

# ENGLISH READERS

FOR SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS

BOOK ONE

北京市中等學校

## 高中英語讀本

第一冊

(高一全年用)

北京市中等學校英語教材編選委員會編選

五十年代出版社發行



版權所有

編選兼 北京市中等學校英  
出版者 語教材編選委員會

五十年代出版社發行

總社：北京和平門內北新華街六號  
分社：上海南京西路1170號 電話 38231號

蔚文印刷廠 · 印刷  
上海長樂路256號 電話84443號

★

一九五二年八月北京初版

17,001—20,000 一九五三年十月滬新五版

★

總 165 課 9 32 開 84 定價頁

定價：2,800 元

## 前 言

爲解決北京市中等學校高中英語教材問題，本會自一九五〇年暑期開始編選「高中英語讀本」，並在每一學期結束後，根據實際教學經驗屢加修訂。當初由於時間倉卒，編選經驗缺乏，決定一、三、五冊與二、四、六冊分期編選出版，以應急需。現在將原有一至六冊的內容綜合精簡，並按課文深淺編成一、二、三冊，分別供高中一、二、三年級全年講授之用。講課份量教師可按實際情況稍予增減，但以能講授讀本的百分之八十以上爲合適。語法與練習須請教師配合課文自行籌劃，目前尚難統一解決。

在本讀本試用過程中，曾蒙教師同志們提供許多寶貴意見，使其有所改進，希望大家今後更加指正。

北京市中等學校英語教材編選委員會啓

一九五二年八月一日

## **NATIONAL FLAG OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

*(From People's China, Vol. 2, No. 7, Oct. 1, 1950)*

The national flag of the People's Republic of China was adopted by the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference on September 27, 1949. The flag symbolises the great unity of the revolutionary Chinese people.

The first standard sizes of the flag are:  $288 \times 192$  centimetres;  $240 \times 160$  centimetres;  $192 \times 128$  centimetres;  $144 \times 96$  centimetres;  $96 \times 64$  centimetres.

## **NATIONAL EMBLEM OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

*(From People's China, Vol. 2, No. 7, Oct. 1, 1950)*

The national emblem of the People's Republic of China was promulgated by the Central People's Government on September 20, 1950.

The emblem in red and gold consists of five stars over the Tien An Men (Gate of Heavenly Peace) surrounded by a border of ears of grain entwined by draperies which form a knot in the centre of a cogwheel at the base.

The emblem symbolises the New Democratic revolution of the Chinese people since the May 4th Movement in 1919, as well as the birth of the New China of people's democratic dictatorship, based on the alliance of workers and peasants under the leadership of the working class.

## CHINESE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Arise, Ye who refuse to be slaves;  
With our very flesh and blood  
Let us build our new Great Wall!  
The peoples of China are in the most critical time,  
Everybody couldn't but roar his defiance.  
Arise! Arise! Arise!  
Millions of hearts with one mind,  
Brave the enemy's gunfire,  
March on!  
Brave the enemy's gunfire,  
March on! March on! March on, on!

Note: This song originally went by the title "March of the Volunteers," composed after the Japanese invasion of the Northeastern provinces (Manchuria). On September 27, 1949, a resolution was passed to adopt it as the provisional national anthem of the People's Republic of China at the first plenary session of the Chinese People's Consultative Conference.

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# I

## TWO LITTLE PATRIOTS

*(Selected from English Textbook, 6th year, pub. in Moscow)*

### I

5 Sasha and Misha are pioneers. Sasha's father is a commander; he is at the front. Misha's father is a partisan. The boys live in a village occupied by the Germans. Sasha and Misha hate the fascist soldiers and officers.

### II

10

One day Sasha and Misha are walking home through a wood. It is getting dark. It is very cold. The ground is covered with snow. It is very still in the wood.

15 Suddenly Sasha sees something white behind the trees.

"Look, Misha!" Sasha says. "Do you see anything behind that tree?"

"No," says Misha, "I see nothing there." Then  
20 he says, "Yes, there is something behind that tree. What can it be? It is not snow; it moves a little."

The boys stop and stand still. The white thing moves again. Now the boys see it well. It is a man. He is covered with something white. Suddenly the boys

see that he is not alone. Another man in white moves behind the first man, then another. . . The boys count the men. They see ten men.

"Misha," says Sasha, "Those men are fascists. 5 They are moving to the front. They want to penetrate into our rear. Run and tell your father about them. He will come with his partisans and catch or kill them. Run quickly, and I shall wait for you here."

### III

10 Soon Misha comes back with his father and two other partisans. They carry their automatic rifles, machine-guns and grenades with them. They know that they must catch or kill the fascists.

When Sasha sees the partisans, he runs to meet 15 them.

"Where are the fascists?" asks Misha's father.

"They are not far," says Sasha. "They move very slowly, because they are afraid of partisans."

20 Soon the partisans see the German fascists. They begin to fire at them. The fascists are afraid of the partisans and try to run away. But not all of them can run away. Eight fascists fall down on the ground. Two fascists are killed and lie still on the white snow. Six fascists are badly wounded.

## II

### A TALE FROM INDIA

*(Selected from Advanced English, Bk. 1)*

Once upon a time an elephant and a monkey had a  
5 quarrel.

The elephant was proud because he was so strong.  
“Look how big and strong I am!” “I can pull a tree  
down. Can you?”

Now the monkey was proud because he was so quick.  
10 “Look how fast I can run and climb!” he said. “Can  
you climb a tree?” Can you hang by your tail from a  
branch?”

At last they went to a wise old owl.

“We cannot agree,” they said. “Tell us what you  
15 think about it. Which is better—to be strong, or to be  
quick?”

The owl said to them, “Do just as I tell you, and  
then I shall find out which is better. Do you see that  
great fruit tree across the river? Go and pick the fruit  
20 and bring it to me.”

So they went to the river, but the water was so swift  
that the monkey was afraid.

“Get on my back,” said the elephant proudly. “I  
shall carry you. I am big and strong, and I am not afraid

to swim across a swift river."

So the monkey got on the elephant's back, and they soon got across the river.

There on the bank stood the tree. It was so tall  
5 that the fruit hung high above them.

The elephant tried to break the tree down or bend it down, but it was too strong. He tried to reach the fruit with his trunk, but it was too high.

"Wait a minute," said the monkey proudly, "I can  
10 climb." He ran quickly up the tree, and threw the rich, ripe fruit to the ground.

The elephant put it in his great mouth.

Then they crossed the river again, and gave the fruit to the owl.

15 "Now," they said, "which is better—to be strong, or to be quick?"

"Can anyone tell which is better?" asked the owl.  
"Neither of you could get the fruit alone. It took both  
the elephant's strength and the monkey's quickness to get  
20 it. One crossed the stream, the other gathered the fruit."

### III

#### THE DEMONSTRATION ON THE 1ST OF OCTOBER

On the First of October we celebrate the Anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

There is a People's Army parade on this day. The People's Army men come to the parade with automatic rifles and machine-guns. We can see many tanks and field guns. Big aeroplanes fly high in the air. The parade<sup>5</sup> shows that our People's Army and Navy are always ready to defend our country.

There is a big demonstration after the parade. We hear music and songs. The streets are full of people. The people come to the Tien An Men Square with banners,<sup>10</sup> slogans and portraits of our leaders.

Long live our great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung!  
Long live the People's Republic of China!

#### IV

#### WHITE AND BLACK

<sup>15</sup> *(Selected from English Textbook, 7th Year, Pub. in Moscow)*

##### Part one

The mill-owners in the United States exploit the workers and especially the Negro workers. They teach the white people to hate the coloured workers.

<sup>20</sup> "The white workers and the coloured workers must not unite against us. Let them hate each other," say the mill-owners.

Here is how they teach white and coloured people to hate each other.

Myrtle and Charlie, Billy and Sam were American children. They lived in the same town and their fathers worked at the same cotton-mill; but they did not know each other, for Myrtle and Charlie's father was black and<sup>5</sup> Billy and Sam's was white.

One day when Billy and Sam were playing by the river, they met Myrtle and Charlie there. They watched the two black children for a short time, and then all four began to play together. They had a very good time, and<sup>10</sup> after that played together at the river every day. They found small pieces of wood, made boats and sailed them on the river. They became very good friends, but nobody knew about their friendship.

On Sundays Billy and Sam went to Sunday school.<sup>15</sup> One Sunday Miss Houghton, the teacher, began to talk to the children about love.

"All men must love each other," she said. "All men are brothers. The mill-owners are the big brothers of the workers."

<sup>20</sup> "Miss Houghton, are black and white people brothers too?" Billy asked suddenly.

"Of course not! That is . . . Billy, why do you ask such a question?"

"Well," said Billy, "I don't know. I just . . ."

Sam tried to explain. "You see, Charlie and Myrtle are coloured . . ."

"Who are Charlie and Myrtle?" asked Miss Houghton.

5 "They live in Black Row. Their father and mother work at the mill. We play together at the river."

Miss Houghton was very angry. She said a lot about white people and the place of black people that Billy and Sam could not understand because they were too small.  
10 But they understood quite well that Miss Houghton hated Negroes, and they knew that she was very angry with them because they played with Negro children.

## V

### WHITE AND BLACK

15

#### Part Two

After Sunday school Miss Houghton went to the boys' mother. She talked to her for a long time. Then their mother was angry with them too, and their father beat them.

20 For a long time Billy and Sam did not go to the river to play.

Myrtle and Charlie looked for their little friends every day. They were very unhappy. Myrtle asked every day why Billy and Sam did not come.

"They may be ill," said Charlie. "Some children are ill now with typhus."

"They may be dead," said Myrtle.

"Let's go and ask," said Charlie. "I know where  
5 they live."

They went to the boys' home and knocked at the back door. The boys' mother opened it.

"Please, are Billy and Sam ill or dead?" they asked.

"No!" she shouted. "And if I catch you little niggers  
10 here again, I'll beat the life out of you! Don't you forget it!"

Charlie and Myrtle told the story to their father.

"There, there, my little ones," he said. "Don't cry about it. You have plenty of good friends in Black Row.  
15 It's best not to play with those white children."

"But why, Pappy?" asked Charlie.

"Almost all white people hate us because we're black."

"But why? Did we do anything to them?"

20 "Nothing, my child, nothing. They did us wrong. A long time ago they stole us and made us slaves. They sold us for money like cows and sheep. I think they are afraid of us and that's why they hate us."

So that is how Charlie and Myrtle, like Sam and

Billy, had their first lesson in race hatred.

People of different races can live and work happily together in our country, because our country is a Socialist country.

5

## VI

### PUBLIC HOSPITALS

Public hospitals are necessary in every city. People may go there when they are sick, and they will be well cared for.

10 Some of the hospital patients are in wards, which are large rooms containing a number of beds. Private patients are in private rooms.

All patients get the best of care. There are nurses to take care of them. The doctors go in to see every  
15 patient at least once a day.

A public hospital generally has a car to take sick people to it. Such a car is fitted up with a bed. It is called an ambulance, and goes very slowly and easily so that the patient will not be disturbed.

20 At the time of an accident a public hospital is a great convenience. The ambulance can be called quickly to take the injured people to the hospital. If they are cut badly, they will be taken to the operating room. Here their wounds can be attended to at once.

## VII

### TO THE YOUNG CITIZEN OF MY COUNTRY

*(Selected from English Textbook, 5th year, pub. in Moscow)*

You live in a country which does for its children  
5 more than any other country in the world. The people  
of our country build beautiful palaces for you, many schools,  
theatres, and cinemas. The greatest men of our country  
think about you and do everything that makes your life  
happy.

10 Great writers write books for you. Great actors act  
for you. They do everything to make your childhood  
happier and more beautiful than the childhood of children  
in other countries.

You are a young citizen of the Soviet Union. Your  
15 country is beautiful. It is the greatest country in the world.  
In the north of it all is ice and snow, and in the south the  
blue waters of the Black Sea shine in the sun. You can  
hear the noise of machines in cities, you can see the smoke  
of many factories, you can see great fields which are  
20 covered with golden corn.

All this belongs to you. Our greatest heroes paid  
for this with their life. You are growing up to become  
the free and happy master of your land.