

英 语

（七三、七四届第二学年下学期教材）

北京第二外国语学院

一九七五年十二月

CONTENTS

Unit 1	Working in the Spirit of Internationalism	
Intensive Reading	In Memory of Norman Bethune	1
Extensive Reading	(A) Sincere Friendship and Profound Confidence	10
	(B) The Piadasa	13
Unit 2	Women in China	
Intensive Reading	Women Are Free in China	18
Extensive Reading	(A) Women in China	33
	(B) A Shoulder-Pole	37
Unit 3	Memories of Great Revolutionaries	
Intensive Reading	Reminiscences of Marx	43
Extensive Reading	(A) No Privileges or Exceptions	57
	(B) Some Stories About Chairman Mao in Yanan	60
Unit 5	China	
Intensive Reading	Little Things That Make China Different	65
Extensive Reading	(A) My Visit to Peking	83
	(B) Some Basic Background Facts about China	89
Unit 5	On China's Foreign Relations and Policies	
Intensive Reading	A Conversation With Mao Tsetung	95
Extensive Reading	(A) An Excerpt from Comrade Chiao Kuanhua's Speech at the 29th Session of the U.N. General Assembly	110
	(B) On the situation and Our Tasks	115
Unit 6	Anti-Soviet Revisionism	
Intensive Reading	Soviet Union Is an Imperialist Power	120
Extensive Reading	(A) Soviet Social-Imperialists Build A Huge Aggressive Naval Force	139
	(B) Visitor to the USSR Sees Soviet Workers as Slaves, Not Masters	142
Unit 7	The Cwmardy Strike	
Intensive Reading	The Cwmardy Strike	147
Extensive Reading	(A) The Recent Coal Miners' Strike in Britain	147
	(B) My Four Months in Britain	151
Unit 8	Jurgis	
Intensive Reading	Jurgis	175
Extensive Reading	(A) Migrant Workers in the U.S.	192
	(B) A Brief History of the Afro-Americans	193

UNIT ONE: Working in the Spirit of Internationalism
Intensive Reading

In Memory of Norman Bethune

By Mao Tsetung

December 21, 1939

Comrade Norman Bethune, a member of the Communist Party of Canada, was around fifty when he was sent by the Communist Parties of Canada and the United States to China: he made light of travelling thousands of miles to help us in our War of Resistance Against Japan. He arrived in Yen-an in the spring of last year, went to work in the Wutai Mountains, and to our great sorrow died a martyr at his post. What kind of spirit is this that makes a foreigner selflessly adopt the cause of the Chinese people's liberation as his own? It is the spirit of internationalism, the spirit of communism, from which every Chinese Communist must learn. Leninism teaches that the world revolution can only succeed if the proletariat of the capitalist countries supports the struggle for liberation of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples and if the proletariat of the colonies and semi-colonies supports that of the proletariat of the capitalist countries. Comrade Bethune put this Leninist line into practice. We Chinese Communists must also follow this line in our practice. We must unite with the proletariat of all the capitalist countries, with the proletariat of Japan, Britain, the United States, Germany, Italy and all other capitalist countries, before it is possible to overthrow imperialism, to liberate our nation and people, and to liberate the other nations and peoples of the world. This is our internationalism, the internationalism with which we oppose both narrow nationalism and narrow patriotism.

Comrade Bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people. Every Communist must learn from him. There are not a few people who are irresponsible in their work, preferring the light to the heavy, shoving the heavy loads on to others and choosing the easy ones for themselves. At every turn they think of themselves before others. When they make some small contribution, they swell with pride and brag about it for fear

that others will not know. They feel no warmth towards comrades and the people but are cold, indifferent and apathetic. In fact such people are not Communists or at least cannot be counted as true Communists. No one who returned from the front failed to express admiration for Bethune whenever his name was mentioned, and none remained unmoved by his spirit. In the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border area, no soldier or civilian was unmoved who had been treated by Dr. Bethune or had seen how he worked. Every Communist must learn this true communist spirit from Comrade Bethune.

Comrade Bethune was a doctor; the art of healing was his profession and he was constantly perfecting his skill, which stood very high in the Eighth Route Army's medical service. His example is an excellent lesson for those people who wish to change their work the moment they see something different and for those who despise technical work as of no consequence or as promising no future.

Comrade Bethune and I met only once. Afterwards he wrote me many letters. But I was busy, and I wrote him only one letter and do not even know if he ever received it. I am deeply grieved over his death. Now we are all commemorating him, which shows how profoundly his spirit inspires everyone. We must all learn the spirit of absolute selflessness from him. With this spirit everyone can be very useful to the people. A man's ability may be great or small, but if he has this spirit, he is already noble-minded and pure, a man of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, a man who is of value to the people.

NEW WORDS

1. Norman Bethune ['nɔ:mən bə'θju:n] 諾爾曼·白求恩
2. internationalism n. 国际主义
3. Germany ['dʒɜ:məni] n. 德国
4. Italy ['itəli] n. 意大利
5. narrow ['nærou] adj. 狭窄
6. patriotism ['pætriətizəm] n. 爱国主义
7. utter ['ʌtə] adj. complete 极端的, 完全的
8. devotion [di'vouʃən] n. deep strong love
9. boundless ['baundlis] adj. without limit, having no limit 无限的
10. responsibility [ris'pɒnsi'biliti] n. what one is responsible for, duty
11. irresponsible [,iris'pɒnsibl] adj. not responsible
12. prefer [pri'fə:] vt. like better
13. shove [ʃʌv] vt. vi. push 推

14. swell [swel] vi. (swelled, swollen) grow bigger
15. brag [bræg] vi. (bragged, bragged) boast or bluster
16. warmth [wɔ:mθ] n. warm-heartedness, kindness, earnestness 热忱, 诚挚
17. indifferent [in'difrənt] adj. unconcerned, not caring for 漠不关心
18. apathetic [ˌæpə'tetɪk] adj. having no sympathy or interest, being indifferent
无情, 冷淡
19. count [kaunt] vt. consider to be 认为, 视为
20. admiration [ˌædmi'reɪʃən] n. high opinion or regard 佩服
21. border ['bɔ:də] n. boundary, line dividing two countries 边界, 边境
22. civilian [si'viljən] n. person not serving on the armed forces
23. heal [hi:l] vt. vi. cure (a disease) 医治 (疾病)
24. profession [prə'feʃən] n. occupation, esp. one which requires special training
25. perfect [pə'fekt] vt. make perfect, make fully skilled in anything 使完善,
求精
26. skill [skil] n. the ability to do sg. expertly and well 技能, 技术
27. despise [dis'paɪz] vt. look down upon 看不起, 鄙视
28. consequence ['kɒnsɪkwəns] n. that which follows or comes after (as a result);
importance 结果, 重要性
29. grieve [gri:v] vt. vi. make sorrowful, feel grief 使悲伤, 悲伤
30. commemorate [kə'meməreɪt] vt. keep the memory of 纪念
31. ability [ə'bɪlɪti] n. power to perform acts., physical or mental 能力
32. moral ['mɒrəl] adj. 道德的
33. integrity [ɪn'tegriti] n. fine qualities in character
34. vulgar]'vʌlgə] adj. low 低级的

NOTES ON THE TEXT

1. About Dr. Norman Bethune.

The distinguished surgeon Norman Bethune was a member of the Canadian Communist Party. In 1936 when the German and Italian fascists invaded Spain, he went to the front and worked for the anti-fascist Spanish people. In order to help the Chinese people in their War of Resistance Against Japan, he came to China at the head of a medical team and arrived in Yen-an in the spring of 1938. Soon after he went to the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border area. Imbued with ardent internationalism and the great communist spirit, he served the army and the people of the Liberated Areas for nearly two years. He contracted blood poisoning while operating on wounded soldiers and died in Tanghsien,

Hopei, on November 12, 1939.

2. made light of ... — treated ... as of no or little importance 看轻, 轻视
e.g. During the the Long March the Red Army **made light of** the difficulties and hardships they met on the way.
We are not afraid of the difficulties in our work, at the same time, we should not **make light of** them.
3. and to our great sorrow ... — and we felt great sorrow (we were grieved) that ...
e.g. To their joy, the barefoot doctors found the patient much better the next day.
Andrew, to his astonishment, saw policemen in Rome hitting people.
4. He ... died a martyr at his post — 他以身殉职
Here the verb “died” is used as a linking verb, the predicative being “a martyr”. Other examples:
Liu Hu-lan **died a revolutionary heroine**.
Comrade Li's father **fell a victim** to the old society.
After he had worked on a state farm for three years, he **returned home a robust, vigorous young man**.
5. We must ... before ... — only if ... can we ... 我们要(必须)…, 才能(够) ...
e.g. Cadres of all levels must have a firm grasp of Marxism-Leninism **before** they can implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.
The Third World countries **must stand united before** they can defeat the hegemony of the two superpowers.
6. not a few people — quite a number of people
7. ... **preferring the light to the heavy**...—like to do light work better than heavy work, would rather do light work than heavy work
Patterns: to prefer...to...
to prefer to do...rather than...
e.g. Andrew preferred Peking to Rome.
Wang Chin-hsi **preferred to work rather than** stay in hospital.
8. at every turn—总是, 常常
The phrase “at every turn” is used figuratively here, meaning “always” or “very frequently (very often)” .
e.g. The Lon Nol troops were defeated **at every turn**.
During my stay in Peking, I came across old friends **at every turn**.
9. No one who...failed to..., and none remained unmoved by his spirit. —These are called “double negative structures” which are used to make the statement more emphatic.

- cf. Every one who returned from the front expressed admiration for Bethune whenever his name was mentioned. (less emphatic)
Everybody was moved by his spirit. (less emphatic)
10. ... remained unmoved by his spirit. — “Remain” here means “continue to be”. It is used as a linking verb, followed by the predicative “unmoved”.
Other examples:
None **remained** untouched after hearing Comrade Li’s talk.
No matter how the enemy questioned and tortured him, Fang Chih-min **re-
mained** firm as a rock.
The fundamental principles of Leninism are not outdated; they **remain** the **theoretical** basis guiding our thinking today.
11. the moment they see ... —as soon as (at the time when) they see...
e. g. Andy’s face fell **the moment** he found his toy pistol gone.
A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport **the moment** the distinguished guests stepped off the plane.
12. ... as of no consequence or as promising no future. — as work which is of no importance (insignificant) and promises no future.

EXERCISES

I. Oral practice on the text:

1. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Who was Comrade Norman Bethune? What do you know about him?
- 2) What did Chairman Mao say about Comrade Norman Bethune?
- 3) What does Leninism teach about world revolution?
- 4) What does Chairman Mao say about internationalism?
- 5) What is our international duty today?
- 6) What were the fine qualities of Comrade Bethune that won him the admiration of those who came in touch with him?
- 7) What wrong ideas or attitudes does Chairman Mao criticize in this speech? What example does he give?
- 8) What correct attitude should we adopt towards work and study?
- 9) How did comrade Bethune treat his comrades and the people?
- 10) Why do you think Comrade Bethune’s spirit moved people so deeply?
- 11) What was Comrade Bethune’s profession and what was his attitude towards it?

12) What does Chairman Mao say in praise of the spirit of selflessness?

2. Paraphrase the parts in bold-faced letters in the following sentences with words or expressions from the text:

- 1) In spite of his meritorious service at the front, he is always modest and never shows off.
- 2) His true communist spirit is shown in his attitude towards his work: he takes upon himself the difficult things and leaves the easy ones for others.
- 3) When people talk about Chairman Mao's good fighter Lei Feng, they always remember his untiring efforts to serve the people.
- 4) Whenever we think of the revolutionary martyrs who willingly suffered death for the revolution, we're moved by their heroic spirit.
- 5) I answered his letter at once, but I wonder if it has reached him?
- 6) Revolutionary people the world over take Chairman Mao's teachings as their guide to action.
- 7) Hsiao Li likes basketball better than volleyball.
- 8) We all consider physical labour a very important means for helping to remould our ideology.

3. Classroom discussion topic:

Learn From Dr. Pethune His Spirit of Internateonalism

Suggested outline:

- 1) What internationalism is.
- 2) Dr. Bethune's spirit of internationalism.
- 3) How the Chinese people are carrying out the Leninist line of proletarian internationalism.
 - How a Chinese Medical Team in Somalia worked.
 - Chinese seamen on the Wuhsi saved a boat from Sri Lanka.
- 4) Sham internationalism as practised by the Soviet revisionists.

II. Exercises on the focal language points:

1. to one's sorrow (joy, astonishment, etc.)

Re-write the following sentences, using the above phrase:

- 1) I was disappointed to find all the tickets sold out.
- 2) The cousin was surprised to find that the brigade leader was not willing to lend him the manure.
- 3) Granny was relieved when she saw the wounded Red Army man finally

come to himself (relief n.)

- 4) The driver was surprised when he found the truck out of petrol.
- 5) The enemy commander was alarmed to learn that his troops had been cut off on all sides.
- 6) The visitors were delighted to find the great dam as modern as any in the world.

2. prefer, prefer — to —, prefer to do sg. rather than do sg. else

Learn to ask and answer questions with the help of the following substitution tables:

- 1) I like basketball. What do you prefer?

I prefer

table-tennis
football
volleyball
tennis

- 2) Which do you prefer,

opera or drama
acrobatics or films
water-colours or oil paintings
swimming or boating
watching television or listening to the radio

?

I prefer — to — .

- 3) Would you like to go for a walk in the forest, Mr. Jackson?

No. thanks. I prefer to

stay at the hotel
go to the cinema
drive to the seaside
do some shopping in town
go to the Great Wall

- 4) How does Mr. Milton like our programme for tomorrow? What does he prefer to do?

He prefers to

ride to the mountains drive to the Ming Tombs visit the Summer Palace play tennis

rather than

stay at the hotel see a film go shopping in town go to the theatre

3. the moment (the minute, the day, etc.)

Combine the following pairs of sentences, using the phrase as a conjunction and making other necessary changes:

- 1) Wang Chin-hsi came to.

He rose to his feet at once and went on directing the battle for oil.

- 2) The incense burned down to the mark my father had made on it.

At that moment he woke me up.

- 3) Comrade Li arrived in Peking.

On the same day he began to attend the meeting.

- 4) Hsiao Wu graduated from middle school.

In the same year he went to the countryside.

- 5) The watch said eleven.

At that moment Marie held up her lamp just below the window.

- 6) I finished my work the other day.

On that same day I started making preparations to go to the May 7th Cadre School.

- 7) I stayed at the brigade leader's house.

That night he and his wife had a lively argument.

- 8) Lao Wang heard that Hsiao Li was sick.

He rushed to see him at once.

4. of + n. = corresponding adj:

Rephrase the following sentences by using the above phrase:

- 1) We all think what you said at the last meeting was helpful to us.

- 2) What the old worker reminded us of was very important in mastering the techniques.

- 3) The old peasants' opinions about our scientific research are valuable in

guiding our future work.

- 4) If what we do is beneficial to the people, we must keep it up.
- 5) The Tsunyi Conference was very significant in the history of our Party.
- 6) The conception that shop assistant work is unimportant in socialist construction must be criticized.

5. Translate the following sentences into English, using words and expressions from the text:

- 1) 在旧社会工人生了病不敢请假, 生怕被开除。(for fear)
- 2) 杨子荣胸怀朝阳, 不顾危险, 向威虎山 (Tiger Mountain) 挺进 (to make light of)。
- 3) 智利 (Chili) 已故总统阿连德 (Allende) 不畏强暴, 以身殉职, 智利人民将从这一事件中吸取宝贵的教训 (to die a martyr)。
- 4) 珍妮 (Jenny) 一看见汤姆, 就知道有什么不幸的事发生了, 果然她的丈夫杰克在事故中受了重伤 (the moment)。
- 5) 日本鬼子进村后, 处处碰到麻烦, 一天也呆不下去, 只能滚回炮楼 (blockhouse) (at every turn)。
- 6) 每当我在电影里看到伟大领袖毛主席身体十分健康时, 心中就洋溢着幸福的暖流 (to swell)。
- 7) 这些只学了两年英语的工农兵学员能以流利的英语介绍我国教育革命的巨大成就, 使外宾们大为惊奇 (to one's surprise)。
- 8) 革命青年, 凡是读过雷锋日记的, 无不为他的高尚的共产主义精神所鼓舞 (no one who fail to)。

6. Translate the following passages into English:

- 1) 诺尔曼·白求恩同志是加拿大共产党员、著名的医生、伟大的国际主义战士。1936年德意法西斯匪徒侵略西班牙时, 他曾亲赴前线, 为反法西斯的西班牙人民服务。为了在抗日战争中帮助中国人民, 他率领一个医疗队来中国。1938年春到达延安, 不久去晋察冀边区 (Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border area)。他毫不利己专门利人地工作, 他对工作极端的负责任, 对同志对人民极端的热忱, 没有一个人不佩服他; 没有一个人不被他的精神所感动。他为解放区的军民服务近两年, 不幸因医治伤员中毒 (to contract blood poisoning), 于1939年11月12日在河北唐县 (Tang Hsien) 逝世。
白求恩同志对中国人民的解放事业作出了重大贡献。
- 2) 开始小张不愿当教师, 他轻视教师工作, 以为没有意义和前途。后来, 他学习了“纪念白求恩”, 白求恩同志的共产主义精神深深感动了他。小张认识到鄙薄技术工作, 见异思迁是错误的。从此以后, 他对工作和学习极端负责任, 他决心永远忠诚党的教育事业。

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Revision of Adjective Clauses with Prepositions + Relative Pronouns as Connectives:

Complete the following sentences, using the hints in Chinese:

1. The guards _____ all came from worker and peasant families.
(他们认为可以依靠的)
2. The river _____ was not very wide.
(他们游泳过去的)
3. The road _____ leads south. (我们正在上面行进的)
4. The small wood _____ was about six miles from the town.
(他们在其中躲藏的)
5. The old worker wrote a story _____. (在其中他描写了他在旧社会的生活)
6. The star _____ is called the sun. (我们地球围着转的)
7. The man _____ was dressed in white uniform. (我们盯着看的)
8. Paul went to the window _____ (吵闹声是从这窗户传过来的)
9. An air-conditioned train speeds smoothly through a green countryside _____.
(这里每一平方寸的土地都是开发的)
10. The foreign guest kissed the little girl _____. (从她手里他接过鲜花)

Extensive Reading (A)

Sincere Friendship and Profound Confidence

— Anecdotes about a Chinese Medical Team in Somalia —

When news that some of the Chinese doctors would soon leave Somalia for home reached the Martino Hospital in Mogadishu, the capital, Somali doctors, nurses, workers and patients in the hospital quickly passed the word around. Many of them, with tears in their eyes, said goodbye to their Chinese friends while others performed folk dances for them. Many people warmly shook hands with the Chinese doctors, requesting them again and again to convey the Somali people's warm friendship for the Chinese people and their kind regards to the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao.

During the past two years or so, the Somali people's profound confidence in the Chinese medical team and their warm and sincere love for the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao have always been a source of encouragement to the Chinese doctors. The following is a few of many moving anecdotes.

"My Whole Family Will Never Forget Chairman Mao!"

Medina's little daughter Asha was ready to leave the hospital after a kidney tumour had been successfully removed by the Chinese doctors. That day, Medina was especially happy and told this correspondent about her family.

Medina is a widowed mother with two girls and a boy. A few years ago, when her son, the eldest of the children, fell seriously ill, she sold her only small plot of land and took him to a foreign doctor for treatment. Soon the money was gone but her son was not cured. Several months ago, her 14-month-old daughter Asha started vomiting and her belly grew bigger and bigger until she was unable to lie on her back. Medina was deeply worried. She was afraid that Asha would not live because she was too poor to take her to see a doctor.

When she heard that there were Chinese doctors working in the Martino Hospital, she took Asha there, cherishing profound confidence in the Chinese doctors.

After a careful examination, the Chinese doctors detected a large tumour in the child's abdomen. The pressure of the tumour in the abdominal cavity made breathing difficult and caused constipation. Asha's condition, complicated by pneumonia, was critical. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching to **serve the people "wholly" and "entirely"**, the Chinese doctors decided to save the child by removing the tumour surgically.

The operation proceeded smoothly. Despite the adhesions binding the tumour to the intestines and the spleen, the Chinese doctors resolutely and carefully removed the 2.7-kilogramme tumour from the abdomen of the child who weighed only 9.6 kilogrammes. Asha was finally brought out of danger.

Witnessing how the Chinese doctors have saved and cared for her daughter, Medina was deeply moved. She said: "I can't sleep at night whenever I recall how the Chinese doctors sent by Chairman Mao have brought happiness to my whole family. Oh, Chairman Mao! You work untiringly not only for the Chinese people but also for the poverty-stricken people throughout the world!" She said: "I have carefully kept a photo of Chairman Mao. When my little daughter grows up, I will tell her that it is the Chinese doctors sent by Chairman Mao who saved her life. My whole family will never forget Chairman Mao!"

"The Hearts of the Chinese Doctors Are Linked with Ours."

"... The injury paralysed me for eight months. At that time I lost all hope. But there was no reason to abandon myself to despair for there are Chinese

doctors in this vast world.” This was said in a letter from a Somali friend Hassan to the Chinese medical workers armed with Mao Tsetung Thought.

A young man of 24, Hassan was seriously injured in a motor accident and has a ruptured urethra. A foreign doctor operated on him carelessly. Failing to connect the urethra, he performed a cystostomy instead (draining of the urine with a catheter inserted into the bladder through an incision in the abdomen). As a result, Hassan was bed-ridden for eight whole months, unable to walk or sit. When he was taken to the Wartino Hospital, he was skin and bones and had developed uremia. His condition was very critical.

The Chinese doctors were greatly concerned about the suffering of the Somali people. Confronted with the serious consequence of the irresponsibility of a foreign doctor, they studied once again Chairman Mao's great teaching: **“Heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism.”** Chairman Mao's teaching was like a clarion call to battle. The Chinese doctors immediately took action to cure the patient.

After a month's treatment and good nursing care by the Chinese doctors, the uremia was rejoined and Hassan recovered his physical strength.

Hassan saw with his own eyes how the Chinese doctors studied and applied Chairman Mao's instructions. He copied down the quotation from Chairman Mao, **“Heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism,”** in his notebook which he put under his pillow. He said: “The hearts of the Chinese doctors are linked with ours. They treat us like their own brothers and sisters. This is really revolutionary humanitarianism!”

Through his experience with two completely different kinds of doctors, Hassan has come to understand that every surgeon uses a scalpel, but how the scalpel is handled is determined by the thinking of the surgeon. The most important weapon of the Chinese doctors in healing the wounded and rescuing the dying is Mao Tsetung Thought, not the scalpel. The Chinese doctors are able to really practise revolutionary humanitarianism because they are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought.

I. NEW WORDS

1. anecdote [ˈænikdɔt] n. a story about some real person or event
2. convey [kənˈveɪ] vt. make known (ideas, feelings, etc) to another person
3. source [sɔ:s] n. 根源, 来源, 出处
4. kidney tumour [ˈkidni ˈtju:mə] 肾瘤
5. correspondent [ˌkɒrɪspɒdənt] n. 记者

6. widow ['widou] n. 寡妇
7. vomit ['vomit] vt. vi 呕吐, 吐出
8. belly ['beli] n. 肚子, 腹部
9. cherish ['tʃerɪʃ] vt. keep alive (hope, etc.) in one's heart 心中怀着(希望)
10. abdomen [æb'doumen] n. 腹部
11. abdominal cavity ['kæviti] 腹腔
12. constipation [,kɒnstɪ'peɪʃən] 便秘
13. complicate ['kɒmplikeɪt] vt. 使复杂(此处指)并发(疾病)
14. pneumonia [nju:'mounjə] n. 肺炎
15. proceed [prə'siɪd] vi. 进行
16. adhesion [əd'hi:ʒən] n. 粘连物
17. intestines [ɪn'testɪnz] n. pl. 肠
18. spleen [spli:n] n. 脾
19. witness ['wɪtnɪs] n. 见证人, 目击者 vt. 亲见, 目睹
20. paralyse ['pærəlaɪz] vt. 瘫痪
21. a ruptured urethra ['rʌptʃəd juə'ri:θrə] 尿道破裂
22. cystotomy [sɪs'tɒtəmi] n. 膀胱切开术
23. catheter ['kæθɪtə] n. 导尿管
24. bladder ['blædə] n. 膀胱
25. incision [ɪn'si:ʒən] n. 切开
16. uremia ['ju:'reɪmiə] n. 尿毒症
27. rescue ['reskju:] vt. 救出
28. humanitarianism [hju(:),mæni'teəriənɪzəm] n. 人道主义
28. clarion ['klæriən] n. (形容用法)响亮之声
30. scalpel ['skælpəl] n. small, light knife used by surgeons

II. PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

1. ... quickly passed the word around — 很快就把消息传遍了
2. ... brought out of danger — 脱险
3. to abandon myself to despair — 陷入绝望, 自暴自弃
4. confronted with — 面临着

Extensive Reading (B)

The Piadasa

On the south coast of Sri Lanka there is a small village called Karamadia. There are about thirty families there, most of them making a living by fishing. On

the afternoon of August 14, 1973 three young fishermen put out to sea in a small boat, the Piadasa. After they had sailed for an hour or so, they came to a place where the fishing was good, and threw out their nets. A few hours later, when it had got quite dark, they started drawing in the nets. Suddenly the engine made a strange noise and then stopped.

Early the next morning, the villagers of Karamadia came as usual to the shore to meet the returning boats. One by one the boats came back, loaded with their catch, but the Piadasa was missing. The villagers were worried. "What's happened?" they wondered.

Four days passed, but still there was no news of the Piadasa, nor of the three young fishermen. The people came down to the seashore every day and waited, but each day they went home disappointed. Boats were sent out every day to look for them, but they couldn't find them anywhere.

What had happened to the Piadasa? After its engine broke down, the boat was carried farther and farther away by the wind and the waves. The oldest of the three fishermen was called Srisaina. He was thirty-two, and he had been a fisherman for thirteen years. He knew that the boat couldn't get back to shore on its own, so at his suggestion they put a big piece of white cloth up to show they wanted help, and whenever they saw a ship, they waved to her. As many as ten ships had sailed past in the four days, but none of them answered their calls.

Those were four difficult days for the three young fishermen. There was little food left in the boat. All they had was some drinking water and five cocoanuts. They drank very little of the water and ate only one of the cocoanuts, for they wanted to make the water and the cocoanuts last as long as they could. At the day time the sun burned their backs, and at night a cold wind blew. The three young men became very weak. "Is there no hope?" they wondered.

On the morning of August 19, Srisaina saw a ship not very far away. He stood up and waved to her, as he had done to all the other ships that had sailed past. But the ship passed by. Suddenly, he saw her turn about and come towards the Piadasa. "We're saved! We're saved!" he shouted to his two friends who were too weak even to get up.

The ship was a Chinese cargo ship. It was the Wuhsi on her way home after a short call at Colombo. When the Wuhsi had got close to the Piadasa, some Chinese seamen climbed down into the boat and carried the three young fishermen onto their ship. When they had put them to bed in a cabin, the ship's captain came with a doctor, who examined the three and gave them the medical care they needed. The cooks brought them food that they had prepared specially for them.

After they had a good drest, the captain asked them where they had come from.

They said Hambantota. They didn't say Karamadia because it was such a small village they thought perhaps the captain didn't know it. Hambantota was the town nearest to Karamadia, and at the captain's orders, the ship started sailing towards Hambantota, taking the Piadasa along with it. As the ship got nearer to Hambantota the three young men became more and more excited. It was then that they told the captain that they weren't really from Hambantota, but from Karamadia, a small village nearby. They showed the captain where that was and the ship soon brought them to the shore there.

Two small boats were still looking out for the lost Piadasa. When the villagers saw the Chinese ship and the Piadasa they were overjoyed. The Chinese seamen invited them to come on board, and when the villagers learned how the three fishermen had been saved, they thanked their new Chinese friends again and again, and invited them to stay a few days at Karamadia. The captain thanked them, but said they could only stay a few hours because there was work waiting for them back home. The captain treated the villagers to watermelons and Srisaina took some of the seeds home with him.

A Chinese reporter was on a visit to Sri Lanka a few months later. He went to Karamadia and called on the three fishermen. Srisaina took the reporter to a field of watermelons. He picked the biggest one and gave it to him. "These are not ordinary watermelons. They are from the seeds I got from the Wuhsi. They're the fruit of the friendship between the Sri Lankan and Chinese peoples."

(Based on the March 15, 1974 article in the "People's Daily")

I. NEW WORDS

1. Sri Lanka ['sri: 'læŋkə] 斯里兰卡
2. net n. 网
3. engine ['endʒɪn] n. 引擎, 发动机
4. seashore ['si: 'ʃɔ:] n. 海边
5. disappointed [ˌdisə'pɔɪntɪd] adj. 失望
6. coconut ['kəʊkəʊnʌt] n. 椰子
7. Colombo [kə'lʌmbou] n. 科伦坡
8. cargo ['kɑ:gou] n. 货物
9. cabin ['kæbɪn] n. 船舱
10. melon ['melən] n. 瓜