

高等工业学校

《英语》教学参考资料

第一册

凌渭民主編

商务印书馆

高等工业学校
《英語》教学参考資料

第 一 册

凌渭民 主編

商 务 印 书 館

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內 容 提 要

本书是配合高等工业学校《英語》第一册的内容而編写的，供教学参考之用。其内容有：分析讀課文、綜合讀課文和总复习課文的譯文；課文练习和語法练习的答案。

书中一切資料主要供教师参考。

本书由凌渭民同志主編，参加編写工作的有 邹 人杰、徐仁、陈茜青、許士正、胡荣昌、楚致大和章多嘉等同志。

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Lesson 1

HOW TO STUDY ENGLISH

如何学习英語

TRANSLATION [譯文]

英語是世界上最普遍講說的語言之一。借助英語，我們能夠向其他國家學習現代科學技術來為我們的社會主義建設服務。它是一種很有用的工具，所以的確很重要。

我們應當怎樣學習英語呢？我們應當通過聽、說、讀、寫四種手段來學習英語。依靠這四種手段我們能夠熟悉英語的正確發音，增加生詞和短語的數量，鞏固對它們的掌握。只靠聽和讀，我們不可能掌握英語。我們還必須有說和寫的實踐。只有這樣，我們才能掌握英語。

讓我們為社會主義建設而努力學習，掌握好英語吧。

KEY TO EXERCISES TO THE TEXT

Exercise 1 (p. 2)

1. With the help of English we can learn from other countries modern science and technology for our socialist construction.
2. We should study English through hearing, speaking, reading, and writing.
3. With the help of these four means we can get acquainted with correct English pronunciation, increase the stock of our new words and phrases, and strengthen our mastery of them.
4. We must have practice in speaking and writing because we cannot master English merely by hearing and reading.

5. We are to master the English language for our socialist construction.

Exercise 2 (p. 2)

1. for socialist construction
2. modern science and technology
3. practice in hearing, speaking, reading and writing
4. to master the English language
5. to master foreign languages through practice

Exercise 3 (p. 3)

1. 一种很有用的工具
2. 熟悉語法
3. 增加生詞和短語的数量
4. 巩固对生詞和短語的掌握
5. 借助于英語

Exercise 4 (p. 3)

1. of
2. in
3. with
4. in
5. from, with

Exercise 5 (p. 3)

1. English is a very useful tool for learning modern science and technology.
2. For our socialist construction we should learn modern science and technology from other countries in the world.
3. Through practice in hearing and speaking we can get acquainted with correct pronunciation.
4. With the help of reading and writing we can increase the stock of new words and strengthen our mastery of them.

Lesson 2

TRY, TRY AGAIN

試試，再試試

TRANSLATION [譯文]

1. 这是一个教訓，你应该記取：

試試，再試試；
如果起初不成功，
試試，再試試；
你应当鼓起勇气，
因为只要坚持下去，
你就会胜利，决无問題。
試試，再試試。

2. 虽然你一敗再敗，

試試，再試試；
如果你想最后取得胜利，
試試，再試試。
如果我們尽力爭取，
竞赛失敗又何足为耻？
如果你在这种处境，
应当怎样办？
試試，再試試。

3. 如果你觉得任务艰巨，

試試，再試試。
時間会給你酬謝，
試試，再試試。
凡是別人能做的事，
为何你就不應該耐心去試？
唯有記住这一条：
試試，再試試。

KEY TO EXERCISES TO THE TEXT

Exercise 1 (p. 10)

1. If at first we don't succeed, we should try again.
2. We should try again because, if we will persevere, we can conquer.
3. Try, try again.
4. We should try again because we can prevail if we persevere.
5. Try, try again.
6. We should try again because the task is hard, and because we should do all others can do.
7. Try, try again.

Exercise 2 (p. 10)

1. If at first you don't succeed, you must try again.
2. If you persevere you will prevail at last.
3. Though we do not win the race, it is no disgrace.
4. If you find your work hard, you must try again.
5. Though you fail once or twice, you should persevere.

Exercise 3, 4 (略)

Exercise 5 (p. 10)

工作的时候工作,
娱乐的时候娱乐。
只有这样
才能幸福快活。

做事要一时一桩,
还要做得出色,
这是良言益教,
人人都得知晓。

无论做哪样的工作,
都要全力以赴;
事情只做一半,
永远不会做好。

点点滴滴的时间若被轻抛,
那就会毫无收获。
最好是, 工作的时候工作,
娱乐的时候娱乐。

Key to Phonetics Exercise 4 (p. 16)

1. English is a very useful tool.

2. Does he study English or Russian?

3. Work hard to increase production.

4. Where did you have your technical training?

5. Can you answer this question?

6. We should study English through hearing, speaking,
reading and writing.

7. What a good student he is!

8. _____
Now for our socialist construction we should study

hard.

9. _____
During their practice at a plant, the students learned

much from the workers.

Lesson 3

COUNTING AND MEASURING IN OLD TIMES

古代的計算和計量

TRANSLATION [譯文]

你知道古代人是怎样計算和計量的嗎？那是很有趣的。

古时候，人們不像我們一样的計算。他們計算的方法很簡單。最初，所有的計算都是用小石子来进行的。以后他們学会了用手指計算。因为人有十个指头，因此十这个数字就成为世界各地一切計算的基础了。这种十进制的計算方法就逐渐形成我們目前閱讀数字和书写数字的方法，并形成数学中的一門科学。这門科学现在称为算术。

古代人也不会像我們一样的計量。他們不知道什么是尺。他們以步計量距离，或者用来进行小一些的計量。当农业发展后，比較准确的計量方法就使用了。人們要想知道他們的田地究竟有多大，他們究竟能生产多少粮食。这些問題逐渐地得到了解决。所有这一切知識为現在称为几何学这一門数学鋪平了道路。

KEY TO EXERCISES TO THE TEXT

Exercise 1 (p. 18)

1. At first all counting was done with small stones. Later on, the ancient people learned to use their fingers in counting.
2. The number ten became the foundation of counting because the ancient people used their ten fingers in counting.
3. We call the system of counting by the number ten the decimal system.
4. When the system of counting by the number ten was widely used by the ancient people, arithmetic came into existence.
5. The ancient people paced off distances, or used the hand for smaller measurements.
6. When farming got developed, more accurate methods of measurements were used.

Exercise 2 (p. 19)

1. kinds 作主語; are 作謂語.
2. We 作主語; must study 作謂語; English 作賓語.
3. system 作主語; becomes 作謂語.
4. Arithmetic 作主語; is 作謂語.
5. we 作主語; can solve 作謂語; problems 作賓語.
6. we 作主語; should learn 作謂語; science and technology 作賓語.

Exercise 3 (p. 19)

1. the measuring system
2. the decimal system of counting
3. to pace off the land

4. to solve problems in geometry
5. to pave the way for socialist construction

Exercise 4 (p. 19)

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. 古代的計算方法 | 4. (一点也)不知道 |
| 2. 在世界各地 | 5. 数学这一学科 |
| 3. 导致生产的增加 | |

Exercise 5 (p. 20)

1. The method of counting and measuring in old times was very simple.
2. Later on, the ancient people learned the method of counting with ten fingers.
3. The method of counting with ten fingers became the foundation of the decimal system.
4. The introduction of modern science and technology leads to the improvement of tools for production.
5. The mastery of foreign languages, physics, and mathematics paves the way for learning modern science and technology in future.

KEY TO GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1 (p. 25)

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. had | 7. knew |
| 2. gives | 8. writes |
| 3. does | 9. begins |
| 4. is | 10. shall finish |
| 5. wrote | 11. will you come |
| 6. speaks | 12. will be |

Exercise 2 (p. 25)

1. Every morning we review our English lessons.
2. The moon moves round the earth.
3. Last month we visited five factories.
4. Next month he will have his productive labour in this factory.
5. Before liberation I worked in this city.

Exercise 3 (p. 25)

1. closes ['klouziz]	closed ['klouzd]
2. builds [bildz]	built [bilt]
3. calls [kɔ:lz]	called ['kɔ:ld]
4. helps [helps]	helped ['helpt]
5. looks [luks]	looked ['lukt]
6. teaches ['ti:tʃiz]	taught [tɔ:t]
7. washes ['wɒʃiz]	washed ['wɒʃt]
8. carries ['kæriz]	carried ['kærid]
9. catches ['kætʃiz]	caught [kɔ:t]
10. crosses ['krɒsɪz]	crossed ['krɒst]
11. expresses [iks'presɪz]	expressed [iks'prest]
12. passes ['pɑ:sɪz]	passed ['pɑ:st]
13. fixes ['fiksɪz]	fixed ['fɪkst]
14. goes ['gouz]	went [went]
15. picks [pɪks]	picked ['pɪkt]
16. prevails [pri'veɪlz]	prevailed [pri'veɪld]
17. finds [faɪndz]	found [faʊnd]
18. enters ['entəz]	entered ['entəd]
19. perseveres [pə:si'viəz]	persevered [pə:si'viəd]
20. applies [ə'plaɪz]	applied [ə'plaɪd]
21. succeeds [sək'si:dz]	succeeded [sək'si:did]
22. operates ['ɒpəreɪts]	operated ['ɒpəreɪtɪd]

Exercise 4 (p. 26)

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. listens | 7. came |
| 2. made | 8. (will) start |
| 3. does not succeed | 9. is |
| 4. visited, shall visit | 10. lived, came |
| 5. have | 11. knows, helps |
| 6. will be | 12. visited, saw |

Exercise 5 (p. 27)

1. Tomorrow evening we shall fulfil the task.
2. These workers all work in our factory.
3. Did you win the race last week?
4. Ten years ago, he was a student of that school, but now he teaches English there.
5. He learned English very well when he was young.
6. This city is one of the industrial centres in the country.
7. We shall go to visit other factories when we finish our technical training.
8. Today our task is study, and tomorrow ours will be work.

General Review 1

KEY TO EXERCISES

Exercise 1 (p. 27)

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. 普遍应用的 | 7. 以步計量 |
| 2. 在科学家的帮助下 | 8. 增加生产 |
| 3. 渊博的学識 | 9. 自然科学的基础 |
| 4. 向工人学习 | 10. 解答几何題 |
| 5. 有耐心 | 11. 导致技术革命 |
| 6. 在古代 | 12. 正确的計量 |

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 13. 生产粮食 | 18. 記住这条規則 |
| 14. 为现代科学鋪平道路 | 19. 熟悉外国語 |
| 15. 最后 (获得) 成功 | 20. 掌握一种語言 |
| 16. 对现代技术一无所知 | 21. 科学技术 |
| 17. 精通 | 22. 通过听、說、讀、写四种手段 |

Exercise 2 (p. 28)

1. correct pronunciation
2. to strengthen the mastery of English
3. to have a good command of English
4. a widely spoken language
5. hearing, speaking, reading and writing
6. to solve a problem
7. a hard task
8. to work with patience
9. to keep ... in view
10. to win a race
11. to pave the way for ...
12. to count with scientific instruments
13. the foundation of all counting
14. decimal system
15. later on
16. at first
17. to measure distances with rulers
18. so as to master modern science and technology

Exercise 3 (p. 28)

1. We should master English through hearing, speaking, reading and writing.
2. The method of counting with ten fingers led to the decimal system.
3. They solved many problems in counting yesterday.

4. The mastery of correct English pronunciation is important to the study of English.
5. Later on, they gradually learned to measure with rulers.
6. The introduction of the decimal system helps the development of arithmetic.
7. He solves the problems in geometry every night.
8. He will leave the workshop in ten minutes.
9. Practice is an important means to strengthen the mastery of English.
10. The ancient people could not do accurate measurements as we do.
11. The method of counting and measuring in old times paved the way for mathematics.

Exercise 4 (p. 29)

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. designed | 6. will become |
| 2. speaks | 7. finishes |
| 3. helps | 8. lived, were |
| 4. got | 9. go, will see |
| 5. measure, did | 10. will lead |

Exercise 5 (p. 29)

1. He does not study hard.
Does he study hard?
2. In this plant there are not many new machines.
Are there many new machines in this plant?
3. He did not solve that problem.
Did he solve that problem?
4. They cannot solve the problems in geometry.
Can they solve the problems in geometry?
5. I do not know him very well.
Do I know him very well?

Exercise 6 (p. 30)

1. study	studied	studied	studying
2. speak	spoke	spoken	speaking
3. write	wrote	written	writing
4. hear	heard	heard	hearing
5. try	tried	tried	trying
6. learn	learned	learned	learning
7. win	won	won	winning
8. let	let	let	letting
9. get	got	got	getting
10. do	did	done	doing
11. become	became	become	becoming
12. lead	led	led	leading

Exercise 7 (p. 30)

1. people 主語; are building 謂語; socialism 賓語.
2. students 主語; increase 謂語; stock 賓語.
3. we 主語; visited 謂語; plant 賓語.
4. students 主語; have mastered 謂語; method 賓語.
5. they 主語; learned 謂語; much 賓語.
6. people 主語; used 謂語; methods 賓語.
7. they 主語; will finish 謂語; school 賓語.
8. people 主語; use 謂語; system 賓語.
9. workers 主語; solved 謂語; problems 賓語.
10. we 主語; shall study 謂語; geometry 賓語.

Exercise 9 (p. 32)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. ancient | 5. knowledge |
| 2. count | 6. solved |
| 3. construction, foundation | 7. measure |
| 4. geometry, branches | 8. are developing |