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上海市业余外语广播讲座

英语

ENGLISH

中级班下册

(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

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，并且要用很大的
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。

入门既不难，深造也是办得到的，
只要有心，只要善于学习罢了。

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Lesson One

Serve the People

September 8, 1944

Our Communist Party and the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies led by our Party are battalions of the revolution. These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests. Comrade Chang Szu-teh¹ was in the ranks of these battalions.

All men must die, but death can vary in its significance. The ancient Chinese writer Szuma Chien said, "Though death befalls all men alike, it may be weightier than Mount Tai or lighter than a feather."² To die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai, but to work for the fascists and die for the exploiters and oppressors is lighter than

¹ This speech was delivered by Comrade Mao Tsetung at a memorial meeting for Comrade Chang Szu-teh, held by departments directly under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

a feather. Comrade Chang Szu-teh died for the people, and his death is indeed weightier than Mount Tai.

If we have shortcomings, we are not afraid to have them pointed out and criticized, because we serve the people. Anyone, no matter who, may point out our shortcomings. If he is right, we will correct them. If what he proposes will benefit the people, we will act upon it. The idea of "better troops and simpler administration" was put forward by Mr. Li Ting-ming,³ who is not a Communist. He made a good suggestion which is of benefit to the people, and we have adopted it. If, in the interests of the people, we persist in doing what is right and correct what is wrong, our ranks will surely thrive.

We hail from all corners of the country and have joined together for a common revolutionary objective. And we need the vast majority of the people with us on the road to this objective. To-day, we already lead base areas with a population of 91 million,⁴ but this is not enough; to liberate the whole nation more are needed. In times of

difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage. The Chinese people are suffering; it is our duty to save them and we must exert ourselves in struggle. Wherever there is struggle there is sacrifice, and death is a common occurrence. But we have the interests of the people and the sufferings of the great majority at heart, and when we die for the people it is a worthy death. Nevertheless, we should do our best to avoid unnecessary sacrifices. Our cadres must show concern for every soldier, and all people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other.

From now on, when anyone in our ranks who has done some useful work dies, be he soldier or cook, we should have a funeral ceremony and a memorial meeting in his honour. This should become the rule. And it should be introduced among the people as well. When someone dies in a village, let a memorial meeting be held. In this way we express our mourning for the dead and unite all the people.

Notes

1. Comrade Chang Szu-teh was a soldier in the Guards Regiment of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. A member of the Communist Party who loyally served the interests of the people, he joined the revolution in 1933, took part in the Long March and was wounded in service. On September 5, 1944, when making charcoal in the mountains of Ansai County, northern Shensi, he was killed by the sudden collapse of a kiln.
2. Szuma Chien, the famous Chinese historian of the 2nd century B.C., was the author of the *Historical Records*. The quotation comes from his "Reply to Jen Shao-ching's Letter".
3. Li Ting-ming, an enlightened landlord of northern Shensi Province, was at one time elected Vice-Chairman of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region Government.
4. This was the total population of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region and all other Liberated Areas in northern, central and southern China.

— from *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Vol. III

New Words and Expressions

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. route [ru:t] <i>n.</i> 路
the Eighth Route
Army 八路军</p> <p>2. battalion [bə'tæljən]
<i>n.</i> 营</p> <p>3. entire [in'taiə]
<i>adj.</i> 全体的
entirely <i>adv.</i> 完全地</p> <p>4. interest ['intrɪst]
(常用复数) <i>n.</i> 利益</p> <p>5. vary ['veəri] <i>vi.</i>
变化; 不同</p> <p>6. befall [bi'fɔ:l] <i>vt., vi.</i>
发生; 落到
(befell [bi'fel],
befallen [bi'fɔ:lən])</p> <p>7. alike [ə'laɪk] <i>adv.</i>
同样</p> <p>8. weighty ['weɪti]
<i>adj.</i> 重的</p> <p>9. mount [maunt] <i>n.</i> 山
Mount Tai 泰山
(用于山名前, M 大
写)</p> | <p>10. feather ['feðə]
<i>n.</i> 羽毛</p> <p>11. shortcoming
[ʃɔ:t'kʌmɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 缺点</p> <p>12. anyone ['eniwʌn] <i>pron.</i>
任何人; 无论谁</p> <p>13. correct [kə'rekt]
<i>vt.</i> 改正
<i>adj.</i> 正确的</p> <p>14. propose [prə'pouz]
<i>vt., vi.</i> 提出; 提议</p> <p>15. benefit ['benɪfɪt]
<i>vt., n.</i> 有利</p> <p>16. troop [tru:p] <i>n.</i>
军队; 部队</p> <p>17. administration
[əd'mɪnɪ'streɪʃən]
<i>n.</i> 行政</p> <p>18. suggestion
[sə'dʒestʃən] <i>n.</i> 建议</p> <p>19. adopt [ə'dɒpt]
<i>vt.</i> 采取</p> <p>20. persist [pə'sɪst] (<i>in</i>)
<i>vi.</i> 坚持</p> |
|--|--|

21. thrive [θraɪv] *vi.* 兴旺
(throve [θrouv],
thriven ['θrivn])
22. hail [heɪl] (from)
vi. 来(自)
23. corner ['kɔ:nə]
n. 角; 角落
24. objective
[ɒb'dʒektɪv] *n.* 目标
25. majority
[mə'dʒɔ:riti] *n.* 多数
26. population
[ˌpɒpjə'leɪʃən] *n.* 人口
27. million ['mɪljən]
num. 百万
28. sight [saɪt] *n.* 望见
lose sight of ...
看不见
29. future ['fju:tʃə]
n. 将来
adj. 未来的
30. pluck [plʌk] *vt.* 拔
31. courage ['kʌrɪdʒ]
n. 勇气
pluck up one's
courage 鼓起勇气
32. suffer ['sʌfə] *vi.*
受难; 受害
33. exert [ɪg'zɜ:t] *vt.*
尽(力); 发挥
exert oneself
努力; 尽力
34. wherever [weə'r'evə]
adv. 无论哪里
35. sacrifice ['sækrɪfaɪs]
n. 牺牲
36. occurrence
[ə'kʌrəns] *n.* 发生
37. worthy ['wɜ:ði] *adj.*
值得的; 可靠的
38. nevertheless
[ˌnevəðə'les]
conj., adv. 尽管如此,
还是...; 然而
39. avoid [ə'vɔɪd]
vt. 避免
40. cook [kʊk]
n. 炊事员
41. funeral ['fju:nərəl]
adj. 丧葬的
42. ceremony ['serɪməni]
n. 仪式

43. memorial [mi'mɔ:riəl]
adj. 追悼的
44. honour ['ɔnə] n.
敬意; 荣誉
in one's honour
为纪念……
vt. 给予荣誉
45. rule [ru:l] n.
规则; 规定
46. introduce [ˌintrə'dju:s]
vt. 介绍
47. mourning ['mɔ:nɪŋ]
n. 哀悼
48. select [si'lekt] vt. 选择
49. speech [spi:tʃ] n.
演说; 讲话
50. deliver [di'livə] vt.
讲述; 递送
51. department
[di'pɑ:tmənt]
n. 部门
52. direct [di'rekt]
adj. 直接的
directly adv. 直接地
53. regiment ['redʒimənt]
n. 团
- guards regiment
警卫团
54. march [mɑ:tʃ] n., vi.
前进; 行军
the Long March
二万五千里长征
55. service ['sə:vis] n.
服务; 公务
56. charcoal ['tʃɑ:kəʊl]
n. 炭
57. northern ['nɔ:ðən]
adj. 北面的
58. collapse [kə'ləps] vi.
倒塌; 垮台
59. kiln [kiln] n. 窑
60. historian [his'tɔ:riən]
n. 历史家
61. B.C. ['bi:'si:] 公元前
62. author ['ɔ:θə] n. 作者
63. record ['rekɔ:d]
n. 记载; 纪录
adj. 打破纪录的
64. enlightened
[in'laɪtnd] adj. 开明的
65. border ['bɔ:də] n. 边界

66. vice-chairman

['vaɪs'tʃɛəmən]

n. 副主席

67. region ['ri:dʒən]

n. 地区

68. southern ['sʌðən]

adj. 南面的

Notes to the Text

1. ...are not afraid to have them pointed out and criticized, ...
……不怕别人批评指出, ……
them 指 shortcomings.
“to have + 宾语 + 过去分词”这种结构常表示要别人做某件事情。
例如: I had my hair cut yesterday.
2. “better troops and simpler administration”
“精兵简政”
3. We hail from all corners of the country ...
我们都是来自五湖四海, ……
hail from = come from, 用 hail 可强调其所来之处。
4. ... more are needed.
more 指 more base areas.
5. Wherever there is struggle there is sacrifice, ...
要奋斗就会有牺牲, ……
Wherever there is ..., there is ... 是一个常用结构,
意为“那儿有……, 那儿便有……”。
例如: Wherever there is oppression, there is resistance.
6. ..., be he soldier or cook, ...
……, 不管是炊事员, 是战士, ……

这句的结构 = let he be soldier or cook

7. ... have a funeral ceremony and a memorial meeting in his honour.

……给他送葬，开追悼会。

have a funeral ceremony in his honour 为他举行葬礼
in his honour 或 in honour of somebody 原意为“向……表示敬意”。

例如：We gave a dinner in honour of the foreign guests.

8. Vol. = volume ['vɒljʊm] n. 卷 Vol. III 第三卷

Dialogue

A: It's quite a long time since we parted after graduation.

B: Indeed it is. Five years ago we answered Chairman Mao's great call and went to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. We have got a lot of new experience. I am sure we have much to tell each other.

A: We certainly have. There in the countryside we take part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

B: Yes, this enables us to raise our political consciousness and remould our world outlook. The poor and lower-middle peasants give us education in class struggle by telling us their past misery and present happiness. They criticize and repudiate Lin Piao's revisionist line and expose his vain attempt to restore capitalism. We have learned a lot from the poor and lower-middle peasants, indeed.

A: We have raised our consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines by taking an active part in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. And we have come to understand better that we must **"read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism,"** so that we may be able to tell genuine from sham Marxism.

B: Yes, we must. With Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a weapon, we shall be able to see through the scheming activities of the class enemies.

A: We must also bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: **"In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from**

books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants.”

The poor and lower-middle peasants always show deep concern for the growing-up of the younger generation.

B: Yes, they do. They often give us lessons in class education. They patiently teach us how to grow crops, raise livestock, build houses and do other kinds of farm work.

A: Yes, we have learned much through their help. Five years' life in the countryside has enabled us to see more clearly the significance of this great call of Chairman Mao's: **“It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants.”** We must listen to Chairman Mao and serve the people heart and soul as Comrade Chang Szu-teh did, so that we may become worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.