

菜

語

二

前 面

遵照伟大领袖毛主席“中国应当对于人类有较大的贡献”的教导，我们首批工农兵学员受着阶级的委托，肩负中国革命和世界革命的重任，“上大学、管大学、用毛泽东思想改造旧大学”已经走过了一年的战斗历程。

外语课亦同其他课一样，在战斗中结束了一年来的教学任务。在外语学习中，工农兵新学员发扬了无产阶级彻底革命的精神，学习目的明确、态度端正、干劲十足、热情洋溢、敢字当头、思想解放、用毛泽东思想统帅外语学习，以革命大批判开路，克服了重重困难，树立了为革命学好外语的雄心壮志并取得了显著的成绩。

而今我们迎来了新的一年的战斗任务。我们将通过本学年的教学，初步掌握和运用外语这个作为阶级斗争的一门武器和工具，为三大革命运动、为中国革命和世界革命服务，并作出我们应有的贡献。任重而道远，仍须我们发扬成绩，克服缺点，积极努力。我们深信：“我们的目的一定要达到，我们的目的定能够达到。”

一年来的教学实践，使我们更加深了对毛主席教育革命路线的领会和执行。回顾一年来的实践，我们有许多东西仍须认真总结并加以改进。比如：教材编写、教学方法等等。工农兵新学员充分发挥了“上、管、改”的模范作用，为外语课的教材编写工作和教学方法等提出过不少宝贵的改进意见，同时，我们也听取了有关领导同志、不少兄弟院校以及有关方面其他同志的建议和意见，使我们得到极大的启发，受到很大的教育。因此，经过初步总结教学中的经验和教训之后，找出了一些矛盾，并力求完美地解决这些矛盾初步也作了一些努力，但仍须在实践中经受检验。比如说，在本学年的取材、课文注释、语讲解以及加强实践等诸方面稍有改进。其目的是便于学员自学

理解和逐步培养独立工作之能力进而掌握它并自由地运用它为革命建设事业服务。

尽管我们主观上作了一些努力，但在编写过程中仍存在着不少问题。诸如：编写的指导思想、群众路线、业务水平、人员配备以及时间紧迫等均未妥善解决。无可置疑，在教材上会反映出各种错误和缺点，故请工农兵学员及其他同志提出批评、帮助，以求得共同进步，完成好党和阶级对我们的信任和委托。

本教材在编写和打印过程中曾得到不少同志的指教和帮助，在此一并致谢！

机织试点班

外语教材编写小组

1972. 1.

Table of Contents

1. Lesson One

Text : Never Forget the Class Struggle..... 1

Grammar : Types of Sentences 3

2. Lesson Two

Text : "May 7 " Directive 7

Grammar : The Adverbial Clause..... 9

3. Lesson Three

Text : "May 20" Statement of Chairman Mao...12

Grammar : A. The Subject Clause 16

B. The Object Clause 17

4. Lesson Four

Text : Technical Innovations in the Textile

Industry21

Grammar : The Present Continuous Tense25

5. Lesson Five

Text : Technical Innovations in the Textile

Industry29

Grammar : The Passive Voice31

6. Lesson Six

Text : Desirable Properties in Textile

Fibres37

Grammar : The Attributive Clause40

7. Lesson Seven

Text : Desirable Properties in Textile

Fibres	45
Grammar : The Predicative Clause	49
8. Lesson Eight	
Text : Preparatory Weaving Processes	52
Grammar : The Adverbial Clause of Purpose	56
9. Lesson Nine	
Text : Weaving	60
Grammar : The Adverbial Clause of Comparison	63
10. Lesson Ten	
Text : Weaving	66
Grammar : The Non-restrictive Attributive Clause	69
11. Lesson Eleven	
Text : High Speed Spoolers and Winders	73
Grammar : The Adverbial Clause of Place	75
12. Lesson Twelve	
Text : High Speed Spoolers and Winders	78
Grammar : The Adverbial Clause of Time	81
13. Lesson Thirteen	
Text : Cone Creel for High Speed Warping	84
Grammar : The Adverbial Clause of Cause	86
14. Lesson Fourteen	
Text : Cone Creel for High Speed Warping	90

Lesson One

第一課

Never Forget the Class Struggle

千万不要忘记阶级斗争

Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line.

New Words and Expressions

cover	('kʌvə)	v. 复, 盖, 遮, 包
considerably	(kən'sidərəbli)	adv. 大大地, 相当地
historical	(his'tɔrɪkəl)	adj. 历史的, 历史上的
contradiction	(kɒntrə'dɪkʃən)	n. 矛盾, 抵触
between	(bi'twi:n)	prep. adv. 在...之间
road	(rəʊd)	n. 道路, 路
capitalist	('kæpɪtəlɪst)	n. 资本主义, 资本家
danger	('deɪndʒə)	n. 危险, 威胁
restoration	(restə'reɪʃən)	n. 恢复, 复辟, 复旧

recognize	('rekəgnaiz)	v.	认识, 承认
protracted	(prə'træktɪd)	adj.	持久的, 长期的
complex	('kɒmpleks)	adj.	复杂的, 合成的,
nature	('neɪtʃə)	n.	自然, 性质
conduct	(kən'dʌkt)	v.	处理, 指导, 传导(热、电)
understand	(ʌndə'stænd)	v.	懂了, 了解, 明白, 领悟
handle	('hændl)	v.	掌握, 处置
distinguish	(dɪ'stɪŋɡwɪʃ)	v.	区别, 辨别
ourselves	(əʊə'selvz)	pron.	我们自己
otherwise	(ə'ðəwaɪz)	adv.	要不然, 否则
ours	('aʊəz)	pron.	我们的

(ours 是 we 的所有代名词)

period	('piəriəd)	n.	时期, 阶段
opposite	('ɒpəzɪt)	n.	相对, 对立着, 正相反,
degenerate	(di'dʒenərɪt)	v.	堕落, 退化, 变质
remind	(ri'maɪnd)	v.	使记起, 想起
month	(mʌnθ)	n.	月
retain	(ri'teɪn)	v.	保持, 维持
rather	('ra:ðə)	adv.	宁可, 相当
sober	('səʊbə)	adj.	清醒的, 冷静的
problem	('prɒbləm)	n.	问题, 疑问
year	(jiə)	n.	年

Notes to the text

1. to distinguish from 区别, 辨别; 从……中分别
2. to take place 发生, 举行
3. from now on 从现在起; 今后
4. so that 那样……就, 因此, 于是 (表结果)
5. ours — 此处指“我们的国家”(省略前面已提及一名词, 即“国家”——our country)
6. ... distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly.
正确区别和处理敌我矛盾和人民内部矛盾。

7. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place.

(否则)不然的话,我们这样的社会主义国家就会走向反面,就会变质,就会出现复辟。

Grammar

语法

Types of Sentences

句子的种类

英语中的句子,根据结构,主要分为三种类型:

1. 简单句 (The Simple Sentence)
2. 并列复合句 (The Compound Sentence)
3. 主从复合句 (The Complex Sentence)

兹分别简单介绍如下:

一、简单句:只包含一个主语部分和一个谓语部分的句子是简单句。
这个主语部分或谓语部分可以是单一的,也可以是并列的结构:

例: 1) China is a great socialist country.

中国是一个伟大的社会主义国家。

2) Classes and class struggle continue to exist in socialist society.

社会主义社会还存在着阶级和阶级斗争。

3) We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly.

我们必须正确理解和处理阶级矛盾和阶级斗争问题,正确区别和处理敌我矛盾和人民内部矛盾。

二、并列复合句:两个或两个以上的单句用并列连词连接起来的句子称为并列复合句。有的并列复合句可以不用连词连接起来,两个句子中间通常用逗号或分号隔开。

例:1) In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration.

在社会主义这个历史阶段中, 还存在着社会主义同资本主义两条道路的斗争, 存在着资本主义复辟的危险性。

2) There are two books on the table; mine is the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, hers is Lenin's "State and Revolution".

桌子上有两本书; 我的一本是“毛泽东选集”, 她的一本是列宁的“国家与革命”。

三 主从复合句: 由一个主要子句和一个或几个从属的子句组成的句子称为主从复合句。

主从复合句中的从属子句象一个单词一样充当句子中的某一个成分; 如果它做句子中的主语、宾语、定语、状语和表语, 那么, 就分别称之为主语从句, 宾语从句, 定语从句, 状语从句和表语从句。

从属句一般需要由起连接作用的词来引起, 如关系代词、关系付词、连接代词、连接付词或从属连接词。

例:1) It shows that the working class armed with Mao Tsetung Thought can perform all kinds of miracles.

这证明: 用毛泽东思想武装起来的工人阶级能够作出各种奇迹。

(从属连词 that 引出宾语从句)

2) On April 24, 1970, our country successfully launched its first man-made earth satellite which weighs 173 kilogrammes.

1970年4月24日我国成功地发射了第一颗重173公斤的人造地球卫星。

(关系代词 which 引出定语从句修饰 satellite)

- 3) "I will work with might and main as long as I live..."
“活着就要拼命干……”
(直译: 只要我活着, 我就要拼命干。)

(从属连接词 as long as 引出状语从句, 说明条件。)

- 4) From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist-line.

我们从现在起, 必须年年讲, 月月讲, 天天讲, 使我们对这个问题, 有比较清醒的认识, 有一条马克思列宁主义的路线。

(从属连词 "so that" 引出的状语从句, 说明目的。)

Exercises

练习

1. Translate the following phrases into English:

将下列短语译成英语:

- 1) 相当长的历史时期。
- 2) 资本主义复辟的危险性。
- 3) 阶级、阶级矛盾和阶级斗争。
- 4) 正确认识、区别和处理两种矛盾。
- 5) 马克思列宁主义路线。

2. Translate the following sentences into English:

将下列句子译成英语:

- 1) 我们必须认识阶级斗争的长期性和复杂性。
- 2) 我们从现在起必须有所准备 (get prepared)
- 3) 苏联 (The Soviet Union) 已经变成社会帝国主义了。
- 4) 在共产主义社会里, 仍然存在着新与旧 (the new and the old) 正确与错误 (truth and falsehood) 之间的斗争。

3. Translate the poem into Chinese:

把下面一首诗译成汉语:

There Is a Red Sun in Peking
There is a red sun in Peking.
It shines brightly day and night.
The sun is Chairman Mao.
He takes the helm of the revolution.
There is a red sun in Peking.
It shines far and wide.
The sun is Chairman Mao.
He leads us from victory to victory.

Chairman Mao, oh, Chairman Mao.
You are the red sun in our hearts.
We are like sunflowers.
Sunflowers always face the red sun.
We think of you day and night.
We are boundlessly loyal to you.
We heartily wish you a long, long life.

4. Point out types of the following sentences:

指出下列句子的类型(简单句、并列复合句、主从复合句)

- 1) Socialist China is my motherland.
- 2) Lao Wang and Lao Li study well and work hard.
- 3) He has difficulty in learning English. However, he studies hard and is making rapid progress (进步)
- 4) In 1844 Engels met Marx, and they became friends.
- 5) Peking is the place where Chairman Mao lives and works.
- 6) We must do as the Party tells us.

Lesson Two

第二课

"May 7" Directive

“五·七”指示

"While the main activity of the workers is in industry, they should also study military affairs, politics, and culture. They, too, should take part in the socialist education movement and in criticizing the bourgeoisie. Where conditions permit, they should also engage in agricultural production and side occupations, as is done at the Taching Oilfield.

While the main activity of the peasants in the communes is in agriculture (including forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries), they, too, should study military affairs, politics and culture. Where conditions permit, they should also collectively run some small factories. They should also criticize the bourgeoisie.

This holds good for students too. While their main task is to study, they should, in addition to their studies, learn other things, that is, industrial work, farming and military affairs. They also should criticize the bourgeoisie. The period of schooling should be shortened, Education should be revolutionized, and the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals should by no means be allowed to continue.

Where conditions permit, those working in commerce, in the service trades and in Party and government organizations should also follow the same course.

New Words and Expressions

while	(hwaɪl)	conj.	当...的时候, 而, 但是
main	(meɪn)	adj.	主要的
activity	(æk'tɪvɪti)	n.	活动
military	('mɪlɪtəri)	adj.	军事的, 军用的

affair	(ə'feə)	n.	事, 事务
politics	('politiks)	n.	政治, 政治学
culture	('kʌltʃə)	n.	文化, 育(德, 智, 体)
movement	('mu:vmənt)	n.	运动
criticize	('kritisaiz)	v.	批评, 批判
bourgeois	('buəʒwɑ:)	adj.	资产阶级的, 市俗的
bourgeoisie	(buəʒwɑ: 'zi:)	n.	资产阶级
condition	(kən'diʃən)	n.	状况, 情形, 条件
permit	(pə(:)'mit)	v.	允许, 许可, 答应
engage	(in'geɪdʒ)	v.	从事, 着手(in)
agricultural	(ægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl)	adj.	农业的
production	(prə'dʌkʃən)	n.	生产, 产品
side	(saɪd)	adj.	付的, 旁边的, 侧的
commune	('kɒmjʊ:n)	n.	公社
occupation	(ɒkju'peɪʃən)	n.	职业, 占领, 占有
include	(in'klʊ:d)	v.	包含, 包括
forestry	('fɔ:ɪstri)	n.	森林
animal	('æniməl)	n.	畜牲, 动物, 牲口, 禽兽
husbandry	('hʌzbəndri)	n.	牧业
fishery	('fɪʃəri)	n.	渔业, 水产业
collectively	(kə'lektɪvli)	adv.	集体地, 集合地
run	(rʌn)	v.	经营, 管理
task	(tɑ:sk)	n.	任务, 工作
factory	('fæktəri)	n.	工厂
farming	(fɑ:mɪŋ)	n.	务农, 耕作, 经营农业
addition	(ə'dɪʃən)	n.	附加, 增, 另外
schooling	('sku:lɪŋ)	n.	学校, 教育, 训练
shorten	('ʃɔ:tn)	v.	缩短, 弄短
revolutionize	(revə'lu:ʃnaɪz)	v.	使...革命化, 革命
domination	(dəmɪneɪʃən)	n.	统治, 支配
allow	(ə'laʊ)	v.	容许, 准, 让, 承认
intellectual	(ɪntɪ'lektʃuəl)	n.	知识分子

Notes to the Text

1. to take part in 参加
2. ... as is done at the Taching Oilfield = as it is done
"as 连接词" 如象大庆那样
3. to hold good for 对……有用, 有效
4. in addition to 加之; 除…外又,
5. by no means 决不, 决不是
6. where conditions permit 只要条件许可(允许)...
7. while their main task is 然而(因而)他们的主要任务是...
8. to engage in 从事, 着手
9. The period of schooling should be shortened, education should be revolutionized, and the domination of our school by bourgeois intellectuals should by no means be allowed to continue.

学制要缩短, 教育要革命, 资产阶级知识分子统治我们学校的现象, 再也不能继续下去了。

本句里的三个谓语: 即

"should be shortened", "should be revolutionized"

"should ... be allowed" 均系被动语态。意即: 发生这些行为或动作的主体本身是不能完成或做这些动作的。而是“被做”。这些动作或行为是由主语以外的对象来进行或完成的。

Grammar

语法

The Adverbial Clause

状语从句

状语从句: 在主从复合句中起状语作用的从属句。称为状语从句。状语从句主要是用来修饰主句中的动词、形容词和付词等。它的作用等于一个付词。

状语从句可以用来表示时间、地点、原因、条件、目的、结果、行为方式、比较关系, 以及让步等。

状语从句由从属连接词而引起。

状语从句的位置可放在句首或句末。放在句首时，从句后面常用一逗号与主句隔开。放在句末时，从句前面一般不用标点符号。

条件状语从句：表示条件的状语从句称为条件状语从句。常由 if (假如), unless (除非, 若不), suppose (假设), as long as (只要), providing that (除非, 要不) 等等从属连接词引起条件状语从句。

- 例：1) Where conditions permit, they should also engage in agricultural production and side occupations,
生产..... 在有条件的地方(如果那儿条件许可), 也要从事农付业
2) Where conditions permit, they should also collectively run some small factories.

在有条件的时候, 也要有集体办些小工厂。

- 3) "I will work with might and main as long as I live"
“活着就要拼命干...” (我要拼命干, 只要我还活着)。

- 4) If you listen to (听) the Party, you will certainly (一定) succeed (成功)。 你如听党的话, 肯定会成功。

- 5) We can not overcome (克服) any difficulty (困难) unless we study hard.

只要我们努力学习, 我们就能克服任何困难。(或者: 我们能够克服任何困难, 除非努力学习。)

在(1)(2)例句中 "where conditions permit" 是一个从属子句, 表示条件。在主从复合句中, 整个从属句作状语。

在例句(3)中, "as long as I live" 是一个从属句, 表示条件。在主从复合句中, 整个从属句相当于一个付词, 因而作状语。修饰主句 "will work with might and main".

同样, 在例句(4)和例句(5)中, "If you listen to the Party" 和 "unless we study hard" 分别作主句的状语, 表示条件。

Exercises

练习

1. Translate the following phrases into English:

将下列短语译成英语:

- 1) 搞社会主义教育运动
- 2) 批判资产阶级
- 3) 农、林、牧、付、渔
- 4) 政治、军事、文化、科学、技术
- 5) 工、农、商、学、兵
- 6) 工业、农业、商业、服务行业、党政机关

2. Translate the following sentences into English:

将下列句子译成英语:

- 1) “工业学大庆”，“农业学大寨”(Tachai)
- 2) 我们要积极参加 (take an active part in) 批判资产阶级的斗争。
- 3) 在条件许可的时候 (When ...) 我还要读恩格斯 (Engels) 的著作。
- 4) 只要我还活着，我就要为中国革命和世界革命作出贡献。

3. Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese:

将下列短文译成汉语:

The period of schooling should be shortened, Courses (课程设置) should be fewer (简少, 是 few 的比较级) and better. The teaching material (教材) should be thoroughly (彻底地) transformed.

In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution a most important (重要的) task is to transform the old educational system and the old principles (方针) and methods (方法) of teaching.

In this Great Proletarian Revolution, the phenomenon (现象) of our schools being dominated by (被...统治) bourgeois intellectuals must be completely (完全地, 彻底) changed.

Lesson Three

第三课

May 20 Statement of Chairman Mao

毛主席的“五·二〇”声明

A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world. Ever since World War Two, U.S. imperialism and its followers have been continuously launching wars of aggression and the people in various countries have been continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors. The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today.

U.S. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle. In the world of today, who actually fears whom? It is not the Vietnamese people, the Laotian people, the Cambodian people, the Palestinian people, the Arab people or the people of other countries who fear U.S. imperialism; it is U.S. imperialism which fears the people of the world. It becomes panicstricken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind. Innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history.

People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs !