

# 英 語 課 本

English

Part One

1

江 苏 师 范 学 院 外 语 系

Foreign Languages Department of Kiangsu Teachers' College

一九七七年三月

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## PREFACE

The nation-wide jubilation over the collapse of the "gang of four" is ushering in a new era in which the whole nation is moving towards great order under the new wise leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the reliable successor personally selected by Chairman Mao. We the compilers of this textbook wish, first of all, to express our firm support to and high confidence in our Party Central Committee's strategic plan of grasping the key link and managing the state affairs. We present to the readers this -- our maiden effort at compilation as a token of our devotion to the memory of two great proletarian lights: Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai.

The new situation demands of us new strenuous endeavours on every front. A new textbook is needed for foreign language teaching in our college. The present textbook in two parts has been compiled solely with this aim in view -- to try and meet the new situation. Part I is intended for the students who have finished the first three elementary books of English jointly compiled by three colleges in Shanghai. There are nine lessons in Part I, to be followed by nine more in the forthcoming Part II. Efforts have been made as far as possible to arrange the lessons in well-graded order -- from the simple to the more complex. A total of eighteen lessons (excluding the six

lessons yet to be taught in English Book III) is designed to cover approximately two terms of the "intensive reading course", with 10-12 hours per lesson, while the exact number of teaching hours for each lesson is left to the discretion of the teachers.

Each lesson consists of five sections, (1) Text proper, (with Word List and Idioms and Expressions attached for reading helps), (2) Notes, (3) Study and Practice, (4) Exercises and (5) Reading Material.

Selections for the texts are adapted or abridged or taken whole from pieces by present-day progressive British and American authors, plus a few pieces in English translation. In subject matter, the selections embrace a fairly large variety of readings, such as essays, stories, news reports, speeches, informal letters and popular poems. Due attention is paid to the cultivation of spoken English, in which our students seem to be weakest, whereas no part of the written work has been over-looked. It's expected that the teacher should strike a good balance between the two in handling classes to develop the students' ability to work independently.

To compile proletarian teaching materials is a long-term task. Chairman Mao's remark "What we demand is the unity of politics and art, the unity of content and form, the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form" has constantly been kept in mind as guidelines in our work. We have tried our bit to select pieces that are revolutionary or progressive in content, artistic in form, and practical and applicable

for teaching and learning -- a standard by which, we are convinced, our students can truly profit on every solid and sound basis.

As the majority of the users of this book are at a "transitional stage" of intermediate level and need to be guided, and in view of the fact that there is (for the time being) an insufficient supply of reference books, Notes to the text are amply provided for the benefit of the students. The author and the background are discussed or commented on, questions concerning grammar and usage pointed out, and other miscellaneous information related to the text prepared. Individual points that might pose difficulties as regards the general understanding of the passage are also treated under Notes; some set phrases and sentences that need to be imitated and drilled are dealt with under Study and Practice or Exercises.

Items for Study and Practice along with some useful sentence patterns picked out from the text are prepared mainly as a kind of exercise in word study. In many instances attention is drawn to the collocating of words and to the use of such words in context. Those items, however, are given by way of example only, and are therefore subject to change or modification. We hope our Notes and Study and Practice will prove to be useful to the students, particularly in their previews of the material in hand prior to the class periods in which the lessons are taken up for further explanation and more practice. After

all, language learning is a skill-acquiring and habit-forming process.

We have not attempted to be exhaustive with the Notes or the Study and Practice. A number of things are left to the teacher and the learner.

The Reading Material at the end of each lesson is supplementary to the Text proper and is intended for independent reading or study. We share the view that only by taking in or absorbing a great deal of language phenomena through extensive reading can a student be expected to produce, in return, something of his own.

In preparing the present textbook, we've had the advantage of being able to profit by the fruits of hard work of many other colleges and universities. We are deeply indebted to them and wish to express our thanks to them all. Fully aware of our incompetence in the way of political understanding and language attainments, we sincerely hope that readers of this book will be kind enough to point out its defects and errors; any suggestions for improvement are heartily welcome. We'll certainly make necessary corrections should the need for a later edition arise in future.

The Compilers

Kiangsu Teachers' College,  
Soochow

March, 1977



Comrade Mao Tsetung was the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time. Mao Tsetung Thought is the victorious banner under which our Party, our army and our people will fight in unity and continue the revolution; it is a treasure shared in common by the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of all countries. Comrade Mao Tsetung's thought and teachings will live for ever.

The line is the key link, once it is grasped, everything falls into place.

China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity.

The mastery of language is not easy and requires painstaking effort.

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We have friends all over the world.

-- Mao Tsetung

## Lesson One

### Text

#### Ancient City Takes on New Look

(Tang -- interpreter; George Brown -- an American visitor)

T: Welcome to Soochow, Mr Brown! Have you ever been here before?

B: No, Mr Tang. As a matter of fact, this is my first trip to your country.

T: Hope you'll enjoy your stay here.

B: I'm looking forward to having a good time in Soochow. The short drive from the railroad station to this place has already given me a favourable impression of this lovely town. I like your clean streets with beautiful trees on both sides. We seemed to be driving through green tunnels. Certainly Soochow is much cleaner than Seattle, my hometown.

T: You must have heard, Mr Brown, that Soochow is famous for its classical landscape gardens. They attract large numbers of visitors every day. They are creations of Chinese gardeners over long years. Recently, under the care of the People's Government, most of the gardens have been renewed.

B: I've heard a lot about Soochow embroidery and its gardens. Oh, how eager I am to see them! By the way, Mr Tang, on my way here in the car, I caught a hurried glimpse of a fine pagoda near the station. I wonder how old the city is.

T: Soochow has a history of over 2,500 years. It was founded 525 B.C. and was then the capital of the ancient Kingdom Wu.

B: What a long history Soochow has! Mr Tang, people say "Paradise above, Soochow and Hangchow below". What do you think of the saying?

T: Well, this used to be a common saying among the rich, and was only half true, I'm afraid. In the old days there were shabby houses and dirty, narrow streets everywhere in the city. The few luxurious houses with large gardens were owned by feudal bureaucrats and landlords. While the labouring people were suffering from cold and hunger, those bloodsuckers enjoyed all the good things of life. Soochow in the past was a paradise for the rich, and a hell-on-earth for the poor.

B: Oh, I see. It seems to me that things are all alike in countries whose governments don't work in the interests of the working people -- always this sharp contrast between the rich and the poor.

T: But since the people's take-over in 1949 the city has undergone radical changes. Its industry and agriculture have been developing rapidly. You

know, Mr Brown, Soochow used to be a consumer town, but now it's well on the way to becoming an industrial city.

B: You remind me of the silk piece goods and precision lathes of Soochow make that I saw on display at the Canton Fair. You know, Mr Tang, it used to be said in the West that Soochow had more ancient pagodas than factory chimneys.

T: Yes, that was a thing of the past. With the development of industry and agriculture the people's life has been steadily improving. The working people don't have to worry about their daily necessities any longer.

B: I'm glad to hear that. During my stay here I'd like to visit some of the workers' and peasants' homes. And since I'm a total stranger in a strange land, and I don't speak your language, would you please make arrangements for me?

T: We'll be glad to arrange the visits for you. You may be interested to find in the houses of common workers and peasants good furniture, radios, bikes, sewing-machines and TV sets -- things that working people never dreamed of in old China.

B: I quite appreciate the catch-up you Soochow people have achieved.

T: We owe every success to the wise leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao. However, this is only a start.

B: A promising start, I should say. This ancient city has taken on a new look.

T: How about visiting some of the gardens tomorrow morning, Mr Brown?

B: Fine. What gardens are we going to visit?

T: We'll go to the Humble Administrator's Garden and the Lion Garden in the city, and then to the Tiger Hill, the West Garden and the Tarrying Garden in the suburbs. All these gardens were formerly owned by feudal bureaucrats. Today they have become off-day resorts of the working people.

B: When and where shall we meet?

T: Well, say at 8:00 in the waiting-room downstairs. Would that be a bit too early for you?

B: No, that's all right. Thank you for all the trouble, Mr. Tang.

T: No trouble at all. It's a pleasure. I'm afraid I must be going. Good night, Mr Brown.

B: Good night, Mr Tang.

# Word List

George Brown [dʒɔ:dʒ braun]	乔治布朗 (人名)
impression [im'preʃən] n.	印象
tunnel ['tʌnl] n.	隧道
Seattle [si'ætl]	a city on the north-west coast of U.S.A. 西雅图 (地名)
classical ['klæsɪkl] adj.	古典的
landscape ['lændskeɪp] n.	风景
creation [kri'eɪʃən] n.	创造
gardener ['gɑ:dneɪ] n.	园艺家, 园林工人
pagoda [pə'gəʊdə] n.	宝塔
B.C. (= before Christ [kraɪst])	公元前
kingdom ['kɪŋdəm] n.	王国
Wu	吴
Hangchow ['hæŋ'tʃau]	杭州
saying n.	话, 格言, 谚语
shabby ['ʃæbi] adj.	in bad condition
embroidery [im'broidəri] n.	刺绣
narrow ['nærəʊ] adj.	not wide
bloodsucker ['blʌdʒsʌkə] n.	吸血鬼
take-over ['teɪk'əʊvə] n.	接收
undergo [ˌʌnde'geʊ] v.	experience; pass through
radical ['rædɪkəl] adj.	thorough and complete
precision [pri'sɪʒən] n.	精确, 精密
lathe [leɪð] n.	机床
Canton ['kæn'tɒn] Fair [fɛə]	广州交易会
chimney ['tʃɪmni] n.	烟囱
necessity [ni'sesɪti] n.	必需品
furniture ['fɜ:nɪtʃə] n.	家俱
appreciate [ə'pri:ʃieɪt] v.	understand and enjoy



promising ['promisiŋ] adj. 有希望的, 有前途的  
 the Humble Administrator's Garden ['hʌmbl əd'mini-  
 streitəz] 拙政园  
 the Lion ['laɪən] Garden 狮子林  
 formerly ['fɔ:məli] adv. in earlier times  
 off-day ['ɔ(:)fdeɪ] n. holiday  
 resort [ri'zɔ:t] n. place where people often go  
 downstairs ['daʊn'stɜ:z] adv. 在楼下, 到楼下

### Idioms and Expressions

1. to look forward to (prep.) 期望
2. to give sb. a favourable impression  
 给人以良好的印象  
 cf. to make an impression; to leave on sb. an impression
3. to catch a hurried glimpse (of) 匆匆看了一眼, 瞥见
4. to enjoy all the good things of life  
 享受人间乐趣, 荣华富贵
5. to be well on the way to 很快就要; 朝...前进
6. to be interested to do /or in doing sth.  
 有兴趣做某事; 对做某事感兴趣

### Notes

1. Ancient City Takes on New Look (= The Ancient City Takes on a New Look.) 古城(换)新貌。  
 In titles, headlines, etc, articles are usually omitted.  
 "take on" 呈现, 出现

2. As a matter of fact, ....

This expression is often used in everyday speech, meaning "in fact" or "in reality" (事实上).

3. We seemed to be driving through green tunnels. 我们(的汽车)仿佛行驶在绿色的隧道中(指绿树成荫的街道).

The infinitive may have continuous and perfect forms,

e.g. They seem to be working hard. (It seems that they are working hard.)

They seem to have made much progress (It seems that they have made much progress.)

4. You must have heard, Mr Brown, that ... Probably or most likely you have heard, Mr Brown, that....

"Must" here expresses a strong probability or a supposition bordering on assurance. If the action refers to the present, the Indefinite Infinitive is used; if the action refers to the past, the Perfect Infinitive is employed.

Study the following sentences:

- 1) Look, how pale Hsiao Li is! She must be very ill.
- 2) You must be hungry. It's 12:30 already.
- 3) She knows so much about Peking. She must have been to the capital.
- 4) Your shirt is wet with sweat. You must have run a long way.
5. ... but now it's well on the way to becoming an industrial city. 现在它(苏州)正朝着工业化城市稳步前进.