

上海市业余外语广播讲座

# 英 语

English

中 级 班 下 册

第 一 分 册

(试 用 本)

上 海 人 民 出 版 社

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上海师范大学英语广播教研组编

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# 毛主席语录

千万不要忘记阶级斗争。

要搞马克思主义，不要搞修正主义；要团结，不要分裂；要光明正大，不要搞阴谋诡计。

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，而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 One

### Let Red Flowers of Tachai

#### Burst into Full Bloom All over the Land

The Tachai Production Brigade belongs to the Tachai People's Commune in Hsiyang County, Shansi Province. The Tachai Brigade is a red flag commended by our great leader Chairman Mao. It is a model on the agricultural front for keeping to the Party's basic line, continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and developing agriculture with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Before liberation, Tachai was a small mountain village on barren slopes. Nine years out of ten it was affected by natural calamities. The poor and lower-middle peasants suffered from hunger and cold though they toiled for the landlords all the year round. All this, however, is gone for ever.

Under the leadership of the Party, the people of Tachai have turned the barren mountain slopes into well-cultivated fields, and have changed their once poor and backward village into a thriving new

socialist countryside.

Tachai's fundamental experience lies in its adherence to the principle of putting proletarian politics in command and placing Mao Tsetung Thought in the lead, to the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and to the communist style of loving the country and the collective. Tachai has consistently used Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to educate the peasants and deepen the socialist revolution in the political, economic and ideological and cultural spheres. It has consistently practised criticism and self-criticism and strengthened the revolutionization of the leading body. It has continually given full scope to the enthusiasm, wisdom and creativeness of the masses.

Taking class struggle as the key link, the people of Tachai vigorously criticize revisionism and capitalism, and work hard to develop socialism. As a result, great changes have taken place in the whole brigade—changes in men's world outlook, in land features, in grain output and in many other things. All this fully shows that, armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the people can overcome all kinds of difficulties to bring about a

better future by working hard and relying on their own efforts.

In 1964, Chairman Mao issued the great call **“In agriculture, learn from Tachai.”** Since then, especially since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Tachai spirit has been spreading far and wide in the country. At the National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture held in 1975 a militant call was issued: **“Mobilize the whole Party, make greater efforts to develop agriculture and strive to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country.”** We Communists, revolutionary workers and staff members, poor and lower-middle peasants and educated youth who have settled in the countryside resolutely answer the Party’s call. We have high aspirations and ability **“to change our world by our own hands through hard struggle and build our as yet very backward countryside into a thriving and prospering paradise.”**

#### New Words and Expressions

- |           |          |           |          |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. flower | ['flauə] | <i>n.</i> | 花        |
| 2. burst  | [bə:st]  | <i>v.</i> | (芽、蕾等)绽开 |
| 3. bloom  | [blu:m]  | <i>n.</i> | 开花; 开花期  |

4. land	[lænd]	<i>n.</i>	国家; 田地
5. belong	[bi'lon] (to)	<i>v.</i>	属于
6. county	['kaunti]	<i>n.</i>	县
7. province	['prɒvins]	<i>n.</i>	省
8. commend	[kə'mend]	<i>v.</i>	表扬
9. model	['mɒdl]	<i>n.</i>	模范; 典型
10. agricultural	[,ægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl]	<i>a.</i>	农业的
11. faster	['fɑ:stə]	<i>a.</i>	更快的
		<i>ad.</i>	更快地
12. economical	[,i:kə'nɒmɪkəl]	<i>a.</i>	节约的
economic	[,i:kə'nɒmɪk]	<i>a.</i>	经济(上)的
13. result	[ri'zʌlt]	<i>n.</i>	成果; 结果
14. barren	['bærən]	<i>a.</i>	(土地)贫瘠的; 荒芜的
15. slope	[sləup]	<i>n.</i>	斜坡
16. affect	[ə'fekt]	<i>v.</i>	影响
17. calamity	[kə'læmiti]	<i>n.</i>	灾害
18. toil	[tɔɪl]	<i>v.</i>	辛苦地干活
19. however	[haʊ'evə]	<i>ad.</i>	可是; 然而
20. cultivate	['kʌltiveɪt]	<i>v.</i>	耕作
well-cultivated fields			良田
21. thriving	['θraɪvɪŋ]	<i>a.</i>	繁荣的
22. fundamental	[,fʌndə'mentl]	<i>a.</i>	根本的
23. adherence	[əd'hɪərəns]	<i>n.</i>	坚持
24. politics	['pɒlɪtiks]	<i>n.</i> ( <i>pl.</i> )	[用作单数或 复数] 政治
25. place	[pleɪs]	<i>v.</i>	放置



26. collective	[kə'lektiv]	<i>n., a.</i> 集体(的)
27. consistently	[kən'sistəntli]	<i>ad.</i> 一贯地
28. educate	['edju(:)keit]	<i>v.</i> 教育
educated	['edju(:)keitid]	<i>a.</i> 受过教育的
educated youth		知识青年
29. deepen	['di:pən]	<i>v.</i> 加深, 深入
30. ideological	[,aɪdiə'lɒdʒikəl]	<i>a.</i> 思想上的, 意识形态的
31. sphere	[sfɪə]	<i>n.</i> 领域
32. criticism	['kritisizəm]	<i>n.</i> 批评, 批判
self-criticism	['self 'kritisizəm]	<i>n.</i> 自我批评
33. strengthen	['streŋθən]	<i>v.</i> 加强
34. revolutionization	[,revə,lju:ʃənai'zeɪʃən]	<i>n.</i> 革命化
35. body	['bɒdi]	<i>n.</i> 机构; 身体
36. continually	[kən'tɪnjuəli]	<i>ad.</i> 不断地
37. scope	[skəʊp]	<i>n.</i> (发挥能力等的) 余地
38. wisdom	['wɪzdəm]	<i>n.</i> 智慧
39. creativeness	[kri(:)'eɪtɪvnɪs]	<i>n.</i> 创造性
40. vigorously	['vɪgərəsli]	<i>ad.</i> 精力充沛地
41. outlook	['aʊt-lʊk]	<i>n.</i> 观点
world outlook		世界观
42. feature	['fi:tʃə]	<i>n.</i> 面貌
43. output	['aʊtpʊt]	<i>n.</i> 产量
44. fully	['fʊli]	<i>ad.</i> 充分地
45. future	['fju:tʃə]	<i>n.</i> 将来
46. issue	['ɪʃu:]	<i>v.</i> 发布, 发出

47. spread	[spred]	<i>v.</i> 传播
(spread, spread)		
48. wide	[waid]	<i>ad.</i> 广大地
		<i>a.</i> 广阔的
49. conference	['kɒnfərəns]	<i>n.</i> (正式的)会议
50. militant	['militənt]	<i>a.</i> 战斗(性)的
51. type	[taip]	<i>n.</i> 式; 型; 类型
Tachai-type		<i>a.</i> 大寨式的
52. throughout	[θru(:)'aut]	<i>prep.</i> 遍及
53. staff	[stɑ:f]	<i>n.</i> (全体)职员
54. resolutely	['rezəlu:tli]	<i>ad.</i> 坚决地
55. aspiration	[,æspə'reiʃən]	<i>n.</i> 志气
56. ability	[ə'biliti]	<i>n.</i> 能力
57. prosper	['prɒspə]	<i>v.</i> (使)繁荣
58. paradise	['pærədais]	<i>n.</i> 乐园

### Notes to the Text

1. Let Red Flowers of Tachai Burst into Full Bloom All over the Land

让大寨红花遍地盛开

2. Under the leadership of the Party, the people of Tachai have turned the barren mountain slopes into well-cultivated fields, and have changed their once poor and backward village into a thriving new socialist countryside.

在党的领导下, 大寨人民把荒山坡改造成良田, 把他们一度贫穷落后的村子改造成兴旺的社会主义新农村。

once 在这里是形容词，用作定语，作“一度的”、“以前的”解。

3. Tachai's fundamental experience lies in its adherence to the principle of putting proletarian politics in command and placing Mao Tsetung Thought in the lead, to the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and to the communist style of loving the country and the collective.

大寨的根本经验，就是坚持无产阶级政治挂帅、毛泽东思想领先的原则，自力更生、艰苦奋斗的精神，爱国家、爱集体的共产主义风格。

lie in 在于，就是

例如，The fundamental cause of the development of a thing lies in its internal contradictoriness ([,kɒntɹə'diktərɪnɪs] 矛盾性)。

事物发展的根本原因在于事物内部的矛盾性。

put proletarian politics in command

无产阶级政治挂帅

place Mao Tsetung Thought in the lead

毛泽东思想领先

the communist style of loving the country and the collective 爱国家、爱集体的共产主义风格

4. It has consistently practised criticism and self-criticism and strengthened the revolutionization of the leading body.

(大寨)不断开展批评和自我批评，加强领导班子的革命化建设。

注意：句中的主语指的是大寨人民或大寨大队。

5. It has continually given full scope to the enthusiasm, wisdom and creativeness of the masses.

(大寨)不断发挥群众的干劲、智慧和创造性。

give full scope to 充分发挥

6. Taking class struggle as the key link, the people of Tachai vigorously criticize revisionism and capitalism, and work hard to develop socialism.

大寨人民以阶级斗争为纲，大批修正主义，大批资本主义，大干社会主义。

7. bring about a better future by working hard and relying on their own efforts

以艰苦奋斗和自力更生来创造更美好的将来

bring about 使实现；引起

8. We have high aspirations and ability "to change our world by our own hands through hard struggle and build our as yet very backward countryside into a thriving and prospering paradise."

我们有志气，有能力，“用我们的双手艰苦奋斗，改变我们的世界，将我们现在还很落后的乡村建设成为一个繁荣昌盛的乐园。”

as yet 到目前为止

## Dialogue

(Lu, a brigade leader. Kao, a young commune member. Chu and Chang, educated youth who settled down in the countryside not long ago.)

Chu: I say, Hsiao Chang, you are quite good at cutting wheat.

Chang: But I was much slower than Uncle Lu. I just couldn't catch up with him, though I tried to work faster.

Chu: Yes, Uncle Lu was the fastest of us all.

Chang: Let's learn from him and do our work better and faster.

Lu: But you boys are all doing quite well.

Chu: Uncle Lu, we've won the race against time. We've stacked up the last bundle of wheat and covered everything up before it rains.

Lu: Yes, we've done a good job. We mustn't let the rain spoil our grain, you know.

Chang: In the battle against time today, you poor and lower-middle peasants have set us a good example.

Lu: We're answering Chairman Mao's call **"In agriculture, learn from Tachai."** The people of Tachai put proletarian politics in command and farm for the revolution. In 1973, their brigade was hit by a serious drought. They did not give in. They said, "The more serious the drought, the

harder we will work."

**Kao:** We're learning from the people of Tachai their lofty spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. As we're growing three crops a year now, we need a lot more fertilizer than before. We will not ask the state for help. We will rely on our own efforts to collect manure.

**Lu:** "In making revolution, we must follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and rely on ourselves," the people of Tachai say. The people of Tachai keep to the socialist road and have the whole country in mind. No matter what they do, they do it for the revolution. That's the spirit we should learn from Tachai. Whatever we do, we must always put this question to ourselves: "Are you doing it for the revolution?" True, one must be good with the sickle, but, what's more important, one must use it to serve the revolution.

**Chu:** How well you put it, Uncle Lu!

**Chang:** You've given us a good lesson today.

## New Words and Expressions

1. wheat	[wi:t]	<i>n.</i>	小麦
2. slow	[slou]	<i>a., ad.</i>	缓慢的(地)
slower			较慢的(地)
3. fastest	['fa:stist]	<i>a., ad.</i>	最快的(地)
4. race	[reis]	<i>n.</i>	比赛
a race against time			和时间赛跑
5. stack	[stæk]	<i>v.</i>	堆起
6. bundle	['bʌndl]	<i>n.</i>	捆
7. cover	['kʌvə]	<i>v.</i>	盖; 覆盖
8. rain	[rein]	<i>v.</i>	下雨
		<i>n.</i>	雨; 雨水
9. spoil	[spɔil]	<i>v.</i>	损坏
10. drought	[draut]	<i>n.</i>	干旱; 旱灾
11. fertilizer	['fə:tilaizə]	<i>n.</i>	肥料(尤指化学肥料)
12. collect	[kə'lekt]	<i>v.</i>	收集
13. manure	[mə'njuə]	<i>n.</i>	肥料
collect manure			积肥
14. matter	['mætə]	<i>n.</i>	事情

## Notes to the Dialogue

1. I say, Hsiao Chang, you are quite good at cutting wheat.

喂, 小张, 你很会割麦子呀。

I say (或 Say) 在口语中常用来引起别人注意, 相当于汉语的“唔”、“喂”、“我说”等。

例如: I say, Hsiao Li, I'm going to the workshop.

Won't you go with me?

喂, 小李, 我要到车间去。你和我一块去吗?

be good at doing something 善于做某事

cutting 在这里是动名词, 作 at 的宾语。

例如: We must be good at learning from the people the world over.

我们必须善于向全世界人民学习。

2. catch up with 赶上

例如: He walked so fast that we could not catch up with him.

他走得那么快, 我们赶不上。

3. ... we've won the race against time.

……我们在和时间赛跑中获胜了。(指赶在下雨之前完成了防雨措施)

4. We've stacked up the last bundle of wheat and covered everything up before it rains.

我们在下雨之前把最后一捆麦子堆好, 并把所有的东西都盖好了。

cover up 覆盖

5. ... we've done a good job.

……我们干得很出色。

6. hit 在这里是动词, 作“袭击”、“使遭受”解。

7. The more serious the drought, the harder we will work.



天大旱，人大干。（直译：干旱越是严重，我们就越是努力地干活。）

8. The people of Tachai keep to the socialist road and have the whole country in mind.

大寨人民坚持社会主义道路，胸怀全国。

9. No matter what they do, they do it for the revolution.  
他们不管干什么，都是为了革命。

no matter 在这里是连词，引导让步状语从句，作“不管”解。

10. whatever we do 无论(不管)我们干什么  
这是一个让步状语从句，修饰主句。

11. put a question to somebody 向某人提出问题

12. True, one must be good with the sickle, but, what's more important, one must use it to serve the revolution.

我们固然要善于使用镰刀，但是更重要的是我们要用它来为革命服务。

True 是 It's true that 的简略形式。

It's true (True) that ... but ... 的意思是“固然……但是……”。

be good with something 善于使用某物

what's more important 更重要的是

13. How well you put it, Uncle Lu!

陆大叔，你说得多么好啊！

put 在这里作“表达”解。

例如，Let me put it in another way.