

中等专业学校教材

英 语

ENGLISH

上 册

人 民 教 育 出 版 社



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中等专业学校英語教材编写組編

北京市书刊出版业营业许可证出字第2号

人民教育出版社出版(北京景山东街)

新华书店北京发行所发行

全国新华书店經售

人民教育印刷厂印装

統一书号：K13010·1106 字数：63 千

开本：850×1168 毫米 1/32 印張：3 $\frac{1}{2}$

1963 年第一版 1965 年第二版

第二版 1965 年12月第二次印刷

北京：15,001—19,000册

定价 0.32 元

改編說明

本書是根據《中等專業學校英語教學大綱(草案)》的要求，在原《中等專業學校教材英語》課本的基礎上改編的，仍分上、下兩冊。

這次改編的主要變動是：課文由三十篇減為二十七篇，其中改換的篇目占百分之五十左右，補充課文由十篇減為二篇，供各校選教或指導學生閱讀用。語音除保留復習音素外，其餘刪去；精簡語法知識，加強基本內容，着重以典型例句說明問題(附錄中的材料不必專題講解)；練習材料側重于鞏固課文、復習語法、練習閱讀三個方面，其中供閱讀練習用的短文各校可以選用。

本書以初級中學英語課本(暫用本)三冊為基礎，全書共出現新詞 817 個，其中上冊 383 個，下冊 434 個。

限于編者水平，加以時間倉促，缺點和錯誤在所不免，希望同志們批評指正。

中等專業學校英語教材編寫組

1965 年 5 月

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Lesson One

Chairman Mao and the Wounded Soldier

One day, during the Anti-Japanese War, a group of wounded soldiers were brought to a hospital near Yenán. Among them was a soldier who was badly wounded in the chest. He had lost consciousness and the doctors could do little for him though they had tried their best.

Suddenly the soldier opened his eyes and cried out, "Chairman Mao! Chairman Mao! Oh, I wish I could see you...."

Then he lost consciousness again. And even in his dreams he continued murmuring "Chairman Mao! Chairman Mao!"

So the matter was reported to Chairman Mao. As soon as Chairman Mao heard about it, he put on his cap, got on his horse, and lost no time in starting off for the hospital.

All the wounded soldiers looked up with surprise and joy as Chairman Mao stepped into the room.

"Chairman Mao is here to see you," whispered

one of the nurses to the soldier.

The soldier opened his eyes and saw his beloved leader. He smiled and tried to say something, but he was too weak to speak. With great difficulty, he reached out his hands and Chairman Mao held them in his own.

A moment later, the soldier breathed his last with a smile on his lips.

"Rest in peace, comrade!" said Chairman Mao. "You are a true member of our Party. We shall always remember you."

Chairman Mao attended the funeral himself. Then he visited all the wounded soldiers in the hospital and shook hands with every one of them. How happy the soldiers were to see their beloved leader! Their hearts were filled with the deepest love for our Party and Chairman Mao.

New Words

wounded	[ˈwuːndɪd]	a. 受伤的
soldier	[ˈsouldʒə]	n. 战士
the Anti-Japanese War	[ˈæntiˈdʒæpəˈniːz ˈwɔː]	抗日战争
Yenan	[ˈjenˈæn]	n. 延安
badly	[ˈbædli]	adv. 严重地, 非常地

chest	[tʃest]	<i>n.</i> 胸
consciousness	[ˈkɒnʃəsnɪs]	<i>n.</i> 知觉, 意識
though	[ðəʊ]	<i>conj.</i> 虽然, 即使
continue	[kən'tɪnju:]	<i>v. t., v. i.</i> 繼續
murmur	[ˈmɜ:mə]	<i>v. t.</i> 低声說
horse	[hɔ:s]	<i>n.</i> 馬
surprise	[sə'praɪz]	<i>n., v. t.</i> 惊奇
step	[step]	<i>v. i.</i> 跨步
		<i>n.</i> 步
whisper	[ˈwɪspə]	<i>v. t., v. i.</i> 悄悄地說, 耳語
nurse	[nɜ:s]	<i>n.</i> 护士
beloved	[bi'lʌvd, bi'lʌvɪd]	<i>a.</i> 心爱的, 亲爱的
smile	[smaɪl]	<i>n., v. i.</i> 微笑
weak	[wi:k]	<i>a.</i> 弱的
reach	[ri:tʃ]	<i>v. t.</i> 伸(手等), 到达
moment	[ˈmoumənt]	<i>n.</i> 一会儿, 片刻
breathe	[bri:ð]	<i>v. t., v. i.</i> 呼吸
last	[la:st]	<i>n.</i> 最后(的人、事物、动作等)
		<i>v. i.</i> 繼續, 持久
lip	[lɪp]	<i>n.</i> 唇
funeral	[ˈfju:nərəl]	<i>n.</i> 葬礼
shake	[ʃeɪk]	<i>v. t.</i> 搖动
shook [ʃuk], shaken [ˈfeɪkən]		
fill	[fɪl]	<i>v. t.</i> 充滿, 裝滿
deep	[di:p]	<i>a.</i> 深, 深刻的

Idioms and Phrases

to try one's best 尽全力, 想尽了一切办法

to put on 戴上, 穿上
 to get on 騎(馬、自行車)
 to lose no time in 馬上(做某事)
 to start for 出发到某处去
 too...to... 太……不能
 to breathe one's last 断气, 死
 to rest in peace 安息
 to shake hands 握手
 to be filled with 充滿了

Notes to the Text

Oh, I wish I could see you... 啊, 但願能見到您……

这个句子里, 主句中的動詞用 wish, 賓語从句中動詞用 could see, 这是表示一种不可能或很难實現的願望。

Phonetics

英語元音音素复习

Review of English Vowel Phonemes

单元音 (Pure Vowels)

[i :]	me	deep	peace
[i]	in	lip	with
[e]	let	rest	said
[æ]	bad	cap	hand
[ɑ :]	last	start	heart
[ɔ]	on	got	lost
[ɔ :]	saw	war	horse
[u]	put	good	shook
[u :]	too	soon	wounded
[ʌ]	up	but	country

[ɜ:]	<i>nurse</i>	<i>heard</i>	<i>turn</i>
[ə]	<i>again</i>	<i>moment</i>	<i>matter</i>

双元音 (Diphthongs)

[ei]	<i>say</i>	<i>shake</i>	<i>later</i>
[ou]	<i>no</i>	<i>open</i>	<i>though</i>
[ai]	<i>time</i>	<i>try</i>	<i>smile</i>
[au]	<i>out</i>	<i>how</i>	<i>house</i>
[ɔi]	<i>joy</i>	<i>join</i>	<i>noisy</i>
[iə]	<i>near</i>	<i>here</i>	<i>clear</i>
[ɛə]	<i>care</i>	<i>chair</i>	<i>there</i>
[uə]	<i>poor</i>	<i>sure</i>	<i>during</i>

Exercises

1. Read the following correctly (准确地朗读下列语音材料):

(1) Pure Vowels

[i:]	<i>see</i>	<i>speak</i>	<i>reach</i>
[i]	<i>it</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>comrade</i>
[e]	<i>best</i>	<i>says</i>	<i>held</i>
[æ]	<i>at</i>	<i>man</i>	<i>had</i>
[ɑ:]	<i>are</i>	<i>large</i>	<i>answer</i>
[ɒ]	<i>was</i>	<i>not</i>	<i>what</i>
[ɔ:]	<i>or</i>	<i>brought</i>	<i>autumn</i>
[u]	<i>look</i>	<i>took</i>	<i>could</i>
[u:]	<i>lose</i>	<i>true</i>	<i>group</i>
[ʌ]	<i>some</i>	<i>love</i>	<i>among</i>
[ɔ:]	<i>learn</i>	<i>work</i>	<i>third</i>
[ə]	<i>attend</i>	<i>whisper</i>	<i>surprise</i>

(2) Diphthongs

[ei]	<i>day</i>	<i>came</i>	<i>great</i>
--------	------------	-------------	--------------

[ou]	oh	go	own
[ai]	cry	eye	write
[au]	now	down	about
[oi]	boy	join	noisy
[iə]	ear	hear	dear
[ɛə]	air	their	where
[uə]	poor	sure	January

2. Answer the following questions in English:

- (1) Who were brought to a hospital near Yen-an one day during the Anti-Japanese War?
- (2) How was one of the soldiers wounded? And what did he cry and murmur?
- (3) What did Chairman Mao do as soon as he heard about the matter?
- (4) What did one of the nurses say to the soldier as Chairman Mao stepped into the room?
- (5) What did the soldier do when he saw his beloved leader?
- (6) What did Chairman Mao say when the soldier breathed his last?
- (7) What did Chairman Mao do after that?
- (8) How did all the wounded soldiers feel when they saw their beloved leader?

3. Tell the parts of speech of the words underlined in the following sentences (說明下列各句中劃綫的單詞的詞類):

- (1) One day, during the Anti-Japanese War, a group of wounded soldiers were brought to a hospital near Yen-an.
- (2) Suddenly the soldier opened his eyes and cried out, "Chairman Mao! Chairman Mao! Oh, I wish I

could see you..."

- (3) Then the soldier lost consciousness again.
- (4) All the wounded soldiers looked up with surprise and joy as Chairman Mao stepped into the room.
- (5) How happy the soldiers were to see their beloved leader!

Lesson Two

Counting and Measuring in Old Times

Do you know how the ancient people did their counting and measuring? It is quite interesting.

In the early days people could not count as we do. Their method of counting was very simple. At first, all counting was done with small stones. Later on, they learned to use their fingers in counting. Since we have ten fingers, the number ten became the foundation of all counting in all parts of the world. This decimal system of counting led gradually to our present method of reading and writing numbers and to a branch of mathematics. This branch is now called arithmetic.

Nor could the ancient people measure as we do. They knew nothing of rulers. They paced off distances,

or used the hand for smaller measurements. When farming got developed, more accurate methods of measurements were used. And the people wanted to know how large their farms were, how much grain they could grow. These problems were gradually solved. All this knowledge paved the way for the branch of mathematics now called geometry.

New Words

counting	['kauntiŋ]	<i>n.</i> 計算
measuring	['meʒəriŋ]	<i>n.</i> 計量, 測量
ancient	['eɪnfənt]	<i>a.</i> 古代的
stone	['stoun]	<i>n.</i> 石子
finger	['fɪŋgə]	<i>n.</i> 手指
foundation	['faʊn'deɪʃən]	<i>n.</i> 基础
part	['pɑ:t]	<i>n.</i> 地方, 部分, (机器) 零件
decimal	['desɪmə]	<i>a.</i> 十进(位)的, 小数的
system	['sɪstɪm]	<i>n.</i> 制度, 体系
gradually	['grædʒuəli]	<i>adv.</i> 漸漸地
present	['preznt]	<i>a.</i> 現在的
branch	['brɑ:ntʃ]	<i>n.</i> 分科, 分支
arithmetic	['ə'riθmətik]	<i>n.</i> 算术
measure	['meʒə]	<i>v. t., v. i.</i> 量(尺寸, 大小等)
		<i>n.</i> 尺寸
ruler	['ru:lə]	<i>n.</i> 尺

pace	[peis]	<i>v. t.</i> 步測(距离)
distance	[ˈdistəns]	<i>n.</i> 距离
measurement	[ˈmeʒəmənt]	<i>n.</i> 計量, 測量
farming	[ˈfɑ:miŋ]	<i>n.</i> 农业, 耕种
accurate	[ˈækjʊrɪt]	<i>a.</i> 正确的, 精密的
solve	[sɒlv]	<i>v. t.</i> 解决, 解答
knowledge	[ˈnɒlɪdʒ]	<i>n.</i> 知識
pave	[peiv]	<i>v. t.</i> 鋪設
geometry	[dʒiˈɒmitri]	<i>n.</i> 几何学

Idioms and Phrases

old times 古代, 古时

early days 古代, 古时

later on 后来

to lead to 引到, 得……結果

to pace off 以步計量

to pave the way for... 为……鋪平道路

Notes to the Text

When farming got developed... 当农业发展起来时……

got 是連系動詞, 意思是“逐漸变为”, developed 作表語。

Phonetics

英語輔音音素复习

Review of English Consonant Phonemes

发音阻碍情况	清	浊	例 詞		
爆 破 音	[p]		pen	present	stop
		[b]	be	bed	beloved
	[t]		take	part	paced
		[d]	do	led	paved
	[k]		count	keep	black
		[g]	grow	longer	big
鼻 音		[m]	make	them	dream
		[n]	name	number	run
		[ŋ]	sing	long	counting
舌 側 音		清晰 [l]	lead	lesson	problem
		含糊 [ɫ]	old	small	people
摩 擦 音	[f]		food	physics	off
		[v]	very	solve	of
	[θ]		think	method	month
		[ð]	this	they	breathe
	[s]		stone	us	caps
		[z]	does	as	eyes
	[ʃ]		shall	ancient	wish
		[ʒ]	measure	usual	
		[r]	room	write	report
	[h]		he	him	happy
破 擦 音	[tʃ]		child	much	branch
		[dʒ]	just	geometry	knowledge
半 元 音		[w]	way	weak	were
		[j]	yes	you	Yenan

Exercises

1. Read the following correctly:

[p]	place	step	[b]	book	member
[t]	ten	looked	[d]	day	world
[k]	call	back	[g]	glad	dig
[m]	my	became	[n]	night	then
[ŋ]	long	farming			
[l]	like	live	[t]	help	decimal
[f]	for	himself	[v]	visit	have
[θ]	thing	arithmetic	[ð]	the	lathe
[s]	since	takes	[z]	days	comes
[ʃ]	shall	ancient	[ʒ]	measure	usual
[r]	rain	ruler	[h]	head	home
[tʃ]	China	watch	[dʒ]	July	gradually
[w]	we	when	[j]	you	student

2. Answer the following questions in English:

- (1) How was counting done in the early days?
- (2) Why did the number ten become the foundation of counting?
- (3) How did the ancient people measure?
- (4) When were more accurate methods of measurements used?

3. Translate the following into Chinese with the help of a dictionary (借助字典將下列閱讀材料譯成漢語):

The Greatest Unit of Measurement for Distances

The sun is much nearer to us than any other *star* (恒星). That is why it looks the biggest and brightest of all the stars.

The average distance of the sun from the earth is as much as 150 million kilometres. It is difficult to imagine the distances of the stars which are millions and millions of kilometres still farther away. To express these great distances, the scientists use a *scale* (尺度) much larger than the kilometre. It is the *light year* (光年). Nothing in the world moves faster than light. It travels at the rate of 300,000 kilometres per second. And one light year is the distance that light travels in one year. It is the greatest unit of measurement for distances. Most of the stars are thousands of light years *away from* (离开) the earth.

Lesson Three

“A Foreign Language Is a Weapon in the Struggle of Life”

From all parts of the world party comrades came to Marx's study in order to consult the master of socialist thought.

This room was on the first floor. To one side of the window there were two tables loaded with papers, newspapers and books. In the middle of the room there was a small plain writing-table and a wooden arm-chair.

There were in the room more than a thousand books which Marx arranged according to the content