

# 英語學習

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# 英語學習

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# 英語學習

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## 复刊致读者

打倒“四人帮”以后，在英明领袖华主席和党中央抓纲治国战略决策的指引下，在向四个现代化进军的新的长征中，越来越多的人感到需要学点外语，学好外语。大家迫切希望有更多的英语读物，希望得到学习上的正确指导。在这种新形势下，《英语学习》复刊了。

本刊仍以具有初级与中级英语水平的读者为主要对象。

本刊主要内容有：革命回忆录、新长征中的新人新事、文学选读，以及社会、科技、体育、文艺等方面的报导和英语语音、语法、词汇、翻译、口语等方面的文章。为了帮助读者练习写作，本刊还有《习作园地》一栏，选登一些初学者的习作。此外设有问答栏，解答读者提出的问题。

为了办好这个刊物，我们热切希望各条战线的广大读者积极投稿并提出宝贵意见，帮助我们改进工作。

我们决心在以华主席为首的党中央的领导下，高举毛主席的伟大旗帜，为向科学技术现代化进军、实现新时期的总任务做出应有的贡献。

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## PFC Hyman, No. 32703980, Meets the Chairman

*Howard Hyman\**

I had just heard the news. It was casually mentioned by a passerby. Chairman Mao Tsetung had died. Something inside me seemed to stop momentarily. Why? ... I am an American; born, raised, and living in New York. Yet Mao Tsetung in a very direct way had affected my life.

In 1944, during World War II, when I was not yet 21, the U.S. government sent me, Pfc<sup>1</sup>. Howard S. Hyman, Serial No. 32703980, to become a part of HQ<sup>2</sup>, 14th Air Force, Kunming, China.

Upon arriving in China I saw disease, beggars, starvation, people dressed in rags, prostitution, and death everywhere. Hundreds of emaciated young men<sup>3</sup> pulled rickshas<sup>4</sup> and died by the time they reached their mid-twenties. I vividly remember watching Chiang Kai-shek's troops swoop down upon a village, seize all the men in sight, shackle them, beat them, and then tell them they were "drafted" into the army.

All this and more were daily occurrences, yet we were forbidden, by official U.S. government edict, even to discuss the Chinese internal political situation among ourselves. As part of my basic army training I had been lectured and given pamphlets by my government describing the nature of our fascist enemy. And here I was, thrust directly into a country, Nationalist China, which was a completely repressive society and which fitted all the criteria of the fascist states we were supposed to be fighting.

I remained in China for some 20 months. Gradually, oh so gradually, I made friends with first one, then two, and then finally a small group of Chinese students and teachers. They spoke English, and as our friendship grew and we became more trusting of each other, they began to tell me of

\* 本文标题是：“军号为三二七〇三九八〇的一等兵海曼见到毛主席”。作者霍华德·海曼一九四四—四五年曾在驻华美军中服役。一九七六年七月他作为退伍军人代表团团员重访了中国。 1. PFC, Pfc = Private First Class: (美)陆军(或海军陆战队)一等兵。 2. HQ = headquarters. 3. emaciated young men: 骨瘦如柴的青年人。 4. pulled rickshas: 拉人力车。



their hopes for the future. They made me aware that there was another China up in the north. A China that was also fighting the fascists while, at the same time, maintaining a watchful eye on the Nationalists who were ever ready to attack them.

My Chinese friends told me of Yan'an<sup>5</sup>, the caves, the famous Long March and, yes, of their great teacher, Mao Tsetung.

At that time (1944) I wrote a letter home which said, in part: "There I was with a few of the people that are the future, the New China. All of them poor and refugees from the Japanese-occupied areas. I didn't think that I would ever find people with such love of country, such energy and vitality, and such a desire to work or even die for their country if they can make it a better place to live in. I'm certain that if the right people in China are given just half a chance, China will be a wonderful country and a wonderful place to live in."

As V-J day<sup>6</sup> approached I was transferred to Chongqing<sup>7</sup>, the Nationalists' wartime capital. Chongqing was the only place in all of Nationalist China where the Chinese Communists were permitted to have an office. American and other foreign news correspondents would go there for information, news releases, etc. But no Chinese would dare enter for fear of "disappearing" in the hands of Chiang Kai-shek's men afterward.

However, I was not Chinese and, after all, the Chinese Communists were our allies. I had to see for myself and so did two other American GIs<sup>8</sup> who were friends of mine, Ed Bell and Jack Edelman. For over a year and a half we had heard that the China of Yan'an was different. Even the crews of the American Air Force planes that made their weekly flight to supply the small American weather station there said that there was something different and refreshing about "the other China," but they could not understand what it was.

My friends and I had to see for ourselves. We started spending a good part of our time at Chinese Communist Party headquarters in Chongqing. Those were the days of the famous Chongqing negotiations between Mao and Chiang Kai-shek. They were a last-ditch attempt to bring about a coal-

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5. Yan'an: 延安, 亦拼写为 Yenan.

6. V-J day: 对日作战胜利日 (指一九四五年八月十四日日本宣布无条件投降或一九四五年九月二日日本正式签字投降的日子).

7. Chongqing: 重庆, 亦拼写为 Chungking.

8. GI = government issue, 军人的装备、衣着等均由政府发给, 故 GIs 或 GI's, 指美国兵。



tion government. They failed.

At the age of 22 it was most exciting for me to be able to see a microcosm of that other "China up in the north" and to be able to meet and talk with some of its people.

The high point came on September 16, 1945. We knew that Mao was a heavy smoker. We even heard that he grew his own tobacco in Yan'an. So we took a few cartons of American cigarettes from our rations and wrote a short note voicing our hopes for a prosperous and peaceful future for the people of China. We left the note and the cigarettes at the Chinese Communist Party headquarters.

A few days later we were told that Mao had received our gift and wished to reciprocate by having us join him at dinner the following week!

And we did. Three very young American enlisted men<sup>9</sup> had dinner with Chairman Mao Tsetung, Chou En-lai, and a small group of others who were to become the leaders of the new China. We spent the better part of an afternoon<sup>10</sup> and early evening talking of China and its future, and trying, usually unsuccessfully, to fashion answers to the very penetrating questions about the U.S. that Mao asked us.

Scholars and historians may tell you of Mao as a poet, historian, or revolutionary. My recollection is one of a warm, calm, caring person who had a facility for putting one at ease almost immediately. How he related to his own people is also embedded in my mind. The interaction between Mao and the workers, leaders, cooks, and waiters was one of affection and warmth. I could not detect even a hint of pompousness, protocol, patronizing, or any other affectation.

This past July I had the honor of going back to China with a group of U.S. World War II veterans and our families. We revisited all of the places where we had been stationed. What we saw was indeed a new China. A country of well-dressed, clean, healthy, and happy people. Its countryside and cities were not those we knew in 1944 and 1945. Chongqing today is not the Chongqing I knew 31 years ago. I wept upon seeing its clean streets and tremendous housing construction, a city literally lifting itself up by its own collective strength.

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<sup>9</sup> enlisted men: (美)士兵。

<sup>10</sup> the better part of an afternoon: 大半个下午。

My thoughts have now come full circle. Perhaps I now have some insight as to why something inside me seemed to stop momentarily when I heard of Chairman Mao's death. Mao Tsetung was the guiding force who taught all of the Chinese people to stand up, collectively and united, for the first time in recorded history. The small group of Chinese people that I knew so intimately in 1944 and 1945 were some of his pupils. And they in turn, plus the new China I recently saw, were my teachers.

(From *New China*, Spring 1977)

The Chairman Mao Memorial Hall

《毛主席纪念堂》

Marble blocks embossed with the gold characters  
"Chairman Mao Memorial Hall" in Chairman Hua's  
handwriting

毛主席书写的《毛主席纪念堂》汉白玉字匾

statue of Chairman Mao in white marble seated in an  
armchair

汉白玉雕塑的毛主席坐像

the crystal coffin

水晶棺

the remains of Chairman Mao

毛主席遗体

to lay wreaths (a basket of flowers)

献花圈(花篮)

to stand in silent tribute before the statue of Chairman  
Mao

在毛主席坐像前默哀

to pay one's respects to the remains of Chairman Mao

瞻仰毛主席遗容

four sculpture groups of workers, peasants and soldiers

四组工、农、兵、雕塑群像

# Stories About Comrade Yang Kai-hui

## 1. Going Against the Tide

Comrade Yang Kai-hui was born on November 6, 1901 in Changsha, Hunan Province. When she was a girl her father taught at the No. 1 Normal School of Hunan,<sup>1</sup> where Comrade Mao Tsetung was a student. Teacher and student were intimate and Mao Tsetung often went to the Yang's home. There they talked about the revolution and discussed the state of affairs of the country. Kai-hui was then in her teens and she would often sit and listen to them. She was greatly impressed by the young man and his revolutionary ideas.

In 1920, Kai-hui went to the Fuhsiang Girls' School<sup>2</sup> in Changsha. It was a missionary school,<sup>3</sup> where the students had to read the Bible<sup>4</sup> and say their prayers. Kai-hui was dead against such things and refused to take part. She often said: "It's merely a way of poisoning the minds of us young people!"

At the time women all had long hair done up into a bun. But Kai-hui cut her hair to shoulder-length when she entered the school. She was immediately labelled a "radical" by the school authorities. She was ridiculed at school and called an "ugly witch" outside. But she paid no attention and cut her hair even shorter. Her courage was a challenge to the old way of thinking and also an eye-opener to the students. It was not long before many other girl students followed her example and cut their hair short.

Feudal traditions had a great influence on people then. Boys and girls were not allowed to go to the same school. When a man teacher gave classes to girls, a screen had to be placed between him and the students. After the "May 4th Movement" in 1919, Marxist-Leninist ideas became widespread among the students. The feudal system was challenged by new ideas and new cultural attitudes. Public opinion began to demand co-education.<sup>5</sup>

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1. No. 1 Normal School of Hunan: 湖南第一师范。  
School: 福湘女中。 3. missionary school: 教会学校。  
经》。 5. co-education: 男女同校。

2. Fuhsiang Girls'  
4. the Bible: 《圣

Yang Kai-hui was among the first to leave the missionary girls' school and enter a boys' school. This was a blow struck against the school authorities and against the feudal system as a whole.

In 1920, there was a movement organized by Comrade Mao Tsetung to drive away Chang Ching-yao, a warlord in Hunan at the time. The students of the girls' school led by Yang Kai-hui went out into the streets to take part in the demonstration.

## 2. A Staunch Underground Worker

White terror reigned everywhere in the country in 1927 when Chiang Kai-chek and Wang Ching-wei betrayed the revolution and started killing communists and the revolutionary people. In the countryside around Changsha alone, five hundred communists and progressives were killed by the Kuomintang reactionaries. But Yang Kai-hui was afraid of neither hardship nor death. She went underground and continued the struggle. She made every effort to keep in touch with the Party organization higher up. At the same time she worked hard to arouse the masses, and she secretly got in touch with other comrades to set up underground Party groups and to start peasant movements and women's movements. They planned to get guns and ammunition from the enemy to launch armed uprisings.

In the years that followed, the peasant movement led by Comrade Yang Kai-hui surged forward vigorously in the countryside around Changsha, dealing the enemy one blow after another. The enemy were frightened of her popularity. Many times they tried to arrest her. But each time they failed because the peasants took very good care of her, even at the risk of their lives.

On October 23, 1930, an enemy agent got word that Kai-hui would be staying in her home village for the day. It was getting dark when over sixty white bandits secretly surrounded the house. They waited until late and then broke into the courtyard. Kai-hui rushed into the backyard and burnt all the secret papers she had. When the enemy arrested her they found nothing but a pile of ashes. With her head held high, she looked at them with contempt and said: "You may take me where you please." The enemy also took away her eldest son, Mao An-ying, and Sister Sun who was looking after the baby.

When the peasants heard of her arrest they were both sad and angry. They at once organized a squad of tough young men armed with sticks,

shoulder-poles and spears. They planned to rescue Yang Kai-hui at a certain place on the way to Changsha. But when they got there they found that the enemy had changed their plans and had taken Yang Kai-hui, her son and Sister Sun to Changsha earlier.

### 3. A Glorious Death

The enemy were overjoyed to catch Yang Kai-hui. They began their interrogation at once.

"Where is Mao Tsetung?" one Koumintang officer asked.

"I don't know," Kai-hui said.

"You are his wife and you mean to tell us that you don't know where he is?"

"We parted a long time ago."

"What has Mao Tsetung told you in his letter to you?"

"Nothing."

As the enemy could get nothing out of her, they were both angry and worried. They began to use threats.

"Don't be so stubborn. We'll set you free if you tell us where Mao Tsetung is. If not, well..."

"Well, you can do whatever you like," Kai-hui said contemptuously.

Now the enemy were at the end of their resources. Four men ran up to her and struck her to the ground. They tortured her in every way they could think of. Comrade Yang Kai-hui gritted her teeth and clenched her fists and did not utter a moan.

"Do you want to talk now?"

"You can do whatever you like to me," Kai-hui said. "You can even kill me. But you can never force anything out of me!"

From that day on Yang Kai-hui was tortured daily. She became very weak and blood and scars covered her whole body. But she remained as firm as ever.

One day the enemy tried a new tack. They took her to a reception room and invited her to sit down. Then the Koumintang officer in charge said:

"You can leave here and go free if only you put a statement in the newspapers saying you are leaving Mao Tsetung. What do you say to that?"

Leave Mao Tsetung? Never! From her school-days she had always respected Comrade Mao Tsetung. Then she joined the revolution and by his side fought for the liberation of the Chinese people. She had offered to

stay in Changsha and work underground to help him in his armed struggle in the Chinggang Mountains.<sup>6</sup> No, she would never leave Mao Tsetung! She stood up suddenly, looked at the enemy and said scornfully: "I'm afraid you're dreaming!"

The enemy officer had never expected this. He never thought Yang Kai-hui would be so rock-firm in her determination. He became furious, and made one more desperate effort to bring her round.

"You are still young," the enemy officer started again. "You've got your mother and three children to think of."

"My mind was made up long ago. It's a great honour to give my life for the revolutionary cause. My only regret is that I will not see our revolution victorious."

The enemy had failed in everything they tried and the order was finally given to execute Comrade Yang Kai-hui.

On the morning of November 24, 1930, Yang Kai-hui left her cell saying to her cellmates: "Be brave and stand firm. Victory will be ours."

Comrade Yang Kai-hui stood straight on the mountainside outside the Liuyang gate of Changsha. Facing the firing squad, she shouted:

"Down with the Koumintang reactionaries!"

"Down with Chiang Kai-shek!"

"Long live the Communist Party of China!"

Comrade Yang Kai-hui died a martyr. She was only 29 when she gave her life for the revolution. She died a glorious death. She will always live in the hearts of the Chinese people.

—Based on an article in

*Beijing Shaonian*, March, 1977

(Translated by Liu Hsing-an)

Never too old to learn.

Better late than never.

There is no royal road to learning.

6. the Chinggang Mountains: 井冈山.

# 假使我能从头学起

范存忠

北外的朋友来信说,《英语学习》快要复刊了,我很高兴,复信表示祝贺。此外,我还想就上列那个题目写一篇短文,和青年同志谈谈心,希望他们把英语学得更快更好,为社会主义祖国实现四个现代化作出贡献。

我当年学习英语是走了不少弯路的。弯路之一是:没有一开始就对语音语调用上足够的功夫。我看过一些启蒙的书,上面所有英国字都有汉语音注,例如a字旁注“爱”,b字旁注“皮”,x旁注“爱克斯”——总之,把英语语音汉语化或汉语方音化了。这是一种害人的书,因为任何语言都有自己的语音体系,不是另外一种语言所能替代的。不久,那些害人的书被淘汰了,但是汉语化或汉语方音化的英语并未跟着消灭。语调也是这样。我当年说的是一种上海腔,我同班同学中还有别的腔调,如广东腔、福建腔、山东腔、宁波腔等等。后来进了大学,渐渐认识到这样下去是不成的,同时琼斯的《英语发音字典》开始在我国流行,于是下决心正音。经过这样的返工,怪音怪调改了不少,但是花了多大力气啊!因此,假使我能从头学起,我一定不怕麻烦,首先把英语的基本语音语调学会学好。

我当年学习,还走过另一条弯路,那就是一位老作家说的“实力不充而硬欲翻译”。记得在大学二三年级,同班同学不自量力,想翻译名著。我还算略为知趣,挑了美国作家亨利·詹姆斯的一本薄薄的中篇小说。这本书,看起来并不难,自以为懂了,其实没有,至少没有懂透。我就着手翻了,最后写成清稿,认为随时可以付印。后来忙于学习、进修,稿子收起来了。过了六七年,我到大学教书,课余之暇,想起那部稿子多年搁在箱底,未免可惜,于是把它找了出来。在送去发表之前,和原著对读了一遍,发现不少错误,其中有些甚为严重,只能改译。于是改啊,改啊,足足改了三分之二。通过这次实践,每逢有人(包括外语行家)说翻译如何如何容易,我总是不敢同意。翻译,有时不太难,有时难,有时很难。我们只能认真对待,首先把原文弄懂,懂得愈透彻愈好。

在英语的写作练习方面,我也走过弯路。从中学后期到大学一年级,教我们英语的是一位医学博士,能说一口流利的英语,但对我们不作严格要求,我自己也不知道如何用力。每次作文,总是拼凑成篇,有时可达十来页,都是老一套。老师看了,只在末尾批个分数,“还好”或“很好”。这样,我以为真的好



了。后来特到南京读书，碰到一位有英语写作经验的中年老师。他看了我写的东西，没有改，但在纸边作了不少批注，如“不接气”、“不恰当”、“不自然”——都是“不”字当头。他要我再写一篇，我又写了交去。他说了：“怎么老是这几句烂腔熟调？”他给我出了两个主意：一是，写作要写自己的见闻或体会；二是，写作初期不妨做些临摹工作。好比练字，一般是临摹碑帖着手的。他给我介绍美国人富兰克林和英国人史蒂文森的临摹经验。他提供各种体裁的范文，并出了好几个题，如“台城漫步”、“后湖荡船”、“夫子庙的摊贩市场”（都是旧南京的风物）。他说，每篇不要那么长，至多两三百页。这样，我只能从观察人和事入手，只能从揣摩范文入手，现成调子弹不成了。我很不自在，但只能反复琢磨。过了好久，有一次，他看了我的文稿说：“这就有点像样了，以后就这样写。……”直到现在，我常常怀念那位老师，因为他给我指出了一条切实可行的路子。

总结地说，我当年学习英语，因为没有打好基础，老是走弯路。以上是光就语言本身说的，而且也没有说全。于是我想起我们敬爱的周总理于一九七〇年间在外语教学方面的指示。“周总理要求外语工作者要有三条基本功：第一是政治思想基本功；第二是语言本身的基本功；第三是文化知识的基本功。并强调指出：一个外语工作者，不仅政治要好，思想水平要强，而且知识要广、资料要多，语言本身的读、说、听、写、译五个方面也要严格训练，全面要求。”（见《纪念周恩来总理文物选刊》）

如果我能从头学起，我一定首先反复学习周总理的重要指示，并把它写成条幅，挂在书桌旁边，作为我学习外语的座右铭。

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14. The bugle sounded.

15. His idea sounds strange.

二、说出下列各词在不变词形的情况下可用作什么词类，各有什么意思：

例：hard：（副词）努力；（形容词）坚硬的，困难的，严厉的

present	minute	about	water	dead
like	good	mean	correct	fast

三、说出下列各词在变换词类时词形有何变化：

例：care（名、动） careful（形） carefully（副） carefulness（名）

careless（形） carelessly（副） carelessness（名）

correct	know	industry	history	high
president	respect	quick	deep	hate

# 外语学习：活的方法 和死的方法

朱光潜

学习语言，无论是本国的还是外国的，首先要明白一点：语言是思想交流的工具，既要反映客观现实生活，又要反映主观思想感情。结合客观现实生活和主观思想感情去学习语言，用的就是活的方法，否则就是死的方法。

一篇有生命的文章或说话首先要“谋篇”，就是布置好全篇的脉络气势和轻重分寸，然后才逐段造句遣词。按照这个次第来学习，就会懂得全局决定部分而部分也影响到全局的道理，才会体会到语言的生命所在，才会体会到上下呼应的好处。这就是一般所谓“上下文关联的感觉”(sense of context)，这是语言感(sense of language)的主要组成部分。此外还有音调节奏的感觉，特别是在诗歌里。如果不顾全篇或整段，只孤立地讲求字义语法，那就是死的学习方法。这种死的学习方法过去不知坑害过多少学习外语的青年人。

先谈字义。过去初学入门，往往离开“义”而单讲“字”，一般叫做“生词”。教学规划常把每年记住几千几百“单词”定为第一项任务，仿佛单词记得越多，外语水平也就越高。过去我有一个老同学学英语，整年整月地抱着一本字典死记硬背，到头来外语还是没有学通。近来我在校园里散步，常有热心学外语的同学碰到我就问：“生词老是记不住，咋办？”我的回答总是很干脆：“记不住就不记呗！”对付生词就像对付陌生人的面貌，你碰见一个陌生人，下定决心要把他记住，盯着他看一天两天不放，就能把他记住吗？他是一个活人，你要记住他，就得熟悉他的生活，看他怎样工作，怎样聊天，怎样笑，怎样穿衣吃饭，如此等等，久而久之，你就自然而然地熟悉他，知道怎样去应付他了。每个生词都不能孤立地得到意义，在很大程度上它是由上下文的关联才得到它的确切意义。如果它真是生词，你就得勤翻字典，一词多义是常见的现象，须结合上下文的关联，才能决定它在当前具体场合究竟用哪一个字义才贴切。一个生词经过在不同的具体场合多翻字典，多研究上下文关联，多动脑筋，你就会认识它，记住它而且会用它了。词有词的构词法，也就是词根与词头词尾搭配的规律。结合构词法的基本规律去分析所遇到的生词，也有助于理解它的确切意义。