

英 语

第 二 册

— 针 对 75, 76, 77 届 用 —

上 海 纺 织 工 学 院

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Lesson One

Leadership by the Party Is the Basic Guarantee for the Victory of Our Cause

Nineteen seventy-six is the first year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan for the development of our national economy. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we have successfully fulfilled the target for the gross industrial and agricultural output of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture is actively progressing. China has had good harvests for 14 years running. The mass movement to learn from Taching in industry is developing in depth, we have made good progress in our heavy and light industries.

Whether in industry, agriculture or any other field of work, it is necessary to take class struggle as the key link. Leadership by the Party is the basic guarantee for the victory of our cause. Under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, we adhere to the Party's basic line, take class struggle as the key link, and are striving to win still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

New Words and Expressions

1. basic	['besɪk]	a.	基本的, 基础的
2. guarantee	[gə'ren'ti:]	n.	保证
		v.	保证, 担保
3. victory	['vɪktəri]	n.	胜利, 战胜
4. nineteen	['naɪn'ti:n]	num.	十九
5. seventy	['sevn'tɪ]	num.	七十
6. first	[fɜ:st]	num.	第一, 最初的
7. year	[je: jɪə]	n.	年, 岁
8. fifth	[fɪfθ]	num.	第五
9. plan	[plæn]	n.	计划, 设计, 方案
10. guide	[gaɪd]	v.	引导, 指引, 教导
11. successfully	[sək'sesfəlɪ]	ad.	成功地, 胜利地
12. fulfil	[fʊl'fɪl]	v.	完成, 达到
13. target	['tɑ:ɡɪt]	n.	目标, 指标
14. gross	[ɡrəʊs]	a.	总的, 全体的
15. agricultural	[æɡri'kʌltʃərəl]	a.	农业的
16. output	['aʊtpʊt]	n.	产量
17. fourth	[fɔ:θ]	num.	第四
18. mass	[mæs]	n.	群众; 许多, 大量
19. Tachai	['tɑ:tsaɪ]	n.	大寨
20. actively	['æktɪvli]	ad.	积极地
21. progress	['prəʊɡres]	n.	前进, 进行; 进步, 发展
22. harvest	['hɑ:vɪst]	n.	收获, 收获物
23. running	['rʌnɪŋ]	a.	连续的; 接连的 (用于复数名词之后)

24. depth	[depθ]	n.	深, 深处
in depth			深入
25. heavy	['hevi]	a.	重的; 大的
26. light	[lait]	a.	轻的; 轻微的
27. whether	['hweðə]	conj.	不管, 无论
whether ... or ...			无论...还是
28. field	[fi:ld]	n.	范围, 方面; 田地
29. necessary	['nesisəri]	a.	必要的, 必须的
30. key	[ki:]	n.	关键; 解答书; 钥匙
31. link	[liŋk]	n.	要点, 连结
key link			纲
32. adhere	[əd'hie]	v.	坚持
33. strive	['straiv]	v.	努力, 争取
strove	['strəʊv], striven		['strivn]
34. win	[win]	v.	赢得, 夺取
won	[wɒn]		

Notes to the Text

1. the Fifth Five-Year Plan 第五个五年计划
2. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, ...
在毛主席革命路线指引下...
3. gross output 总产值
4. China has had good harvests for 14 years running.

我国连续获得十四年丰收。

for 14 years running 连续十四年, 形容词 running 放在被说明的词 years 后面。

例如: four days running 接连四天。

5. heavy and light industries = heavy industry and light industry

轻工业和重工业。

6. It is necessary to take class struggle as the key link.

都要以阶级斗争为纲。

it 在这里是作为形式主语，没有真实意义，真正的主语放在谓语之后，是动词不定式作主语。放在句首的 it 叫做引导词。这句子可以改为：

To take class struggle as the key link is necessary.

(此种类型的句子，可参阅第四课课文注释 5。)

7. strive to win still greater victories ...

努力夺取更大胜利。

Grammar

数词：数词分基数词和序数词两种。表示数目的词称为基数词。表示顺序的词称为序数词。

1. 基数词：

1) 基数词的构成

最基本的基数词见下表：

I	II	III
1 one [wʌn]	11 eleven [i'levn]	
2 two [tu:]	12 twelve [twelv]	20 twenty ['twentɪ]
3 three [θri:]	13 thirteen ['θe:'ti:n]	30 thirty ['θe:ti]
4 four [fɔ:]	14 fourteen ['fɔ:'ti:n]	40 forty ['fɔ:ti]
5 five [faɪv]	15 fifteen ['fif'ti:n]	50 fifty ['fiftɪ]
6 six [sɪks]	16 sixteen ['sɪks'ti:n]	60 sixty ['sɪkstɪ]
7 seven ['sevn]	17 seventeen ['sevn'ti:n]	70 seventy ['sevntɪ]
8 eight [eɪt]	18 eighteen ['ei'ti:n]	80 eighty ['eɪtɪ]
9 nine [naɪn]	19 nineteen ['naɪn'ti:n]	90 ninety ['naɪntɪ]
10 ten [ten]		

说明:

- (1) 1~12 的基数词是独立单词。
 - (2) 13~19 的基数词由个位基数词的词干加后缀 -teen ['ti:n] 构成, thirteen, fifteen, eighteen 的发音和拼法特殊, 需注意。
 - (3) 20~90 等十位数的整数均以后缀 -ty [ti] 结尾。
 - (4) 20 以上的二位数词是由上表Ⅲ栏和Ⅰ栏的数词合成, 中间用连字符, 如 86 为 eighty-six 等。
- 2) 100 以上的基本的基数词

100 a /one/hundred ['hʌndrɪd]

1,000 a /one/thousand ['θaʊznd]

1,000,000 a /one/million ['mɪljən] 百万

1,000,000,000 a /one/milliard ['mɪljɑ:d] 十亿 (英国用法)

billion ['bɪljən] 十亿

(美国用法, = one thousand million;

英国的 billion = one million million 万亿)

499 four hundred and ninety-nine (101 - 999 皆如此构成)

三位数以上的数词, 百位和十位之间要用 and.)

3,976 three thousand eight hundred and seventy-six

(1001 - 9999 皆如此构成。)

57,453 fifty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-three

(10001 - 99999 皆如此构成。)

768,921 seven hundred sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and
twenty-one

8,641,457 eight million six hundred forty-one thousand four
hundred and fifty-seven

50,000,000 fifty million

说明:

- (1) 100和100以上的基数词须用hundred, thousand, million, billion等。这些词构成基数词时一般不用系数形式。
- (2) 十位数与百位数之间有and。
- (3) 基数词在下列情况下用复数形式:
 to count by tens 以十计算
 hundreds of students 数百学生
 thousands of workers 成千上万的工人

3) 基数词的用法 基数词在句中可作下列句子成分:

(1) 主语

Three of them went yesterday.

昨天他们当中有三个人去了。

(注意 "the three of them" 的意思是 "他们三人", 和 "three of them" 不同)。

(2) 表语

Five times five is twenty-five. 五乘五等于二十五。

She is just fourteen. 她刚十四岁。

(3) 宾语

Give me two. 给我两个。

(4) 定语

In the last fifty years our Party has gone through ten major struggles between the two lines.

在半个世纪中, 我们党经历了十次重大的路线斗争。

There are three hundred students in the school.

这个学校有三百个学生。

2. 序数词

1) 序数词的构成

基本的序数词一般是由基本的基数词加后缀-th 构成。

最基本的序数词见下表:

第一——第十		第十一——第十九		第二十——第九十				
first	[fɜ:st]	1st	eleventh	[ɪ'levnə]	11th	twentieth	['twentɪə]	20th
second	['sekənd]	2nd	twelfth	['twelfə]	12th	thirtieth	['θe:tiə]	30th
third	[θe:d]	3th	thirteenth	['θe:ti:nə]	13th	fortieth	['fɔ:tiə]	40th
fourth	[fɔ:ə]	4th	fourteenth	['fɔ:ti:nə]	14th	fiftieth	['fɪftɪə]	50th
fifth	['fɪfə]	5th	fifteenth	['fɪf'ti:nə]	15th	sixtieth	['sɪkstɪə]	60th
sixth	['sɪksə]	6th	sixteenth	['sɪks'ti:nə]	16th	seventieth	['sevntɪə]	70th
seventh	['sevnənə]	7th	seventeenth	['sevn'ti:nə]	17th	eightieth	['eɪtɪə]	80th
eighth	['eɪtə]	8th	eighteenth	['eɪ'ti:nə]	18th	ninetieth	['naɪntɪə]	90th
ninth	['naɪnə]	9th	nineteenth	['naɪn'ti:nə]	19th			
tenth	['tenə]	10th						
		第一百	hundredth		100th		['hʌndrəd]	
		第一千	thousandth		1,000th		['θaʊzənt]	
		第一百万	millionth		1,000,000th		['mɪljən]	

说明:

- (1) 英语序数词 1—19 除第一 (first), 第二 (second), 第三 (third) 有特殊形式外, 其余均由在基数词后加后缀 -th 构成。
- (2) 有几个序数词加 -th 时拼法不规则, 它们是: fifth, eighth, ninth, twelfth。
- (3) 十位整数的序数词的构成方法是: 先将十位基数词的词尾 -ty 中的 y 变成 i, 然后加 -eth [ɪə]
- (4) 基数词“几十几”变成序数词时, 仅将个位数变成序数词, 十位数不变, 如 twenty-one 变成 twenty-first。
- (5) 序数词的缩写形式, 由阿拉伯数词后加上序数的最后两个字母构成: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 30th, 40th, 50th, 60th, 70th, 80th, 90th, 100th, 1,000th, 1,000,000th 等。

(6) 序数词表示人或物的固定次序时，前面用定冠词。例如：

The first important property of metals is their strength.

金属的第一个重要性能是强度。

如不强调固定次序，也可用不定冠词。

Try it a second time.

再试一下。

2. 序数词的用法 序数词在句中可作下列句子成分：

(1) 主语

The first of October is our National Day.

十月一日是我们的国庆节。

(2) 表语

Who was the first to get there?

谁第一个到达那里？

(3) 宾语

Do you want the first or the second?

你要第一个，还是第二个？

(4) 定语

China exploded its first atom bomb in October, 1964.

中国于一九六四年十月爆炸第一颗原子弹。

注：编号的表示法：

(1) 编号可用序数词或基数词表示。例如：

the first part -- Part One 第一部

the fifth lesson -- Lesson Five 第五课

the fourth exercise -- Exercise Four 练习四

(2) 如果是多位序数词，可用基数词代替序数词，读法亦可简化。

例如：

page 309 [peid3 θri: ou nain] 第309页

Telephone Number 或 No.) 891586

['telifoun 'nambə eit main wən faiv eit sikəl]

电话号码 891586

3. 分数、小数、百分数

1) 分数 分子用基数词表示, 分母用序数词表示 (除分子是1以外, 分母均用复数)。例如:

$1/2$	a (one) half	[ha:f]	$2/3$	two-thirds
$1/3$	a (one) third		$3/4$	three-quarters
$1/4$	a (one) quarter	['kwɔ:tə]		three-fourths
	a (one) fourth			
$1/5$	a (one) fifth		$4/5$	four-fifths
$1/45$	a (one) forty-fifth			

(1) 分数如带有整数, 整数和分数之间用 and 连接。例如:

$1\frac{1}{2}$ one and a half

$22\frac{3}{4}$ twenty-two and three-quarters (twenty-two and three-fourths)

2) 小数

0.5 0 [əʊ] (zero) ['zi:əʊ]

point five; 或 nought ['no:t] point five

1.25 one point two five

3.458 three point four five eight.

3) 百分数

1% one per cent [pe'sent]

0.1% zero point one per cent

0.25% zero point two five per cent

52% fifty-two per cent

$3/7\%$ three-sevenths per cent

4. 年、月、日、时刻

1) 年代 年代前用 in

(in) 897 读作 (in) eight hundred and ninety-seven

(in) 1961 读作 (in) nineteen sixty-one

(或 in nineteen hundred and sixty-one)

(in) 1905 读作 (in) nineteen and five

(in) 1800 读作 (in) eighteen hundred

2) 月份 月份开头第一字母须大写, 表示“在某月”时,

月份前面用介词 in。下面月份后附有缩写式。

(in) January [ˈdʒænjuəri] Jan. 一月

(in) February [ˈfebruəri] Feb. 二月

(in) March [mɑːtʃ] Mar. 三月

(in) April [ˈeɪprəl] Apr. 四月

(in) May [meɪ] — 五月

(in) June [dʒuːn] — 六月

(in) July [dʒuːlaɪ] — 七月

(in) August [ˈɒːɡest] Aug. 八月

(in) September [ˌsepˈtembəl] Sept. 九月

(in) October [ˌɒkˈtəʊbəl] Oct. 十月

(in) November [ˌnɒvˈvembəl] Nov. 十一月

(in) December [ˌdiːˈsembəl] Dec. 十二月

3) 日期 用序数词 (前面须用 the) 表示; “在某日”, 前面用

介词 on.
(on) the first 一日

(on) the eighteenth 十八日

(on) the thirty-first 三十一日

(on) July the first July 1 (1st) 七月一日

(on) May the fourth May 4 (4th) 五月四日

(on) October the first October 1 (1st) 十月一日

in October, 1949

(读作 in October nineteen forty-nine)

on October 1, 1949

一九四九年十月一日

(读作 on October the first nineteen forty-nine)

注：(1) 年代前用 in；月份名称开头第一个字母要大写，表示在“某月”时，前面用介词 in；表示“某日”时，前面用介词 on。

(2) the twenties, the thirties 等用来表示几十年代。例如：

in the seventies of the twentieth century

在二十世纪七十年代。

4) 时刻

(1) 英语通常用 at 所引导的短语来表示时刻。如：

We get up at six (或 at six o'clock). 我们六点钟起床。

The workers begin to work at eight.

工人八点开始工作。

(2) 如说“几点整”，用一个数词即可(见上例)。如说“几点几分”，则用下列方法表示：

a) 表示“几点过几分”，用介词 past，但分数须在半小时以内(包括半小时在内)。

如：7:05 five past seven 七点过五分

8:15 a quarter past eight 八点一刻

9:30 half past nine 九点半

b) 表示“几点差几分”，用介词 to，但分数须在半小时以上(不包括半小时在内)。

如：6:55 five to seven 七点差五分

7:45 a quarter to eight 八点差一刻

8:40 twenty to nine 九点差二十分

注：读时间表如上课时间表、行车时间表时，可以直接照表上

数字读。日常生活中讲时刻也可用这样的说法。

如：7:15 读作 seven fifteen 11:30 读作 eleven thirty

9:20 读作 nine twenty 3:53 读作 three fifty-three

Exercises

1. 用英语将下列数字读出来:

4, 14, 24, 34, 40, 99, 104, 208, 576, 759, 1976

$1/2$, $1/3$, $2^3/4$, 0.5, 1.74, 3.89

2. 用英语把下列日期的读法写出来:

1917 年; 1949 年; 1960 年; 1972 年

1921 年 7 月 1 日; 1966 年 5 月 16 日; 1976 年 10 月 1 日

3. 将下列句子译成汉语:

1) Eight of them are Party members.

2) Five times three is fifteen.

3) Four students came here. The third is a new student.

4) They studied the fifth lesson.

5) There are 3 Party members and 33 League members in our class.

6) There are 156 teachers in our department.

7) The present Great Cultural Revolution is only the first;

there will inevitably (必然) be many more in the future.
(将来)

4. 将下列短文译成汉语:

1) January the first is New Year's Day.

March the Eighth is International Women's Day.

May the First is International Labour Day.

May the Fourth is our Youth Day.

June the First is International Children's Day

July the First is our Party's birthday.

August the First is our Army Day.

October the First is our National Day.

- 2) It is December 26. It is Chairman Mao's birthday. Chairman Mao is the great leader of the Chinese people. The Chinese people all wish him a long, long life.

New Words and Expressions

international	['inte(:)'næʃənl]	a.	国际的
woman	['wʊmən]	women ['wɪmɪn]	妇女
Women's Day			妇女节
youth	[ju:θ]		青年, 青春
Youth Day			青年节
child	[tʃaɪld]		孩子
children	['tʃɪldrən]		
Children's Day			儿童节
birthday	['be:θdeɪ]		生日, 诞辰
wish	[wɪʃ]		祝愿
Army Day			建军节
national	['næʃənl]		国家的
National Day			国庆节

5. 将下列词组译成英语:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1) 基本保证 | 2) 我们的事业 |
| 3) 五年计划 | 4) 胜利地完成 |
| 5) 指标 | 6) 总产值 |
| 7) 连续十四年的丰收 | 8) 学大庆的群众运动 |
| 9) 深入地 | 10) 任何其它的工作 |
| 11) 坚持党的基本路线 | 12) 努力夺取更大的胜利 |

6. 将下列句子译成汉语，并注意数词的用法：

- 1) Nineteen seventy-seven is the second year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.
- 2) We have successfully fulfilled the plan.
- 3) China's 1976 Spring Export Commodities Fair (春季出口商品交易会) closed in Kwangchow (在广州闭幕) on May 15.
- 4) The fair was the 39th since its inception (开始) in 1957.
- 5) This fair received (接待) a total (总数) of 24,000 visitors.
- 6) Chairman Mao has taught us: "Never forget class and class struggle".
- 7) It is necessary to go on (进行) criticizing the counter-revolutionary (反革命的) revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi.

7. 将下列短文译成汉语：

Many small plants with simple equipment and not many workers have made big contributions to our industry. Take a small steel tube plant in Shanghai for example. There were only twenty-six people in this plant in 1953. At that time, they could only process some machine parts with their simple equipment.

In 1958 they successfully produced their first seamless steel tubes. With the rapid development of our industry, the state needs more and more seamless steel tubes. The workers of the plant say: "If the state needs a new product, we'll do our best to make it". Now the plant has made great achievements in their work, but they are determined to turn out more and better products for socialist revolution and socialist construction.