

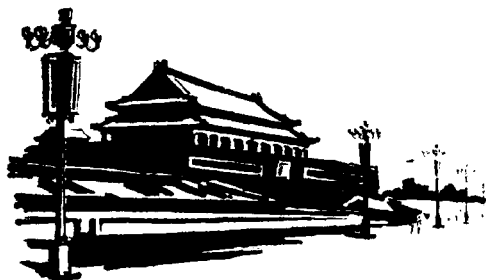
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英語

ENGLISH

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北京市中学课本

# 英语

# ENGLISH

第九册

北京市中学课本

**英 语**

第 九 册

北京教育学院教材教研部编

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## Lesson One

### Quotations from Chairman Mao

How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice. If he is willing to do so and actually does so, he is a revolutionary; otherwise he is a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary. If today he integrates himself with the masses of workers and peasants, then today he is a revolutionary; if tomorrow he ceases to do so or turns round to oppress the common people, then he becomes a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary.

Since their task is to serve the masses of workers and peasants, the intellectuals must, first and foremost, know them and be familiar with their life, work and ideas. We encourage the intellectuals to go among the masses, to go

to factories and villages.

Intellectuals who want to integrate themselves with the masses, who want to serve the masses, must go through a process in which they and the masses come to know each other well. This process may, and certainly will, involve much pain and friction, but if you have the determination, you will be able to fulfil these requirements.

It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

### New Words and Expressions

quotation [kwəu'teiʃ(ə)n]

*n.* 语录

judge [dʒʌdʒ] *v.* 判断

criterion [krai'tiəriən] *n.*

标准, 规范

namely ['neimli] *adv.*

即, 就是

willing ['wiliŋ] *adj.*

愿意的, 心甘情愿的

integrate ['intigreit] *vt.*

使……结合

broad [brɔ:d] *adj.* 广大的

turn [tɜ:n] *v.* 变成; 转, 转动

*n.* 变化

task [tɑ:sk] *n.* 任务; 工作

intellectual [inti'lektʃuəl]

*n.* 知识分子 *adj.* 脑力的

foremost ['fɔ:məust] *adv.*

首要的, 首先  
**familiar** [fə'miliə] *adj.*  
 熟悉的, 通晓的  
**encourage** [in'kʌrɪdʒ] *vt.*  
 鼓励, 赞助  
**process** ['prəʊses] *n.*  
 过程, 进程  
**involve** [in'vɒlv] *vt.* 包含  
**pain** [peɪn]  
*n.* 痛苦 *vi.* 疼  
**friction** ['friks(ə)n] *n.*

摩擦  
**determination**  
 [di,tə:mi'neɪʃ(ə)n] *n.*  
 决心  
**fulfil** [ful'fil] *vt.* 完成  
**requirement** [ri'kwaɪəmənt]  
*n.* 需要; 要求  
**highly** ['haɪli] *adv.*  
 高度地; 非常  
**re-educate** ['ri:'edju(:)keɪt]  
*vt.* 再教育

## Notes

1. **non-revolutionary** 不革命的, 不革命的人  
**counter-revolutionary** 反革命的, 反革命分子  
 英语中有一些带有固定含义的词头(或称前缀), 可加在一些名词、形容词或副词前面, 使原来的词义改变。  
 本课中的 **non-** 是“不”、“非”的意思。  
 如: **a non-proletarian world outlook**  
 (非无产阶级世界观)  
**counter-** 是“反对”、“反抗”的意思。  
 如: **a counter-direction** 反方向
2. **Since their task is to serve the masses of workers and peasants ....** 既然他们要为工农群众服务……  
 这里 **since** 用作连词, 有“由于”, “既然”的意思。
3. **re-educate** 再教育

re- 也是一个前缀,有“重新”、“再”的意思。

如: rearrange, retell (复述)

## Grammar

### The Article 冠词

冠词是一种虚词,本身不能用作独立的句子成分。冠词用于名词前,帮助说明名词的含义。

英语中冠词有两种:不定冠词 a (an) 和定冠词 the。

#### The Indefinite Article 不定冠词

##### 1. 不定冠词的形式:

不定冠词有 a 和 an 两种形式。a 用于辅音音素开头的词前, an 用于元音音素开头的词前。

如: a book [buk]                      a unit ['ju:nit]

an element ['elimənt]              an hour ['auə]

##### 2. 不定冠词的用法:

不定冠词用于单数可数名词的前面,它的基本含义是“一”,但它和强调数目的数词 one 相比,它所表示的“一”的概念分量很轻,在汉语中不一定译出。

试比较: There is a way to solve the problem.

There is only one way to solve the problem.

##### 1) 表示“一”,相当于 one:

a hundred      a year

##### 2) 表示许多个中的一个:

He is a worker.



It is a factory.

- 3) 指某一类人或事物中的任何一个:

A rocket can fly into outer space.

A square ([skwɛə] *n.* 正方形) has four sides.

- 4) 有“每一”的意思, 相当于 *per*

The students have three English classes a week.

This medicine ([ˈmeds(i)n] *n.* 药) is to be taken three times (*n.* 次) a day.

- 5) 表示“某一”, 相当于 *certain*:

A comrade Wang came to see you this morning.

### **The Definite Article 定冠词**

定冠词用于名词前表示其特殊性。它在元音音素开头的词前读作 [ði] 或 [ði:], 在辅音音素前读作 [ðə]。

如: the army [ði ˈɑ:mi]

the people [ðə ˈpi:pl]

- 1) 用于单数名词前, 表示全体:

The intellectual should learn from the workers and peasants.

- 2) 表示上文已经提到过的人或事:

There is some difference, but the difference is not very great.

A man came to see you yesterday. The man is from Shanghai.

- 3) 指说话的双方都明确的人或物:

Pass me the book, please.

Has the man come?

- 4) 用于带有普通名词的专有名词前以及江河、海洋、山脉等名称前:

the Communist Party of China

the Yangtse River

the Pacific ([pə'sifik] *n.* 太平洋)

the Yellow Sea (黄海)

the Himalayas ([ˌhimə'leɪəz] *n.* 喜马拉雅山)

- 5) 用于限定性的名词前:

the year 1976

the comrade in a blue suit

This is the book I bought yesterday.

It was the third time I visited Peking.

- 6) 表示独一无二的事物:

The earth turns round the sun.

- 7) 用于报刊名称前:

the *People's Daily*

the *Red Flag*

- 8) 用于形容词的最高级形式前:

The Summer Palace is one of the most beautiful parks in Peking.

The Yangtse River is one of the longest rivers in the world.

### 不用冠词的情况

- 1) 专有名词、抽象名词和物质名词前一般不用冠词。

如: China, English, happiness, water

- 2) 名词前已有 *this*, *that*, *my*, *your*, *some*, *any*, *no* 等词

作定语时不用冠词。

如: That is my pen.

Who is that man?

3) 在季节、月份、星期几等名词前, 一般不用冠词。

如: It's spring now.

We'll go to work in the countryside in May.

We have English classes on Mondays and  
Thursdays.

4) 在球类等运动项目前不用冠词。

如: I like to play basketball.

Let's go and watch them play pingpong.

5) 在节 假日前不用冠词。

如: New Year's Day

National Day

May Day

6) 在某些固定词组中, 名词前常不用冠词。

如: to go to school                      to go to bed

after class                              by bus

at home                                  at night

## Exercises

1. Make sentences with the following:

to integrate oneself with

to come to know

to be able to

to be willing to

to be necessary to

2. Fill in the blanks with "a" or "an":

- 1) \_\_\_ American newspaper
- 2) \_\_\_ idea
- 3) \_\_\_ unit of the People's Liberation Army
- 4) \_\_\_ united front and \_\_\_ army led by the Party
- 5) \_\_\_ understanding of the matter
- 6) \_\_\_ oilfield near Tientsin
- 7) \_\_\_ one-sided (*adj.* 片面的) decision ([di'siz(ə)n]  
n. 决定)
- 8) \_\_\_ hour and \_\_\_ half

3. Fill in the blanks with the indefinite article when necessary:

- 1) China is \_\_\_ socialist country and also \_\_\_ country of the third world.
- 2) The book was written by \_\_\_ English writer.
- 3) This is \_\_\_ useful expression.
- 4) They want to be \_\_\_ tractor drivers, but I want to be \_\_\_ cart driver.
- 5) \_\_\_ airplane cannot take man into outer space, but \_\_\_ rockets can.
- 6) This one is \_\_\_ map of China. Those two are not \_\_\_ maps. They are \_\_\_ pictures.

4. Translate the following into English:

- 1) 知识分子必须走与工农相结合的道路。
- 2) 知识青年应该响应毛主席的号召到农村去接受贫下中农的再教育。
- 3) 我决心完成党交给我的任务。

- 4) 在批判修正主义的斗争中，最重要的是要学好马列主义、毛泽东思想。

## Lesson Two

### A Chance Meeting

One spring morning I went to the Red Star Brigade on business. On the way, I suddenly had a stomach-ache. I had to stop and sit on a stone by the roadside, pressing my stomach with my hand.



Then I heard singing coming up the hillside. A young girl appeared. When she saw me sitting there with a pained look, she asked

anxiously, "Comrade! What's wrong with you? Are you ill?"

"Stomach-ache," I answered.

"Have you had it before?"

"Yes"

"Let me give you acupuncture. Maybe it will help."

"Oh, you're a barefoot doctor, aren't you?"

She nodded with a smile. "Two years ago, after I finished middle school, I left the city and came to the countryside. Last year I was sent by the commune to learn something about medicine."

While speaking, she stuck two needles into my wrists. In a little while the pain was almost gone. "I feel much better now," I said. "Thank you very much."

"Don't mention it. That's what I'm trained for. See you again, comrade." So saying, she left in a hurry.

After arriving at the Red Star Brigade, I put up in the home of an old woman, a former poor peasant. "How many people are there in your family, aunt?" I asked her.

"Just myself and a daughter."

"How old is your daughter?"

"Eighteen. She's a barefoot doctor. You see, my arms had been hurting for years and she cured it with acupuncture."

"She's a good doctor."

"Yes! To learn acupuncture, she practised on herself every day. Day and night she goes wherever there's a patient. And she goes to work in the fields whenever she has a chance. This morning she went off on another call."

In the evening I came back to the old woman's house. On entering the door, I saw a girl stand up to greet me. I stood still in surprise. "Oh, comrade," she spoke at once, "you're staying in our house. Wonderful!"

"Aren't you the girl who gave me acupuncture on the road this morning? You came here only two years ago. How is it that you and the aunt here ...?"

Before I finished, the old woman smiled and said, "Are you asking how we two became mother and daughter?"

I remembered at once that the peasants

looked upon such school graduates as their own children.

"I won't ask any more," I told her. "I already understand."

### New Words and Expressions

business ['biznis] *n.*

职责, 事务, 公事

stomach ['stʌmək] *n.*

胃, 肚子; 腹部

ache [eɪk] *vi., n.* 疼

roadside ['rəʊdsaɪd] *n.*

路边

press [pres] *vt.* 按, 压

anxiously [ˈæŋ(k)sɪəli]

*adv.* 焦急地; 担心地

acupuncture [ˈækjupʌŋktʃə]

*n.* 针刺, 针刺疗法

maybe ['meɪbi:] *adv.*

大概, 或许

nod [nɒd] *v.*

点头(同意或打招呼)

medicine [ˈmeds(i)n] *n.*

药; 医学

stick [stɪk] *vt.* 扎, 插; 刺

(stuck [stʌk], stuck)

needle ['ni:dl] *n.* 针

wrist [rɪst] *n.* 手腕

while *n.* 一会儿,

一段时间

mention ['menʃ(ə)n] *vt.*

提到, 谈到

Don't mention it.

别客气。

former [ˈfɔ:mə] *adj.*

从前的

aunt [a:nt] *n.*

大婶, 阿姨; 婶, 伯(姑、姨)母

myself [maɪ'self] *pron.*

我自己

hurt [hɜ:t] *vt.* 受伤, 痛

(hurt, hurt)

cure [kjʊə] *vt.* 治愈, 医治

practise ['præktɪs] *v.*

实践; 实行; 练习

herself [hɜ:'self] *pron.*



她自己  
wherever [wɛər'evə] *adv.*

无论在哪里,在任何地方  
enter ['entə] *v.* 进入  
greet [gri:t] *vt.*

迎接,和……打招呼  
wonderful ['wʌndəfʊl]  
*adj.* 极好,极妙  
graduate ['grædʒuət] *n.*  
毕业生

## Notes

### 1. on business 因公

business 是形容词 busy 加上后缀 -ness 构成的名词,意思是“职责”、“事务”。

### 2. ... I heard singing coming up the hillside.

……我听到山边传来唱歌的声音。

这里 singing 是名词,作 hear 的宾语,coming 是分词。

### 3. What's wrong with you? 你怎么啦?

### 4. in a little while 不大一会儿

这里 while 是名词,意思是“一会儿”,“一段时间”。

如: Please wait me for a while.

### 5. So saying, she left in a hurry. 说着,就匆匆地走了。

So saying = Saying so, 这里 so 是代词,指上面所说的话,这样的用法还有:

I hope so. 我希望如此。

I don't think so. 我想不是这样。

### 6. ..., I put up in the home of an old woman, a former poor peasant

这里 put up 是“住宿”、“过夜”的意思。