

# 大学二年级英语课本

上 册

北 京 大 学 編

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北京大学编

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## 前 言

“大学二年級英語課本”系供綜合性大学及外國語学院英語專業二年級学生使用，在內容方面与“大学英语課本”（大学一年級用，陈琳等編）衔接。

在編寫过程中我們試圖貫徹以下的原則：

- 一、使学生通过所学的語音、語法、詞彙在听、說、寫、讀各方面獲得全面的提高。
- 二、使学生通过多样化的反复練習，最后能独立地运用所学的語言知識。

全書包括的新詞將近二千，語音以語調为重点，語法以動詞及句法为重点。

我們想提一些建議，供採用本書的教員同志参考：

在目前，学生入学时外語水平非常不一致，所以校与校之間，班与班之間，学生程度不齐，是很难免的，因之教材和教法也不宜完全相同。我們認為教員应結合学生情况，灵活地运用本書。課文長短不一，不必每週教一課。有几課只有課文的，教員更可灵活运用。語音、語法、練習可以結合学生情况，加以增減取捨。

本書着重复用，学生还需要独立閱讀材料，簡寫本或淺近原著，以便擴大他們对語言的感性認識。

在編寫及試用期間，蒙各院校教师及專家同志給了我們許多帮助，其中特別应当提到：本課本中語法部分的材料是由北京外國語学院供給的，复旦大学也給了我們人力上的支援，謹在此表示感謝。

## CONTENTS

<b>Lesson</b>	<b>I A Visit to the Capital Theatre . . . . .</b>	<b>3</b>
	Review of Sounds: [e], [æ], [i] and [ə]	
	The Present Indefinite; the Present Continuous	
<b>Lesson</b>	<b>II Honour . . . . .</b>	<b>13</b>
	Review of Sounds: [i:], [i], [ei], [e] and [æ]; Length of Vowels	
	Members of the Sentence	
<b>Lesson</b>	<b>III My Private Property . . . . .</b>	<b>25</b>
	Review of Sounds: [ɔ], [ɔ:], [ou], [au] and [ai]; Length of Vowels (cont'd); Assimilation	
	The Past Indefinite; the Past Continuous	
<b>Lesson</b>	<b>IV Atomic Energy . . . . .</b>	<b>36</b>
	Review of Sounds: [au], [ɑ:], [ʌ] and [ə:]; Assimilation (cont'd)	
	The Predicative; Link Verbs; the Predicative to the Object	
<b>Lesson</b>	<b>V A Service of Love . . . . .</b>	<b>45</b>
	Review of Sounds: [u], [u:], [ju:], [uə] and [juə]; Elision	
	The Present Perfect	
<b>Lesson</b>	<b>VI Choi Sung-hi, the Famous Ballerina . . . . .</b>	<b>56</b>
	Review of Sounds: [t], [d], [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ], [tʃ] and [dʒ]	
	The Object; the Cognate Object; the Object to the Preposition	
<b>Lesson</b>	<b>VII We Are Soviet People . . . . .</b>	<b>65</b>
	Review of Sounds: [θ] [ð], [f], [v] and [h]; Rules of Stress—Word-Stress	
	Compound and Complex Sentences	
<b>Lesson</b>	<b>VIII We Are Soviet People (cont'd) . . . . .</b>	<b>77</b>
	Review of Sounds: [r], [l], [ɪ], [m], [n] and [ŋ]; Word-Stress (cont'd)	
	The Past Perfect; Direct and Indirect Speech	
<b>Lesson</b>	<b>IX The Last Frontier . . . . .</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Lesson</b>	<b>X Peasant Girl to Farm Director . . . . .</b>	<b>95</b>
	Review of "r" Clusters: [tr], [dr], [kr], [br], etc;	
	Sentence-Stress; Rhythm	
	Attributive Clauses; Appositive Clauses	

<b>Lesson XI</b>	A Letter from Tibet . . . . .	108
	Review of Syllabic [n] and [l]; Rhythm (cont'd)	
	The Meaning and the Use of the Passive Voice; the Forms of the Passive Voice	
<b>Lesson XII</b>	A Tale of Two Cities . . . . .	119
	Strong and Weak Forms	
	Some Passive Constructions; the Past Participle in the Passive Voice Construction and the Past Participle as the Predicative	
<b>Lesson XIII</b>	A Tale of Two Cities (cont'd) . . . . .	131
	Strong and Weak Forms (cont'd)	
	Adverbial Clauses	
<b>Lesson XIV</b>	Pride and Prejudice . . . . .	142
	Intonation—the Use of Tune I; the Accidental Rise	
	Comparison of Adjectives; Comparison of Adverbs; Ellipsis in Adverbial Clauses of Comparison	
<b>Lesson XV</b>	Loyal Miss Ferch . . . . .	156
	The Use of Tune II	
	Some Special Uses of the Pronoun "It"	
<b>Lesson XVI</b>	Loyal Miss Ferch (cont'd) . . . . .	169
	The Intonation of Parentheses	
<b>Lesson XVII</b>	A Letter to the Youth . . . . .	180

## LESSON I

### A Visit to the Capital Theatre

Yu Lin has invited Mr. Smith, an English comrade who came to China not long ago, to see Peking opera. They arrive at the Capital Theatre.

Smith: It's a beautiful theatre!

Yu: Yes, it is. Since the liberation the Chinese theatre has developed very much.

Smith: I hear that your music is very loud.

Yu: I think that comes from the fact that plays used to be performed in the open air. And it may seem strange to you that the characters often introduce themselves as they appear for the first time on the stage.

Smith: I think the same thing was done in the old Greek plays too.

The bell rings and the play begins. The audience listens very attentively. Then comes the interval.

Yu: How did you like the opera, Comrade Smith?

Smith: It was wonderful! I've never seen anything like it before — song, dance, dumb show, all combined in one play.

Yu: Did you find it strange that there was so little scenery?

Smith: Not at all. It was very much like the stage in my country in Shakespeare's time. A very realistic effect is created with very simple means. Take the boat scene in "Autumn River", where the girl comes to the bank of the river looking for a boatman to help her catch up with her lover. There is no river and no boat, but we know where the scene is taking place because the old man is carrying an oar, and then the two of them go up and down just as people do in a rocking boat.

Yu: Yes, that is very well done, isn't it?

Smith: I suppose the man who carried a whip was riding a horse. But why did he lift his long sleeves to his eyes?

Yu: He was drying his tears.

Smith: Oh, I see. I noticed that the audience was very enthusiastic. Why do they like stories of the old feudal society so much?

Yu: Well, we see in the opera the struggle of the people against oppression, the desire of the girl to marry the man she loves, the refusal of the honest official to compromise with corruption. These problems remain so alive that the audience still finds the stories inspiring.

The bell rings and the performance starts again. When the show ends, stormy applause breaks out. As the two comrades make their way out of the theatre they are still discussing the opera.

### Proper Nouns

1. Smith [smiθ]
2. Shakespeare ['ʃeikspiə]

### Word Combinations and Phraseological Units

1. to perform a play 演戲
2. in the open air 露天
3. dumb show 哑剧
4. to catch up with 追上, 赶上
5. stormy applause breaks out 响起了暴风雨般的掌声
6. to make one's way (out of) 挤出去, 走出去

### Notes and Commentary

1. Yu Lin has invited Mr. Smith ..... They arrive at the Capital Theatre.  
對話前后的說明, 和戲劇中的舞台指導, 佈景說明 (stage direction) 都用現在時式。
2. characters  
“character” 作小說戲劇中的“人物”解釋時, 可以用複數; 作“性格”、“特性”解釋時不可用複數。
3. Did you find it strange that there was so little scenery?  
“it” 是 “find” 的賓語, 是後面名詞子句的先行詞。
4. scenery 舞台整個佈景 (little scenery)  
scene 舞台場面 (boat scene)  
“scene” 也指部分的佈景 (to change scenes between acts), 也指一幕分几場的“場” (Act I, Scene iii)。
5. not at all  
這是常用的口語, 意思是 “一點也不...”, “全不...”。 “at all” 是加強 “not” 的狀態。  
Did it surprise you to find her here?  
Not at all.  
這短語可以拆開來用, 例如: I do not like him at all.



6. means

作“方法”或“手段”解釋时，“means”形式上只有复数，而当作單数看待。在这里指佈景与道具。

7. Take the boat scene in “Autumn River” 就拿...來講罢

Take the word “make”, for instance, it has different meanings when it is used with different words.

8. to catch up (with) 赶上

You will soon catch up with him if you hurry.

They are far ahead of us, but we'll soon catch up.

9. audience 听众, 观众

“audience”是集合名詞，和“family”一样，指整体时動詞用單数，代詞用“it”，指个别成員时動詞用复数，代詞用“they”。

The audience finds the stories inspiring.

The audience were told not to leave their seats before the end of the play.

My family is large.

My family are all here.

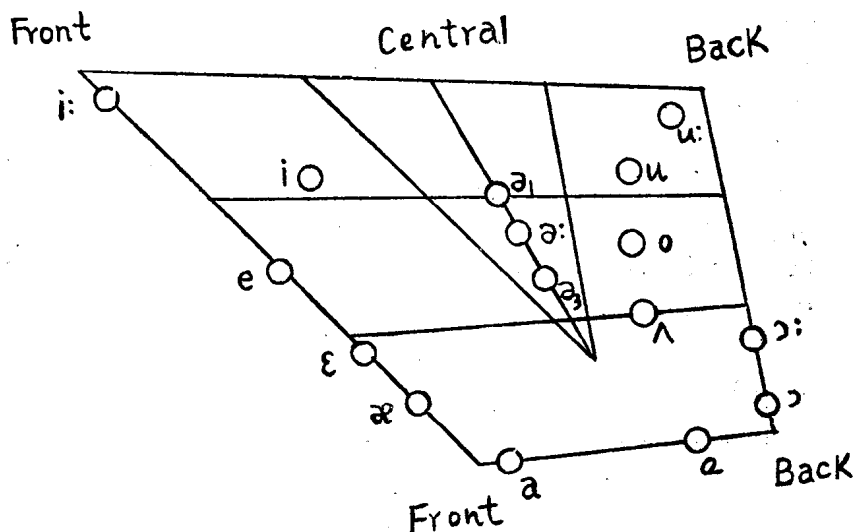
10. they make their way .....

“to make one's way”这个短語后面可用“through”，“to”，“out of”，“into”，等。

She is making her way into the crowded hall. 她往挤滿了人的大廳里走去。

## Phonetics

Review the sounds [e], [æ], [i], and [ə].



1. [e] and [æ]. It will be easier to make a clear distinction between these sounds if the mouth is opened very wide for [æ].

men  
very  
help  
never

bell  
anything  
effect  
attentively

man  
catch  
bank  
actors

marry  
carrying  
character  
enthusiastic

2. [i]. This sound is not only shorter than [i:], it is also pronounced much more loosely.

James's	before	invited	women
rings	because	carried	Sunday
listens	remains	rises	Monday
little	refusal	goodness	village
begins	express	comrades	apostrophe
interval	explain	careless	minute

Also: In "the" before a vowel, and in weak forms of "be" and "been":

The actors sang well	[ði 'æktəz 'sæŋ 'wel]
The honest official	[ði 'ɒnɪst ə'fɪʃəl]
It can't be true	[ɪt 'kɑ:nt bi 'tru:]
I've been out	[aɪ v bin 'aʊt]

3. [ə]. This sound occurs only in unstressed syllables. There are several varieties of [ə], but for practical purposes it is only necessary to distinguish two. [ə<sub>3</sub>] is more open than [ə<sub>1</sub>], i.e., nearer to [ʌ]. Use [ə<sub>3</sub>] when final before a pause; in all other positions use [ə<sub>1</sub>].

We are in China.	[wi əɪ in 'tʃaɪnə <sub>3</sub> .]		
We drink China tea.	[wi 'drɪŋk 'tʃaɪnə <sub>1</sub> 'ti:.]		
... on the river.	[ɒn ðə 'rɪvə <sub>3</sub> .]		
... in the theatre.	[ɪn ðə 'θiətə <sub>3</sub> .]		
... at the opera.	[ət ði 'ɒpərə <sub>3</sub> .]		
arrive	woman	London	famous
about	workman	developed	audience
appear	boatman	autumn	wonderful
alive	England	introduce	compromise
again	liberation	official	scenery
applause	characters	corruption	vowel

Also: In weak forms of "a", "an", "at", "are", "and", "but", "for", "of", "should", "the", "them", "to", etc.

come to China	['kʌm tə 'tʃaɪnə <sub>3</sub> ]
they arrive at the theatre	[ðei ə'raɪv ət ðə 'θiətə <sub>3</sub> ]
and then the two of them	[ən 'ðen ðə 'tu: əv ðəm]

### Exercises

I. an English comrade	[ən 'ɪŋglɪʃ 'kɒmɪd]
at the Capital Theatre	[ət ðə 'kæpɪtl 'θiətə <sub>3</sub> ]
a very realistic effect	[ə 'veri riə'lɪstɪk i'fekt]
to the boat	[tə ðə 'bəʊt]
for example	[fər ɪg'zɑ:mpl]

not at all	[nɒt ət 'ɔ:l]
the desire of the girl	[ðə dɪ'zaɪər əv ðə 'gɜ:l]
to marry the man	[tə 'mæri ðə 'mæn]
comes to an end	['kʌmz tu ən 'end]
performed in the open air	[pə'fɔ:md in ði 'əʊpən 'eə]
the boat scene in "Autumn River"	[ðə 'bəʊt si:n in 'ɔ:təm 'rɪvə]
the old man is carrying an oar	[ði 'əʊld 'mæn ɪz 'kæriɪŋ ən 'ɔ:]
it might not be clear	[ɪt 'maɪt nɒt bi 'kliə]

- II. Read the text aloud, giving careful attention to the four sounds in review.

## Grammar

### I. The Present Indefinite

The present indefinite is used:

1. To express a habitual action:

We do morning exercises every day.

He seldom goes to the city.

In cases like this adverbials like "every week", "once a month", "every two years", "often", "sometimes", "usually", etc. are used.

2. To express a state or an action that characterizes (指出特点, 描寫) a person or thing:

She sings extremely well.

Light travels faster than sound.

3. Instead of the future tense:

- a. In adverbial clauses of time or condition:

Come to see me tomorrow if you *are* free.

I'll tell her to call you when she *comes* home.

- b. With verbs like "come", "go", "start", "leave", "arrive", "set out", "return", "sail", to express actions which will take place according to a plan or a schedule:

The show starts at 6:30.

The Soviet delegation arrives tonight.

### II. The Present Continuous

The present continuous is used to express:

1. An action going on at the present moment:

The girls are singing.

They are making their way through the crowd.

2. An action going on in the present period, but not necessarily so at the present moment:

Professor Hu is translating Byron.

Mei Lan-fang is acting the White Snake.

3. An action expected to take place in the immediate future or according to a plan:

Mei Lan-fang is performing tonight.

Are you doing anything tonight?

Certain verbs are usually not used in the continuous tense, such as:

1. love, hate, like, want, hope, wish, desire, mean, know, think (认为), believe, suppose, understand, remember, forget
2. be, seem, appear (link verb), smell (link verb), look (link verb), taste (link verb), sound (link verb)
3. have, possess, contain, consist, belong
4. see, hear, notice, find

Note 1: The present indefinite may be used to outline the plot of a story or in stage directions, or to describe a process.

Note 2: The present indefinite may be used instead of the present perfect with such verbs as "say", "tell", "hear", "forget", etc.

He *tells* me that you have got a ticket for me.

I *forget* his name.

The doctor *says* that he will be well in a week.

I *hear* that your music is very loud.

Note 3: The present indefinite is used in statements telling what authors have written.

Lenin says that only the proletariat can be consistent fighters (彻底奋斗的战士) for democracy.

## Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Where did Yu Lin invite Mr. Smith to? Who was Mr. Smith?
2. Did Mr. Smith like the Capital Theatre?
3. Has the Chinese theatre developed since liberation?
4. What has Mr. Smith heard about Peking opera?
5. What do the characters do when they appear on the stage for the first time?
6. How did Mr. Smith like the opera?
7. Why didn't Mr. Smith find it strange that there was so little scenery?
8. What is the opera "Autumn River" about?
9. How does a character show that he is riding a horse?
10. Why did the man lift his long sleeves to his eyes?
11. Why do the people of New China like stories of the old feudal society?
12. What happened when the show ended?

II. Give nouns corresponding to the following verbs:

invite, arrive, think, develop, combine, perform

III. Give the four forms of the following verbs:

do, go, see, know, think, ring, catch, ride, dry, break, begin, take, marry, make

IV. Make sentences with the following words and expressions:

to express, to perform, to lift, to introduce, to combine, to remain, to create, desire, realistic, effect, enthusiastic, to catch up with, to make one's way, to take place, feudal society, up and down

V. Ask questions to which the following replies may be given:

1. Not at all.
2. It is wonderful!
3. Yes, it is.
4. That is well done.

VI. Fill in the blanks with words or expressions from the text:

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the American Negroes for freedom and independence is going on.
2. If you want to \_\_\_\_\_ your classmates, you must work hard.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of that young girl to marry the rich old man made her parents very angry.
4. When the bell rang for dinner, the students \_\_\_\_\_ into the dining hall.

VII. Translate the following into English:

1. 如果今天晚上不下雨，電影將在露天放映。
2. 外國朋友們也許會覺得我們用筷子吃飯是很奇怪的。
3. 主席把演講人介紹給聽眾。
4. 一個英國同志請我看莎士比亞的“哈姆雷特”(Hamlet)。
5. 那農民從前一直夢想到北京來見毛主席。
6. 我十歲的時候，第一次看到梅蘭芳。
7. 別再鬧了，馬上就要打鈴了。
8. 他的報告很精采，大家都很注意地聽。
9. 在休息的時候，我們出去買些東西吃吧。
10. 我們的生活比從前好多了。這是由於解放以來中國在各方面都大大地發展了。
11. 小孩擦干了眼淚，追上了他的哥哥。
12. 表演完了以後，請留下幾分鐘，我們有話要告訴你們。
13. 這藥對他一點也不起作用。
14. 我聽說你們兩組要合併，什麼時候實行？
15. 他和他的同志們一樣，拒絕和反動政府妥協。

VIII. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

1. If you come \_\_\_\_\_ Peking, please telephone me when you arrive \_\_\_\_\_ the station.
2. My mother has gone \_\_\_\_\_ to look \_\_\_\_\_ a boatman to take us \_\_\_\_\_ the river.
3. The thief lay \_\_\_\_\_ bed listening \_\_\_\_\_ the policeman walking \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the street.
4. Dr. Bethune took part \_\_\_\_\_ the struggle of the Chinese people \_\_\_\_\_ imperialist aggression.
5. You go ahead. I'll catch \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a few minutes.
6. It was \_\_\_\_\_ 1949 that I met him \_\_\_\_\_ the first time.
7. As I made my way \_\_\_\_\_ the hall, I saw some people dancing \_\_\_\_\_ the stage.
8. Does it seem strange \_\_\_\_\_ you that we eat \_\_\_\_\_ a knife and fork?

IX. Translate the following into Chinese and explain the use of tense:

1. It is snowing hard now.
2. We are marching towards Socialism.
3. Comrade Wu is making an important experiment.
4. They are making preparations for the meeting.
5. My aunt is dining with us tonight.
6. The Soviet people are helping us in every way.
7. Everyone looks fresh and energetic.
8. The Constitution gives Chinese women the same rights as men.
9. The first day of the term is over. Tomorrow classes begin.
10. On May Day workers put on big parades and rejoice over their achievements in peaceful construction.
11. In our country girls as well as boys take an active part in sports. They want to build up their health and strength. In this way they prepare themselves for their future tasks.

X. Study the following pairs of sentences and translate them into Chinese, and see how the tense is reflected in the Chinese translation:

1. a. He plays the piano well.  
b. He is playing the piano.
2. a. She looks rather pale.  
b. She is looking at the clouds.
3. a. I don't think so.  
b. I'm not thinking of anything.

4. a. She always worries about things.
- b. She is now worrying about her little sister.

XI. Fill in the blanks with verbs in the proper tense:

1. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ (be) just wonderful today. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (shine) bright. A soft wind \_\_\_\_\_ (blow). In the garden the birds \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) and the bees \_\_\_\_\_ (buzz) among the flowers.
2. The American Constitution \_\_\_\_\_ (say) that all citizens \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the right to vote. But most of the American Negroes not \_\_\_\_\_ (take) part in the election. Before an election the white people always \_\_\_\_\_ (threaten) that the first Negro who \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to vote will be killed.
3. A: Hello, Lao Yu, where you \_\_\_\_\_ (go)?  
B: We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the Peking Theatre. The opera "The White-Haired Girl" \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on today.  
A: Who \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the part of Hsi-Er?  
B: Kuo Lan-ying, I \_\_\_\_\_ (think).  
A: That \_\_\_\_\_ (be) really wonderful!
4. My cousin \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a great interest in music. She \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) well and \_\_\_\_\_ (compose 作曲) songs herself. She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) not in Peking now. She \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) in different parts of the country with a group of young musicians. They \_\_\_\_\_ (collect 收集) folk songs, which they \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on when they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) back in Peking.

XII. Translate the following into English:

1. 馬特洛索夫的名字还活在人們心里。
2. 苏联人民現在过着幸福的生活。
3. 金同志在我們学校里教語音学。
4. 今年錢同志不教書，他在編寫教本。
5. 大家都知道她在准备明天的报告。
6. 报告什么时候开始？誰給她翻譯？
7. 离开北京之前，請你給我來一个电话。
8. 我們正在听，可是听不大清楚。
9. 你在看画嗎？在画里面看見了什么？
10. 我們計劃开一个会來討論这問題。

XIII. Complete each of the following sentences with an adverbial clause of time or condition:

1. She will come to see you when .....
2. We shall spend Saturday afternoon in the Summer Palace if .....
3. He will answer your letter when .....
4. They will hold the dance in the open air unless .....

5. Will you please turn off the light before .....

6. I shall stay here until .....

XIV. Make sentences with the following verbs, using the present indefinite or the present continuous:

work	like	leave	come
try	belong	believe	taste
develop	perform	mean	show

XV. Describe a picture, using the present indefinite and the present continuous.

XVI. Ask and answer questions of the following type:

How do you prepare your lesson (spend your Sundays, etc.)?

XVII. Insert articles where necessary:

When \_\_\_\_\_ vacation was about over, Li Lan invited \_\_\_\_\_ friend, Yu Lin, to see \_\_\_\_\_ film. They agreed to meet at \_\_\_\_\_ theatre at seven o'clock.

In \_\_\_\_\_ evening, as Li Lan was getting off \_\_\_\_\_ bus, she saw her friend hurrying to \_\_\_\_\_ theatre from \_\_\_\_\_ tram stop. They arrived five minutes before \_\_\_\_\_ film began. \_\_\_\_\_ film was about \_\_\_\_\_ struggle of \_\_\_\_\_ peasants against oppression.

When it ended, \_\_\_\_\_ two girls made their way through \_\_\_\_\_ crowd to \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant, where each had \_\_\_\_\_ cup of coffee. They talked about \_\_\_\_\_ vacation and \_\_\_\_\_ new term.

XVIII. Compose a dialogue on one of the following topics:

1. A Visit to a Theatre
2. A Play We Saw Last Sunday

XIX. Topics for written composition:

1. How I Spent My Summer Vacation
2. Retell the text in the third person.

XX. Translate the following into English:

解放以前我难得有机会看京戲,因为我住在郊区。上个月梅蘭芳來我們学校表演,大家都很兴奋。買票很不容易,我終於買到了兩張票。我請了一位英國來的同志跟我一塊去。節目非常精采;佈景不多,但是很美;表演很真实;唱得很好。我們都很欣賞。演完以后,掌声如雷,两个少先队员給梅蘭芳献了花,当时观众起立鼓掌欢呼。我們回家的时候,一边走一边討論那出戲。

我問那位英國同志:“你觉得这戲怎么样?”

他說:“好極了。”

“你是否觉得音乐太鬧?”

“一点也不。我猜想京戲从前是在露天演的,就像莎士比亞时代的英國戲劇一样。”

“中國人民喜欢古代封建社会的故事,你觉得奇怪嗎?”



“不，我觉得这些故事说明中國人民的歷史和他們的理想 (ideals)。”

虽然我那天晚上睡得很晚，我一点也不累。劇中的一幕一幕不斷出現在我眼前。

## LESSON II

### Honour

The weaving mill had started an emulation drive almost a year before. At the end of every three months new pictures of workers appeared on a roll of honour. This time, as usual, Fang Chiao-chen's photograph was there with a few words about her work underneath. She had produced no defective cloth during the three months and had overfulfilled her quota.

That very day while Fang was working in the weaving shop, she suddenly noticed that something had gone wrong. The pattern on the right side seemed to be different from the rest. She began to count the threads of the warp and found that there were two red threads missing. Well, in that case the two bolts of cloth which she had already turned in were defective too. But the roll of honour said that she had produced no defective cloth!

“How careless of me!” she thought to herself. She decided to tell the comrade in charge and get the record corrected. But then her photograph would be taken down from the roll of honour. What a pity! Nevertheless, when the shift was over, she hurried to the checking room.

“I've got something serious to tell you,” Fang said, coming straight to the point. “Today I found that two warp threads were missing from the cloth I was weaving. Most likely the two bolts I gave you last week are defective too. Please find them and check them.” The checker took the two bolts out and Fang examined them. She saw at once the place where the threads were missing.

“There you are!” she said quickly. “They are both defective.”

“Why, it's true!” he said. Pretending that it was nothing serious, he remarked, “All right, I'll be more careful next time.”

“But surely you ought to change the record?” said Fang.

The checker was startled. Lowering his voice, he said, “Change the record? What an idea! You know yourself that the work of the last