

中等专业学校教材

英 语

ENGLISH

下 册

人 民 教 育 出 版 社

721
37.2

183

中等专业学校教材

英 語

下 册

中等专业学校英語教材编写組編

北京市名刊出版業登記證出字第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：K13010·1145 字数：65 千

开本：850×1168 毫米 1/32 印張：3 $\frac{3}{4}$

1964 年第一版 1965 年第二版

第二版 1965 年 7 月第一次印刷

北京：1—3,500 册

定价 0.34 元

改 编 说 明

本书是根据《中等专业学校英语教学大纲(草案)》的要求,在原《中等专业学校教材英语》课本的基础上改编的,仍分上、下两册。

这次改编的主要变动是:课文由三十篇减为二十七篇,其中更换的篇目占百分之五十左右,补充课文由十篇减为二篇,供各校选教或指导学生阅读用。语音除保留复习音素外,其余删去,精简语法知识,加强基本内容,着重以典型例句说明问题(附录中的材料不必专题讲解);练习材料侧重于巩固课文、复习语法、练习阅读三个方面,其中供阅读练习用的短文各校可以选用。

本书以初级中学英语课本(暂用本)三册为基础,全书共出现新词 817 个,其中上册 388 个,下册 434 个。


限于编者水平,加以时间仓促,缺点和错误在所不免,希望同志们批评指正。

中等专业学校英语教材编写组

1965 年 5 月

CAI 99109

Contents

Lesson 15	Text: Imperialism Will Not Last Long.....1
	Grammar: The Adverbial Clause.....4
Lesson 16	Text: The Naked Soul of the U. S. ^a
	Invaders7
	Grammar: The Attributive Clause.....11
Lesson 17	Text: Dust14
	Grammar: The Object Clause18
Lesson 18	Text: New Awakening of the American
	Negroes.....21
Lesson 19	Text: Expansion and Contraction.....27
Lesson 20	Text: A Letter from South Vietnam.....32
	Grammar: The Infinitive.....36
Lesson 21	Text: Machine Building Goes Ahead.....40
	Grammar: The Gerund.....44
Lesson 22	Text: At a Tailor's Shop.....47
	Grammar: The Participle.....53
Lesson 23	Text: The People's Railways56
Lesson 24	Text: Jackson's Arm.....63
Lesson 25	Text: The Hsinan-River Hydro-electric
	Power Station70
Lesson 2677
Lesson 27	82
Supplemental	
Lesson 1	Lathe.....90
Lesson 2	"Wheel" Brand Bench Type Hand Drill.....93

Appendices

I. Word Formation	97
II. Idioms and Phrases	101
III. Vocabulary	102

Lesson Fifteen

Imperialism Will Not Last Long

On September 29, 1958, Comrade Mao Tse-tung returned to Peking after a tour of inspection in several Yangtse valley provinces. In an interview given to a correspondent of Hsinhua News Agency he said:

"Imperialism will not last long because it has been consistently doing all sorts of evil things. It makes a point of grooming and backing up anti-popular reactionaries in various countries. It forcibly seizes and occupies many colonies and semi-colonies and has set up many military bases. It threatens peace with atomic warfare. In this way, imperialism has forced more than 90 per cent of the people of the world to rise against it or prepare to fight it. Imperialism is still alive and kicking, still blustering its way in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Imperialists are still oppressing the people of their own countries in the West. But such a situation has to be changed. It is the task of the people of the world to put an end to the aggression and oppression

perpetrated by imperialism, especially by U. S. imperialism.”

New Words

imperialism	[im'piəriəlizm]	<i>n.</i> 帝国主义
tour	[tuə]	<i>n.</i> 巡視, 周游
inspection	[in'spekʃən]	<i>n.</i> 視察, 檢查
several	['sevrəl]	<i>a.</i> 几个的 <i>n.</i> 几个
valley	['væli]	<i>n.</i> 流域, 山谷
province	['prəvins]	<i>n.</i> 省
interview	['intəvjʊ:]	<i>n.</i> 会见
correspondent	[,kɒris'pɒndənt]	<i>n.</i> 記者, 通訊員
news	[nju:z]	<i>n.</i> 新聞, 消息
agency	['eidʒənsi]	<i>n.</i> 經理处
consistently	[kən'sistəntli]	<i>adv.</i> 一貫地, 一致地
sort	[sɔ:t]	<i>n.</i> 种类
evil	['i:vl]	<i>a.</i> 惡的, 坏的
groom	[grum]	<i>v. t.</i> 豢养
back	[bæk]	<i>v. t.</i> 支持 <i>n.</i> 背
anti-popular	['ænti 'pɒpjulə]	<i>a.</i> 反人民的
various	['vɛəriəs]	<i>a.</i> 各種的, 不同的
forcibly	['fɔ:səbli]	<i>adv.</i> 強制地, 用武力地
occupy	['ɒkjupai]	<i>v. t.</i> 占領
colony	['kɒləni]	<i>n.</i> 殖民地
semi-colony	['semi 'kɒləni]	<i>n.</i> 半殖民地
military	['militəri]	<i>a.</i> 軍事的, 軍隊的
threaten	['θretn]	<i>v. t.</i> 威脅

atomic	[ə'tamɪk]	<i>a.</i> 原子的
warfare	['wɔ:fɛə]	<i>n.</i> 战争
force	[fɔ:s]	<i>v. t.</i> 强迫
		<i>n.</i> 力, 部队
per cent	[pə'sent]	每百, 百分之(几)
alive	[ə'laɪv]	<i>a.</i> 活着
kicking	['kɪkɪŋ]	<i>a.</i> 精力很足的
bluster	['blʌstə]	<i>n. t., v. i.</i> (風) 狂吹, 咆哮
Asia	['eɪʃə]	<i>n.</i> 亚洲
Africa	['æfrɪkə]	<i>n.</i> 非洲
Latin America	['lætɪn ə'merɪkə]	<i>n.</i> 拉丁美洲
oppress	[ə'pres]	<i>v. t.</i> 压迫
situation	[sɪtʃu'eɪʃən]	<i>n.</i> 形势, 情况
oppression	[ə'preʃən]	<i>n.</i> 压迫
perpetrate	['pɜ:pɪtreɪt]	<i>v. t.</i> 做(坏事)
especially	[ɪs'peʃəli]	<i>adv.</i> 特别, 尤其

Idioms and Phrases

to make a point of (doing something) 专门(做某事)

to back up 援助, 支持

alive and kicking 活跃, 猖獗

to put an end to 结束

(原文)

帝国主义的寿命不会很长了

一九五八年九月二十九日, 毛澤东同志在巡視长江流域的几个省以后回到了北京。他在向新华社记者发表的談話里說:

“帝国主义的寿命不会很长了, 因为他們尽做坏事, 专门扶

植各国反人民的反动派，霸占大量的殖民地、半殖民地和军事基地，以原子战争威胁和平。这样，他们就迫使全世界百分之九十以上的人正在或者将要对他们群起而攻之。但是帝国主义者目前还是在活着，他们依然在向亚洲、非洲、拉丁美洲横行霸道。他们在西方世界也依然在压迫他们本国的人民群众。这种局面必须改变。结束帝国主义主要是美帝国主义的侵略和压迫，是全世界人民的任务。”

Grammar

状语从句 (The Adverbial Clause)

在句中充当状语成分的从句，叫做状语从句。

状语从句一般由从属连接词引出，它可以表示时间、地点、原因、结果、目的、行为方式、比较、让步、条件等意义。它可以放在句首，也可以放在句尾，如放在句首，它和主句之间一般有逗号分开。

1. 时间状语从句

例：(1) *When farming got developed, more accurate methods of measurements were used.*

(2) *Since China was liberated, many great changes have taken place.*

含有时间或条件状语从句的复合句，在表示将来发生的行为时，主句用将来时态，从句用现在时态。

I shall return you the book as soon as I read it over.

2. 地点状语从句

例：(1) *We are ready to go where the Party needs us.*

(2) *Put it where it'll be seen.*

3. 原因状语从句

例：(1) *Imperialism will not last long because it has been consistently doing all sorts of evil things.*

(2) *Since air has weight*, it must press down on the surface of the earth.

4. 結果狀語从句

例: He worked *so carefully that he did not make a single mistake*.

5. 目的狀語从句

例: (1) She decided to learn from the old peasants *that she might become more skilled in farm work*.

(2) I put down the new words in my notebook *so that I may review them from time to time*.

6. 行為方式狀語从句

例: In the early days people could not count *as we do*.

7. 比較狀語从句

例: (1) This town is as beautiful *as a garden (is beautiful)*.

(2) The speed of sound is not so great *as that of light*.

(3) The air in the country is much fresher *than that in an industrial city*.

8. 让步狀語从句

例: The doctors could do little for the wounded soldier *though they had tried their best*.

9. 條件狀語从句

例: (1) I shall not go to town *unless it is fine*.

(2) *If there is a wind*, the sound will go faster in the direction of the wind.

Exercises

1. Translate the following into Chinese:

a tour of inspection, Yangtse valley, Hsinhua News Agency, all sorts of evil things, to make a point of, to back up, anti-popular reactionaries, colonies and semi-colonies, military base, atomic warfare, alive and kicking, Asia, Africa and Latin America, to put an end to, U. S. imperialism

2. Point out the different kinds of adverbial clauses in the following and translate the sentences into Chinese:

- (1) We couldn't see the moon clearly because there were clouds in the sky that night.
- (2) Three weeks have passed since I met him.
- (3) If sound passes through iron, it will speed along 15,700 feet in one second.
- (4) When we speak, sound waves begin to travel and go in all directions.
- (5) Chien-ying decided to go where young people were most needed — to the countryside.
- (6) Though the work is difficult we must try to do it well.
- (7) Comrade Li works hard that he may become a skilled worker.
- (8) Read the text carefully as the teacher has told you.
- (9) The velocity of sound through iron is greater than that through the air.
- (10) The old worker's report was so good that everyone of us was greatly moved.

3. Translate the following into English:

- (1) 既然你已做完了工作,你就可以回家了。
- (2) 我一到那里就写信给你。

- (3) 如果今天下午你有時間，請你到我家里來。
(4) 雖然時間很晚了，他仍在房間里努力工作。
(5) 這故事是這樣有趣，使我很喜歡它。
(6) 他小心地做練習，以免發生錯誤。
(7) 我在上海時，常到人民圖書館去。
(8) 古代人不能象我們現在那樣計算和計量。

Lesson Sixteen

The Naked Soul of the U. S. Invaders

It was in the Korean War. We were escorting a number of U. S. captives towards the rear. Because I understood a little English I was put in charge of twelve enemy officers.

No sooner was the order to rest passed down the line than the captives immediately stretched out lazily on the ground. Hands clasped behind my back, I gazed off at distant artillery flashes in the night sky. How I wished we could deliver the captives quickly, so that I could catch up with our forces fighting their way south.

As I stood lost in thought, something hard and cold was thrust into my hand. I pulled away in surprise, and a gold watch dropped to the snowy

road. A U. S. captain standing beside me grinned.

“What are you up to?” I said sternly.

“There are no other Chinese around.” He picked up the watch and tried to thrust it into my hand again.

I couldn't control myself. Pointing my finger at him, I said, “Listen to what I'm saying — I don't want your dirty bribe!”

He stared at me. “That's the sixth one who wouldn't take my watch,” he said in a low voice. “They're a strange crowd!”

“The seventh won't take it either,” I said to him. “Your American way of life doesn't work here.”

“War gives men a chance to get rich,” he said. “We all made money during World War II.”

“We are the Chinese People's Volunteers,” I reminded him. “Never forget that.”

He fell to the ground like a balloon having let out the air. Holding the watch, he gazed at it thoughtfully.

New Words

naked	[ˈneɪkɪd]	a. 赤裸裸的, 无遮盖的
soul	[saʊl]	n. 灵魂, 精神
invader	[ɪnˈveɪdər]	n. 侵略者, 侵略军

escort	[is'kɔ:t]	<i>v. t.</i> 押送, 护送
captive	['kæptiv]	<i>n.</i> 俘虏
toward (s)	[tə'wɔ:d (z)]	<i>prep.</i> 朝, 向
rear	[riə]	<i>n.</i> 后方
charge	[tʃɑ:dʒ]	<i>n.</i> 负责管理
		<i>v. t.</i> 使负责, 充电
officer	['ɒfɪsə]	<i>n.</i> 军官, 官吏
order	['ɔ:də]	<i>n.</i> 命令, 定货
stretch	[stretʃ]	<i>v. t.</i> 、 <i>v. i.</i> 伸出, 展开
lazily	['leɪzili]	<i>adv.</i> 懒洋洋地
clasp	[kla:sp]	<i>v. t.</i> 握紧
distant	['dɪstənt]	<i>a.</i> 远, 远处的
artillery	[ɑ:'tiləri]	<i>n.</i> 大炮, 炮队
flash	[flæʃ]	<i>n.</i> 闪光
hard	[hɑ:d]	<i>a.</i> 硬的
thrust	[θrʌst]	<i>v. t.</i> 、 <i>v. i.</i> 塞进, 推进
gold	[gould]	<i>n.</i> 金子
snowy	['snəʊi]	<i>a.</i> 雪白的, 盖着雪的
captain	['kæptɪn]	<i>n.</i> (陆军)上尉
grin	[grɪn]	<i>v. i.</i> 露着牙齿笑
sternly	['stɜ:nli]	<i>adv.</i> 严肃地, 严厉地
control	[kən'trəʊl]	<i>v. t.</i> 、 <i>n.</i> 控制, 管理
bribe	['braɪb]	<i>n.</i> 贿赂
stare	[steə]	<i>v. t.</i> 、 <i>v. i.</i> 凝视, 盯着看
low	[ləʊ]	<i>a.</i> 低的
American	[ə'merɪkən]	<i>a.</i> 美国的
		<i>n.</i> 美国人
remind	[ri'maɪnd]	<i>v. t.</i> 使想起, 提醒
balloon	[bə'lu:n]	<i>n.</i> 气球

thoughtfully

[ˈθɔ:tʃfʊli]

adv. 若有所思地

Idioms and Phrases

a number of = some 几个, 若干

(numbers of = a great many 很多)

in charge of 負責管理

no sooner ... than 一……就

to stretch out 躺下

to clasp hands 紧紧握手, 两手十指交叉着

to catch up with 赶上

to be lost in thought 陷于沉思之中, 想得出神

to be up to 忙于, 在干着

to make money 发财, 賺錢

Notes to the Text

1. The Naked Soul of the U. S. Invaders 美国侵略軍的丑态
2. Because I understood a little English I was put in charge of twelve enemy officers. 因为我懂点英語, 派我負責管理十二个敌人軍官。
3. No sooner was the order to rest passed down the line than the captives immediately stretched out lazily on the ground. 前面休息的命令剛傳下, 这批俘虏立刻懶洋洋地在地上躺下。
4. Hands clasped behind my back, I gazed off at distant artillery flashes in the night sky. 我反背着手, 遙望远方炮火閃爍的夜空。

Hands clasped behind my back, 在句中是修飾 gazed off 的狀語, 表示行為方式。

5. How I wished we could deliver the captives quickly, so

that I could catch up with our forces fighting their way south. 我多么希望能立即把俘虏送到目的地, 好(赶回来)撵上向南追击的部队。

6. "What are you up to?" "你想干什么?"
7. "Your American way of life didn't work here." "你们那套美国的生活方式在这里是行不通的。"

Grammar

定語从句 (The Attributive Clause)

在句中充当定語成分的从句叫做定語从句。

定語从句通常用关系代詞 (who, whom, whose, which, that) 或关系副詞 (when, where, why 等) 来引导。

例: She has a brother, *who* works at a steel plant.

关系代詞和关系副詞所代替的就是从句所修飾的名詞或代詞, 这个名詞或代詞就称为它們的前述詞(The Antecedent), 如上例中的 brother. 关系代詞的人称和数和它的前述詞是一致的。

1. 由关系代詞引导的定語从句

(1) who (代表人, 在从句中作主語)

例: The boy *who* asked the master for some more gruel was Oliver.

(2) whom (代表人, 在从句中作賓語)

例: The man *with whom* my teacher is talking is a steel-worker. (鋼铁工人)

(3) whose (代表人, 在从句中作定語)

例: Is there anybody here *whose* name hasn't been called?

(4) which (代表物, 在从句中作主語或賓語)

例: 1) Substances *which* strongly resist the flow of current are called insulators.

2) The watch *which* I bought was made in Shanghai.

3) 1921 was the year in which the Chinese Communist Party was formed.

(5) that (代表人或物, 在从句中作主語或賓語, 不能放在介詞的后面)

例: 1) Who is the man *that is coming up to us*?

2) The most common materials *that we use to resist electric flow* are glass, rubber, porcelain, paper, oil and cotton.

2. 由关系副詞引导的定語从句

(1) when (代表時間)

例: May 28, 1949 was the day *when Shanghai was liberated*.

(2) where (代表地点)

例: They visited the house *where the first meeting of the Party was held*.

(3) why (代表原因)

例: We know the reason *why the sun looks the biggest and the brightest of all the stars*.

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions in English:

(1) When did the story take place?

(2) What did the U. S. captives do as soon as the order to rest passed down the line?

(3) What was thrust into the writer's hand as he stood lost in thought?

(4) What did the U. S. captive say when he tried to thrust the watch into the writer's hand again?

(5) What did the writer do and say when he heard