

初级中学课本

# 英 语

第五册

*English*

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第 五 册

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## Lesson 1

### Chairman Mao and the Wounded Soldier

One day, during the Anti-Japanese War, a group of wounded soldiers were brought to a hospital near Yenan. <sup>2</sup> Among them was a soldier who was badly wounded in the chest. <sup>3</sup> He had lost consciousness and the doctors could do little for him though they had tried their best.

Suddenly the soldier opened his eyes and cried out, <sup>4</sup> "Chairman Mao! Chairman Mao! Oh, I wish I could see you...."

Then he lost consciousness again. <sup>under four or five days</sup> And even in his dreams he continued murmuring "Chairman Mao! Chairman Mao!"

<sup>6.</sup> So the matter was reported to Chairman Mao. As soon as Chairman Mao heard about it, he put on his cap, got on his horse, and lost no time in starting off for the hospital.

All the wounded soldiers looked up with surprise

~~When~~ Chairman Mao stepped into the room.

"Chairman Mao is here to see you," whispered

one of the nurses to the soldier.

The soldier opened his eyes and saw his beloved leader. He smiled and tried to say something, <sup>8.</sup> but he was too weak to speak. <sup>9.</sup> With great difficulty, he reached out his hands and Chairman Mao held them in his own.

A moment later, the soldier breathed his last with a smile on his lips.

"Rest in peace, comrade!" said Chairman Mao. "You are a true member of our Party. We shall always remember you."

Chairman Mao attended the funeral himself. Then he visited all the wounded soldiers in the hospital and shook hands with every one of them. <sup>10.</sup> How happy the soldiers were to see their beloved leader! Their hearts were filled with the deepest love for our Party and Chairman Mao.

### Exercises

I. Give the past and the past participle forms of each of the following verbs:

do	have	come	get	go	see	hear
shake	stand	sit	feel	find	dig	lose
catch	become	teach	fight	give	hold	

II. Tense Drill:

Example: I (She, They), write →

I write. She writes. They write.

I am writing. She is writing.

They are writing.

I shall write. She will write.

They will write.

I have written. She has written.

They have written.

- |                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I (You, She), do    | 2. You (We, Liu Ying), bring |
| 3. They (I, He), teach | 4. I (The boy, They), give   |
| 5. I (She, They), go   | 6. I (You, He), wash         |

III. Answer these questions:

1. When and where did the story take place?
2. What did the wounded soldier wish to do?
3. Did Chairman Mao go to see him at once?
4. What did the wounded soldier try to do when he saw Chairman Mao?
5. What did Chairman Mao do before he left the hospital?
6. How did the wounded soldiers in the hospital feel?

IV. Translate the following into English:

- ✓ 1. 当我们走过天安门的时候，我们看到了毛主席。  
看到了我们敬爱的领袖，多么高兴呀！
- ✓ 2. 昨天几位解放军战士参观了我们的学校。临走的时候，  
他们和我们一一握手。
- ✓ 3. 王叔叔的腿在抗日战争期间受过伤。
- ✓ 4. 一九三八年我的父亲到延安参加了革命工作。

## Lesson 2

### Imperialism Will Not Last Long

On September 29, 1958, Comrade Mao Tse-tung returned to Peking after a tour of inspection in several Yangtse valley provinces. In an interview given to a correspondent of *Hsinhua News Agency* he said:

"Imperialism <sup>1</sup>will not last long because it has been consistently doing <sup>2</sup>all sorts of <sup>3</sup>evil things. <sup>4</sup>It makes a point of grooming and backing up anti-popular reactionaries in various countries. It forcibly seizes and occupies many colonies and <sup>5</sup>semi-colonies and has set up many military bases. It threatens peace with atomic warfare. In this way, imperialism has forced more than 90 per cent of the people of the world to rise against it or prepare <sup>6</sup>to fight it. Imperialism is still alive and kicking, still blustering its way in Asia, Africa and Latin America. <sup>7</sup>The imperialists are still oppressing the people of their

---

tour [tuə] n. 旅行; 巡視 inspection [in'spekʃən] n. 視察, 調查 Yangtse valley ['væli] 长江流域 interview ['intəvju:] n. 會見, (記者) 訪問 correspondent [kəris'pɒndənt] n. 記者 Hsinhua News Agency ['eidʒənsi] 新华通訊社

own countries <sup>8-</sup> in the West. But such a situation has to be changed. It is the task of the people of the world to put an end to the aggression and oppression perpetrated by imperialism, especially by U.S. imperialism."

### Exercises

#### ✓ I. Tense Drill:

Example: I (She, They), run →

I ran. She ran. They ran.

I was running. She was running. They were running.

I had run. She had run. They had run.

1. I (He, They), think      2. You (He, We), dig
3. We (He, They), go      4. We (The sun, I), rise
5. I (The girl, They), swim      6. She (I, They), catch
7. I (The soldier, We), shoot      8. I (The children, He), read

#### ✓ II. Fill in the blanks, using the present indefinite or the present continuous tense:

1. The boys and girls \_\_\_\_ (do) their morning exercises now.
2. We always \_\_\_\_ (do) our morning exercises at seven.
3. Look! It \_\_\_\_ (rain) hard outside.
4. This is the rainy season. It often \_\_\_\_ (rain).
5. They \_\_\_\_ (work) on the farm once a week.
6. You can easily find them. They \_\_\_\_ (work) on the farm.



7. She \_\_\_\_ (teach) in a middle school.

8. She \_\_\_\_ (teach) in that classroom now.

✓ III. Read and translate the following into Chinese:

1. Imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers.

2. U. S. imperialism has set up many military bases in Asia.

3. Imperialism and all reactionaries have been consistently doing all sorts of evil things in Africa and the African people are rising against them.

4. Our hearts are linked with those of the people of the oppressed nations. We will hold high the great banner of opposing imperialism and defending world peace, stand firmly together with the oppressed nations in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and give all our strength to wipe out imperialism from the world.

African [ˈæfrɪkən] *adj.* 非洲的;

*n.* 非洲人

to be linked with 与……相連結

banner [ˈbænə] *n.* 旗帜

oppose [əˈpəʊz] *vt.* 反对

firmly [ˈfɜːmli] *adv.* 坚定地

strength [streŋθ] *n.* 力量

to wipe out 消灭

## Lesson 3

### How Coal Is Formed

1.

2.

Would you like to know how it happens that there are thick beds of coal deep in the ground?

3. The story of coal begins ages and ages ago,

when the earth <sup>4.</sup> was very different from what it is now. No people were living in the world then, and there were no <sup>5.</sup> four-footed animals such as <sup>6.</sup> we have today.

<sup>8.</sup> Scattered far and wide over the earth were great stretches of <sup>7.</sup> swampy land. In the swamps grew forests that would seem very strange if we could see them today.

There were no flowering plants in those <sup>10.</sup> forests of long ago, <sup>11.</sup> and no birds to build nests in the trees. But there were millions of dragon-flies and other insects, <sup>12.</sup> many of them as large as our birds today.

<sup>13.</sup> Thousands of years <sup>14.</sup> went by. The trees in the swamp-forests grew and died, and others took their places. Dead trees fell to the ground, and <sup>15.</sup> in time were covered by the leaves and twigs that fell from the <sup>16.</sup> living trees each year. And so, in each of the great swamp-forests, a thick layer of woody material slowly formed on the ground beneath the trees.

Then, <sup>17.</sup> little by little, the land sank, and was covered by <sup>18.</sup> the waters of the sea. Bit by bit the <sup>19.</sup> sunken forests were buried under the layers of sand and mud. Later, the land rose slowly from the sea

again, and as time went on, new forests grew above the <sup>20.</sup> old buried ones.

<sup>21.</sup> This happened again and again. Each time it happened, another layer of woody material, <sup>22.</sup> which had once been a forest, was buried under layers of sand and mud. Very, very slowly the layers of woody material changed into coal, and the layers of mud and sand between them <sup>23.</sup> hardened into rock.

### Exercises

#### I. Make dialogues with the given words and phrases:

Example: read, a week ago→

A: Have you read the book?

B: Yes, I have.

A: When did you read it?

B: I read it a week ago.

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. meet, yesterday | 2. give, an hour ago |
| 3. do, last night  | 4. see, last month   |

#### ✓ II. Fill in the blanks, using the past indefinite or the present perfect tense:

1. I know you \_\_\_\_ (be) very busy in the past few weeks.
2. She \_\_\_\_ (make) great progress since you \_\_\_\_ (leave).
3. He \_\_\_\_ (be) once wounded during the Anti-Japanese War.
4. He \_\_\_\_ (visit) Peking last month. He \_\_\_\_ (visit)

the capital several times.

5. He \_\_\_\_ (come) to the town in 1950 and \_\_\_\_ (live) here ever since (从那以后).

III. Translate the following sentences:

1. The story tells us how coal **is formed**.
2. Bit by bit the sunken forests **were buried** under the layers of sand and mud.
3. Dead leaves fell to the ground, and in time **were covered** by the leaves and twigs that fell from the living trees each year.
4. Then little by little, the land sank, and **was covered** by the waters of the sea.
5. This happened again and again. Each time it happened, another layer of woody material, which had once been a forest, **was buried** under layers of sand and mud.

## Lesson 4

### The Parts of a Letter

Every letter is written <sup>1.</sup> to carry a message from the writer to somebody else.

<sup>2.</sup> It should tell by whom it is written, to whom it is written, when it is written, and where it is written.

It is customary to write a letter in four parts:

1. The <sup>3.</sup> Address and the Date.

These tell where and when the letter is written. They are put at the top of the page <sup>4.</sup> towards the right-hand edge.

<sup>5.</sup> For the date any of the following forms is correct:

(1) <sup>6.</sup> September 17th, 1965.

(2) September 17, 1965.

(3) 17th September, 1965.

(4) 17 September, 1965.

2. The <sup>7.</sup> Greeting.

This shows to whom the letter is written. For instance:

(1) Dear Dr. Smith, (2) My dear brother,

3. The body of the Letter.

This tells the message.

<sup>8.</sup> In writing the body of the letter the rules of  
<sup>9.</sup> margin and paragraph are followed <sup>10.</sup> as in composition.

<sup>11.</sup>  
4. The Ending.

This shows by whom the letter is written. For instance:

(1) <sup>12.</sup> Yours sincerely, (2) With best wishes,

R. Green

Dick

For the envelope it is customary to write the address in this order:

(1) name of the receiver

(2) number of the house, name of the street, road, etc.

(3) town

(4) country

For instance:

Mr. John Smith,  
10 Hanley Buildings,  
King's Cross Road,  
London, England.

## Grammar

### Tenses — A Review (时态复习)

I. 在前几个学期已经学了七种时态。以动词 to work 为例, 七种时态的构成形式如下:

	Present	Past	Future
indefinite	work, works	worked	shall, will work
continuous	am, are, is working	was, were working	
perfect	have, has worked	had worked	

关于这些时态的构成形式，需要注意以下几点：

1. 一般现在时，注意单数第三人称要加-s 或-es。
2. 凡进行时态，都是由 to be 加 present participle 构成，to be 分别用现在时 (am, are, is) 或过去时 (was, were) 形式。

3. 凡完成时态，都是由 to have 加 past participle 构成，to have 分别用现在时 (have, has) 或过去时 (had) 形式。

4. 有些不规则动词，要记住它们的过去时和过去分词形式。

5. 一般未来时，要注意用 shall 和用 will 的区别——第一人称用 shall，第二、三人称用 will（如果调换一下，则除表示未来之外，还同时表示说话者的意愿或要求等）。

II. Present, past, future (现在、过去、未来) 是表明时间的。比如，以今天为现在，则今天以前是过去，今天以后是未来；以今年为现在，则今年以前是过去，今年以后是未来。其余以此类推。例如：

2. He is better today. He ~~was~~ ill ~~yesterday~~. He ~~will be~~ all right ~~tomorrow~~.

3. He works in a factory. He ~~worked~~ in a factory ~~last year~~. He ~~will work~~ in a factory ~~next year~~ after graduation (毕业)。

Ages and ages ago the earth ~~was~~ very different from what it ~~is now~~.

Continuous, perfect (进行、完成) 表示这样一种情况：某项行动是正在进行之中呢，还是已经完成了。Indefinite (一般时态) 不表示这种情况。例如：

I am reading "Lei Feng's Diary". My brother ~~has read~~ it several times.

I was reading the newspaper when he came in. He

said that he **had just finished** his work.

Ⅲ. 有些时态的用法需要注意辨别, 其中最基本的是下列两组。

1. 一般现在时表示经常的行动, 现在进行时表示说话当时某项行动正在进行之中。比较:

He **works** in the fields  
every day.

He **is now working** in  
the fields.

Cocks **crow** at dawn.

Listen! The cock **is crowing**.

4

2. 一般过去时表示某项行动是在过去某特定时间发生的, 现在完成时表示已经发生或存在的情况, 不表示特定的时间。例如:

**Have** you **seen** the film "Lei Feng"?

Yes, I **have**.

**When did** you **see** it?

I **saw** it **last Sunday**.

## Exercises

I. Give the past and the past participle forms of each of the following verbs:

write	say	make	set	rise	take	know
grow	build	fall	sink	put	tell	begin
bring	learn	speak	keep	shine	run	

II. Fill in the blanks, using the past perfect or the past continuous tense:

1. When I got to his place, he — (leave) five minutes before.

2. When we started, it — (snow) very heavily.

3. He told me that he — (get) everything ready.



4. We went to repair the desks and chairs, but they  
—— (repair) them already.
  5. He came in when I —— (have) my supper.
  6. We knew we —— (do) right.
- III. Write a letter to a friend of yours.

### Review (Lessons 1—4)

I. Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1. I **will** do my best to finish the work in the evening.
2. Anyone **can** answer such a question.
3. You **must** pay attention to your pronunciation.
4. You **may** go out, but you **must** not stay long.
5. They **may** be in the school garden.
6. The doctor said to the patient, "You **shall** stay in bed for a few days."

II. Read the following:

Doors, tables and chairs are made of wood. Paper may also be made from wood. Even some kinds of cloth are made from it. Wood is very useful to us.

Where does wood come from? Of course it is taken from trees which grow in the mountains. Do you know how it comes to us from the mountains?

First of all, trees are cut down when they have grown big enough. Then their branches are cut off, and logs are made. These heavy logs are gathered together in different ways and taken down to the foot