英　語

第一册

（試用本）

1965.7.

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华东水利学院　南京航空学院
南京邮电学院　南京林学院
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Lesson 1

Text

Chairman Mao's Concern for the Guard's Education

(Excerpted)

Whether in hot summer or severe winter, the desk lamp in the Chairman's room burns all through the night. That is the way our beloved leader attends to the affairs of the state. Often in the early hours of the morning the young guards on sentry duty will gaze at the lamplight and say to themselves: Dear Chairman Mao, you must be tired. you ought to take a rest! But our Chairman Mao will continue working at his desk, fresh and full of energy. He will go on reading or writing. Only when he is really tired will he get to his feet, walk around and stretch his legs a bit. Then he will sit down again and continue his work.

In spite of his heavy load of work, our beloved Chairman will make use of every spare minute to read. He reads newspapers and magazines, he reads all sorts of books, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign. The way our Chairman studies foreign languages impressed the guards most. He studies foreign languages every day, in spite of his age. He will read aloud in a foreign tongue at midnight in summer, under the light of a lamp in the courtyard. Whenever the guards thought of how the Chairman studied foreign languages they were filled with new confidence and would read over all the difficult chemistry formulas and mathematics symbols until they knew them by heart.

So, no matter where they were, no matter what time it was, as soon as they remembered the way the Chairman works and studies, the guards would forget all their difficulties and throw themselves heart and soul into their studies.

Vocabulary

1. excerpt [ek'sə:pt] *vt.* 摘录
2. severe [si'viə] *a.* 严酷的
3. beloved [bi'lʌvid] *a.* 敬爱的
4. affair [ə'fɛə] *n.* (pl.)公事，工作
5. sentry ['sentri] *n.* 岗哨
6. lamplight ['læmplait] *n.* 灯光
7. impress [im'pres] *vt.* 使感动
8. midnight ['midnait] *n.* 半夜
9. confidence ['kɔnfidəns] *n.* 信心
10. formula ['fɔ:mjulə] *n.*(pl. -las; -lae) 公式
11. symbol ['simbəl] *n.* 符号

Expressions and Phrases

1. whether…or… 不論……还是…
2. to attend to 从事，处理
3. on sentry duty 值勤站崗
4. to gaze at 注視
5. to get to one's feet 站起来
6. a bit 少許；一会儿
7. in spite of 尽管；不顧
8. to make use of 利用
9. to be filled with 充滿
10. to know … by heart 熟記
11. no matter where (when) 不管甚么地方(时候)
12. heart and soul 全心全意地

Exercise 1

Answer the following questions in English:

1. How does our great leader Chairman Mao work and study?
2. How does Chairman Mao make use of his spare time?
3. Chairman Mao studies foreign languages, doesn't he?
4. How does Chairman Mao study foreign languages?
5. Why does Chairman Mao study foreign languages so hard?
6. What will you do when you think of how Chairman Mao works and studies?

Exercise 2

Give the Chinese equivalents of the following expressions:

1. to get to one's feet
2. to read aloud in a foreign tongue
3. to say to oneself
4. to throw oneself heart and soul into one's work
5. in spite of his heavy load of work
6. all through the night
7. whether in towns or in the countryside
8. full of energy

Exercise 3

Give the English equivalents of the following expressions:

1. 值日生
2. 全年
3. 古今中外
4. 各种材料
5. 利用时間
6. 处理国事
7. 充滿信心
8. 繼續战斗

Exercise 4

Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1. Whether in hot summer or in severe winter, workers and peasants work with great enthusiasm for socialism.
2. What inspired the guards most is the way our beloved Chairman attends to the affairs of the state.
3. After working for a month in the countryside, the students are now back at school, fresh and full of energy.
4. Every morning he reads the new words and the text over and over until he knows them by heart.
5. Whenever I think of how Chairman Mao studies foreign languages, I am filled with new confidence and have the courage to overcome all the difficulties in my studies.
6. In spite of the heavy rain, the peasants went on working in the fields to save the wheat.
7. Only by working hard shall we be able to build our country into a strong socialist land.
8. No matter what happens, we will carry the revolution through to the end.
9. No matter where you go in New China, you will see smiles of happiness.

Exercise 5

Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 我国劳动人民就是这样建設社会主义的。
2. 我們将利用每一分鈡空余时間来讀毛主席著作。
3. 每当我們想起紅軍战士是怎样克服困难的，我們就对工作充滿了新的信心。
4. 在长征期間尽管他工作任务很重，他还是十分关心（to show great concern for）别人。
5. 不論我們作什么样的革命工作，我們都必須全心全意地投身到这个工作中去。

Phonetic Exercises

1. Read aloud the following words correctly:

A

[ei]		[e]	
state	[steit]	energy	['enədʒi]
gaze	[geiz]	fresh	[freʃ]

say	[sei]	remember	[ri'membə]
take	[teik]	stretch	[stretʃ]
ancient	['einʃənt]	impress	[im'pres]
way	[wei]	chemistry	['kemistri]
age	[eidʒ]	forget	[fə'get]

B

[ai]		[au(auə)]	
lamplight	['læmplait]	how	[hau]
tired	[taiəd]	aloud	[ə'laud]
spite	[spait]	down	[daun]
midnight	['midnait]	round	[raund]
inspire	[in'spaiə]	our	[auə]
time	[taim]	hours	[auəz]

C

study	['stʌdi]	spare	[spɛə]
state	[steit]	sky	[skai]
speak	[spi:k]	skilled	[skild]

2. Read the following words, paying attention to the pronunciation of "s" :

[-s]		[-z]	
books	[buks]	burns	[bə:nz]
sorts	[sɔ:ts]	themselves	[ðəm'selvz]
elements	['elimənts]	affairs	[ə'fɛəz]
		studies	['stʌdiz]
		attends	[ə'tendz]

[-iz]

gases	['gæsiz]
languages	['læŋgwidʒiz]
distances	['distənsiz]
substances	['sʌbstənsiz]

Supplementary Reading

Lenin and Foreign Languages

Lenin knew many foreign languages. He had a good knowledge of German, French and English. He also read Polish and Italian.

As a boy, he thought that he knew German very well, and he certainly knew it better than his schoolmates. But when he arrived in Berlin in 1895, it

turned out that he had great difficulty in understanding the spoken language. He was unused to the German pronunciation. But he did not lose hope and tried to find out the way to overcome this difficulty. Soon he found out that it was necessary to pay great attention to the fundamental training in learning foreign languages.

As far as English pronunciation was concerned, Lenin was far from perfect at first. But upon settling in London he spared no effort and tried in every way to learn the correct pronunciation. He went to meetings and listened to speeches delivered in English. Later he even exchanged lessons with two Englishmen. He gave them Russian lessons, and they, in return, gave him English lessons.

As to the method of studying foreign languages, Lenin strongly recommended translation, especially reverse translation, that is, at first from a foreign language into Russian and then from Russian back into the original. Lenin also attached great importance to practice in learning foreign languages. He maintained that conversation in foreign languages should play a big part in class and this method be widely used.

Throughout his life, Lenin showed great interest in foreign languages. He often cited Karl Marx's words: "A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life."

Vocabulary

1. German ['dʒə:mən] *n.* 德語
2. French [frentʃ] *n.* 法語
3. Polish ['pouliʃ] *n.* 波兰語
4. Italian [i'tæljən] *n.* 意大利語
5. pronunciation [prənʌnsi'eiʃən] *n.* 发音
6. fundamental [fʌndə'mentl] *a.* 基本的
7. perfect ['pə:fikt] *a.* 完善的
8. deliver [di'livə] *vt.* 講述
9. exchange [iks'tʃeindʒ] *vt.* 交換
10. recommend [rekə'mend] *vt.* 推荐；介紹
11. reverse [ri'və:s] *a.* 倒轉的；相反的
12. original [ə'ridʒinl] *n.* 原文 *a.* 原来的；原始的
13. maintain [men'tein] *vt.* 主张；坚持；保持
14. conversation [ˌkɔnvə'seiʃən] *n.* 会話
15. cite [sait] *vt.* 引用

Expressions and Phrases

1. to have a good (perfect) knowledge of 精通
2. to turn out 結果是
3. to be unused to 不习慣于
4. to pay attention to 注意
5. as far as…be concerned 就…而言；至于
6. far from 决不是
7. to spare no effort 不遺余力
8. in return 作为报答
9. as to 至于；关于
10. that is 即；就是說
11. to attach importance to 重視
12. to play a part 起作用

Lesson 2

Text

Something about the Sun

There is nothing more important to life than the sun. It gives us heat, light, and power.

The sun is a star. In the sky there are thousands upon thousands of stars like the sun. They are as large as the sun, as hot as the sun and contain the same chemical elements. The sun is a great mass of white-hot matter. The temperature at the sun's centre is as high as 10,000,000°C. It is so high that all the substances in the sun cannot be in the form of liquids or solids. They can only be gases.

The sun is much nearer to us than any other star. That is why it looks the biggest and brightest of all the stars. The average distance of the sun from the earth is as much as 150 million kilometres. It is difficult to imagine such a distance. But it is much more difficult to imagine the distances of the stars which are millions and millions of kilometres still farther away. To express these great distances, the scientists use a scale much larger than the kilometre. It is the light year. Nothing in the world moves faster than light. It travels at the rate of 300,000 kilometres per second. And one light year is the distance that light travels in one year. It is the greatest unit of measurement for distances. Most of the stars are thousands of light years away from the earth.

Vocabulary

1. heat [hi:t] *n.*& *vt.* 热，加热
2. element ['elimənt] *n.* 元素
3. mass [mæs] *n.* 块，团
4. white-hot ['*h*wait-hɔt] *a.* 白热的
5. matter ['mætə] *n.* 物质
6. temperature ['tempritʃə] *n.* 温度
7. degree [di'gri:] *n.* 度
8. centigrade ['sentigreid] *a.* 百分度的，摄氏
9. substance ['sʌbstəns] *n.* 物质
10. average ['ævəridʒ] *a.* 平均的
11. kilometre ['kiləmi:tə] *n.* 公里
12. imagine [i'mædʒin] *vt.* 想象
13. express [iks'pres] *vt.* 表示
14. scale [skeil] *n.* 尺度，规模
15. travel ['trævl] *vi.* 传送
16. rate ['reit] *n.* 速度，速率
17. per [pə:, pə] *prep.* 每
18. unit ['ju:nit] *n.* 單位
19. measurement ['meʒəmənt] *n.* 测量

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Expressions and Phrases

1. thousands upon thousands 成千上万　2. away from 离开

Exercise 1

Answer the following questions in English:

1. Why is the sun so important to life?
2. How many stars are there in the sky?
3. Why are all substances in the sun in the form of gases?
4. Why do we think that the sun is the biggest star?
5. What is the average distance of the sun from the earth?
6. What is a light year?
7. How fast does light travel?

Exercise 2

Give the Chinese equivalents of the following expressions:

1. nothing more important to life than the sun
2. as large as the sun
3. not so hot as the sun
4. much nearer to us than any other star
5. the brightest of all stars
6. a great mass of white-hot matter
7. to be in the form of ice (water, steam)
8. to travel (to move) at the rate of…kilometres per second (minute, hour)
9. on a large scale

Exercise 3

Give the English equivalents of the following expressions:

1. 車站到我們学校的距离
2. 以液体、固体或气体的形式存在
3. 在摄氏一万度的高温
4. 远离首都
5. 在市中心
6. 成千上万的劳动人民
7. 距离的度量單位
8. 化学元素

Exercise 4

Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1. There is nothing more important to revolution than Mao Tse-tung's thinking.
2. It is very hot at the sun's centre. The temperature there is as high as

10,000,000°C.

3. Those stars which are millions and millions of kilometres still farther away from the earth contain the same chemical elements as the sun.
4. This car moves at the rate of 40 miles per hour. It doesn't move so fast as that one.
5. It is much more difficult to express oneself in English.
6. Air is so important to us that without it we could not live.
7. At different temperatures water can be in the form of liquid, solid, or gas.
8. That is why we think it important for students to take part in physical labour.

Exercise 5

Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 太阳比地球大得多。
2. 这里全年的温度大約是15°C。
3. 月亮比太阳离地球近得多。
4. 光对一切生物来說和热一样重要。
5. 我們国家里沒有哪条河流比长江更长。
6. 很难想象，天空里有多少象太阳一样大一样热的恆星。
7. 我們用比公里大得多的尺度来表示恆星离地球的距离。

Exercise 6

Give the comparative and the superlative degree of the following adjectives:
important, bright, clear, cold, low, full, large, brave, hot, big, thin, narrow, simple, clever, heavy, easy, busy, dry, tiny, far

Exercise 7

Fill the blanks with the correct form of the adjectives or adverbs given in the brackets:

1. She got up_____(early) today than yesterday.
2. We shall produce_____(many) tractors this year than last year.
3. In this compound there are_____(few) elements than in that one.
4. He worked_____(well) than we had expected.
5. This is_____(interesting) story I have ever read.
6. Of the three elements, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, which is _____(light)?
7. These are_____(late) machines.

8. We can see far_____(many) stars from the moon than we can from the earth because the atmosphere of the moon is much_____(rare) than that of the earth.

Phonetic Exercise

Read the following words correctly:

A

[ei]		[e]	
scale	[skeil]	temperature	['tempəritʃə]
rate	[reit]	centre	['sentə]
away	[ə'wei]	second	['sekənd]
contain	[kən'tein]	many	['meni]
great	[greit]	century	['sentʃuri]

B

[ai]		[au]	
white	[ɦwait]	power	['pauə]
high	[hai]	thousand	['θauzənd]
bright	[brait]	about	[ə'baut]
scientist	['saiəntist]	around	[ə'raund]
sky	[skai]		

C

[æ]		[ʌ]	
imagine	[i'mædʒin]	substance	['sʌbstəns]
mass	[mæs]	sun	[sʌn]
matter	['mætə]	much	[mʌtʃ]
gas	[gæs]	summer	['sʌmə]
average	['ævəridʒ]	tongue	[tʌŋ]
travel	['trævl]	something	['sʌmθiŋ]

D

[f]		[v]		[w]	
full	[ful]	very	['veri]	work	[wə:k]
life	[laif]	every	['evri]	world	[wə:ld]
affairs	[ə'fɛəz]	heavy	['hevi]	way	[wei]
often	['ɔfn]	beloved	[bi'lʌvid]	white	[ɦwait]
		themselves	[ðəm'selvz]		

[ʃ]		[ʒ]	
short	[ʃɔ:t]	measurement	['meʒəmənt]
show	[ʃou]	usual	['ju:ʒuəl]
fresh	[freʃ]	pleasure	['pleʒə]
ancient	['einʃənt]		

[tr]		[dr]	
sentry	['sentri]	dry	[drai]
try	[trai]	drive	[draiv]
tree	[tri:]	strive	[straiv]

Supplementary Reading

Our Solar System

The sun is in the centre of the solar system and around it revolve nine major planets and about 1,600 minor planets. The sun is in the centre of all these planets. Its diameter is about 109 times that of the earth. It is 330,000 times larger than the earth. The force of gravity there is much stronger. The moon is much smaller than the earth and is only 238,000 miles away from the earth.

Our solar system is indeed very small. It is a part of the Milky Way, in which there are millions of such solar systems. The diameter of our Milky Way is about 80,000 light years.

Besides our Milky Way there are millions of other such systems. Many of them have been observed and some of their distances measured. The farthest one we know of is about 1,000 million light years away. Besides these there are countless others whose light has not yet reached us.

Vocabulary

1. solar ['soulə] *a.* 太阳的
2. system ['sistim] *n.* 系,系統;制度
3. revolve [ri'vɔlv] *vi.* 旋轉,运轉,运行
4. major ['meidʒə] *a.* 較大的, 較重要的
5. planet ['plænit] *n.* 行星
6. minor ['mainə] *a.* 較小的, 不大重要的
7. diameter [dai'æmitə] *n.* 直径
8. time [taim] *n.* 倍
9. force [fɔ:s] *n.* 力
10. gravity ['græviti] *n.* 重力, 引力
11. Milky Way ['milki wei] *n.* 銀河
12. observe [əb'zə:v] *vt.* 观察
13. measure ['meʒə] *vt.* & *vi.* 测量
15. countless ['kauntlis] *a.* 无数的

Lesson 3

Text

The World's First Compass

It was in the compass that magnetism first found a practical use.

Many centuries ago the people of Ancient China noticed the attracting properties of loadstones, that is, magnetic oxides of iron. (A loadstone, which means loading stone, is a name given to the natural magnet.)

The property they had noticed helped them to discover that a freely suspended magnetized bar points North and South, and so it can be used to determine direction. Thus the compass was invented.

In ancient books we find a description of the compass of those days. It was shaped like a spoon mounted on a graduated plate. We know the spoon had to be rotated by hand and when it came to rest, it was pointing North and South.

The Chinese not only invented the compass but as early as the eleventh century had discovered how to make magnetic needles. This was the first time such a thing had been done anywhere in the world. These needles made of fish-shaped pieces of iron, which floated on the water, were acted on by the earth's magnetic field.

About the end of the eleventh century the Chinese began to use the compass in navigation. In the twelfth century the compass of the floating needle type came into use. Its iron needle was fastened to a thin strip of cork or wood, so that it floated in a bowl of water. The needle was magnetized by contact with a natural magnet taken from the earth. This early seagoing compass was in use on Chinese ships up to the seventeenth century. It was probably the best type available if we consider the scientific and technical level of the time.

Vocabulary

1. compass ['kʌmpəs] *n.* 指南針
2. magnetism ['mægnitizm] *n.* 磁；磁性
3. practical ['præktikəl] *a.* 实际的
4. attract [ə'trækt] *vt.* 吸引
5. property ['prɔpəti] *n.* 特性，性质
6. loadstone ['loudstoun] *n.* 磁石；磁鉄
7. magnetic [mæg'netik] *a.* 磁石的；磁性的

8. oxide ['ɔksaid] *n.* 氧化物
9. magnet ['mægnit] *n.* 磁石
10. suspend [səs'pend] *vt.* 悬挂
11. magnetize ['mægnitaiz] *vt.* 使磁化
12. bar [bɑ:] *n.* 棒
13. south [sauθ] *n.* 南
14. determine [di'tə:min] *vt.* 确定；断定；
15. description [dis'kripʃən] *n.* 記載；描述
16. mount [maunt] *vt.* 装置
17. graduated ['grædjueitid] *a.* 有刻度的
18. rotate [rou'teit] *vt.* & *vi.* 使旋轉；旋轉
19. needle ['ni:dl] *n.* 針
20. navigation [nævi'geiʃən] *n.* 航海
21. fasten ['fɑ:sn] *vt.* 縛；把…結住
22. strip [strip] *n.* 片
23. cork [kɔ:k] *n.* 軟木
24. contact ['kɔntækt] *n.* 接触
25. seagoing ['si:gouiŋ] *a.* 航海的
26. probably ['prɔbəbli] *ad.* 或許；可能
27. available [ə'veiləbl] *a.* 可以取得的，可用的
28. consider [kən'sidə] *vt.* 考虑
29. technical ['teknikəl] *a.* 技术的
30. scientific [saiən'tifik] *a.* 科学的
31. level ['levl] *n.* 水平

Expressions and Phrases

1. that is 即；就是說
2. to be mounted on 装在…之上
3. to come to rest 停下来
4. as early as 早在
5. to be acted on 受…的作用；受…的影响
6. to be made of 用…作成
7. to come into use 得到应用
8. by contact with 通过与…接触
9. to be in use 使用着
10. up to 直到

Exercise 1

Answer the following questions in English:

1. Where did magnetism first find its practical use?
2. What is a loadstone?
3. What did the people of Ancient China notice?
4. What did the property help them to discover?
5. Who first invented the compass, the Arabs or the Chinese?
6. The Chinese had discovered how to make magnetic needles as early as the eleventh century, hadn't they?
7. What did the ancient compass look like?
8. When did the Chinese begin to use the compass in navigation?
9. What kind of compass came into use in the twelfth century?
10. What was the compass of the floating needle type made of?

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