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基础英語教科书

第三册

内部交流

中国人民大学

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基础英语教科书

第三册

中国人民大学外国語教研室編

中国人民大学

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Lesson 1

Text: Resolution on Some Questions
Concerning People's Communes

Grammar: The Indefinite Tenses

Vocabulary

I. New Words

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. concerning [kən'sæmɪŋ] <i>prep.</i> | 关于 |
| 2. commune ['kɒmjʊ:n] <i>n.</i> | 公社 |
| 3. appear [ə'piə] <i>v. i.</i> | 出現 |
| appearance [ə'piərəns] <i>n.</i> | 出現 |
| 4. broad [brɔ:d] <i>a.</i> | 寬, 廣闊的 |
| 5. horizon [hə'reɪzn] <i>n.</i> | 地平綫 |
| 6. trade [treɪd] <i>n. & v. i.</i> | 貿易 |
| 7. administration [əd,mɪnɪ's'treɪʃən] <i>n.</i> | 行政管理 |
| 8. management ['mænɪdʒmənt] <i>n.</i> | 經營, 管理 |
| 9. integrate ['ɪntɪgreɪt] <i>v. t.</i> | 合成 (整体), 綜合 |
| 10. vitality [vaɪ'tælɪti] <i>n.</i> | 活力 |
| 11. attract [ə'trækt] <i>v. t.</i> | 吸引 |
| 12. attention [ə'tenʃən] <i>n.</i> | 注意, 注意力 |
| 13. within [wɪ'dɪn] <i>prep.</i> | 在...之內 |
| 14. producer [prə'dju:sə] <i>n.</i> | 生产者 |
| 15. response [rɪ'spɒns] <i>n. & v. i.</i> | 回答, 反应 |
| 16. enthusiastic [ɪn,θju:zɪ'æstɪk] <i>a.</i> | 热情的, 热烈的 |
| 17. household ['haʊshəʊld] <i>n.</i> | 戶 |
| 18. emergence [ɪ'mə:dʒəns] <i>n.</i> | 湧現 |

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 19. fortuitous [fɔ:'tju:tas] <i>a.</i> | 偶然的 |
| 20. outcome ['aʊtkʌm] <i>n.</i> | 結果 |
| 21. rectification ['rektɪfɪ'keɪʃən] <i>n.</i> | 改正, 糾正 |
| 22. campaign [kæm'peɪn] <i>n.</i> | 運動 |
| 23. conduct [kən'dʌkt] <i>v. t.</i> | 進行(工作), 指揮(軍隊, 樂隊), 帶領 |
| ['kɒndəkt] <i>n.</i> | 行為, 舉動 |
| 24. although [ɔ:l'ðəʊ] <i>conj.</i> | 雖然 |
| 25. establish [ɪs'tæblɪʃ] <i>v. t.</i> | 建立 |
| 26. while [waɪl] <i>n.</i> | 一段時間 |
| 27. conscious ['kɒnʃəs] <i>a.</i> | 有意識的, 意識到的 |
| 28. obvious ['ɒvɪəs] <i>a.</i> | 明顯的 |
| 29. benefit ['benɪfɪt] <i>n.</i> | 好處, (有)幫助 |
| 30. deploy [dɪ'plɔɪ] <i>v. t.</i> | 展開(兵力), 部署(力量) |
| 31. rational ['ræʃənəl] <i>a.</i> | 合理的 |
| 32. effective [ɪ'fektɪv] <i>a.</i> | 效率高的, 有效的 |
| 33. consequently ['kɒnsɪkwəntli] <i>adv.</i> | 結果, 因而 |
| 34. forestry ['fɒrɪstri] <i>n.</i> | 林業 |
| 35. animal ['ænɪməl] <i>n.</i> | 動物 |
| 36. husbandry ['hʌzbændrɪ] <i>n.</i> | 農業, 細心經營 |
| animal husbandry | 畜牧業 |
| 37. occupation [ˌɒkjʊ'peɪʃən] <i>n.</i> | 占領; 從事(工作), 職業 |
| side-occupation <i>n.</i> | 副業 |
| 38. fishery ['fɪʃəri] <i>n.</i> | 漁業 |
| 39. particular [pə'tɪkjələ] <i>a.</i> | 特殊的, 特別的 |
| 40. mushroom ['mʌʃrʊm] <i>n.</i> | 香菌 |
| <i>v. i.</i> | 像香菌那樣快地生長 |
| 41. community [kə'mju:nɪti] <i>n.</i> | 團體, 社會集團 |
| 42. dining-room ['daɪnɪŋrʊm] <i>n.</i> | 食堂, 飯廳 |
| 43. kindergarten ['kɪndə'ɡɑ:tn] <i>n.</i> | 幼兒園 |
| 44. emancipate [ɪ'mænsɪpeɪt] <i>v. t.</i> | 解放 |
| 45. drudgery ['drʌdʒəri] <i>n.</i> | 辛苦的工作 |

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 46. bumper ['bampə] <i>a.</i> | 丰(收) |
| 47. institute ['institju:t] <i>n.</i> | 机构, 学院 |
| <i>v. t.</i> | 建立(某种制度) |
| 48. system ['sistim] <i>n.</i> | 制度, 系统 |
| 49. distribution [,distri'bju:ʃən] <i>n.</i> | 分配, 分发 |
| 50. wage [weɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> | 工资 |
| 51. constant ['kɒnstənt] <i>a.</i> | 不变的, 经常的 |
| 52. meal [mi:l] <i>n.</i> | 一餐饭 |
| 53. firewood ['faɪəwud] <i>n.</i> | 木柴 |
| 54. oil [ɔɪl] <i>n.</i> | 油 |
| 55. salt [sɔ:lt] <i>n.</i> | 盐 |
| 56. soya sauce ['soɪə 'sɔ:s] <i>n.</i> | 酱油 |
| 57. vinegar ['vɪnɪgə] <i>n.</i> | 醋 |
| 58. vegetable ['vedʒɪtəbl] <i>n.</i> | 蔬菜 |
| 59. reliable [rɪ'laɪəbl] <i>a.</i> | 可靠的 |
| 60. insurance [ɪn'ʃʊərəns] <i>n.</i> | 保险 |
| 61. epoch-making ['i:pək, meɪkɪŋ] <i>a.</i> | 划时代的 |
| 62. standard ['stændəd] <i>n.</i> | 水平, 标准 |
| 63. profound [prə'faʊnd] <i>a.</i> | 深刻的 |
| 64. far-reaching ['fɑ: 'ri:tʃɪŋ] <i>a.</i> | (影响)深远的 |
| 65. significance [sig'nɪfɪkəns] <i>n.</i> | 意义, 重要性 |
| 66. transition [træn'sɪʒən] <i>n.</i> | 过渡 |
| 67. lessen ['lesn] <i>v. t. & i.</i> | 减少, 减轻 |
| 68. difference ['dɪfərəns] <i>n.</i> | 不同, 分歧 |
| 69. internal [ɪn'tə:nəl] <i>a.</i> | 内部的 |
| 70. function ['fʌŋkʃən] <i>n.</i> | 作用, 职能 |
| <i>v. i.</i> | 发挥职能, 起作用 |
| 71. creative [kri'eɪtɪv] <i>a.</i> | 创造性的 |
| 72. August ['ɔ:gəst] <i>n.</i> | 八月 |
| 73. extract ['ekstrækt] <i>n.</i> | 选录 |

II. Idiomatic Expressions and Phrases

1. in response to	响应
2. the rectification campaign	整风运动
3. the great leap forward	大跃进
4. a short while ago	不久以前
5. labour power	劳动力
6. means of production	生产资料
7. on a large scale	大规模地
8. in particular	特别是
9. "homes of respect for the aged"	敬老院
10. as a (the) result of	由于...的结果
11. system of distribution	分配制度
12. wage system	工资制
13. free supply system	供给制
14. living standards	生活水平

III. Word Family

1. produce [prə'dju:s] <i>v. t.</i>	生产
(1) 加名詞詞尾 -er: producer [prə'dju:sə] <i>n.</i>	生产者
(2) 詞性轉變: produce ['prɒdju:s] <i>n.</i>	土产, 农产品
(3) 同根詞: product ['prɒdʌkt] <i>n.</i>	产品
(4) 加名詞詞尾 -ion: production [prə'dʌkʃən] <i>n.</i>	生产
(5) 加表示“超过”意义的詞头 over-: over-production ['ouvəprə'dʌkʃən] <i>n.</i>	生产过剩
(6) 加表示“不足”意义的詞头 under-: under-production ['ʌndəprə'dʌkʃən] <i>n.</i>	生产不足
(7) 加形容詞詞尾 -ive: productive [prə'dʌktiv] <i>a.</i>	生产上的, 多产的
(8) 加名詞詞尾 -ity:	

- productivity [ˌprɒdʌk'tɪvɪti] *n.* 生产率
- (9) 加表示“重复”意义的词头 re-:
 reproduce [ˌrɪːprə'djuːs] *v. t.* 复制, 生殖
 reproduction [ˌrɪːprə'dʌkʃən] *n.* 复制, 生殖
 记号, 符号
2. sign [saɪn] *n.*
- (1) 词性转变:
 sign [saɪn] *v. t.* 签字
- (2) 加名词词尾 -ature:
 signature ['sɪgnɪʃə] *n.* 签字
- (3) 加名词词尾 -atory:
 signatory ['sɪgnətəri] *n.* 签字人, 签字国
- (4) 加名词词尾 -al:
 signal ['sɪgnəl] *n.* 信号
- (5) 加动词词尾 -ify:
 signify ['sɪgnɪfaɪ] *v. t.* 表示, 意义是
- (6) 加名词词尾 -ance:
 significance [sɪg'nɪfɪkəns] *n.* 意义, 重要性
- (7) 加形容词词尾 -ant:
 significant [sɪg'nɪfɪkənt] *a.* 有意义的, 有重要意义的
- (8) 加否定词头 in-:
 insignificance [ˌɪnsɪg'nɪfɪkəns] *n.* 不重要, 不足道
 insignificant [ˌɪnsɪg'nɪfɪkənt] *a.* 不重要的, 不足道的

Text

Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes

In 1958 a new social organisation appeared, fresh as the morning sun, above the broad horizon of east Asia. This was the large-scale people's commune in the rural areas of our country which combines industry, agriculture, trade, education

and military affairs and in which government administration and commune management are integrated. Since their first appearance the people's communes with their immense vitality have attracted wide-spread attention.

The movement to set up people's communes has grown very rapidly. Within a few months starting in the summer of 1958, all of the more than 740,000 agricultural producers' co-operatives in the country, in response to the enthusiastic demand of the mass of peasants, reorganised themselves into over 26,000 people's communes. Over 120 million households, or more than 99 per cent of all China's peasant households of various nationalities, have joined the people's communes. This shows that the emergence of the people's communes is not fortuitous; it is the outcome of the economic and political development of our country, the outcome of the socialist rectification campaign conducted by the Party, of the Party's general line for socialist construction and the great leap forward of socialist construction in 1958.

Although the rural people's communes were established only a short while ago, the mass of the peasants are already conscious of the obvious benefits they have brought them. Labour power and the means of production can, on a larger scale than before, be managed and deployed in a unified way to ensure that they are used still more rationally and effectively, and consequently to facilitate the development of production. Under the unified leadership of the commune, industry, agriculture (including farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries), trade, education and military

affairs have been closely co-ordinated and developed rapidly. In particular, thousands and tens of thousands of small factories have mushroomed in the rural areas. To meet the pressing demands of the masses, the communes have set up large numbers of community dining-rooms, nurseries, kindergartens, "homes of respect for the aged" and other institutions for collective welfare, which have, in particular, completely emancipated women from thousands of years of kitchen drudgery and brought broad smiles to their faces. As the result of the bumper crops, many communes have instituted a system of distribution that combines the wage system with the free supply system, the mass of peasants, both men and women, have begun to receive their wages, and those families which in the past constantly worried about their daily meals and about their firewood, rice, oil, salt, soya sauce, vinegar and vegetables are now able to "eat without paying". In other words, they have the most important and most reliable kind of social insurance. For the peasants, all this is epoch-making news. The living standards of the peasants have been improved and they know from practical experience and the prospects of the development of the communes that they will live still better in the future.

The development of the system of rural people's communes has an even more profound and far-reaching significance. It has shown the people of our country the way to the gradual industrialisation of the rural areas; the way to the gradual transition from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people in agriculture; the way to the gradual transition from

the socialist principle of "to each according to his work" to the communist principle of "to each according to his needs"; the way gradually to lessen and finally to eliminate the differences between town and country, between worker and peasant and between mental and manual labour; and the way gradually to lessen and finally to eliminate the internal function of the state.

All this has proved the correctness and historic significance of the *Resolution on the Establishment of People's Communes in the Rural Areas* adopted on the basis of the creativeness of the masses by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at its Peitaiho meeting in August 1958.

— An Extract from *Peking Review*, No. 53, 1958. —

Notes

1. In 1958 a new social organisation appeared, fresh as the morning sun, ...

fresh 在这里用作主語补語.

2. Within a few months starting in the summer of 1958...

starting 是現在分詞用作定語, 說明 a few months.

3. Labour power and the means of production can, on a larger scale than before, be managed and deployed...

than before 是一个表示比較的从屬分句, 一般都有省略, 原句是:

Labour power and the means of production can be managed and deployed on a larger scale than they could be managed and deployed before...

Grammar

The Indefinite Tenses

不定式时态包括四种，即现在不定式 (the present indefinite), 过去不定式 (the past indefinite), 将来不定式 (the future indefinite), 过去将来不定式 (the future-in-the-past).

Form

不定式的变位以动词 work 为例如下：

数	时态	现在不定式	过去不定式	将来不定式
	人称			
单数	第一人称	I work	I worked	I shall work
	第二人称	you work	you worked	you will work
	第三人称	he (she) works	he (she) worked	he (she) will work
复数	第一人称	we work	we worked	we shall work
	第二人称	you work	you worked	you will work
	第三人称	they work	they worked	they will work

过去将来不定式由助动词 shall, will 的过去式, 即 should, would 和主要动词的原形动词组成, 第一人称用 should 第二、第三人称用 would.

过去将来不定式

数	单	数	复	数
人称				
第一人称	I should work		we should work	
第二人称	you would work		you would work	
第三人称	he (she) would work		they would work	

(註：不規則动词的过去不定式請查第二册附录三“常用不規則动词表”。)

Use

1. The Present Indefinite Tense

- (1) 表示經常性和习惯性的动作，如：

It often **rains** in summer.

We **get** up at six in the morning and **begin** to work at half past seven.

He always **puts** the interests of the Party and the people in the first place.

- (2) 表示普遍真理或用于一般性的叙述（特別在理論和科学文献中），如：

Labour **creates** the world.

The earth **moves** round the sun.

Science and technology **serve** industrial and agricultural production and the welfare of the people.

- (3) 表示現在存在的状态，如：

China **has** friends all over the world.

New China **is** like a rising sun in the east.

We **know** that peace can be won and must be won.

- (4) 在叙述过去事件时为了表示生动起見，可以用現在不定式来代替过去不定式。这种用法称为历史現在不定式 (the historic present). 例如：

The landlord **steals** into the courtyard and **begins** to crow like a cock.

Huang Chi-kuang **runs** towards the enemy machine-gun and **throws** himself upon it.

- (5) 在連接詞 if, when, until, as soon as 等等开头的条件或時間从屬分句中，用現在不定式来代替将来不定式，如：

If a new world war **breaks** out, it will be the end of world capitalism.

We shall go and work in a factory when the summer vacation **comes**.

Fight until the enemy **lay** down their arms.

2. The Past Indefinite Tense

- (1) 表示过去发生的动作或过去存在的状态, 如:

He **was** sixty last year.

The working people of the world **began** to celebrate the first of May in 1889.

Heavy industry **was** not so well developed in China before the liberation as it is now.

- (2) 表示过去经常发生的动作. 在这种场合常常用助动词 **would** 或 **used to** 来强调经常性或习惯性, 如:

When he felt tired Marx **would** often **sit** down and try to solve difficult mathematic problems just for rest.

He **used to** go to the Peking Library to read when he was a student at Tsinghua University.

Sometimes he **would sit** here for hours saying nothing.

3. The Future Indefinite Tense

将来不定式用来表示将来发生的动作或将来存在的状态, 如:

We **shall** soon **be** skilled steel workers.

China **will surpass** not only Britain but also the U. S. A. in major industrial outputs in 15 years or less.

The Chinese people are confident that their hard work **will produce** even greater results in the days ahead.

除了将来不定式以外, 用来表示将来的动作或状态的还有:

- (1) 最近将来式 (the immediate future tense). 最近将来式由 **be going** 加带 **to** 的原形动词构成, 一般表示决定要进行的动作, 如:

They **are going to work** on a construction site next week.

More than 5 thousand medium-sized factories **are going to be built** this year.

- (2) 某些表示运动的动词的现在进行式可以表示最近将来发生的动作, 如:

The days when there will be no exploiters on earth **are coming**.

He **is leaving** here tonight.

- (3) 某些表示运动的动词，如 **leave, start, begin, sail** 等的现在不定式可以表示某种安排好了的将来的动作，如：

The steamer **sails** early tomorrow morning.

When **do you start**?

We **leave** here next week.

- (4) **be** 加带 **to** 的原形动词，表示事先计划或安排好的将来发生的动作，如：

Eighteen million tons of steel **is to be produced** in China in 1959.

We **are to work** on the farm this summer.

The conference **is to be held** in Peking.

- (5) **be about** 加带 **to** 的原形动词，表示即将发生的动作，如：

He **was about to leave** when it began to rain.

The baby **was about to cry** when I gave it an apple.

Clouds are gathering in the sky, a storm **is about to come**.

4. The Future-in-the-Past

当将来不定式用在表示间接引语的宾语分句中时，如果主句的动作发生在过去，用动词的过去式，那末由于要求主句和从句中动词的时态一致，就必须把宾语从句中的将来不定式改为过去将来不定式，即将 **shall, will** 改成 **should, would**：

He told me that he **would go** and see her next week.

I promised him that I **should do** my best to help him.

Exercises

I. Give the proper tense forms of the verbs in parentheses:

1. Li (say) in his letter that he (come) to take his final examinations next week.
2. Before the liberation most of the peasant families constantly (worry) about their next meal.
3. Most of the people's communes (be established) in 1958.
4. When winter (come), we (put on) warm clothes.
5. Everybody must prepare his lessons before he (go) to class.

II. Make corrections on tenses where necessary:

1. He said that the earth moved round the sun.
2. When have you begun to study English?
3. She told me that she will leave Peking two days after.
4. They live in Shanghai during the Anti-Japanese War.
5. I have a meeting tomorrow.

III. Translation from English into Chinese:

In the few months between the summer and autumn of last year, the people's commune movement spread (开展) in villages throughout the country; all of the more than 740,000 agricultural producers' co-operatives were reorganized into over 26,000 people's communes. Over 99 per cent of the peasant households joined the people's communes. This is a new development of great historic significance in Chinese society.

All these constitute the great victory of the Communist Party's general line for the building of socialism and are the result of the rectification campaign among the whole people. The reasons why socialist construction in China is able to advance at such great speed are the selfless (无私的), creative labour of our 650 million people, the brilliant leadership of the Communist Party Central Committee headed by (以...为首) Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and, at the same time, the rich experience and disinterested aid (援助) given us by the Soviet Union and the other brother countries.

The great leap forward in Socialist construction and the people's commune movement in 1958 in our country constitute a great practice, through which we have not only found a broad path (道路) to getting greater, quicker, better and more economical results to build socialism, but also acquired rich experiences as we advance along this broad path. This not only makes it possible for us to continue to leap forward in 1959, but to leap forward with still better results.

— from *Peking Review* —