

English

BOOK 3

北京外国语学院
英语系编

商务印书馆

英 语

第三册

北京外国语学院英语系编

商 务 印 书 馆 出 版

(北京王府井大街36号)

新华书店北京发行所发行

六 〇 三 厂 印 刷

787×1092 毫米 $\frac{1}{32}$, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ /, 印张 212 千字

1979 年 3 月第 1 版 1981 年 4 月 第 3 次印刷

印数: 85,600 册

统一书号: 9017·844 定价: 0.90 元

说 明

本册及第四册课本不再以句型练习为主,而以课文为中心,辅以各种口笔头练习。课本中不包括语音练习及会话材料。

课文全部选自原文,经过简化、改写或删除,以适应基础阶段教学的需要。大部分课文经过一次或多次使用。选材中我们尽力扩大题材、体裁范围,增加历史、文化、科学知识的内容,以扩大学生视野,丰富其知识。每篇课文后面有简要的注释,同时也补充一些背景知识。预习提示目的在于培养学生独立工作能力,促使学生利用工具书、参考书等解决语法、词汇、理解和涉及背景的问题。

练习分口语、语法、词汇、笔头作业四项。口、笔语作业一般都围绕或配合课文。本书语法材料,在第一、二册的基础上,巩固、加深原来的知识和补齐所缺项目。第三册集中于时态和从句,第四册重点是动词的非人称形式和虚拟语气。词汇练习着眼于掌握词的用法,尤其是动词的用法。除选择了六十多个常用动词着重进行练习外,还训练学生观察词的构成、搭配以及同义词和反义词。练习大部分是长期以来教学中使用的方式,但也增加了一些新的做法。教师可根据学生水平及教学时间有选择地使用这些练习。书中我国人名地名,根据国务院规定,除个别情况外全部采用汉语拼音,包括从外国人作品中摘引的材料。

限于编者的水平,课本中一定还有不少错误缺点,希望使用本书的师生指出,以便再版时修正。

编 者

一九七九年一月

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Lesson One

TEXT

A Red "Bandit" in the Midst of White Terror

Edgar Snow

I had never seen a Red Army man before I arrived in Xi'anfu. The man in Beijing who had written a secret letter for me to take to Mao Zedong was, I know, a Red commander but I had not seen him. The letter reached me through a third person, an old friend. He had told me to go to a hotel in Xi'anfu, take a room there and wait for a visit from a man who would call himself Wang. He would arrange for me to enter the Red districts.

A few days after I put up in the hotel, a large, strong man entered my open door and greeted me in excellent English. He looked like a rich merchant, but he introduced himself as Wang, mentioned the name of my friend, and I knew he was the man I had been waiting for. In the week that followed I got to know Wang quite well. He was an underground Communist doing United Front work. He knew Zhang Xueliang very well and many Dongbei officers.

One morning Wang called on me with a Dongbei officer—or a young man wearing the uniform of a Dongbei officer. He suggested a trip to the ancient Han city outside Xi'an. A car waited for us in front of the hotel, and when we got in I saw in the corner a man wearing dark glasses and the uniform of a Kuomintang official. We drove out to the site of the old palace of the Han dynasty.

Adapted from *Red Star Over China*.

There, 2,000 years before, the Han emperor Wu Di "ruled the earth", as it is said.

Wang and the Dongbei officer stood together talking. The Kuomintang official, who had sat without speaking during our long drive, came over to me and took off his dark glasses and his white hat. I saw that he was quite young. I could see at once from his bright eyes and the smile on his face that the uniform was a disguise. He put his face close to mine and smiled and fixed his sharp burning eyes on me and held my two arms tightly. "Look at me!" he whispered. "Look at me! Look at me! Do you recognize me?"

I did not know what to think of him. He was so excited that I became excited too. But I also felt silly because I had nothing to say. Recognize him? I had never met a Chinese like him in my life! I shook my head.

He took his hand from my arm and pointed to himself. "I thought maybe you had seen my picture somewhere," he said. "I'm Deng Fa, Deng Fa!" He pulled back his head and looked at me to see what I was thinking.

Deng Fa? Deng Fa ... why, of course, Deng Fa was chief of the Chinese Red Army's Security Police. And something else, there was \$50,000 on his head. Deng's eyes gleamed with pleasure when he told me who he was. He laughed to think that he—this "Communist bandit"—was living right in the midst of the enemy. He was overjoyed to see me—an American who wanted to go into the "bandit" areas. He offered me everything. Did I want his horse? Oh, what a horse he had, the finest in Red China! He had very good photos and they were all mine. His diary? He would send instructions to his wife, who was still in the Soviet areas, to give all this and more to me. And he kept his word.

What a Chinese! What a Red bandit!

Deng Fa was a Cantonese, the son of a working class family, and had once been a cook on a Canton-Hongkong ship. He had been a leader of the great Hongkong shipping strike, when he was beaten in the chest, and most of his ribs broken, by a British policeman. And then he had become a Communist, and entered Whampoa, and taken part in the Nationalist Revolution, until after 1927 he had joined the Red Army in Jiangxi.

We stood for an hour or more talking. How interesting it was to meet this brave Communist on the spot where the great Hans had ruled a united and then progressive China. It was here that Deng told me who would take me to the Red districts, how I would travel, how I would live in Red China. He told me I would have a warm welcome there.

"Aren't you afraid for your head?" I asked as we drove back to the city.

"Not any more than Zhang Xueliang is," he said. "I'm living with him."

STUDY AIDS

1. Read the sentences carefully and answer the questions:

1) "He had told me to go to a hotel in Xi'anfu, take a room there and wait for a visit from a man *who would call himself Wang*." What does the italicized part imply?

2) "One morning Wang called on me with a Dongbei officer — *or a young man wearing the uniform of a Dongbei officer*." What does the afterthought imply?

3) "There was \$50,000 on his head." What does this mean?

2. "Aren't you afraid for your head?"

Can the preposition *of* be used here? Why not?

3. "Not any more than Zhang Xueliang is." Supply what has been omitted from this sentence.

PROPER NAMES

Edgar Snow ['edgə 'snəu] 埃德加·斯诺	(指黄埔军官学校, 现正式译为 Huaugpu)
Canton [kæn'tɒn] 广州 (现正式译为 Guangzhou)	Hongkong ['hɒŋ'kɒŋ] (Xianggang) 香港
Whampoa ['wɑ:m'pəu'a:] 黄埔	

NOTES

1. About the author

Edgar Snow was born in Kansas City, Missouri, on July 19, 1905. In 1928, when he was twenty-two, he came to China for a short visit. But he stayed for more than 10 years. He lived in Shanghai at first, writing for a weekly. From 1931 to 1934, he taught at Yanjing University, where he got to know some of the leaders of the student movement. In 1936, eight months after the Red Army arrived in northern Shāānxi, he made a trip there and stayed for four months. In northern Shāānxi, he met and talked with Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Zhou Enlai and many other leaders of our Party. Upon his return from the northwest, he wrote *Red Star Over China*, a book that won him international recognition.

Mr Snow revisited China in 1960, 1965 and 1970. He did a lot to promote friendship and understanding between the Chinese and American people. He died in Switzerland in January 1972. Part of his ashes are buried on the campus of Beijing University, where the old Yanjing University stood.

2. The man in Beijing ... was, I know, a Red commander.

有些外国作家将我红军指挥员称为 Red commander, 将根据地称为 Red districts. 这种用法我们自己要避免。

另外, 他们使用的某些名称也不确切, 如下文中的 Security Police 即是一例, 实际上指的是我边区治安保卫局。

The National Revolution 指的是 1924—1927 年的第一次国内革命战争。

3. why, of course, Deng Fa was chief ...

why 在这里是感叹词, 表示惊异、不耐烦等情绪, 通常放在句首。

Why, it's quite easy! A child could do it!

Why, what's the hurry?

4. Oh, what a horse he had!

What a Chinese! What a Red bandit!

注意 what 在这里的用法及表达的感情色彩。

又如:

What a change! 多大的变化呀!

What nonsense! 真是胡说八道!

What a mess! 真是乱七八糟!

What a fool I've been! 我真傻!

5. photos

以 -o 结尾的名词, 构成复数时大多加 -es, 如: heroes, potatoes, tomatoes, Negroes, 但有一些词(主要是一些外来词和末尾带两个元音字母的词)只加 -s 如 solos, pianos, kilos, zoos, radios, studios. 个别的词两种形式都可使用, 如 cargoes 或 cargos.

GRAMMAR

过去完成时 (The Past Perfect)

过去完成时是一个相对的时态, 表示过去某时之前发生的情况, 也可以说表示“过去的过去”:

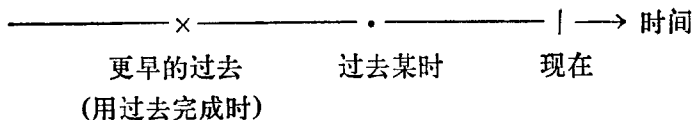
When we got to the station (过去), the train had already left (更早的过去).

By the end of last month (过去), we had fulfilled the whole year's plan (更早的过去).

I thought (过去) maybe you had seen (更早的过去) my picture somewhere.

They took us to see (过去) the reservoir they had built (更早的过去).

这可以用一个简单的图来表示:



注意不要受汉语的影响,以为过去某时完成的动作就用过去完成时,例如下面的句子,就只能用一般过去时,不能用过去完成时:

我昨天已经听说这事了。 I heard about it yesterday.

星期天我看了两场电影。 I saw two films on Sunday.

只有表示过去某动作或过去某时间之前发生的事时才用过去完成时,如:

The man in Beijing who *had written* a secret letter for me to take to Mao Zedong was, I know, a Red commander but I *had never seen* him.

Deng Fa was a Cantonese, the son of a working class family and *had once been* a cook on a Canton-Hongkong ship. He *had been* a leader...*had become* a Communist...*had joined the* Red Army in Jiangxi...

斜体部分表示的情况都是在更早的过去发生的,如果用一般过去时,时间关系就不清楚了。

在用 *before*, *after* 引起从句时,由于连词本身已把时间关系表示清楚了,句中的两个谓语,尽管表示的动作一前一后发生,通常用一般过去时表示:

After she put the child to bed, she began to write her report.
He turned off the light before he left the room.

但如果强调一个动作发生之后另一动作才发生,则前者可用过去完成时表示:

I had never seen a Red Army man before I arrived in Xi'anfu.
The accident happened after they had all gone to bed.

WORD STUDY

suggest *v.t.* propose; put forward for consideration as a possibility

(建议):

Comrade Liu suggested a visit to the Great Wall on Sunday.

We suggested putting off the meeting till next Tuesday.

I suggest that we speak as much English as possible outside class.

What did she suggest at the meeting?

suggestion *n.*

make a suggestion

put forward a suggestion

offer *v.t.* hold out, put forward, to be accepted or refused:

He offered the old woman his own seat.

Deng Fa offered his horse to Edgar Snow.

He offered us all the help we needed.

She offered to cut my hair for me.

What's the price he's offering?

offer *n.*

make an offer

EXERCISES

Oral Work

1. Ask each other questions on the text.
2. Say all you know about Deng Fa.
3. Tell a story about any of the old revolutionaries.
4. Discuss:
 - 1) What did the author find in Comrade Deng Fa that impressed him most?
 - 2) Was it really safe for Deng Fa to do underground work in Xi'an?

Grammar

5. Answer the questions, using the words in brackets in your answers:

- 1) Why didn't you go to see the film? (see, many times)
 - 2) Why did he know the place so well? (live, many years)
 - 3) Why was the English evening such a success? (make, good preparations)
 - 4) Why were the workers all in high spirits? (fulfil, production plan, ahead of time)
 - 5) What did the little girl show you? (picture, draw)
 - 6) What did they take you to see? (power plant, put up)
 - 7) What did Xiao Wu return to you just now? (dictionary, borrow)
 - 8) What did Comrade Li tell you? (some news, hear over the radio)
 - 9) What did you think of the talk? (best one, have)
 - 10) What did you think of the exhibition? (finest, be to)
 - 11) How did you find the park? (most beautiful, be to)
 - 12) Was the play any good? (most exciting, see)
 - 13) Did you catch the bus? (get, already leave)
 - 14) Did you miss any of the show? (not start, get)
 - 15) Did you find Xiao Yang in? (go to town)
 - 16) Why didn't you buy a copy? (be sold out)
6. Complete, using the words in brackets, and putting the verbs in the correct tense:
- 1) They took us to see the fertilizer factory ... (build)
 - 2) When we got to the cinema, ... (film, start)
 - 3) They were glad to hear ... (Uncle Wang, get back safely)
 - 4) They did not succeed until ... (try many times)
 - 5) I asked my sister what ... (do with the transistor radio, father, give her). She said ... (lend it to a friend)
 - 6) She wanted very much to see the film because ... (not see it before), but she couldn't as ... (promise to go and see a friend)
 - 7) They came to an agreement after ... (spend the whole afternoon discussing the problem)
 - 8) The enemy did not find any grain though ... (search every house)
7. Translate:
- 1) 我们回来的时候, 他已经睡觉了。
 - 2) 他病了一个多星期, 所以身体很弱。
 - 3) 到七月底他们已完成全年计划了。

- 4) 昨天我看到了我叔叔, 我多年没有见到他了。
 - 5) 他给我看了他写的那篇文章并征求我对文章的意见。
 - 6) 我以前从来没有干过这种活, 开头干得很慢。
 - 7) 我们一收完麦子就开始插秧。
 - 8) 他休息了一会儿后, 就感到好些了。
 - 9) 她提醒我说我还没有给杨队长回信哩。
 - 10) 昨天我们看了一个美术展览, 这是我们看过的最好的美展之一。
8. Finish the talk, using the words in brackets:
- 1) When I went back to my hometown last year, I could hardly believe my eyes ...
(everything, change; the streets, widen; a lot of the old houses, pull down; many new buildings, put up; the city, become almost twice as large as before; never expect to find such big changes.)
 - 2) When Grandpa Wang returned home, he found ...
(the room, look quite different; everything, put in order; the table and chairs, wipe clean; the floor, mop; some new pictures, appear on the wall; Grandpa Wang, not understand; the neighbours, tell him, see some children leave the house.)
 - 3) During the winter holidays Comrade Li went to see his folk in his native village...
(not be home for six years; plan many times to go, but, be so busy, not be able to do so; get to the village, learn, his family, move into a new house; his parents, not change much; his father, be stronger than ever; his mother, who, be ill for many years, almost be well; his brother, become a team leader; his little sister, grow much taller; already finish middle school and become a college student; return home too; so the family, have a good time together.)

9. Put the verbs in the correct tense:

The other day I _____ (see) a friend of mine in town. We _____ (not see) each other for years. He _____ (change) so much that I hardly _____ (recognize) him.

He _____ (tell) me that all these years he _____ (work) on an

army farm in Xinjiang. He _____ (go) to Xinjiang in 1969. During the nine years he _____ (be) there he _____ (do) all kinds of work. He _____ (learn) to do farmwork, drive a truck, operate and repair farm machines. He _____ (get married) and _____ (be admitted) into the Party. He _____ (now attend) a meeting in Beijing.

When I _____ (ask) about the situation in Xinjiang he _____ (tell) me that things _____ (become) better and better. Great changes _____ (take) place after the overthrow of the "gang of four". In the past two years alone, they _____ (open) up 2,400 *mu* of land and _____ (bring) over 80% of their farmland under irrigation. They _____ (sell) over a million *jin* of grain to the state and plans _____ (be made) to increase yields even more. He _____ (be) in charge of the farm's vineyard which _____ (produce) an average of 200,000 *jin* of grapes every year.

Vocabulary

10. Read aloud:

move — movement	kind — kindness
arrange — arrangement	happy — happiness
announce — announcement	polite — politeness
drive — driver	beg — beggar
visit — visitor	wait — waiter — waitress
act — actor — actress — active — activity — action	

11. Put in words and expressions from the text:

- 1) He promised to finish *Unforgettable Days in Yan'an* before Tuesday, and then pass it on to me, and he _____. (说话算数)
- 2) Why don't you _____ your coat now? You can _____ when you go out. (脱下, 穿上它)
- 3) The children were _____ when they heard they were going to the acrobatic show. (非常高兴)
- 4) My friend will _____ me _____ if the play ends late. Please don't wait up for me. (留我过夜)
- 5) He held the rifle firmly and _____ the target. (眼睛盯住)
- 6) How did you _____ the girl from Hainan Island? (认识)

- 7) "Hello! How you've changed! I hardly _____ you." (认出)
- 8) It's very warm in winter in my hometown, people don't have to _____ heavy clothes as you do here. (穿)
- 9) While you were away at the meeting, someone came to _____ you. (看望)
- 10) His job in those days was to _____ the medical supplies to be sent to the front. (作出安排)

12. Translate:

- 1) 我建议你在床上再多呆几天, 你还没有痊愈。
- 2) 他建议立刻开始工作。
- 3) 李同志建议下星期日到西山去郊游。
- 4) 会上工人们提出很多好建议。
- 5) 公社主任建议提前一周开始春耕和春播。
- 6) 他提出要在发音上帮助我。
- 7) 我告诉他我要去医院看王同志时, 他主动要把他的自行车借给我。
- 8) 我可以提出我的意见吗?
- 9) 他让给你的坐位你为什么 not 坐?
- 10) 他主动提出给我们的墙报画画。

13. Translate:

摘苹果	参加革命	碰到困难	看篮球赛
脱下帽子	参加会议	碰到生词	看电影
摘下眼镜	参加部队	会见外宾	看地图
摘下徽章	参加游行	遇到暴风雨	看朋友

Written Work

14. Arrange in logical order:

- 1) They are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner.
- 2) Lunch comes at about one o'clock.
- 3) In many English homes four meals are served.
- 4) Dinner is generally served about half-past seven.
- 5) Breakfast may be served any time from seven to nine.
- 6) Afternoon tea, taken between four and five, is the most informal