

英 语

第 五 册
(第三版修订本)
俞 大 纲 主 编

商 务 印 书 馆



本册供高等学校英国语言专业三年级上学期使用。参加本册编写工作的，除主编北京大学西方语言文学系俞大綱外，还有吴柱存、张祥保、林筠因、周珊凤、孙亦丽等。赵诏熊、张恩裕、伍鸿森、温德等也参加了部分编写工作。本册定稿过程中，曾由北京外国语学院王佐良、北京大学李赋宁和外交学院吴景荣审阅过。

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編者說明

英國語言專業三年級英語課本分上下兩冊，即《英語》第五冊和第六冊。為了符合教學要求，所選課文除詩歌外，都略有刪節改動。上冊中有幾篇是根據原文改寫的。

注釋分兩種。第一種包括作者簡介、背景知識、專門名詞、一般字典上不易查到的難字以及學生不易理解其確切意義的難句。這種注釋的目的是幫助學生在預習時較好地理解原文。第二種是有關語法和詞匯的注釋，包括一些要在二年級的基础上繼續擴大和提高的語法重點、句型介紹、易混淆的詞的區分、構詞原則和修詞等。這種注釋中所列各項大都要求學生在教師的指導下，通過課本中相應的練習，達到深入理解、熟練掌握的程度。

為了加強基本訓練，本書安排了相當數量的模仿性練習，以使學生打下扎實的語言基礎；同時也布置了一定的創造性練習，以培養學生靈活運用所學語言的能力。

語法練習的重點項目是：幾種時態的用法比較、情態動詞、虛擬語氣、被動語態、無人稱動詞、動詞的典型用法、連接詞以及否定的表達方式等。這些項目大都是有計劃地歸納課文中出現較多或較典型的語言現象。其他如學生難於掌握的冠詞、介詞、時態等則經常散見各課練習中。

詞匯練習側重於詞義、構詞、辨義及詞源等方面。

語音練習的重點是重音、節奏和語調。此外，還包括二年級留下來的好處，如音的長度、停頓等。通過練習，要求學生在學期末能初步進行正確的表情朗讀。

課文中的練習種類比較多，份量比較重，可根據學生的不同

情况，选择使用。

在编写过程中，承北京外国语学院、北京师范大学、南开大学、山东大学、南京大学、复旦大学、上海外国语学院、华东师范大学等兄弟院校的同志们通力合作，研究编写原则，供给原始材料，提出修改意见，对我们帮助很大，我们谨致谢忱。

編 者

一九六一年九月

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LESSON I

REMINISCENCES OF AN INTERVIEW WITH CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG ON THE PAPER TIGER

by *Anna Louise Strong*

We sat on the flat clay terrace under an apple tree with a view of distant hills through the afternoon hours until sunset.

Chairman Mao wore the usual suit of dark blue cotton, but it was neater and better cared for than with others. There was no haste or restlessness in his manner but a poised friendliness. His comments were full of imagery and his face lit often into vivid humour when he smiled, but he had eyes that nothing escaped.

The conversation went easily. The interpreter did a good job and Chairman Mao's own manner was so expressive that I was not conscious of any barrier of speech. His mind swept easily over the world, including many lands and epochs. He first questioned me about America. On many American events he was better informed than I. This was surprising, for I had left America only a few weeks earlier while for twenty years Mao had not even had a postal connection with the outside world.

Mao's direct speech, wide range of knowledge, sharp analysis and poetic imagery made his conversation the most stimulating I have ever known. In speaking of American weapons captured from Chiang's troops he called them "a blood transfusion, from America to Chiang,

25 from Chiang to us"... In speaking of American imperialism
he used many metaphors... At one time he said: "It is
the strongest in history and also the weakest in history.
The skyscraper is highest but the foundation is shakiest."
At another moment he said, "American imperialism grows
30 lonely; so many of its friends are dead or ill. Even
penicillin will not cure them. It is only now that so
many reactionaries are growing sick with mortal illness."

The metaphor of the "paper tiger" was used during
this talk and I was especially impressed, not only by
35 the metaphor but by the way in which Chairman Mao,
without knowing English, was able to correct the inexact
translation of his words. When he first said that reac-
tionary rulers are paper tigers, the expression was trans-
lated "scarecrow". Chairman Mao immediately stopped
40 the talk and asked me to tell him just what a "scarecrow"
was. When I replied that it is a figure like a man which
peasants put up in a field to scare away crows, he at
once expressed dissatisfaction, and said that this was not
his meaning. A paper tiger, he said, is not something
45 dead to scare crows with. It scares children. It looks
like a terrible tiger but actually, being made of pressed
paper, it softens when damp and is washed away in a
heavy rain.

After this Chairman Mao said "paper tiger" in English,
50 laughing at the sound of English words in a sentence,
the rest of which was Chinese. Before the February
Revolution in Russia, he said, the tsar looked very strong
and terrible. But a February rain washed him away.
Hitler also was washed away by the storms of history.
65 So were the Japanese imperialists. They were paper tigers
all. The same thing would happen to all imperialists and

reactionaries. Their strength lay only in the lack of consciousness on the part of the people. The consciousness of the people is the basic question. Not explosives or atom bombs but the man who handles them. He is still to be educated... After a moment, he added: Communist Parties have real power, because they awaken the people's consciousness. 60

It was nearly midnight when the Chairman and his wife accompanied me down the hillside with a kerosene lantern to light the path to the waiting truck. Good-byes were said. They stood on the hill watching as my truck jolted downwards and splashed into the Yen River. Bright, very bright were the stars over the wild, dark Yen-an hills. 65 70

NOTES AND COMMENTARY

1. *The author* — Anna Louise Strong is an American writer and journalist. She first visited our country in 1946 and had an interview with Chairman Mao in Yen-an in August of that year. It was in this interview that Chairman Mao made the famous remark about imperialism and all reactionaries being paper tigers. To mark the occasion of the publication of the fourth volume of Chairman Mao's *Selected Works* she wrote her *Reminiscences*, of which the above text is an extract.
2. **than with others** (ll. 5,6) — *than* was the case *with* others 比别人的衣服(更整洁)
3. **that nothing escaped** (l. 9) — *Escaped* here is transitively used, having for its object the relative pronoun 'that' (referring to 'eyes').
4. **I was not conscious of any barrier of speech.** (ll. 12,13) — I could understand him even without knowing Chinese.
5. **His mind swept easily over the world...** (l. 13) — He had a firm grasp of world events, both past and present,....
6. **lands** (l. 14) — *Land* can be used as a countable noun to

- mean 地方, 国家, or an uncountable noun to mean 陆地, 土地.
7. **had not even had a postal connection with** (l. 18) — had not written letters to or received them from
 8. **direct speech** (l. 20) — way of speaking which is to the point 直截了当的說話方式
 9. **When he first said that reactionary rulers are paper tigers** (ll. 37, 38) — In indirect speech the present tense can be used in the subordinate clause if it gives a definition or states a general truth.
 10. **pressed paper** (ll. 46, 47) — paper stuck together and pressed until it becomes thick and hard
 11. **it softens when damp** (l. 47) — it softens when (it is) damp. In adverbial clauses beginning with 'when', 'if', etc., the subject, if it is the same as the subject in the main clause, may be omitted along with the verb 'to be' in the predicate.
 12. **They were paper tigers all.** (ll. 55, 56) — The usual word order is: They were all paper tigers. For emphasis a word or group of words can often be put in a position which is not its usual one.
 13. **Not explosives or atom bombs but the man who handles them.** (ll. 59, 60) — This sentence is elliptical. See if you can supply the missing parts.

LEXICAL AND GRAMMAR NOTES

1. **skyscraper** (l. 28); **scarecrow** (l. 39)

English has a great many words which are made up of two or more elements, each of which may also be used as a separate word. This means of word-building is called *composition* or *compounding*. Words formed in this way are called *compound words*.

Other compound words in the text are: afternoon (l. 2), good-bye (l. 66), hillside (l. 65).

inexact (l. 36), **illness** (l. 32)

Another means of word-building is *derivation*, in which only one of the elements can be used as a separate word.

The other element, if it is at the head, is called a prefix; if at the end, a suffix. Other examples are: dissatisfaction (l. 43), restlessness (l. 6)

2. it is a figure *like a man* (l. 41) — *simile*
reactionary rulers are *paper tigers* (ll. 37, 38) — *metaphor*

A *simile* (明喻) is a comparison between two things which are unlike in many respects, but have one point of resemblance. The comparison is usually expressed by *like* or *as*.

Metaphor (暗喻) differs from *simile* in that the comparison is only implied, instead of being formally stated.

The slave-owner's heart was *like stone*. (simile)

The slave-owner had a heart of *stone*. (metaphor)

3. it was neater and *better cared for than with others* (ll. 5, 6)

The past participle *cared for* is here used as predicative to the subject after the predicate verb *was*, denoting a state instead of an action.

4. 1) I was especially impressed ... by the way *in which* Chairman Mao ... was able to correct the inexact translation of his words. (ll. 34—37)

- 2) laughing at the sound of English words in a sentence, the rest of *which* was Chinese. (ll. 50, 51)

A relative pronoun introducing an attributive clause may be the object of a preposition in that clause. 'Which' in both 1) and 2) is the object of a preposition. In 1) 'in which' is an adverbial modifying 'was able to correct', and 'which' has for its antecedent the noun 'way'. (This attributive clause means 'Chairman Mao ... was able to correct the inexact translation of his words in that way'.) In 2) 'of which' is an attribute to 'the rest', and 'which' has for its antecedent 'sentence'. (This attributive clause means 'the rest of the sentence was Chinese'.)

EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What was the author's first impression of Chairman Mao?
- 2) How did the author find out that Chairman Mao was better

informed about what was happening in the United States than she was?

- 3) Why did the author say that Chairman Mao's conversation was the most stimulating she had ever known?
 - 4) Why did Chairman Mao say that reactionary rulers should be compared to paper tigers and not to scarecrows?
 - 5) What examples did Chairman Mao cite to show that all imperialists and reactionaries are paper tigers?
 - 6) What do you think Chairman Mao meant when he said that the strength of the imperialists and reactionaries lay in the lack of consciousness on the part of the people?
2. *Rewrite or paraphrase the following in your own words:*
- 1) We sat on the flat clay terrace under an apple tree with a view of distant hills through the afternoon hours until sunset. (ll. 1—3)
 - 2) There was no haste or restlessness in his manner but a poised friendliness. (ll. 6, 7)
 - 3) The interpreter did a good job and Chairman Mao's own manner was so expressive that I was not conscious of any barrier of speech. (ll. 10—13)
 - 4) Mao's direct speech, wide range of knowledge, sharp analysis and poetic imagery made his conversation the most stimulating I have ever known. (ll. 20—22)
 - 5) After this Chairman Mao said "paper tiger" in English, laughing at the sound of English words in a sentence, the rest of which was Chinese. (ll. 49—51)
 - 6) The consciousness of the people is the basic question. Not explosives or atom bombs but the man who handles them. He is still to be educated. (ll. 58—61)
3. *State how the following words are formed:*
midnight, soften, sunset, outside, interpreter, consciousness, downward, interview
4. *Translate the following sentences into English, using the words and expressions given below:*
to light; to escape; to be conscious of; well-informed; to lie in; barrier; to handle; to impress

- 1) 当他听到他的儿子当选为本年度的劳动模范，脸上露出喜悦的神色。
 - 2) 红军战士们夜间在山里行军时常常用火炬照路。
 - 3) 我一定在什么地方见过他，只是一时想不起他的名字。
 - 4) 你的缺点在于过分自信，可惜你自己并不觉得。
 - 5) 他在中国游历的时候感觉印象最深的是中国人民的革命乐观主义和他们对社会主义的坚定信心。
 - 6) 语言的隔阂没有妨碍中国技术人员和外国专家很好地合作。
 - 7) 工作是艰巨的，可是我相信你一定能处理得很好。
 - 8) 从他的演说里我可以看出他对那个题目知道得很多。
 - 9) 他讲了半个钟头，可是我还没有抓住他的主要论点。
 - 10) 什么东西也逃不过他那双敏锐的眼睛。
5. Write sentences using 'through' in combination with words denoting time, according to the following models:
- 1) We sat on the flat clay terrace *through the afternoon hours*.
 - 2) The dying man won't last *through the night*.
6. Explain the use of the italicized words in the following sentences:
- 1) (1) He had eyes *that* nothing escaped. (l. 9)
 - (2) Chairman Mao's own manner was so expressive *that* I was not conscious of any barrier of speech. (ll. 11—13)
 - (3) It is only now *that* so many reactionaries are growing sick with mortal illness. (ll. 31, 32)
 - 2) (1) *It* is only now that so many reactionaries are growing sick with mortal illness. (ll. 31, 32)
 - (2) *It* was nearly midnight when the Chairman and his wife accompanied me down the hillside ... (ll. 64, 65)
 - 3) (1) The tsar looked *very strong and terrible*. But a February rain washed him away. (ll. 52, 53)
 - (2) Mao's direct speech ... made his conversation the *most stimulating* I have ever known. (ll. 20—22)
 - 4) (1) The expression was translated 'scarecrow'. (ll. 38, 39)
 - (2) He called them '*a blood transfusion*'. (ll. 23, 24)
7. Complete each of the following sentences with an object clause, paying special attention to the word order:
- 1) He did not tell me where ...

- 2) Did you ask him which ...
 - 3) We shall soon find out who ...
 - 4) He pointed out to me why ...
 - 5) I don't quite remember how ...
 - 6) I wonder whether ...
 - 7) I don't care what ...
 - 8) Please say what ...
 - 9) Can you suggest who ...
 - 10) Does anyone know whose ...
8. *Recast each of the following pairs of sentences in such a way that they become a single sentence with an attributive clause:*
- 1) When she was in Yenan, she had an interview with Chairman Mao. During the interview the metaphor of the "paper tiger" was first used.
 - 2) He kept for himself only a small portion of the grain. The rest of the grain was distributed among the sick and wounded comrades.
 - 3) He wrote a large number of books. Many of them have been translated into Chinese.
 - 4) We were all deeply moved by the story *A Bag of Grain*. In that story the character of a true revolutionary is very successfully drawn.
 - 5) A scarecrow is a figure like a man. Peasants scare away crows with it.
 - 6) I advise you to read memoirs by veterans of the Red Army. You are sure to learn a great deal from them.
9. *Translate the following sentences into English, using past participles as predicatives after the pattern:*
- It was ... better *cared for* than (l. 5)
- 1) 你的猪喂得很好。
 - 2) 請告訴我討論的重点，我可以更有准备。
 - 3) 他小說里所描写的冒险事蹟是几乎没有听说过的。
 - 4) 我們的菜园比以前照顧得更好了。
10. *Fill in the blanks with the necessary prepositions or adverbs:*
- the day following our arrival — the commune we

worked ___ the field ___ the terrace ___ a view ___ the valley ___ the whole morning and afternoon ___ sunset. ___ noon we took our lunch which we had brought ___ us when we set ___ the morning. Afterwards we had a nap ___ the field covering our faces ___ our straw hats. ___ the intervals ___ rest the group leader came ___ to talk ___ us. He had ___ a suit ___ blue cotton, patched but well cared ___. There was friendliness ___ his manner and a smile ___ his face when he spoke. It was surprising how well-informed he was ___ almost all questions ___ agricultural development.

11. *Translate the following passage into English:*

大家知道,毛泽东主席有一句名言:原子弹是纸老虎。过去我们这样看,现在我们仍然这样看。中国发展核武器,不是由于中国相信核武器的万能,要使用核武器。恰恰相反,中国发展核武器,正是为了打破核大国的核垄断,要消灭核武器。

中国政府忠于马克思列宁主义,忠于无产阶级国际主义。我们相信人民。决定战争胜负的是人,而不是任何武器。中国的命运决定于中国人民,世界的命运决定于世界各国人民,而不决定于核武器。中国发展核武器,是为了防御,为了保卫中国人民免受帝国主义核战争的威胁。

12. *Topics for composition:*

- 1) A Summary of the Interview
- 2) Why the 'Paper Tiger' Is a Good Metaphor

13. *Phonetic exercises:*

- 1) Mark the stress of the following:
apple tree, skyscraper, paper tiger, scarecrow, atom bomb, hillside
- 2) Study the stress of each of the following:
 - (1) 'clay `terrace, 'flat ,clay `terrace
 - (2) 'after`noon, the 'afternoon `hours
 - (3) 'dark `blue, 'dark ,blue `cotton
 - (4) 'out`side, the 'outside `world
 - (5) to 'scare a`way, to 'scare away `crows

3) Mark the stressed syllables in the following sentences and divide them into sense groups:

- (1) His comments were full of imagery ... that nothing escaped. (ll. 7—9)
- (2) This was surprising ... with the outside world. (ll. 16—19)
- (3) It was nearly midnight ... to the waiting truck. (ll. 64—66)

LESSON II

HOME IS THE SOLDIER

by *Alexander Saxton*

"It smells like America," the man shouted. He flung his arms into the air and stamped on the familiar American pavement. "It smells like no foreign country. It smells like America. We're home, man!" Pledger McAdams laughed, but he could not speak. He heard the white lieutenant call them to attention. The band began to play, and they went up Fifth Avenue with their bayonets flashing in the winter sunlight. Marching, Pledger held his head stiff between his shoulders, but sometimes he turned his eyes sidewise to look at the white people lined up along the sidewalks. The white people were shouting and waving little flags which said, "Welcome home to our heroes." In front of the public library stood the Mayor of New York City with his hat in his hand, and a lot of big officers were with him, saluting the flags which went past, while company by company, the men turned their heads to the left.

Pledger threw back his head while tears rolled down his face. Thank God, thank God, we have come back, he kept saying half aloud.

A little later, Pledger was on a train bound for Chicago. Half asleep, he lay with his head on the arm of his seat, dreaming how it would be when he stepped down from the train and Sarah came towards him along the platform, when he reached out to her and pulled her against him.

Towards morning, the train stopped in an Indiana town. He shook himself awake and jumped down to the platform. Then he walked across the street from the station for a cup of coffee. A few people were in the restaurant eating breakfast and Pledger smelled the American smell of coffee and toast and bacon. Grinning with pleasure, he sat down at the counter and took up the menu.

35 The counterman leaned over and said, "What do you want in here, fellow?"

"Coffee and fried eggs," Pledger said.

"We don't serve coloured people here."

Pledger stared at him for a moment before he understood.

40 "We don't serve niggers here," the counterman said.

Getting up from his seat, Pledger lifted his large brown fists. Then he let them drop, turned and walked to the door. He saw the other people in the restaurant watching him with expressionless faces. The door banged shut behind him. He was no longer hungry and now he did not even feel angry.

He felt empty and strange. For a moment, he remembered the Mayor of New York standing with his hat in his hand. But now it was as if he were waking from a dream, and the friends who had been his friends disappeared with the warm shadows of sleep. He found himself alone in the winter daylight, staring across the snow-covered fields.

* * *

55 In the spring of that year, Pledger McAdams returned to his old job as car repairman in the coach yard of the Great Midland Railroad. Through the long after-