

高級中學課本

英 語

ENGLISH

第三冊

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Lesson One

Chairman Mao Visits the Chili Ying People's Commune

Chili Ying, Hsinhsiang County, Honan Province, used to be just an ordinary village. But to-day, the moment you enter the place you sense something new and exciting in the air. The village has greatly changed. A public address system reaches every home; new drains are being laid in all the roads; and a new flour mill hums busily. Smoke rises from the community dining-room where all the villagers will soon be having their noon meal; for the women of Chili Ying have been liberated from the kitchen and do all kinds of work alongside the men. The people of Chili Ying are following the road pointed out by Chairman Mao. They have set up a People's Commune.

On the afternoon of August 6th, 1958, Chairman Mao arrived at Chili Ying. He visited its nursery, home for the aged, community dining-

room, flour mill and ball-bearing factory. Later he went out to inspect the cotton crop in the field.

In the home for the aged, Chairman Mao shook hands and chatted with the old people who are spending the evening of their lives in happiness there. At the ball-bearing factory he followed each step in the process with keen interest and praised the small plant for producing over 5,000 ball-bearings in two days.

Chairman Mao was especially delighted to see the fine fields of cotton stretching away as far as the eye could see. Some women members of the commune were just spraying the cotton with insecticide. Chairman Mao went up to them and asked, "Do you mind showing me how the spraying is done?" The six women were only too happy to demonstrate their equipment to their dear leader.

When Chairman Mao stepped into the almost shoulder-high cotton, he commented again and again on the fine crop. As he was leaving he asked the commune cadres: "How much cotton have you got like this?" The commune director answered

that they had 10,500 *mu*, and that 5,000 *mu* of it was of the same fine quality. "We guarantee 1,000 *jin* of cotton from each *mu*," he said, "and we're doing our best to get 2,000." Chairman Mao turned to the Provincial Party Secretary with a smile, and said: "The prospect's certainly bright, Secretary Wu. When the whole of Honan's like this, it'll be fine, eh!" "With one commune like this," the secretary said, "there are bound to be a lot more." "Yes," Chairman Mao answered, "with one commune like this, there will be thousands of others!"

New Words

county ['kaunti] <i>n.</i> 县	drain [drein] <i>n.</i> 排水道, 阴沟
province [prəvins] <i>n.</i> 省, 省份	flour [flaʊə] <i>n.</i> 面粉
just [dʒʌst] <i>adv.</i> 仅仅, 只是	mill [mil] <i>n.</i> 工厂
ordinary ['ɔ:dnəri, 'ɔ:dinəri] <i>adj.</i> 普通的	hum [hʌm] <i>v.t.</i> 嗡嗡地响
enter ['entə] <i>v.t.</i> 进入	smoke [smouk] <i>n.</i> 烟
sense [sens] <i>v.t. & n.</i> 感觉	community dining-room [kəmju: niti d'ainiŋ rum] 公共食堂
excite [ik'sait, ek-] <i>v.t.</i> 使兴奋	villager ['vilidʒə] <i>n.</i> 村里的人
address [ə'dres] <i>n.</i> 住址; 致詞	noon [nu:n] <i>n.</i> 中午
system ['sɪstɪm] <i>n.</i> 系統; 制度	meal [mi:l] <i>n.</i> 餐, 飯

liberate ['libəreit] *v.t.* 解放
kitchen ['kitʃin] *n.* 厨房
alongside [ə'lɒŋsaɪd] *prep.* 和...
一起
follow ['fɒləu] *v.t.* 跟随
point [pɔɪnt] *v.* 指点, 指出
set [set] (set, set) *v.* 安置; 落
(太阳等)
arrive [ə'raɪv] *v.i.* 到达, 抵达
nursery ['nɜ:səri] *n.* 托儿所
age [eidʒ] *n. & v.* 年龄; 老
ball-bearing ['bɔ:lbɛəriŋ] *n.* 滚珠
轴承
later ['leɪtə] *adv.* 后来
inspect [in'spekt] *v.t.* 视察, 检阅
shake [ʃeɪk] (shook [ʃuk], sha-
ken ['ʃeɪkn]) *v.* 摇, 摇动
chat [tʃæt] *n. & v.i.* 闲谈
step [step] *n. & v.* 步, 步骤; 跨
步, 踏步
process ['prəʊses] *n.* 过程, 程序
keen [ki:n] *adj.* 强烈的
interest ['ɪntrɪst] *n. & v.* 兴趣; 关
心
plant [plɑ:nt] *n.* 工厂
produce [prə'dju:s] *v.t.* 生产, 制
造

especially [is'peʃəli] *adv.* 特别,
尤其
delighted [di'laitɪd] *adj.* 高兴, 愉
快
stretch ['stretʃ] *v.* 延伸
spray [spreɪ] *v.* 喷洒
insecticide [in'sektisaɪd] *n.* 杀虫药
mind [maɪnd] *v. & n.* 留意, 在意;
心思
demonstrate ['demənstreɪt] *v.* 表
演(操作)
equipment [i'kwɪpmənt] *n.* 装置,
设备
almost ['ɔ:lmoʊst] *adv.* 差不多,
几乎
shoulder ['ʃouldə] *n.* 肩膀
comment ['kɒment] *v.i.* 评论
cadre ['kɑ:dr] *n.* 干部
quality ['kwɒləti] *n.* 品质, 质量
guarantee [gærən'ti:] *v. t. & n.* 保证
provincial [prə'vɪnʃəl] *adj.* 省的
secretary ['sekritəri] *n.* 书记
prospect ['prɒspekt] *n.* 前途, 远
景
eh [ei] *int.* 嗯, 啊
bound [baʊnd] *adj.* 必定的, 开
往...的; *n.* 跳跃

Notes to the Text

1. The moment you enter the place you sense something new and exciting in the air.

你一到那儿，就会感觉到一种叫人兴奋的新气氛。

the moment you enter the place 是状语从句，等于 *as soon as you enter the place*.

2. public address system: 有线广播网

3. all the villagers will soon be having their noon

meal: 村子里所有的人很快就要吃午饭了。这里所有的时态是将来进行时。将来进行时由动词 *to be* 的一般将来时形式和现在分词构成。将来进行时通常表示在将来的某时某刻某一动作正在进行。

例如:

They will be making steel this time tomorrow.

明天这个时候他们在炼钢。

They will be having classes in the morning.

We'd better come in the afternoon.

他们早晨在上课。我们下午来吧。

有时将来进行时表示预期或是按计划在未来将要发生的事情。例如:

We shall be seeing him pretty soon,

我们很快就要看到他了。

4. They are following the road pointed out by Chair-

man Mao. 他們沿着毛主席指出的道路前進。

printed out 形容 road.

to point out: 指出

to set up: 建立

5. the home for the aged: 幸福院, 敬老院
the aged [ðɪ'eɪdʒɪd]: 老年人
6. to shake hands with……: 和……握手, hands 用复数。
7. spending the evening of their lives in happiness there: 正在那里幸福地度过他們的晚年。
8. stretching away as far as the eye could see:
一眼望不到边的。(照字面譯是: 延展到眼睛所能看到的最远处。)
9. Do you mind showing me how the spraying is done?
讓我看怎樣噴葯水好嗎?
Do you mind 加動名詞表示請求別人做一件事。更客氣的說法是 would you mind……如:
Would you mind showing me the way to the library?
請你指給我上圖書館去的路好嗎?
10. The six women were only too happy to demonstrate their equipment to their dear leader.
這六位婦女能給他們親愛的領袖表演噴酒葯水, 除了高興之外還能有什麼呢。
only too happy to……: 能够……那是再高興也沒

有了。

11. shoulder-high: 齐肩的。
12. again and again: 再三地, 屡次地。
13. With one commune like this, there are bound to be a lot more. 这样的公社有了一个, 那就一定会有很多和它一样的。

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions:
 - 1) Where is the Chili Ying People's Commune?
 - 2) How has the village changed since they set up the people's commune?
 - 3) When did Chairman Mao arrive at Chili Ying?
 - 4) What did Chairman Mao do in the home for the aged?
 - 5) What did Chairman Mao do at the ball-bearing factory?
 - 6) What were the women members doing when Chairman Mao went to the cotton field?
 - 7) What did Chairman Mao ask them to do?
 - 8) How much shoulder-high cotton had the commune got?
 - 9) What had the commune guaranteed and what were the members working hard for?

10) What did Chairman Mao say to the Provincial Party Secretary when he was leaving?

2. Translate the following into Chinese, paying attention to the different meanings of the words in italics:

1) When they came into the community dining-room, the members of the commune were *just* having their noon meal.

Don't think he is *just* an ordinary worker. He has invented a lot of new machines.

2) The Chinese people are *following* the road pointed out by the Communist Party.

Follow me. I'll take you to the director.

At the flour mill the visitors *followed* each step in the process with great interest.

Answer the *following* questions in English.

3) If the imperialists lost their *senses* and dare to start a new war they will be finished.

As I came into the classroom this morning, I *sensed* something exciting in the air.

4) Ball-bearings are widely *used* by peasants.

They *used* to do morning exercises everyday.

The machine is ready for *use*.

Comrade Wang is from the North and is not *used* to the weather in Shanghai.

3. Translate the following into English, paying attention to the use of the tenses:

- 1) 下星期三这个时候我們在种树。
- 2) 昨天下午四点的时候我們在打籃球。
- 3) 明天这个时候他們很快就要来到了。
- 4) 我們的学校工厂已經建成了。它很快就要开工。
- 5) 他說他已經讀过这本书。

4. Make sentences with the following phrases and expressions:

set up, point out, again and again, only too happy to....., be bound to

Lesson Two

What Is Knowledge?

(By Mao Tse-tung)

What is knowledge? Ever since the existence of class society there have been in the world only two kinds of knowledge: that which concerns the struggle for production and that which concerns the class struggle. The natural and social sciences are the crystallisations of these two kinds of knowledge, and philosophy is the generalisation and summary of the knowledge of both nature and so-

ciety. Is there any other knowledge besides these? No. Now let us look at some students, the students who have been brought up in schools completely divorced from the practical activities of society. How about them? A man proceeds from a primary school of that sort to a university of the same sort, takes his diploma, and is regarded as stocked with knowledge. But all that he has is knowledge of books, and he has not yet taken part in any practical activities or applied in any branch of social life the knowledge he has acquired. Can such a person be regarded as a complete intellectual? Hardly so; because his knowledge is not yet complete. What then is comparatively complete knowledge? All comparatively complete knowledge is acquired through two stages, first the stage of perceptual knowledge and secondly the stage of rational knowledge, the latter being the development of the former to a higher plane. What sort of knowledge is the bookish information of the students? Granted that their information is entirely true knowledge, it is still not knowledge

acquired through their own personal experience but only a matter of theories written down by their forefathers to sum up the experiences of the struggle for production and of the struggle between classes. It is entirely necessary that they should inherit this kind of knowledge, but it must be understood that in a certain sense such knowledge to them still something one-sided, something which has been verified by others but not yet by themselves. The most important thing is that they should be well versed in applying such knowledge to life and practice. Therefore, I should advise those who have only bookish knowledge but little or no practical experience that they should be aware of their own shortcomings and be modest.

How can we turn those intellectuals who have only bookish knowledge into real intellectuals? The only way is to make them take part in practical work so that they will become practical workers and to make those who are engaged in theoretical work study important practical problems. Then their aim can be achieved.

New Words

<p>knowledge [ˈnɒlɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> 知識, 學識</p> <p>existence [ɪgˈzɪstəns, eg-] <i>n.</i> 存在</p> <p>class [kla:s] <i>n.</i> 階級</p> <p>society [səˈsaɪəti] <i>n.</i> 社會</p> <p>concern [kənˈsɜ:n] <i>v.t. & n.</i> 和……有關係, 關係</p> <p>production [prəˈdʌkʃən, proˈd-] <i>n.</i> 生產, 產物</p> <p>natural [ˈnætʃrəl, -tʃer-] <i>adj.</i> 自然的, 自然界的</p> <p>social [ˈsəʊʃəl] <i>adj.</i> 社會的, 社會上的</p> <p>crystallisation [krɪstəlaɪˈzeɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 結晶</p> <p>philosophy [fɪˈlɒsəfi] <i>n.</i> 哲學</p> <p>generalisation [dʒenərəleɪˈzeɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 概括</p> <p>summary [ˈsʌməri] <i>n.</i> 摘要, 總結</p> <p>completely [kəmˈpli:tli] <i>adv.</i> 完全地</p> <p>divorce [dɪˈvɔ:s] <i>v.t.</i> 脫離, 脫節</p> <p>practical [ˈpræktɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 實際的, 實際上的</p>	<p>proceed [prəˈsi:d, proˈs-] <i>v.i.</i> 通過, 進行</p> <p>primary [ˈpraɪməri] <i>adj.</i> 初步的, 最好的</p> <p>sort [sɔ:t] <i>n.</i> 種類</p> <p>diploma [dɪˈpləʊmə] <i>n.</i> 畢業證書</p> <p>regard [rɪˈgɑ:d] <i>v.t. & n.</i> 看待; 關係</p> <p>stock [stɒk] <i>v.t.</i> 貯藏</p> <p>yet [jet] <i>adv.</i> 還是, 仍然; 可是</p> <p>apply [əˈplai] <i>v.t.</i> 應用</p> <p>branch [brɑ:ntʃ] <i>n.</i> 部門; 樹枝</p> <p>acquire [əˈkv aɪə] <i>v.t.</i> 獲得, 得到</p> <p>intellectual [ɪntɪˈlektʃuəl] <i>n.</i> 知識分子</p> <p>comparatively [kəmˈpæretɪvli] <i>adv.</i> 比較</p> <p>stage [steɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> 階段, 時期, 步驟</p> <p>perceptual [pəˈseptʃuəl] <i>adj.</i> 感性的</p> <p>rational [ˈræʃnəl] <i>adj.</i> 理性的</p> <p>latter [ˈlætə] <i>adj.</i> 后面的</p> <p>development [dɪˈveləpmənt] <i>n.</i> 發展</p>
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former ['fɔ:mə] <i>adj.</i> 前面的; 从前的	inherit [in'herit] <i>v.t.</i> 繼承
plane [plein] <i>n.</i> 阶段	one-sided [wʌn'saidid] <i>adj.</i> 片面的
bookish ['bukiʃ] <i>adj.</i> 書本上的	verify ['verifai] <i>v.t.</i> 証明, 証实
information [infə'meiʃən] 消息, 知識	versed [və:st] <i>adj.</i> 熟練的, 通曉的
grant [gra:nt] <i>v.t.</i> 假定	practice ['præktis] <i>n.</i> 实践, 实际
entirely [in'taiəli] <i>adv.</i> 完全, 純粹	therefore [ðə'efɔ:, -fəe] <i>adv.</i> 因此, 所以
personal ['pə:snl] <i>adj.</i> 个人的, 親身的	advise [əd'vaiz] <i>v.t.</i> 劝告, 忠告
experience [iks'piəriəns, eks-] <i>n.</i> 經驗, 体驗	aware [ə'weə] <i>adj.</i> 知道, 注意到
matter ['mætə] <i>n.</i> 事情, 事件	shortcoming [ʃɔ:t'kʌmɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 缺点
theory ['θiəri] <i>n.</i> 理論	modest ['mɒdist] <i>adj.</i> 謙虛的
forefather ['fɔ:fɑ:ðə] <i>n.</i> 祖先, 先人	engage [in'geɪdʒ] <i>v.t.</i> 从事
sum [sʌm] <i>n. & v.</i> 总計, 总结	theoretical [θiə'retikəl] <i>adj.</i> 理論的
	problem ['prɒbləm] <i>n.</i> 問題, 难题
	aim [eim] <i>n. & v.</i> 目的, 目标; 指望, 企图

Notes to the Text

1. ever since: 自从.....以来。
2. that which concerns the struggle for production and that which concerns the class struggle: 这里的两个說明前面的 two kinds of knowledge
3. to bring up: 培养, 撫育。
4. to take one's diploma: 領到毕业証書, 毕业。

5. to be regarded as: 被看作, 算是。
6. to take part in.: 参加.....。
7. hardly so = Such a person can hardly be regarded as a complete intellectual.
8. only a matter of.: 只不过是。
9. to sum up: 总结。
10. in a certain sense: 就某种意义来说, 就一定的情况说来。
11. to be well versed in.: 善于.....。
12. to be aware (of): 明白, 知道。
13. to be engaged in. 从事于。

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions:

- 1) How many kinds of knowledge have been there in the world since the existence of class society? And what are they?
- 2) What are the crystallisations of these two kinds of knowledge? And what is philosophy?
- 3) What kind of school gives knowledge of books only?
- 4) Can students who have been brought in such schools be regarded as complete intellectuals? Why?