

英 语

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INTENSIVE READING

Quotations from Chairman Mao

(I) New Medical System

(II) Why China Has Cause To Be Proud Of Her Medical System

EXTENSIVE READING

A Million Barefoot Doctors Serve Rural China

A Peasant Woman Walks on Her Transplanted Foot

Medical Care in China

Taken from A Report by Senator ~~MIKE~~ MANSFIELD

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO

- 1、应当积极地预防和医治人民的疾病，推广人民的医药卫生事业。

Vigorous action should be taken to prevent and cure endemic and other diseases among the people and to expand the people's medical and health services.

- 2、把医疗工作的重点放到农村去。

In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas.

- 3、我们必须告诉群众，自己起来同自己的文盲、迷信和不卫生的习惯作斗争。

We must call on the masses to arise in struggle against their own illiteracy, superstitions and unhygienic habits.

- 4、白求恩同志毫不利己专门利人的精神表现在他对工作的极端的负责任，对同志对人民极端的热忱。每个共产党员都要学习他。

Comrade Bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his great sense of responsibility in his work and his great warmheartedness towards all comrades and the people. Every Communist must learn from him.

INTENSIVE READING (I)

For 3rd Year Students

China's New Medical System

Marked improvement in the health of China's close to 800 million population has been made by the People's Republic in her first quarter-century.

With the development of socialist construction and the strengthening of the collective economy of the people's communes, new China has established a medical system which serves the great majority of the people. Workers and staff of industrial and mining enterprises are provided free medical service under the Labour Insurance Regulations. Government staff and workers and college students also receive free medical care, and a co-operative medical service has been set up in the vast rural areas. In this way China has made the security of reliable medical care available to the broad masses of her people.

Smallpox, plague, cholera and venereal diseases, rampant in old China, were eliminated soon after liberation, while the incidence of other infectious diseases, local and occupational diseases has been greatly reduced or brought under strict control. With the rising living standards and growing medical service, the death

rate has dropped strikingly, and the life expectancy of the Chinese people is much longer.

In semi-colonial and semi-feudal China the people got little or no health care. Diseases were prevalent. Medical institutions were few, and most of them were located in the cities, available to only a small number of people. The peasants, the great majority of the Chinese people, had no access to doctors or medicine.

After the birth of new China, the Communist Party and the People's Government laid down the principles for medical and health work serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, putting prevention first, bringing together doctors of traditional Chinese and Western school and linking medical and health work with mass movements. Foremost attention has been paid to educating medical and health workers in the spirit of wholehearted service to the great majority of the people.

Over 80 per cent of China's population is rural, so putting the medical and health work at the service of the majority of the people would be no more than an empty slogan if it failed to serve the peasants. In 1965 Chairman Mao issued the call: in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas, reaffirming the revolutionary line of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, the great majority of the people. This call is the fundamental principle and important content of the revolution in health work. During the Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, medical and health workers along with the masses of the people sharply repudiated the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao, which laid the stress on the cities at the expense of the countryside, ignored the prevention and treatment of and research into the common, recurrent diseases among the working people and made medical facilities available to a few people only. Criticizing this wrong line has made it possible for the principle of providing medical care for the great majority of the people to be firmly carried out and for tremendous changes to be effected in rural medical and health work. "Barefoot doctors" have come into existence and multiplied, and co-operative medical service has spread to every corner of the country.

Co-operative medical service is a new system carried out by the peasants themselves on a collective and mutual-aid basis. Commune members pay a small sum into the co-operative medical fund, generally one yuan per person annually, receiving in return free general medical care. For more serious cases requiring transfer of members to hospitals above people's commune level, the co-operative medical fund covers part or all of the medical costs. "Barefoot doctors," trained to treat and prevent common, recurrent diseases among the peasants, are selected from among the peasants and middle school graduates who settle in the villages and are well acquainted with rural conditions. As part-time doctors, they work alongside the

peasants in the fields. China's "barefoot doctors," now numbering over a million, together with three million part-time health workers and midwives in the villages, constitute a mighty contingent of grass-roots medical workers serving the vast rural areas. The regular or technical training they receive is provided by the commune health centres, county hospitals, anti-epidemic stations and visiting urban medical workers.

Since the Cultural Revolution began many city medical workers have settled in the rural areas or periodically made rounds of the villages. In medical education, priority is also given to the rural areas in enrolling students in the medical schools and colleges, posting their graduates and giving in-service training to medical personnel. The prevention and treatment of common, recurrent diseases and their basic theories have become one of the main subjects in China's medical research. The prices of medicine have also been reduced by wide margins, averaging only a fifth what they were in the early post-liberation period.

Hospitals have been set up in all counties, health centres in the people's communes and clinics in the production brigades. This network of grass-roots medical and health institutions is being expanded and consolidated in China's vast rural areas.

By the end of 1973 the number of the country's hospital beds was more than 20 times that before liberation. The number of highly qualified medical personnel trained since the founding of new China is some 27 times that in the 20 pre-liberation years. The hospital beds and personnel in the county-run medical institutions, or levels below, account for more than half of the national totals.

In recent years, in accordance with the needs of the planned, proportionate development of the national socialist economy, vigorous efforts have been made to popularize family planning, and this has shown good results. In the thinly populated minority nationality areas the People's Government has taken appropriate measures to encourage population growth.

The patriotic mass health campaign initiated by Chairman Mao himself has become the common regular work not only of the medical and health departments but of everyone. The masses of the people have been mobilized in the campaign to combat diseases and to wipe out the "four pests" (mosquitoes, flies, bedbugs and rats). To eliminate snail fever (schistosomiasis), a parasitic disease rampant over vast areas south of the Yangtze River and doing tremendous harm to the population, the government mobilized the masses to wipe out snails, the disease-carrying agent. The patriotic health campaign has given great impetus to the work of safeguarding the people's health by preventing and wiping out disease.

The combination of traditional Chinese medicine with Western medicine is

advancing medical science and technique in China. Through this combination traditional Chinese medicine and pharmacology with a history of several thousand years have gained wide application and fuller development. Acupuncture anaesthesia, a new method of anaesthetization, was worked out by using modern scientific methods to study and sum up practical work in traditional Chinese medicine, and has already found wide application. Similarly, by combining the methods of traditional and Western medicine, successes have been achieved in shortening the healing time in bone fractures cures, in non-surgical treatment of acute abdominal conditions, in curing a serious burn case affecting 98 per cent of the body area (88 per cent of which were third degree burns), in dealing with difficult cases of rejoining severed limbs and fingers, and in autoplasmic transplantation of a severed limb. These achievements open up a wide vista for still greater advances in Chinese medical science and technique.

(from "New China's First Quarter-Century")

WORDS AND PHRASES

1. the Labour Insurance Regulations
劳保条例 (劳动保险条例)
2. co-operative medical service 合作医疗
3. smallpox ['smɔ:l'pɒks] n. 天花
4. plague [pleɪg] n. 瘟疫
5. cholera ['kɒlərə] n. 霍乱
6. venereal diseases [vi'niəriəl] n. 性病
7. rampant ['ræmpənt] a. unchecked, beyond control
8. incidence ['insidəns] n. 病例
9. infectious [in'fekʃəs] a. 传染的
infectious diseases 传染病
10. occupational diseases n. 职业病
11. life expectancy 平均寿命
12. prevalent ['prevələnt] a. common, prevailing, found everywhere
13. recurrent a. 多发的
14. be well acquainted with — 熟悉……的
15. midwife n. 助产士
16. grass-roots medical workers 基层医务工作人员
17. epidemic [epi'demik] n. 流行病, 传染病
anti-epidemic station 防疫站
18. enrol [in'roul] vt. 入学, 入伍, 登记

19. in-service training 在职训练
20. proportionate [prə'pɔ:ʃənit]
 - a. arranged according to proportion
 - proportional 相称的, 成比例的
21. family planning 计划生育
22. appropriate [ə'prɒprieit] a. fit or suitable 适当的
23. four pests 四害
24. to wipe out 消灭
25. bedbug n. 臭虫
26. snail fever [sneil] n. 血吸虫病
27. schistosomiasis [ʃistəsou'maiəsis] (医) 血吸虫病
28. parasitic disease 寄生虫病
29. disease-carrying agent 疾病传染媒介
30. pharmacology [fə:mə'kɒlədʒi] n. 药(物)学
31. to gain wide application 得到广泛使用
32. acupuncture anaesthesia ['ækjupʌŋktʃə ænis'ti:zjə] n. 针刺麻醉
33. bone fracture 骨折
34. acute abdominal conditions [æb'dɒminl] 急性腹痛
 - non-surgical treatment of acute abdominal conditions 急性腹痛 进行非手术性治疗
35. autoplasmic transplantation ['ɔ:toplæstik] 自体移植
36. vista ['vistə] n. 境界

NOTES ON THE TEXT

1. The peasants, the great majority of the Chinese people, had no access to doctors or medicine. — The peasants, the great majority of the Chinese people, had no chance of consulting doctors or getting medicine.
to have access to ... — to have the chance of getting, using, meeting or consulting
e.g. He is easy of access. 他平易近人。
Before liberation the labouring people had no access to education.
Before the building of the railway the people in this remote mountain region had no access to modern means of transport.
2. ... so putting the medical and health work at the service of the majority of the people would be no more than an empty slogan ... — thus making the medical and health work serve the majority of the people would be only (merely) an empty slogan....

no more than - only

similar expressions: nothing more than, no fewer than, no less than

e.g. Hsueh's team had no more than five shovels to begin with.

In all those cities I saw how the workers were nothing more than sullen-faced producers.

(Unit 6. BK. 4)

During the Cultural Revolution no fewer than 8,400 medical workers left the towns and settled in rural areas in Heilungkiang alone.

3. which laid the stress on the cities at the expense of the countryside
— which put the emphasis on the cities by neglecting the countryside
at the expense of: with the loss of

e.g. Those who try to profit at the expense of others will come to no good end.

The bosses made enormous profit out of coal at the expense of the miners.
All these years Marx worked very hard and produced volume after volume of books, but at the expense of his health.

4. or periodically made rounds of the villages.

——定期到农村进行巡回医疗。

to make rounds — make one's usual visit of inspection, going from place to place or from person to person 查病房

e.g. Where is the doctor? He is making his morning round (s).

The night watchman caught a thief while making his rounds on the school campus.

5. In medical education, priority is also given to the rural areas in enrolling students in the medical schools and colleges, posting their graduates and giving in-service training to medical personnel.

——在医疗教育方面，卫生学校和医学院在录取学生时，分配毕业生时以及给予卫生人员在职训练时也优先考虑农村。

6. The prices of medicine have also been reduced by wide margins, averaging only a fifth what they were in the early post-liberation period.

药品价格大幅度减价，平均仅为解放初期价格的五分之一。

“what they were” — “what the medicine prices were”

Note the meaning and translation of the clause “what it is (was)”

e.g. Today the world is not what (= the sort of world which) it was on the eve of World War II.

今天世界不是第二次大战前夕的世界。

Without re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants I would not be what I am today. (= the sort of person which I am today)

没有贫下中农的再教育我不会有今天。

7. The number of highly qualified medical personnel trained since the founding of new China is some 27 times that (= the number of highly qualified medical personnel trained) in the 20 pre-liberation years.

自新中国成立以来所培养的高级医疗人员的人数约为解放前二十年中所培养的27倍。

- e.g. At the end of the 19th century, the colonies Britain ruled covered a total area 150 times that of the country proper.

("The Decline of A Colonial Power")

In 1971, Peking's total output of coal was some seven times that in 1949.

INTENSIVE READING (II)

Why China Has Cause To Be Proud Of Her

Medical System

(abridged)

By Dr. Tony Smith

Recent medical visitors to China have all agreed that her health standards are good when measured by western criteria such as infant mortality, nutrition, and the prevalence of infectious diseases. The extent of this achievement becomes really apparent only when its results are compared with those in the rest of Asia and Africa.

Such a comparison is fair, for in spite of its long history and high level of civilization, China is still in many ways a developing country. Most other developing countries have been given massive medical aid since the Second World War. European and American doctors have advised on the establishment of western-style medical schools in former colonial areas, and the major cities in almost all African and Asian countries now have modern university hospitals.

The academic standards of these hospitals are generally very high, and as a consequence the young doctors in these countries are trained in the sophisticated techniques of western medicines. Many of them later spend a year or two in the United States or Britain learning about the newest diagnostic methods and treatments. Little wonder that once trained these doctors either stay in the urban centres of their home countries, where they can practice the type of medicine they have been taught to esteem; or else they leave to work in North America (which imported 10,000 doctors last year) or in Europe.

And they are reluctant to work in isolated country areas where they would

have to struggle with poverty and ignorance and they would find little opportunity for hospital-style medicine. So in spite of the high standards in the teaching centres, much of the countryside has no effective medical service and the killing diseases in Africa and India are still the preventable ones — malnutrition gastroenteritis, and measles — and while children die in infancy no population policy has any chance of success.

In contrast, the Chinese have set themselves very different objectives. Within a year or so of their coming to power in 1949, the Chinese Communist Party had decided that the emphasis in health care must be on preventing medicine and that priority must be given to rural areas.

As a result of Chairman Mao's campaigns against flies, mosquitoes, rats and bedbugs, houseflies seem to be virtually extinct in China, and the elimination of these pests has made an invaluable contribution to the control of diseases.

The effect of the emphasis on preventive medicine in China has been a rapid decline in the prevalence of the killing and crippling diseases. In 1949, like many other developing countries in the tropics, China had major health problems from smallpox, leprosy, plague, cholera, kalaazar, malaria, bilharzia, and tuberculosis. The first five of these diseases are said no longer to exist in China; the others are under control. This has been achieved partly by national campaigns against the animal carriers such as sandflies or snails and by raising standards of sanitation; but perhaps just as important has been the medical system that ensured that the population was fully vaccinated and immunized and that those with disease were identified and treated.

Unlike the rest of the world, China seems to have enough doctors. Neither the city nor village hospitals seem to be overcrowded. And in the specialist hospitals for treatment of conditions such as heart disease the surgeons' operating lists were short by western standards.

The explanation is that most medical care in China is provided either in the communes by "barefoot doctors" or by the commune hospital. Only the difficult or complicated cases find their way to the district hospitals, and even fewer are passed on to the university or specialist units.

In 1949 there were no more than 40,000 doctors in China trained in modern, western-style medicine, and these were concentrated in the big cities. Most of the people relied on the 500,000 doctors practising traditional Chinese medicine — based on theories said to date back to the Yellow Emperor in 2600 B.C.

In traditional medicine, disease is said to be the result of an imbalance in the positive and negative life forces, "yin and yang", and the purpose of treatment is the restoration of the normal balance. This is achieved either by acupuncture or

by use of herbal medicines. In fact the emphasis on traditional medicine has increased since the Cultural Revolution, and acupuncture is now widely used at all levels of medical care in China for the relief of pain in heart disease, arthritis, and other chronic disorders.

Acupuncture anaesthesia is a recent innovation and the Chinese themselves are still investigating the best way to use it and the operations for which it is most suitable. On average, between 10 and 15 percent of all operations at a big city hospital are done under acupuncture anaesthesia — mostly procedures on the head, neck, and chest and obstetric operations.

Again as the result of a political decision, traditional doctors have been fully integrated with their colleagues trained by Western methods. In the small hospitals in the communes, the two sorts of doctors work side by side and often it is the patient who chooses which to consult. Even so, there would still be far too few medical personnel were it not for the work of the barefoot doctors.

The term barefoot doctors seems to have caught the imagination in the West. They are not doctors, nor do they generally go barefoot: they are simply the health workers at the lowest level of the medical organization. Most seem to be young peasant girls who have been given a short course of basic medical training. A commune of 40,000 persons might have 200 barefoot doctors whose main work is in preventive medicine—they make sure that all the children get their immunizations and vaccinations. They treat the common and recurrent illnesses, give first aid for accidents, and supply the medicines prescribed by the local hospital and these may be either Western drugs or traditional herbal preparations. Sometimes barefoot doctors are trained to carry out screening tests for a specific disease that is a local problem: in the area around Shanghai they test the rice workers for bilharzia, while at the same time further south they are trained to look for early signs of nasal cancer.

Wherever foreign medical visitors have travelled in China they have been impressed by the obvious good health of the people. The system seems to have been effective in carrying to all parts of the country the cheap and effective remedies against infections that have been developed in the West—all the modern antibiotics and vaccines are now manufactured in China.

But traditional medicine is also still widely retained and for good reasons: the people have faith in its remedies, and in the management of arthritis, or rheumatism, or influenza, herbal remedies or acupuncture may well be just as effective as the more expensive (and occasionally dangerous) Western drugs. Chinese doctors do not seem to choose between Western or traditional treatments on doctrinaire grounds — a combination of the two may be given to one patient, selection of remedies be-

ing based on previous experience of their practical value.

Concentration on preventive medicine has led to a rapid decline in infant mortality. Most expectant mothers are at the optimum age medically for motherhood, for marriage in China is usually delayed until mid-twenties, while pregnancy outside marriage is virtually unknown. During pregnancy the women are seen regularly by barefoot doctors and most have their babies in hospital. Simple but regular supervision of the baby's health is maintained during infancy, with great importance being given to the immunization programme. Almost all women go to work, so before reaching school-age children are looked after in nurseries and kindergartens, where there are regular medical checks.

Not surprisingly, therefore, the children are healthy, and very few die in infancy of treatable conditions. This is probably an important factor in the success the state has had in persuading the people to accept its population policy.

Every health centre and hospital carries posters urging limitation of families to two children, and the same message is repeated by the barefoot doctors during their regular health education sessions. Oral contraception and other devices are widely used, and again it is the responsibility of a barefoot doctor to make sure that each of the 50 or so families under her care are using adequate contraception. Early abortion is freely available for unintended pregnancy, and it seems that women who already have two children almost inevitably request an abortion if they become pregnant again. In the big cities China has a birth rate below that in Britain, and the rate is only a little higher in the country areas.

So China has reason to be eager to show her medical system to the rest of the world — because it works so well. In contrast to India, or Indonesia, or South America, she has controlled population growth, her people are adequately fed; and the major killing infectious diseases are under control.

The basic plans of the health programme in China, however, were laid down by decisions in 1949 to concentrate on preventive medicine and to give priority to the countryside. The thoughts of Chairman Mao have proved their value in the succeeding 25 years.

From "The Times", London
June 29, 1974.

WORDS AND PHRASES

1. mortality [mɔː'tæliti] n. — death-rate 死亡率
2. infectious [in'fekʃəs] disease — disease that can be spread by means of germs carried in the atmosphere or in a liquid 传染病
3. academic [ækə'demik] adj. — 学术的
4. diagnostic [daɪəg'nɒstik] adj. — relating to the act of finding out what disease a person has by examination and careful study of the symptoms 诊断的
5. esteem [is'ti:m, es-] v.t. — have a high opinion of, respect greatly
6. malnutrition ['mælnju (:)'trɪʃən] n. — condition caused by not getting enough food or enough of the right kind of food.
7. gastroenteritis [gæstrəentə'raitis] n. 肠胃炎
8. measles [mi:zlz] n. (sing. v.) 麻疹
9. infancy ['ɪnfənsi] n. — early childhood
10. tropics ['trɒpɪks] n. — the hottest parts of the earth
11. leprosy ['leprəsi] n. 麻疯病
12. kala-azar [kæ:lɑ:-ɑ:'zɑ:] n. 虐性热病
13. malaria [mə'leəriə] n. — 疟疾
14. bilharzia [bɪl'hɑ:ziə] n. — 血吸虫
15. tuberculosis [tju bə:kju'lousɪs] n. 结核病, 尤指肺结核
16. to immunize ['ɪmjʊ:naɪz] v.t. — cause (sb.) to be protected against disease as by inoculation 使免疫
17. Yellow Emperor — 黄帝
18. "Yin and Yang" — 阴和阳
19. arthritis [ɑ:'θraɪtɪs] n. 关节炎
20. chronic ['krɒnɪk] adj. (of a disease or condition) continual, lasting for a long time
21. obstetric [ɒb'stetrɪk] adj. — 产科的
22. colleague ['kɒli:g] n. — fellow-worker
23. first aid n. — treatment given at once to a sick or injured person before a doctor comes 急救
24. to prescribe [prɪs'kraɪb] v.t. & i. — to order or advise as a remedy or treatment 开(药方)
25. herbal medicine — 草药
26. screening test — 鉴别试验(鉴别有病与没病)
27. nasal ['neɪzəl] cancer n. — cancer in the nose

28. remedy ['remidi] n. — cure (for a disease) 治疗
29. rheumatism ['ru:mætizəm] n. — 风湿症
30. optimum ['optiməm] n. — best or most favourable
31. pregnancy ['pregnənsi] n. 怀孕
32. contraception [kɒntrə'sepʃən] n. — 避孕方法
33. abortion [ə'bo:ʃən] n. — 流产, 堕胎

NOTES ON THE TEXT

1. little wonder: no wonder, it is not all surprising. The Third World countries are beginning to feel their strength as a united force. Little wonder (that) they are demanding a change in trading relations.
Every commune has its hospital and barefoot doctors. Little wonder (that) China can take care of the health of eight hundred million people.
With the barefoot doctors in every little village, little wonder (that) the medical system works so well.
2. "and while children die in infancy no population policy has any chance of success": Paraphrasing: as long as children die while they are infants, no policy either to limit or extend the population can be guaranteed any chance of success.
Here while means as long as, so long as
While the revisionist line held sway no medical programme had any chance of success.
While the bourgeoisie dominated the universities, there was no hope of carrying out the proletarian educational revolution.
While the creative energy of the masses is locked up, production cannot rise.
3. to catch the imagination (of sby.): to attract and hold the interest (of sby.)
Acupuncture anaesthesia has caught the imagination in the West.
Studying philosophy has caught the imagination in factories.

EXERCISES

I. General exercises:

1. Fill in the blanks with the expressions listed in the brackets (at the expense of, to have access to, in return, at the service of, put great stress on, make rounds of, or so, have faith in, in many ways, little wonder, as a result of, pass on to)
- (1) China _____ (always) basic education.
- (2) Doctors from Peking medical teams often _____ the neigh-

bouring counties.

- (3) According to the contract China will buy _____ about £10,000 worth of British goods.
- (4) Before liberation only the children of the exploiting class _____ university education.
- (5) Under the revisionist line undue stress was laid on running hospitals in cities _____ medical services for the countryside.
- (6) A clinic has been set up in the village and the barefoot doctors are always _____ peasants.
- (7) Taching is _____ an example of self-reliance and hard struggle.
- (8) _____ that some intellectuals who had alienated themselves from practical work were at a loss when they were first starting work in the fields.
- (9) It needs two weeks _____ to finish the job.
- (10) His suggestion _____ the institute leadership.
- (11) We all _____ the worker propaganda team.
- (12) _____ criticism and self-criticism, the solidarity of our class has been strengthened.

2. Translate the following into English, using the expressions given:

- (1) 伦敦郊区篷车区的居民没有机会享受现代设备。
(have access to)
- (2) “你帮了我一个大忙。我不知道该怎样谢谢你才好。
(in return)
- (3) 在损害轻工业和农业的情况下发展重工业是不足取的。
(at the expense of)
- (4) 他进校后看了不少书，但是是在损害他视力的情况下。
(at the expense of)
- (5) 那个非洲妇女对愿意把自己知识和技术为当地人民服务的中国医生们评价很高。
(at the service of)
- (6) 文化大革命期间城市医疗人员常到农村进行巡回医疗。
(make rounds to)
- (7) 劳动人民喜爱描述他们生活和斗争的现代革命京剧，是无可置疑的。
(little wonder)
- (8) 农民的社会主义积极性从各方面表现出来。 (in many ways)
- (9) 大约一千人参加了大会。 (or so)
- (10) 请你把这张便条交给小王。 (pass on to)
- (11) 相信社会帝国主义的第三世界人民越来越少了。

(12) 全力进行医药预防工作的结果, 主要传染病已被控制。(as a result of)

II. Exercises on the focal language points:

27 times that

1. Make sentences according to the given models:

Model: The number of highly qualified medical personnel trained since the founding of new China is some 27 times that in the 20 pre-liberation years.

- (1) Peking's 1971 total industrial output value, some 93 times, of 1949
- (2) in 1973 Shanghai's total output value of the textile industry, more than 4.3 times, before liberation
- (3) Shanghai's gross industrial output, in 1973, some 17 times, in 1949
- (4) Peking's output of machine tools, in 1971, over four times, in 1965
- (5) In 1971, steel production, at the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company (首都钢铁公司), five times, in 1965
- (6) Since liberation funds accumulated for the state by Shanghai's textile industry, over 50 times, the total amount of the state investment in this field

What it is (was)

2. Translate the following into English, using the "what it is (was) clauses:

- (1) 今日中国不再是解放前那样的国家了。
- (2) 毛泽东思想使他变成现在这样一个永远跟着毛主席革命路线走的好干部。
- (3) 作为一个游泳能手, 他已经不是十年前的他了。
- (4) 1969年8月, 许多药品的价格平均降低了百分之三十七, 使它们(药品)比1950年价格降低了百分之八十。
- (5) 我的家乡发生了巨大的变化。它不再是二十年前那样一个贫穷落后与世隔绝的山村。
- (6) 那个外国访问者说: "中国人民的生活似乎比三年前我初次访问时提高了。"

no more than (nothing more than, no less than, no fewer than, etc.)

3. Translate the following into English, using the expressions "no more than",

"nothing more than", "no fewer than", "no less than";

- (1) 在解放的时候中国只有二万名西医。(no more than)
- (2) 在旧社会妇女只不过是(nothing more than)可以被买卖, 被随意抛弃的奴隶。
- (3) 他们试验了不少于十次直到成功。(no fewer than)
- (4) 不少于一万名运动员 (athletes) 参加了第三次全国运动会, (the Third Na-

tional Games) (no less than)

- (5) 只要帝国主义和社会帝国主义存在, 就有战争的危险, 而真正的缓和不过是一句空话。(no more than)

as a result. as a result of...

4. Rephrase the following sentences according to the models:

Model: Soon after liberation Chairman Mao started mass health campaigns against flies, mosquitoes, rats and bedbugs, and houseflies seem to be virtually extinct in China.

A: Soon after liberation Chairman Mao started mass health campaigns against flies, mosquitoes, rats and bedbugs, as a result, houseflies seem to be virtually extinct in China.

B: As a result of Chairman Mao's campaigns against flies, mosquitoes, rats and bedbugs, houseflies seem to be virtually extinct in China.

- (1) They persisted in criticizing the deep-rooted contempt for women, so the women's initiative was brought into full play.
- (2) The Shashiyu (沙石峪) people have been working hard all these years, so they have changed the face of their village.
- (3) All the basic contradictions in the world are further sharpening, and the world today is almost in more intense turbulence and unrest.
- (4) China has developed a very effective health system, and the result is that there has been a drastic fall in diseases and death rates.
- (5) The revisionist line has done great harm to the agriculture of the Soviet Union. The Soviet government has to import large quantities of grain from capitalist countries.
- (6) In Tachai it rained heavily for seven days and nights in August 1963, and the crops were destroyed and most of the houses collapsed.
- (7) They did not have enough able-bodied men to handle a big net. So their catch was small though they worked long hours.
- (8) Liu Shao-chi pushed a revisionist line in medical and health work before the Cultural Revolution. The result of this was that for a long time there was an acute shortage of doctors and medicines in the rural and mountain areas.

5. Finish the following sentences with "or else" and the prompts:

- (1) We can go swimming, ... (badminton)
- (2) You may take western drugs,... (acupuncture)
- (3) You can have this book, ... (borrow)