

英 語 課 本

(大學英語專業四年制用)

第 三 冊

上海外國語學院編

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1960年

序 言

我院西語系英語专业，在一九五七年伟大的整风运动中建立以来，一九五八年又进行了轰轰烈烈的教育革命，贯彻了党的总路线和教育方针，纠正了外语教学脱离政治，脱离实际，“重文艺、轻政治”，“重语言技巧、轻思想内容”，“厚古薄今”，“重外轻中”等资产阶级教育思想，正确树立了教育为无产阶级政治服务，教育与生产劳动相结合的教育方针，坚持“思想内容与语言形式的辩证统一”，“语言材料密切结合当前阶级斗争及生产斗争”，“充分发挥语言作为阶级斗争武器的战斗性”等原则。因此两年来，在教学工作上取得了显著的成绩，教学质量有了很大的提高，并积累了不少的經驗。

随着教育革命的深入发展，为了进一步提高教学质量和满足目前英语专业教学的实际需要，我们在党的正确领导下，在两年来教育革命和教学改革实践的基础上，师生合作编出了一整套以毛泽东思想为指导，坚持党的总路线和教育方针，贯彻理论联系实际，语言现代化的大学一至四年级英语教材八册。这套教材具有鲜明的政治性、思想性和战斗性，也具有一定的科学性和系统性，充分体现了政治标准第一、语言标准第二、教学标准第三的原则。新编教材具有以下几个主要特点：

(一)全部教材内容包括馬列主义、毛泽东思想的经典著作，党的方针政策，对现代修正主义的批判，英美共产党领导者的著作，我国的三面红旗，及其他社会主义国家的工农业建设，资本主义国家工人运动的发展，无产阶级革命导师和人民领袖生平轶事，革命英雄故事，最新科学技术常识等。通过这些教材，对学生进行共产主义思想教育，充分发挥语言的交际功能和战斗作用。

(二)教材的语言要求准确、鲜明、生动，教材内容的高度思想性和语言形式的多样性结合起来。为了使学生接触多方面的语言知识和掌握各种不同语体的语言，所选教材的语体力求多样化，有政论、文艺、报导、科学小品、应用文等。注释

中的漢語說明以及翻譯練習中的漢語部分也力求规范化，使學生通過兩種語言特點的比較，更好的掌握漢語外語的熟巧，更好地起橋樑作用。

(三)本教材既貫徹循序漸進的原則，又體現了高速度的精神。因此課文的安排注意到由淺入深，由簡到繁，並照顧到各年級之間的銜接。同時由於充分估計了師生在教學上的積極性和創造性，所以課文內容較深，份量較重，進度較快。各年級教材編寫、練習種類、以及課文的注釋也根據各年級培養實踐能力的不同要求而各有特點。低年級着重傳授基礎知識和基本熟巧的訓練。高年級着重培養學生獨立工作能力和口筆語的連貫表達能力。

(四)語言材料的組織貫徹開口動手大量實踐的原則。以課文為中心，語音、語法、詞匯有機結合。通過課文掌握詞匯、語音、語法知識，並通過語音、語法、詞匯教學進一步培養實際運用語言的能力。教材中的語音、語法知識的講解，力求精簡實用，有利於實際掌握外語。練習的編寫力求多樣化，以全面培養學生聽、說、讀、寫、譯的實踐能力。在低年級比較着重聽、說能力的培養，同時也考慮到使用電化設備的方便。

(五)為了使學生獲得比較廣博的知識，選用的題材較廣泛，其中也有少量英美進步作家的批判現實主義的作品，在課外還有大量的泛讀材料。在教學中必須以馬列主義和毛澤東思想的文藝理論為指導，以提高學生的思想水平和語言能力。

(六)為了便於教學經驗的積累，這套教材中的選文基本上穩定，但在教學過程中，為了配合當前政治運動和國內外形勢的發展，還可以採用一些機動的教材。穩定性的教材占全學期教材的80%，機動性教材占20%。

這套教材是深入教學改革的成果，雖經多次反復修改，但限於政治水平和業務能力，缺點甚至錯誤在所難免，有待於今後教學實踐中不斷修改補充。我們懇切地希望使用這部教材的教師同志和同學們提出批評和建議，以便再版時加以修訂。

上海外國語學院

1960年8月

使用說明

本書是詞匯、語音、語法合科教學的教科書，專供大學四年制英語專業二年級學生使用，分三、四兩冊。

為便於使用，特作簡要說明如下：

1. 第三、四冊選材，首先貫徹為無產階級政治服務的原則。所選政論文直接反映當前國內外政治鬥爭，密切結合學生生活實際。政論文是指政治題材的文章而言，如第三冊中的“紀念白求恩”，“教育必須與生產勞動相結合”等。文學作品首重思想性，再求藝術性。語言注意標準化、現代化。所選文學方面的文章，純屬當代或二十世紀的作品，有反映我國大躍進時代的民歌，有蘇聯著名作家的作品，也有揭露美國資本主義制度的題材。課文選材政治為30%，文藝為40%；其他為生活、科技及應用文等。

2. 選材原譯文並舉，以原文為主。原文為70%，譯文為30%。譯文選材，首先考慮介紹適合二年級同學水平的毛主席著作的譯文。第三冊計二篇：“為人民服務”，“紀念白求恩”；第四冊為“反對自由主義”。

全書以課文為中心，語法、語音有機配合。課文一般皆可供朗讀，某些章節也可適當作背誦之用，以培養學生朗讀技巧。

3. 語法按系統語法體系編寫，即在第一學年主要語法現象均已出現的基礎上，給同學必要的系統語法知識；另一方面，在課堂教學中針對我國學生學習英語時，較難掌握的詞法及句法中一些部分，進行重點講授。第一學期着重詞法，第二學期着重句法。重點講授部分中的例句盡量引用課文中的句子。語法中其餘部分可指定自習。

4. 語音在第一學年的基礎上，使同學進一步掌握最基本的語音理論，但主要在提高實踐能力。第一學期着重複習音素，

彻底掌握升降調；第二学期着重混合語調，特殊語調及节奏訓練。語音教材，每周可以一課时由教师讲解，另以一課时到二課时作听音、正音等(可尽量利用电化設備)提高实践能力的訓練。

5. 习题体系以培养实践能力为中心。其中分二部分，一作巩固課文之用，一作扩大知識之用。前者有英文釋义(paraphrase)，造句等；后者有与課文內容有关的英譯汉、填充、詞的比較等。汉譯英，着重整段的翻譯訓練。每一課文有課堂討論題。在掌握課文后可組織学生分小組进行討論。最初数次，教师应就每一討論題，預作更具体的布置，俾討論时可言之有物，生动活潑。作文应每周有一习作机会。敘述課文的大意(synopsis)，可在堂上以一課时进行；自由作文(free composition)可在課外完成。

6. 本教科书第三册选文 18 篇，第四册选文 19 篇。課文长短不作机械規定，所以不应强求每周教完一課。在学生掌握每課課文的基础上，可另发結合課文題材輔助性讀物，供学生泛讀，以扩大知識面，培养閱讀能力。課文与輔助性材料之比例可为 1:3—1:5。

7. 限于水平及編写時間短暫，本书尚存在不少缺点，希望使用本书的教师与同学对我們提出改进意見。

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I

“KAIMENHONG” — “RED” BEGINNING

Red has always been the favourite colour of the working people of China. It is synonymous with what is best, a token of beauty and bliss— Red flags are awarded for superior work. People are married in red¹, though only symbolically nowadays², with red flowers pinned on the chest of the bride and bride-groom. Red is the colour that dominates all festive occasions in China. Red is also the hall-mark of excellence.

The most popular phrase in China in the New Year is “Kaimenhong,” which literally means “open the door to red³,” or, in other words⁴, to pave the way to⁵ great success. The people want to see the first month of the 60s⁶, the first week, the first days, as “red” as possible, that is, crowned⁷ with achievements. You read the phrase “Kaimenhong” in the newspapers every day, you hear it on the wireless, and it is on the lips of everybody in all fields of endeavour. Workers, peasants and people in various walks of life⁸ greet and challenge each other with “Kaimenhong.”

At a little after three on the morning of New Year's Day, 1960, the silence was broken by the sound of gongs and drums, wielded by a group of young punch-press operators in the Loyang No. 1 Tractor Works, beating out the success story⁹ they were bringing to the Communist Party committee: in the first three hours of 1960, they had accomplished 136 per cent of the quota for the entire 8-hour night shift—by introducing 5 technical innovations.

Other enterprises fared¹⁰ equally well. At Anshan, China's greatest steel city, a “technical demonstration emulation

week"¹¹ began on New Year's Day. The score in the first five days: all major targets were topped and the average daily outputs of steel and rolled steel were 12.8 per cent and 14.3 per cent respectively above the average for December 1959. The Communist spirit of co-ordination and mutual help also figures prominently in the industrial big leap that continues non-stop¹². This was one of the reasons why Anshan was able to chalk up¹³ new records in the first days of 1960. When an open-hearth required repairs, steel makers at nearby open-hearths rushed over to give a hand which greatly reduced the repair time.

A good beginning has been made to keep up¹⁴ the all-round rapid rise all through the year.

—From *Peking Review*, No. 2, 1960

NOTES AND COMMENTARY

1. People are married in red: are married in red dress red; red cloth or clothes, as dressed in red (clothes)
2. though only symbolically nowadays though they wear red only symbolically; i.e. they do not wear red clothes, but only pin red flowers on to their garments.
3. open the door to red: 開門紅; give opportunity for red; "red," the colour of red, here means "great success". cf. to open a railway (road, bridge) to traffic; to open a garden to the public
4. in other words: that is to say 換句話說
5. to pave the way to (for): to prepare for
6. the 60s: the years between 59 and 70 of the century. The plural of figure, letters, etc. are sometimes written in the ordinary ways (sixties), sometimes with an 's added: 60s or 60's.

7. to crown: to give honour to, reward, as crown . . . with success (victory, glory, etc.)

Our labour was crowned with success.

8. walk of life: profession, occupation, as people of every walk of life (all walks of life) 各行各业的人們, 各界人士
9. . . . gongs and drums . . . beating out the success story: telling the story of success through the action of beating gongs and drums
10. to fare: to get on
11. "technical demonstration emulation week": In April 1959, two Soviet experts came to Anshan's No. 3 Steel Mill to help with production. They were invited to show their method to the Chinese workers. The workers also demonstrated their way of doing things, which were corrected and improved by the Soviet experts on the spot. In this way, the key problem holding back production was effectively solved. Then the Communist Party committee of the mill called on more workers to take part in the demonstration. A mass campaign of demonstration emulation soon got into full swing.
12. non-stop: without stop, adj. and adv., here used as an adv.
13. to chalk up: to score, to record
14. to keep up: to continue

EXERCISES

- I. Answer the following questions:
1. Tell what you know about red.
 2. What does "Kaimenhong" mean?
 3. Who greet and challenge each other with "Kaimenhong"?
 4. What broke the silence in Loyang No. 1 Tractor Works on the morning of New Year's Day?

5. What did the workers at Anshan do to greet “kai-menhong”?

II. Paraphrase the italicized words with words or expressions from the text:

1. The technical revolution and the technical innovation campaign have been launched among the people of *various kinds of occupation*.
2. Premier Chou En-lai flew *without stop* from Burma to India.
3. We listened to Vice-Premier Chen Yi's speech *on the radio*.
4. The success of the First Five-Year Plan *laid the foundation for* a big leap forward in 1958.
5. All major targets *were surpassed*.
6. With the help of the *well-known* Soviet steel worker who came to China to demonstrate his high-speed method of steel making, the workers *set up* a record by turning out a heat of steel in seven and a half hours.

III. Make sentences with the following pairs of words and compare the difference in meaning:

1. emulation—contest
2. help—aid
3. accomplish—achieve
4. favourite—popular
5. in all fields of endeavour—in various walks of life

IV. Give nouns corresponding to the following words:

symbolic, to excel, successful, technical, to begin, festive, superior, to introduce, to indicate, to operate

V. Make two sentences with each of the following words, using the given word as a noun in one and as a verb in the other:

challenge, progress, award, colour, record

VI. Make sentences with the following words and expressions:

to be synonymous with, to pin . . . on, to crown . . . with,
to greet, to break the silence, to fare well, nearby,
to rush over, to give a hand

VII. Translate the following into Chinese orally:

The summer vacation is over. All of us are back at the institute. I left home a little after 8 yesterday morning.

The last month of the second term was a busy one for me. I had to prepare for examinations, make a report at the Young Communist League conference of our institute, labour on the farms and do many other things. So you see, I had very little spare time.

We had an oral test in phonetics, and I had to take examinations in three subjects—Marxism-Leninism, Chinese and English. I got an “excellent” in all my subjects. All my classmates did well in their exams. One of them was ill for over a month and fell behind in English but he worked hard after he got well and caught up with the rest of the class. At the beginning of the school-year, I had some difficulties in studying English, but during the second term I made great progress and now I am able to get ahead steadily.

The first term of the second year has begun. Looking back, we feel very proud of our achievements. Looking forward to the future, we are full of hopes. Let's open the door to “red.” Let's make up our minds to keep up an all-round leap forward in every field of endeavour.

VIII. Translate the following into English:

1.

- 1) 1960 年——二十世紀六十年代的第一年，是我國繼續大躍進的一年。

- 2) 中国現在最流行的歌曲是“社会主义好”。
- 3) 那个胸佩大紅花的拖拉机手已經完成了原定指标的136%。
- 4) 欢庆时节工人农民敲鑼打鼓。
- 5) 为了在工业战綫和农业战綫上取得新的巨大的成績，各工厂之間，各公社之間，相互挑战。
- 6) 学先进，帮后进，是共产主义风格的一种表現。

2. 我們是英語二年級学生。自从一九五九年秋季入学以来，已經有一年多了。一年的時間是短促的，但是我們在各方面取得了不少的成績。我們實現了一年赶二年的跃进奋斗指标。我們有信心和决心提前实现二年赶四年，甚至达到五年的水平。

暑期里我們作了短期的休息。大家过得很愉快。現在个个精神充沛，干劲十足。

新学年一开始，我們就来个開門紅。第一周，头几天，就讓我們得到成功的光荣。有一句流行的英語，“开头好，功成一半”。我們已經有了很好的开端。讓我們在思想上、学业上、劳动方面繼續跃进。

IX. Topics for classroom discussion:

1. What does “Kaimenhong” mean?
2. Why was Anshan Steel Works able to chalk up new records in the first days of 1960?

X. Topics for oral or written composition:

1. What We Should Do to “Open the Door to Red”
2. The Big Leap Forward in a Factory

PHONETICS

The English Sounds

I. The English Vowels

1. Front Vowels

[i:]

eat, week, people

[i]

it, big, build

- | | |
|-----|----------------|
| [e] | red, let, pen |
| [æ] | cat, bad, have |
2. Back Vowels
- | | |
|------|-------------------|
| [ɑ:] | car, heart, hard |
| [ɔ] | hot, what, strong |
| [ɔ:] | all, short, water |
| [u] | book, foot, good |
| [u:] | do, school, noon |
| [ʌ] | up, bus, come |
3. Central Vowels
- | | |
|------|--------------------|
| [ə:] | bird, work, learn |
| [ə] | a pen, ago, leader |

II. The English Diphthongs

1. Closing Diphthongs

- | | |
|------|------------------------|
| [ei] | day, face, aim |
| [ou] | no, note, nose |
| [ai] | my, wide, fine |
| [au] | out, house, down |
| [ɔi] | oil, boy, voice, noise |

2. Centring Diphthongs

- | | |
|------|---------------------|
| [iə] | hear, near, serious |
| [εə] | air, care, various |
| [uə] | poor, cure, sure |

III. The English Triphthongs

- | | |
|-------|--------------------|
| [aiə] | tire, fire, desire |
| [auə] | our, power, flower |

IV. The English Consonants

1. Plosive Consonants

- | | |
|-----|--------------------|
| [p] | peace, pine |
| [b] | bee, nib |
| [t] | time, night, right |
| [d] | day, bed |

[k]	car, park
[g]	girl, big

2. Nasal Consonants

[m]	my, time
[n]	need, man
[ŋ]	sing, ink

3. Lateral Consonants

[l]	like, lamp
[ɫ]	spell, old

4. Fricative Consonants

[f]	farm, life
[v]	very, live
[θ]	thin, faith
[ð]	they, with
[s]	see, peace
[z]	zoo, houses
[ʃ]	she, wish
[ʒ]	pleasure, usual
[r]	read, write
[h]	he, hat

5. Affricate Consonants

[tʃ]	China, teach
[dʒ]	join, large

6. Semi-Vowels

[w]	we, swim
[j]	you, news

1. Review the vowels with the help of gramophone records available. Try to pronounce them correctly and give two key words for each.
2. Read the text aloud, and be sure to pronounce every sound distinctly and correctly.

II

A REPORT ON THE PEOPLE'S COMMUNE FROM CHINA

*Alan Winnington*¹

It is high time the British press stopped writing nonsense² about what is happening in China.

In particular³, I challenge the *News Chronicle* to send an honest reporter to accompany me on a tour of any people's communes he may choose in any part of China.

If the *News Chronicle* sent a reporter here, he would discover that the Chinese peasants have found their own way to the commune form of organization.

Typical⁴ of the *News Chronicle* is this passage: "At present China's peasants still sleep in their homes. But, in some areas, plans are already afoot⁵ to transfer them to barracks by 1962."

If the *News Chronicle* had any respect for⁶ objective facts, it ought to have written: "For centuries China's peasants slept whole families on a clay bed⁷ in a straw-roofed mud hovel with paper windows.

"Now they are organizing to build themselves new houses or blocks of flats, complete with plumbing and lighting by 1962 or much sooner."

As to⁸ barracks, since the communes build them to their own design, they get what they want. They want two-storey buildings. And these buildings are to be totally rented free!

An Indian diplomat said to me the other day: "I have just seen some communes in Kwangtung province. All mem-