "We can go on foot."

He says that they can go on foot.

3) 主句中動詞“say”的現在时态并不影响从句中動詞的

时态. 例如:

He says, "I spent the whole summer at home."

He says that he spent the whole summer at home.

4) 动词 "say" 之后如有 "to me", "to him" 等间接宾语时, 在间接引语中一般将 "say" 变为 "tell" (用原来形式 "say to……" 也可), 使 "me", "him" 变为 "tell" 的间接宾语, 然后再用 "that" 来引导宾语从句.

Exercises

A. Exercises to the text

1. Answer the following questions:

- 1) How was the school gate decorated?
- 2) When did Li Ming meet Liu Kuang?
- 3) How did Liu Kuang look? Where had he been all summer?
- 4) How did Li Ming spend his holiday?
- 5) What was there in the box?
- 6) Who sent the seeds to their class?
- 7) What could the students do to help the peasants?
- 8) What did the peasants say in their written challenge?
- 9) What was Liu Kuang going to do at the class meeting?
- 10) Why must we learn to do farm work and make friends with the peasants?

2. Translate the following into English:

- 1) 我们用图画把教室装饰起来.

- 2) 校园看起来很漂亮。
- 3) 我們已經和許多工人交上了朋友。
- 4) 我們花了半天時間打掃教室。
- 5) 我們坐公共汽車去還是步行去？
- 6) 星期天我們幫助農民做田間工作。
- 7) 我怕我沒有做好這件工作。
- 8) 他說他將盡力幫助我。
- 9) 這是我們要做的事。
- 10) 在勞動中甲班提出社會主義競賽。

3. Translate orally the following into English:

- 1) 農業勞動 2) 好主意 3) 挑戰書 4) 晒黑的面孔

4. Rewrite the following sentences, using participial phrases:

- 1) Li Ming met Liu Kuang.

Li Ming was going up the steps.

- 2) In the picture we can see two pioneers.

They are talking with a model worker.

- 3) He was cheered by the good news.

He immediately forgot his own troubles.

- 4) He went out without an umbrella.

He didn't expect it to rain.

- 5) The children were running out of the classroom.

They were singing and jumping.

- 6) Comrade Wang came last night.

He hoped to borrow some books from me.

5. Write something about your summer life.

B. Grammar Exercises

1. Change the following sentences from direct to indirect speech:

Examples:

a. Li says, " I need a new book."

Li says that he needs a new book.

b. Li says, " I shall give my book to you."

Li says that he will give the book to him.

c. Li says, " I was not at home yesterday."

Li says that he was not at home yesterday.

1) He says, " My brother studies English."

2) Li Ming says, " Comrade Wang always does his best to help others."

3) They say to us, " We will accept your help."

4) Li says, " I went there on foot."

2. Arrange dialogues according to the example given below, using the following statements:

Example:

A. You are late.

B. What does he say ?

C. He says that I am late.

1) Comrade Chang is coming here.

2) I shall go to the station on foot.

3) He is sure to get good marks.

Lesson Two

Text

A Communist Youth League Meeting

- A. (The Chairman) Well, comrades, it's getting late. Let's finish the discussion on whether Comrade Li should be admitted to the Communist Youth League. There are still a few comrades who would like to speak. I hope they will be brief. After we have heard from them, we'll put the question to a vote.
- B. Li's a very good student. He always takes the lead in response to the Party's call. His attitude toward labour is good too. He's punctual and works hard. And he's always cheerful even when he's tired. He studies very hard and often gets good marks.
- C. He is always ready to help others when they come to him for help. He also takes an active part in physical training. At the last athletic meet of our school he won the first prize in the 100-metre dash.
- D. But he has one serious shortcoming. He likes to work by himself instead of working collectively. I think he should be warned about this.
- E. I agree. And I suggest that he take more initiative in

asking other comrades to help and criticize him.

A. Well, if there are no other comments, I'll call for a show of hands. All those in favour of admitting Comrade Li, please raise your hands. Is there anyone who is opposed to it? No one? Good. Our branch is unanimously in favour of admitting Comrade Li Ming to the Chinese Communist Youth League.

Li. Comrades, I feel very happy to be admitted to the League. I pledge myself to be a good League member and always work for the interests of the Party. With the help of all our comrades I think I can make rapid progress in every field.

New Words

admit	[əd'mit]	vt.	許可
attitude	['ætɪtʃu:d]	n.	态度
punctual	['pʌŋktʃuəl]	adj.	遵守时间的(按时的)
cheerful	['tʃiəfʊl]	adj.	高兴的
prize	[praɪz]	n.	奖品
shortcoming	[ʃɔ:t'kʌmɪŋ]	n.	缺点
warn	[wɔ:n]	vt.	警告, 提防
criticize	['krɪtɪsaɪz]	vt.	批評
comment	['kɒment]	n.	評語
unanimously	[ju'nænɪməsli]	adv.	一致地

Notes to the Text

1. 本篇采自北京外國語學院所編英語留聲片教程，略加修改。
2. It's getting late: 時間不早了。
3. to put the question to a vote: 把問題提交表決
4. to take the lead: 帶頭
5. in response to: 響應
6. to be ready to: 準備……
7. to take an active part in: 積極參加
8. physical training: 體育鍛煉
9. instead of: 而不……
10. to take more initiative in (doing something): 更主動(做事)
11. And I suggest that he take more……initiative in……: 這裡動詞 take 單數第三人稱不加 s, 是因為它在動詞 suggest 後面, 是虛擬語氣, 等於 He should take…….
12. to call for a show of hands: 要求舉手表決。
13. in favour of: 贊同
14. in every field: 在各方面

Grammar

直接引語和間接引語(續)

鑒別下列句子:

1. B said, "Comrade Li is a very good student."

B said that comrade Li was a very good student.

2. C said, "Comrade Li's attitude toward labour is good too. He is punctual and works hard."

C said that Comrade Li's attitude to labour was good too. He was punctual and worked hard.

从以上两句例句中可以看出,将直接引語变为间接引語时,若主句里的动詞是过去时,从句里的动詞就要按时态一致的規則作相应的改变。

主句里的动詞如果是过去时,依照时态一致的規則,引号中的动詞由:

1. 一般現在时态变成一般过去时态. 如:

He said, "I agree with you."

He said that he agreed with me.

2. 現在进行时态变成过去进行时态. 如:

He said, "It's getting late."

He said that it was getting late.

Exercises

A. Exercises to the text

1. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What is the important thing discussed at the meeting?

- 2) What is Li's attitude toward labour?

- 3) Is Li always ready to help others ?
- 4) What did he win at the school athletic meet ?
- 5) What is his chief shortcoming ?
- 6) Did the comrades vote in favour of admitting him to the League ?
- 7) How does Li pledge himself after the decision has been made ?

2. Translate the following, paying attention to the italicized words.

- 1) a. He *admitted* that he was wrong.
b. Comrade Wu was *admitted* to the Communist Youth League.
- 2) a. We'll put some questions *to vote* in the coming class meeting.
b. I *vote* that we admit him to the Communist Youth League.

3. Translate orally the following expressions into English:

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1) 提交表决 | 2) 体育锻炼 | 3) 百米赛跑 |
| 4) 严重缺点 | 5) 运动会 | |

4. Fill in the blanks with prepositions:

- 1) The walls are decorated _____ pictures.
- 2) We helped them _____ their harvest. They gave us seeds for our garden _____ return.
- 3) He has made progress _____ mathematics.

4) We gave him advice instead _____ money.

5) I am in favour _____ his project.

5. Translate the following into English:

1) 李同志已被批准入团.

2) 在今天下午的班会上, 这个问题将提交表决.

3) 我们随时准备着为保卫祖国而战斗.

4) 学生们在假日里积极参加社会活动.

5) 在英語課上她用英語回答問題, 不用漢語.

6) 青年学生应主动爭取加入共青团.

7) 李同志自从加入共青团以后, 进步很快.

6. Imagine you were at the League meeting that afternoon, and try to tell us about Li's merits and shortcomings.

B. Grammar Exercises

1. Change the following sentences from direct to indirect speech:

1) He said to me, "I am going to school."

2) The teacher said, "The novel 'Mother' is a good book."

3) I said to him, "We are discussing whether Comrade Wang should be admitted to the Communist Youth League."

4) My friend said to me, "Here everything is nice and pleasant to me."

2. Arrange dialogues according to the example given

below, using the following statements:

Example:

- A. Wang is coming to see me tomorrow.
 - B. What does he say?
 - C. He says Wang is coming to see him tomorrow.
- 1) We are going to have a Communist Youth League Meeting.
 - 2) I am writing a letter to my friend.
 - 3) China is getting stronger with each passing day.
 - 4) The factory is being built.

Lesson Three

Text

My Aunt Lena

My Aunt Lena came to America from Hungary in a dark hour, in a bad winter. My father had no work and my mother was tired and ill. The streets were covered with wet, dirty snow, and we all had bad colds. Many people could not pay their rent and the landlords made them leave their homes. Their things were thrown out into the street and left there.

"Our turn is next," said my father. But all this meant nothing to my Aunt Lena. She was only sixteen years old, and everything was new to her. Although our family was

poor and we had no money to send her to school, she was happy when she first came to New York. She loved America, she loved the common things that we know so well. The funny language, the big houses, the people, everything pleased her. She got up early, sang as she made breakfast and then went out to have a walk.

Sometimes she took me with her. We walked all over the city, we travelled in horse-trams; we looked at the fine rich people in Fifth Avenue; we watched the boats on the East River. Everything was wonderful to my Aunt Lena. She was afraid of nothing, she laughed and we laughed with her. She was so happy at first that it made us happy too.

Then everything came to an end.

One night at supper, my mother

“ Listen, Lena.”

“ Yes, Katie ?”

“ Lena, what’s to be done ? We can’t pay the rent again.”

“ No ?” said my Aunt Lena in alarm.

“ Little sister, we’re very poor. We should go and try to find any kind of work to do, even though the work we could get would be very heavy and paid very little. I should like to go and look for work myself, but I have to cook and sew and take care of the children. Don’t you think you could begin to work, Lena ?”

“ Me, Katie ?” she said sadly. “ Must I begin to do