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习题参考答案及课文译文

赵厚宪 编

欧治梁 审校



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俞大綱主編英語第五、六冊 《習題參考答案及課文譯文》

趙厚完 編

歐治榮 校

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赵厚亮 编 欧治梁 审校

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前 言

俞大綱教授主編的英語五、六冊，長期以來為很多外語院系及英語自學者使用。該套教材的練習種類很多，份量較重，難度也比較大。書中部份練習題答案曾由俞大綱教授主編，單印發行。考慮到目前使用這套教材的同志當中，自學者占了很大的比重，在學習上有一定困難，因此為給他們提供方便，我們特在俞教授主編的《習題答案》基礎上，將其餘未單印發行的練習答案增補編印出來，形成一本較為完整的練習參考答案。

原單印發行的練習答案，我們基本上是照搬不動；個別地方我們結合自學者的實際情況，作了小量的增刪。為節省篇幅，課文問題回答，造句及作文等練習未作答。需要強調的是：很多答案，如翻譯、意譯（paraphrase），寫課文提綱，都不是唯一的；它們僅僅是一個引導，一個線索，一種參考，一個幫助自學者加深理解、觸類旁通的朋友。

為幫助自學者理解課文、提高翻譯能力，我們還編選了課文參考譯文。譯文大多選自出版社正式出版的讀物，為保持原譯文風格和完整，我們基本上未作任何變動。正式出版的譯文後面註明了出處，以便查閱；有的課文我們給了兩種譯文，以便使用者對比、揣摩。有若干篇譯文選自齊齊哈爾師範學院張振杰、王環玲譯編，張宇、鄧林審校的《課文參考譯文》（內部交流），個別地方我們進行了改譯。

本書在編寫過程中，除沿用俞大綱主編的練習答案單印本，採用了齊齊哈爾師院編譯的部份課文參考譯文外，還參考了部份兄弟院校編寫的有关教學參考資料，對此一併表示

衷心感谢，限于篇幅恕不一一列举了。重庆师范学院图书馆的彭寄予和该馆的其他同志，给予了我们大力支持和帮助，重庆师范学院外语系欧治梁副教授审校了该书，谨在此表示谢意。

由于水平有限，加之资料匮乏、时间仓促，谬误在所难免，祈望专家及广大读者批评赐教。

编者

1984年2月于重庆

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咏锡雍

衬衫之歌

LESSON 1

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

2. 1) Through the whole afternoon until sunset we sat on the flat clay terrace under an apple tree, where we could see distant hills.
- 2) Chairman Mao was not at all hasty or restless. Instead, he was very composed and friendly.
- 3) Owing to the interpreter's excellent interpreting and Chairman Mao's expressive manner, I could understand him very well even without knowing Chinese.
- 4) Chairman Mao's frank and sincere speech, his broad and profound knowledge, penetrating analysis and imaginative language full of poetic flavour made his conversation very exciting. Of all the conversations I have known, Chairman Mao's is the most encouraging one.
- 5) After this Chairman Mao inserted the English words "paper tiger" in a Chinese sentence and

laughed at the pronunciation of these two words.

- 6) The most important and fundamental thing is the consciousness of the people. The outcome of a war is decided by the people, not by one or two new types of weapon. Nevertheless, the people need educating.

3. midnight——(composition) mid + night
soften——(derivation) base "soft" + suffix "en"
sunset——(composition) sun + set
outside——(composition) out + side
interpreter——(derivation) base "interpret" + suffix "er"
consciousness——(derivation) base "conscious" + suffix "ness"
downward——(derivation) base "down" + suffix "ward"
interview——(derivation) prefix "inter" + base "view"

4. 1) His face *lit up* when he heard that his son had been elected one of the model workers of the year.

- 2) While marching in the mountains at night, the Red Army soldiers often *lighted* the way/path with torches.

- 3) I am sure I have met him somewhere; only his name *escapes* me at the moment. (I must have seen him somewhere but his name *escapes* me for the

moment.)

- 4) Your weakness *lies in* over-confidence, the trouble is that you are not *conscious of* it. (it is a pity that you are not *conscious of* it.)
- 5) What *impressed* him most during his tour of China was the Chinese people's revolutionary optimism and their firm confidence in socialism.
- 6) The *barrier* of speech has not prevented the Chinese technicians from co-operating perfectly with the foreign experts.
- 7) This is difficult work, but I believe you will be able to *handle* it well. (The work is hard, but...)
- 8) From his speech I could tell that he was exceedingly *well-informed* on the subject.
- 9) He had been talking for half an hour, but his main point *escaped* me still.
- 10) He has sharp eyes that nothing *escapes*. (Nothing can *escape* his sharp eyes.)

6. 1) (1) relative pronoun introducing an attributive clause

(2) conjunction introducing an adverbial clause of result

(3) conjunction introducing a noun clause

2) (1) "the Emphatic It" used to emphasize a member of the sentence

(2) "the Impersonal It" used to denote time

3) (1) predicative

- (2) object complement
- 4) (1) subject complement
(2) object complement
8. 1) When she was in Yenan, she had an interview with Chairman Mao, during which the metaphor of the "paper tiger" was first used.
- 2) He kept for himself only a small portion of the grain, the rest of which was distributed among the sick and wounded comrades.
- 3) He wrote a large number of books, many of which have been translated into Chinese.
- 4) We were all deeply moved by the story *A Bag of Grain*, in which the character of a true revolutionary is very successfully drawn.
- 5) A scarecrow is a figure like a man, with which peasants scare away crows.
- 6) I advise you to read memoirs by veterans of the Red Army, from which you are sure to learn a great deal.
9. 1) Your pigs are better fed/raised than mine.
- 2) Please tell me the main points to be discussed, so that I can be better prepared.
- 3) The adventures he describes in his novel are almost unheard of.
- 4) Our vegetable garden is better looked after/taken care of than yours.
10. On the day following our arrival at the commune

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

11. As everyone knows, there is a well-known saying by Chairman Mao Zedong that the atom bomb is a paper tiger. We held this view in the past and we still hold it today. China develops nuclear weapons not because it believes they are all-powerful and intends to use them. On the contrary, its purpose in developing them is precisely to break the big powers' nuclear monopoly and to destroy them.

The Chinese government is loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We have faith in the people. The outcome of a war is decided by the people, not by any weapons. China's destiny is decided by the Chinese people and

the world's destiny by the peoples of the world, not by nuclear weapons. China's development of nuclear weapons is simply for the purpose of defense and to defend the Chinese people from the imperialist menace of a nuclear war.

13. 1) 'apple |tree, 'sky-|scraper, |paper 'tiger, 'scare-
-crow, |atom 'bomb, 'hillside

3) (1) His |comments|were |full of|imagery|and his
|face||lit |often|into |vivid 'humour|when he
'smiled,|but he had |eyes|that |nothing es-
'caped.

(2) |This was sur'prising, |for |I had |left A,merica
|only a |few |weeks 'earlier|while for |twenty
,years||Mao had |not |even |had a |postal con-
'nection|with the |outside |world.|

(3) It was |nearly |midnight|when the |Chairman
and his |wife|ac'companied me|down the |hill-
side|with a |kerosene |lantern|to |light the
'path|to the |waiting 'truck.|

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参考译文

回忆毛主席谈论纸老虎的那次会见

安娜·路易斯·斯特朗

整个下午，直到太阳落山，我们都坐在一棵苹果树下的平坦的土坪上，从这里我们可以看到远处的群山。

毛主席穿着普通的深兰色棉制服，但比别人的衣服更整洁、更讲究。他从容不迫，和蔼可亲。他的评论生动形象，他面带笑容，很有风趣，目光敏锐，明察秋毫。

谈话进行得轻松愉快。翻译人员工作得很出色，加上毛主席自己的神态又那样富有表现力，所以我一点也没有感到语言上的隔阂。他的思路广阔，古今中外无不谈及。他首先问我一些关于美国的问题。对于美国的许多大事，他比我知道得还清楚。这是使人惊愕的，因为我离开美国只有几个星期，而毛主席却有二十年之久与外界甚至连通信联系都断绝了。

毛主席直率的话语，渊博的知识，敏锐的分析和富有诗意的比喻，这一切使他的谈话给我留下了前所未有的深刻印象。说到从蒋军缴获的武器时，他把这叫做“输血，美国输给蒋介石，蒋又输给我们”……。在说到美帝国主义的时候，他用了许多隐喻。一会儿他说：“美帝国主义是历史上最强大的，同时也是最虚弱的。它的摩天大楼最高，但基础也是摇晃得最厉害的。”过一会他说：“美帝国主义变得越来越孤立，它的许多朋友死的死、病的病，甚至用盘尼西林也救不

了他们的命。在目前就有那么多反动派都患了不治之症。”

“纸老虎”的隐喻就是在这次谈话时说的，而给我印象特别深刻的不仅是这个隐喻本身，而且还有毛主席的工作作风：他不懂英语，却能纠正把他的话翻译得不确切的地方。当他第一次说到反动统治者都是纸老虎的时候，这个词语被译成了“scarecrow”。毛主席立即停下来，要我告诉他“scarecrow”是什么意思。当我回答说，那是人的模拟象，农民把它插在地里用来吓唬乌鸦的，他立即表示了不满意，他说那不是他的意思。他说纸老虎不是用来吓唬乌鸦的死东西。它是吓唬小孩子的。它看起来象一只凶恶的老虎，但实际上，因为是用纸板做的，一受潮就发软，一阵大雨就会被冲跑的。

然后，毛主席用英语说了“纸老虎”，由于一句中国话里夹杂着两个英文字，他笑了起来。他说，在俄国二月革命以前，沙皇看样子很强大，很可怕，然而二月革命的一阵雨就把他冲跑了。希特勒也被历史的暴风雨冲跑了。日本帝国主义者也被冲跑了。他们都是纸老虎。一切帝国主义者和反动派都会有同样的下场。他们还有力量只是在于人民方面缺乏觉悟。根本问题是人民的觉悟。不是炸弹和原子弹，而是掌握它们的人。人还需要受教育……过了一会儿，他补充道：共产党才是真正有力量的，因为它们能唤醒民众。

毛主席和他的夫人陪我走下山坡时，已快半夜了。他用马灯照路，一直把我送到等候着的卡车旁。我告别了。他们站在山坡上，望着我的卡车颠簸着向坡下驶去，溅起水花，驶进延河。在延安的荒凉的漆黑的群山上空，闪烁着明亮洁白的星星。