

高級中學課本

英 語

ENGLISH

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Lesson One

Education in China

Our educational policy must enable everyone who gets an education, to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a cultured, socialist-minded worker. To attain this aim, education must serve proletarian politics, be combined with productive labour and be led by the Party. Our education is thus entirely different from bourgeois education, which aims at training intellectuals who look down upon workers and peasants.

In our schools both teachers and students take part in and love physical labour. Through working on farms or in factories, they have learned that labour creates all things, and that the working people are the masters of history. They have learned to identify themselves with workers and peasants, and shared their joys and sorrows. They are intellectuals of the new type who will serve the people heart and soul.

New Words

education [ˈedʒukeɪʃən] *n.*
教育
train [treɪn] *v.* 訓練, 教育,
培养
socialist-minded [ˈsəʊʃəlɪst
ˈmaɪndɪd] *adj.* 有社会主义
觉悟的
cultured [ˈkʌltʃəd] *adj.* 有文
化的, 有教养的
educational [ˈedʒukeɪʃənl] *a.*
● 教育的
policy [ˈpɒləsi] *n.* 政策, 方針
enable [ɪˈneɪbl] *vt.* 使……能够
develop [dɪˈveləp] *vi.* 发展
morally [ˈmɔrəli] *adv.* 道德上
intellectually [ˈɪntelɛktʃuəli]
adv. 智力上
attain [əˈteɪn] *vt.* 达到
aim [eɪm] *n.* 目的

proletarian [ˈprəʊləˈtɛəriən] *a.*
& *n.* 无产阶级的; 无产阶级
politics [ˈpɒlətɪks] *n.* 政治
combine [kəmˈbaɪn] *vi.* 結合
led [led] *v.* (lead [li:d] 的过
去式和过去分詞) *v.* 领导,
帶領
entirely [ɪnˈtaɪəli] *ad.* 完全地
bourgeois [ˈbuəʒwɑ:] *n.* 资产
阶级; *adj.* 资产阶级的
create [kriˈeɪt] *v.* 創造
identify [aɪˈdentɪfaɪ] *v.t.* 使同
一
share [ʃɛə] *v.* 分担, 共享
joy [dʒɔɪ] *n.* 快乐, 快活
sorrow [ˈsɒrəʊ] *n.* 悲哀, 不幸
type [taɪp] *n.* 类型
soul [saʊl] *n.* 精神, 气魄

Notes to the Text

1. to become cultured, socialist-minded worker: 成为有社会主义觉悟的有文化的劳动者。
2. to attain this aim: 为了达到这个目的。这里的动词不定式是“为了”的意思。
3. to look down upon . . . 輕視……

4. to identify oneself with workers and peasants: 和工农相結合。
5. to share others' joys and sorrows: 和……同甘共苦。
6. heart and soul: 全心全意地。

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What is our Party's education policy?
- 2) How is our education different from bourgeois education?
- 3) What have teachers and students learned through working on farms or in factories?
- 4) What kind of intellectuals are they becoming?

2. Translate the following into English:

- 1) 中国共产党的教育方針，向来就是，教育为无产阶级的政治服务，教育与生产劳动相結合；为了实现这个方針，教育必須由共产党领导。
- 2) “有社会主义觉悟的有文化的劳动者”，就是既懂政治，又有文化，既能从事脑力劳动 (mental labour)，又能从事体力劳动的人。

3. Write something about the productive labour you do in school.

Lesson Two

Two Sisters-in-law Looking at a Picture

Right after work Aunt Hou hurried to the nursery to fetch her two children home. Before she did any work at home, she suddenly remembered something. She went to a drawer and took out a picture which she carefully stuck on the wall.

Just then her young sister-in-law, Hou Hsiu-ying, also came back from work. She walked up to the picture and said with a laugh. "Ah! You've put it up again!"

"Why," Aunt Hou asked, "do you still think there's something wrong with the picture?"

This was what had happened several months before.

The travelling Hsinhua Bookstore came to the village during the Spring Festival. It sold pictures as well as books. There was one picture of a young woman holding a fine sheaf of grain in her arms which attracted Aunt Hou. Others urged, "Auntie,

do buy it! Why, the woman in the picture looks just like you.”

Aunt Hou bought the picture and put it up in her room. But her young sister-in-law said quite unkindly, “It’s only a bit like you.”

“What do you mean?” Aunt Hou asked:

“Her face is a little bit like yours. But have you ever gone to work or been out in the fields since you had your first baby?”

This made Aunt Hou angry. She pulled the picture down and said, “You think I am too lazy to work? Wait till you’re married yourself. Then you’ll find out how life is.”

But now with nurseries and dining-rooms set up in the commune, Aunt Hou no longer had to take care of the children nor cook for the family. She began to work in the fields and never missed a day. So she did not expect her young sister-in-law to say again that the picture didn’t look like her.

“What do you mean?” she asked.

“My dear sister-in-law, I am not criticizing you this time. It’s the grain in the picture. It’s not good

enough. This year our early rice had much longer stalks, it came up to my chin. And the grains were so big and fat. But look at the picture. It isn't like that at all! When we harvest our late rice crop, the picture will look even worse!" At this both the sisters-in-law laughed.

New Words

sister-in-law ['sistərɪnlɔ:] *n.*

姑, 嫂

aunt [ɑ:nt] *n.* 姨母, 姑母

hurry ['hʌrɪ] *v.* 快走, 赶快

drawer ['drɔ:ə, drəʊ] *n.* 抽屜

stick [stɪk] (stuck [stʌk],

stuck) *v.* 粘, 貼

early ['ɜ:li] *adj. & adv.* 早,

初

travelling ['trævlɪŋ] *a.* 旅行

的, 巡迴的, 流動的

bookstore ['bukstɔ:] *n.* 書店

spring [sprɪŋ] *n.* 春天

festival ['festɪvəl] *n.* 节日

the Spring Festival 春節

sell [sel] (sold [sould], sold) *vt.*

賣

sheaf [ʃi:f] *n.* 捆, 扎

attract [ə'trækt] *v.t.* 吸引, 引

起

urge [ɜ:dʒ] *vt.* 慫恿

buy [baɪ] (bought [bɔ:t],

bought) *vt.* 買

unkindly [ʌn'kaɪndli] *adv.* 不

客气地

face [feɪs] *n.* 臉

yours [jɔ:z] *pron.* 你的

gone [gɒn] *gō* 的過去分詞

been [bi:n] *be* 的過去分詞

since [sɪns] *conj.* 自從...以來

baby ['beɪbi] *n.* 嬰兒

lazy ['leɪzi] *adj.* 懶惰

marry- ['mæri] *v.t.* 結婚

nor [nɔ:] *conj.*也不(沒

有).....

miss [mɪs] *v.t.* 失去, 漏掉

expect [iks'pekt, eks-] *v.t.*

預期；期待

criticize ['kritisaiz] *v.* 批評

stalk [stɔ:k] *n.* 莖，稈

chin [tʃin] *n.* 下巴

fat *adj.* 丰满的

harvest [hɑ:vɪst] *vt.* 收获

late *adj.* 晚

worse [wɜ:s] *bad* 的比較

級

Notes to the Text

1. right after work: 工作一完以后
right 在这里是副詞，它可以加重語气，
例如：
right in the middle: 正中間
right before breakfast: 就在吃早飯前
right behind you: 就在你后面
2. to put it up: 貼起来（挂上）
3. there is something wrong with.: 有毛病，不
对头
4. the travelling Hsinhua Bookstore: 新华書店流动售書站
5. as well as: 既……又……
6. auntie: aunt 的亲热的称呼。
7. a little bit: 有一些。
8. early rice: 早稻
9. to come up to my chin 长得齐我的下巴。
10. late rice: 晚稻

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions:

1) When did Aunt Hou buy the picture?

- 2) Why did the people urge Aunt Hou to buy the picture?
 - 3) What did she do after she bought the picture?
 - 4) What did her young sister-in-law say when she saw the picture?
 - 5) Why couldn't Aunt Hou work then?
 - 6) What was set up in the people's commune later? And what changes have taken place in Aunt Hou's life since then?
 - 7) What did Aunt Hou do one day right after work?
 - 8) What did she suddenly think of when she got home?
 - 9) What did she do with the picture?
 - 10) Who came back from work just then?
 - 11) Why did the young sister-in-law criticize the picture again?
2. Retell the story of "Two Sisters-in-law Looking at a Picture".
 3. Translate the following into Chinese:

The speed of development of the national economy cannot possibly be the same every year. It may be higher in one year and lower in another. But we are sure that our economy will continue to grow year by year and that we can keep the speed of the leap forward in its development.

Lesson Three

A Trip to the Moon

What is it like on the moon? This is a question that many of us are asking. For one thing, the surface of the moon is very uneven. It is covered with deep craters and high mountains, much higher than the highest mountains we have on earth. So dark are the shadows thrown by these that a man standing in them would not be seen.

For another thing, there is no water or air on the moon. So we can find neither plants nor animals there.

Then there is the difference in atmosphere. The atmosphere of the moon is much rarer than that of the earth. Because of this, the difference in the daily temperature is very great. In the daytime, the maximum temperature may reach 135°C . But as soon as the sun goes down, it is dark and cold. As in a desert, the temperature goes down very quickly. The minimum temperature may be as low as -160°C . The night sky as seen from the moon is wonderful. A

much bigger "moon" on the moon would be our earth. We can see far more stars from the moon than we can from the earth because the atmosphere is rarer. A night on the moon is about fifteen days on the earth. A man spending twelve days on the moon would find on returning to the earth, that a year had almost passed by.

One more rather interesting thing is that the force of gravity on the moon is smaller than that on the earth. A man on the moon could jump over 5-6 metres' height without any difficulty.

We want to conquer the universe, about which we still have a lot more to learn. It is hard to do so on earth because of the dense atmosphere. Besides, the gravity of the moon is smaller. So it would be much easier to launch space ships from the moon into the universe.

The successful launching of the first Soviet space rocket has opened up a new era in our struggle against Nature — an era when we shall discover all the secrets of the Universe and use them for the good of mankind.

New Words

surface [sə: fis] *n.* 表面, 面
uneven [ʻʌn' i: vn] *adj.* 不平
坦的

crater [kreitə] *n.* 噴火口

dark *a.* 黑暗的

shadow [ʻʃædou] *n.* 阴处;
影子

animal [ʻæniməl] *n.* 动物

difference [ʻdifrəns] *n.* 差別

atmosphere [ʻætməsfjə] *n.* 大
气

rare [ræ] *adj.* 稀少的; 稀薄的

daily [ʻdeili] *adj.* 每天的

temperature [ʻtemprɪtʃə] *n.*
温度

daytime [ʻdeitaim] *n.* 日間,
白天

maximum [ʻmæksiməm] *n.* 最
高量; 极大量

desert [ʻdezət] *n.* 沙漠

minimum [ʻminiməm] *n.* 最

低量; 最小限度

low [lou] *a.* 低的

star [stɑ:] *n.* 星

spend [spend] *v.* 度过

force [fɔ:s] *n.* 力

gravity [ʻgræviti] *n.* 重心

metre [ʻmi:tə] *n.* 米, 公尺

conquer [ʻkɒŋkə] *v.t.* 征服

universe [ʻju:nivə:s] *n.* 宇宙

dense [dens] *adj.* 浓厚的, 稠
密的

reason [ʻri:zn] *n.* 理由, 原因,
緣故

launch [lɔ:ntʃ] *v.* 发射

successful [sək'sesful] *a.* 成功
的

era [ʻiərə] *n.* 紀元, 时代

struggle [strʌgl] *n.* 斗争

discover [dis'kʌvə] *vt.* 发现

secret [ʻsi:krit] *n.* 秘密

mankind [mæn'kaɪnd] *n.* 人类

Notes to the Text

1. for one thing: 先說一点吧, 有一点是。

2. for another thing: 另一点是。

3. 135°C 讀作 (one) hundred and thirty-five degrees cen-

tigrade, degree 是“度”, centigrade [ˈsentigreɪd] 是“摄氏”。

4. -160°C 讀作 minus (one) hundred sixty degrees centigrade, minus [ˈmaɪnəs] 是“負”。
5. to pass by: 过去(指時間)。
6. the force of gravity: 地心引力。
7. to open up: 开辟。
8. for the good of……: 为……的利益。

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What is the surface of the moon covered with?
- 2) Why can we find neither plants nor animals on the moon?
- 3) What is the difference in atmosphere between the earth and the moon?
- 4) What is the temperature on the moon in the daytime? And at night?
- 5) What can be seen from the moon in the night?
- 6) How many days on the earth make one night on the moon?
- 7) Why could a man on the moon jump over 5-6 metres' height?
- 8) Why do we want to fly to the moon?

- 9) What is the significance (意义) of the successful launching of the first Soviet space rocket?
2. Write a paragraph on "What it is like on the moon and why we want to fly to it".

Lesson Four

Ivan Susanin

At the beginning of 1613, a troop of foreign invaders, about two hundred in number, appeared in a little Russian village. They robbed all the peasants in the village and then asked for a guide to show them the way to Kostroma. They could not find the road in the thick forests, and nobody wanted to help them.

"You will have to go through that forest," said an old man whose name was Ivan Susanin. "The road is on the other side."

"Show us the way," cried the enemy horsemen, "or we shall kill everyone in the village."

"I am old," said Ivan Susanin, "I may not be able to walk so far."

But to himself he said: "I shall have to show

them the way, but if I lead them into the thickest part of the forest, they will die there and I shall help to save my country."

The old man went in front, and the two hundred horsemen followed him. For many hours they rode on through the forest.

"Where is the road?" they cried. "We must be near the road by now."

"I am old," answered Susanin. "Perhaps I have lost my way."

"He wants money," the horsemen said to one another.

"Give him some gold," said one. "If he is given some gold, he will lead us on to the road."

"Get some money for him," said another, "but if he doesn't show us the way, we shall kill him."

"We shall soon be on the road now," said Susanin when he was given the money, "and you will be able to go on to Kostroma."

But the trees closed round them, and it became darker and darker, though it was still the middle of the day. The low branches tore the clothes of the

horsemen and dropped soft white snow on their heads.

“This cannot be the road,” the men said to one another, but they continued to follow those in front.

“So,” said Ivan Susanin when they stopped, “you can neither go farther nor turn back. You will never be able to get out of this place alive. You will remain here and you will die here. I am not a traitor and will not sell my country for your gold.”

Ivan Susanin was killed by the enemy, but they did not get to Kostroma — they died in the thick forest.

New Words

troop [tru:p] *n.* 部队

奇兵

invader [in'veidə] 侵略者

Ivan Susanin [iva:n susa:nin]

伊万·苏萨宁

whose [hu:z] *pron.* 谁的, 他的 (在定语从句中)

road [roud] *n.* 路

thick [ðik] *a.* 丛密

forest ['fɒrɪst] *n.* 森林

cry *vi.* 喊叫

100 [100] ... 路标

guide [gaid] *n. & v.t.* 向导, 引导

Kostroma ['kɒstrəmə] 科斯特罗马

or [ɔ:] *conj.* 或者, 否则

perhaps [pə'hæps] *ad.* 也许, 或者