

ENGLISH

北京市中学课本

英语

第八册



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北京市教育局教材编写组编

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毛主席语录

我们的教育方针，应该使受教育者在德育、智育、体育几方面都得到发展，成为有社会主义觉悟的有文化的劳动者。

学生也是这样，以学为主，兼学别样，即不但学文，也要学工、学农、学军，也要批判资产阶级。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。

说 明

彻底改革旧教材，编写无产阶级新教材，是无产阶级教育革命的重要组成部分。在毛主席教育革命思想的指引下，在本市广大工农兵、革命师生和有关单位的大力支持和帮助下，我们编写了这册教材，供本市中学四年级第二学期使用。由于我们对伟大领袖毛主席的教育革命思想理解不深，教材中一定会有不少缺点和错误，望广大工农兵和革命师生批评指正。

北京市教育局教材编写组

一九七三年十月

Contents

Lesson 1	Peking	1
Lesson 2	Four Baskets of Millet	10
	Grammar: The Participle (I)	13
Lesson 3	Thinking of Northern Shensi	20
	Grammar: The Participle (II)	23
Lesson 4	Across the Great Grasslands	30
Lesson 5	Great Friendship	38
	Grammar: The Attributive Clause (I)	41
Lesson 6	A Model for Revolutionary Youth	48
	Grammar: The Attributive Clause (II)	51
Lesson 7	How My Own Feelings Changed	56
Lesson 8	Two Kinds of Changes	65
	Grammar: The Gerund	67
Supplementary Readings		
	Lu Hsun and His Japanese Friend	73
	The Blind Men and the Elephant	74
	New Words in Supplementary Readings	77
	The Irregular Verbs in Books I—VIII	78
	Vocabulary	81

Lesson One

Peking

Peking, the capital of our socialist motherland, is one of the largest cities in the world. It has a population of more than 7 million, about one percent* of that of the whole nation.

The city is well known for its glorious revolutionary tradition in modern Chinese history. The May 4th Movement* began here in 1919. It spread Marxism-Leninism and laid the ideological* foundation* for the founding of the Communist Party of China.

A new life began for the old city in January*, 1949 when Peking was liberated. On October 1st that year, Chairman Mao proclaimed* to the whole world the founding of the People's Republic of China. Our great leader raised the first five-star red flag over Tien An Men Square.

From then on, Peking became the political and cultural centre of the whole nation. The Party's Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Congresses* were held here. In the spring of 1966, Chairman Mao

personally initiated* and led the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in the capital. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, we have broken up the two bourgeois* headquarters*, the one headed by Liu Shao-chi and the other headed by Lin Piao.

Since liberation, particularly* since the Cultural Revolution, Peking has made great progress. The old city has got an entirely* new look. Tens of thousands of buildings have appeared*. A long subway* has been built. With its beautiful palaces and gardens* Peking looks more beautiful than ever before. In the old days, Peking was a consumers'* city. Now it not only makes various* daily articles* and all kinds of machines, but also produces steel and oil. The workers of Peking have set a good example of self-reliance and hard struggle.

In the countryside around the city, the broad* masses* of the poor and lower-middle peasants are firmly* marching along the socialist road. Agricultural* production has gone up greatly.

In recent* years, we have won great victories on the diplomatic* front. Each year Peking receives* a large number* of foreign visitors. It's our

duty* to support the world revolution.

Let us closely follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and unite to win still greater victories.

Notes to the Text

1. It has a population of more than 7 million, about one percent of that of the whole nation.

北京有七百多万人口, 约占全国人口的百分之一。

此句中 that 指 population。

... percent of 百分之……

如: Over 80 percent of our whole population are peasants.

2. The city is well known for its glorious revolutionary tradition in modern Chinese history.

这个城市在中国近代以其光荣的革命传统著称。

to be well known for ... 以……著称、闻名

如: The place is well known for its long history.

3. A new life began for the old city in January, 1949 when Peking was liberated.

when 引出定语从句, 修饰 January。

4. a five-star red flag

一面五星红旗

在这种结构中, 名词 star 仍用单数。

如: a ten-minute rest

5. ... the two bourgeois headquarters, the one headed

by Liu Shao-chi and the other headed by Lin Piao.

……一个以刘少奇为头子，另一个以林彪为头子的两个资产阶级司令部。

the one 和 the other 指 the two bourgeois headquarters. headed by ... 过去分词短语，作定语。

6. Since liberation, *particularly* since ...

The old city has got an *entirely* new look.

Agricultural production has gone up *greatly*.

这三句中的 *particularly*, *entirely*, *greatly* 是由形容词 *particular*, *entire*, *great* 加上 *ly* 构成的副词。英语中的多数副词是由形容词加词尾 *ly* 构成。

如: brave — bravely bad — badly

clear — clearly cruel — cruelly

final — finally new — newly

7. Tens of thousands of buildings have appeared.

tens of thousands 数万, 成千上万

8. It's our duty to support the world revolution.

支援世界革命是我们的责任。

这里 *it* 指不定式 *to support ...*。当不定式短语作主语时，往往要把主语放在谓语之后，而用引词 *it* 放在句首。

如: It's a pleasure to visit your factory.

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions:

1) What city is the capital of our country? Is it the largest city in the world?

- 2) What is the population of Peking?
- 3) Is the city well known in modern Chinese history?
What is the city well known for?
- 4) When and where did the May 4th Movement begin?
What is the significance of it?
- 5) What happened on October 1, 1949? Who raised
the first five-star red flag?
- 6) How many Party congresses were held in Peking?
- 7) What happened in the spring of 1966? What victory
have we won during the Cultural Revolution?
- 8) What changes have taken place in Peking since
liberation?

2. Translate the following into Chinese:

one of the most beautiful places

thirty percent of the workers

six months later

an entirely new look

tens of thousands of peasants

a large number of new books

to lay a good foundation for

to proclaim to the whole world

3. Fill in the blanks with verbs in the correct tenses:

- 1) How long ___ you ___ (live) in Peking?

I ___ (live) here since 1964. Before I ___
(come) here, I ___ (live) in Nanking.

- 2) He ___ (be) not here. He ___ (go) home. He
___ (leave) just half an hour ago.

- 3) I ____ (read) a book when he ____ (come) in.
- 4) She ____ (speak) English very well, for she ____ (study) English for several years.
- 5) Tomorrow ____ (be) Sunday. I ____ (go) to see my old friend. We ____ (not see) each other since last year.
- 6) Last night I ____ (not feel) well and ____ (not do) my homework. So I ____ (have) to do it now.
4. Translate the following sentences into English:
- 1) 中国是世界上最大的国家之一。
 - 2) 我们今天下午要开一个会。
 - 3) 中国共产党第十次全国代表大会(National Congress)于1973年8月在北京召开。
 - 4) 他不但学习好,而且工作好。
 - 5) 解放后,这里出现了很多的工厂、医院和学校。
 - 6) 在无产阶级文化大革命中,毛主席领导我们粉碎了以刘少奇为头子的和以林彪为头子的两个资产阶级司令部。
5. Practise the following dialogue:

A Dialogue

— Have you seen anything of Peking since you came?

— I'm afraid I haven't had time to look round much yet. What would you advise me to see?

— Well, there are so many interesting places. I don't know where you should begin. I suppose you've been to Tien An Men Square.

- Yes, it's the first place I visited in Peking. It's a magnificent sight.
- Have you been to any of the parks?
- Only Peihai Park. We boated on the lake. We had a wonderful time there.
- There's an even more beautiful park called the Summer Palace.
- I'd like to visit it one of these days. What about the Great Wall? We've heard so much about it.
- The Great Wall was first built 2,500 years ago. It was not completed until much later. It is about 6,000 miles long.
- I'd like very much to see it. Could we go there this afternoon?
- That can be arranged.
- Wonderful! But what's our plan for tomorrow?
- Nothing is decided yet. What do you have in mind?
- I've also heard a lot about an underground palace.
- Oh yes, that's another place worth seeing. There is a well-known reservoir near it.
- Yes, I want to see the new China as well as the old.

advise [əd'vaiz] *vt.* 提议, 劝告

magnificent [mæg'nifisnt] *adj.* 华丽的, 壮观的

lake [leik] *n.* 湖

arrange [ə'reindʒ] *vt.* 安排

underground ['ʌndəgraʊnd] *adj.* 地下的

worth [wɜ:θ] *adj.* 值得

Word Study

raise *vt.*

1. 举起, 提高, 升

Chairman Mao raised the first five-star red flag over Tien An Men Square in Peking.

The workers raised production by twenty percent.

2. 养育, 饲养

Our school farm raises many pigs.

3. 提出

to raise a question

hold *vt.*

1. 握, 抱

The soldiers hold guns in their hands.

The nurse held the child in her arms.

2. 容纳

This room can hold fifty people.

3. 举行(集会, 讨论)

The Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament was held from August 25 to September 6, 1973 in Peking.

go *vi.*

1. 去

Are you going to school?

They went to Tientsin by train.

2. 运行

His watch goes well.

3. to go on 进行

Is the meeting still going on?

4. to go on (with)继续

Shall we go on with the work?

5. to go over 从头看一遍, 复习

Let's go over the lesson once again.

6. to go up 上涨, 增长

Agricultural production has gone up greatly.

7. to go in for 爱好

Everybody in our class goes in for sports.

8. to go to bed 去睡觉

He usually goes to bed before ten.

Lesson Two

Four Baskets* of Millet

One morning the Iron Girls of Tachai were getting in the corn*. They were so intent* on their work that no one noticed Comrade Chen Yung-kuei's presence* in a nearby millet field till he called them.

As soon as they went up to him, Chen Yung-kuei took up a bundle* of millet straw* to show the girls the neglected* millet. When a girl reached to pull it out, Chen stopped her. "This will go to exhibition," he said, "so that we'll always remember the lesson."

A men's shock brigade was sent to help the girls. They worked without stopping until soon they picked up four baskets of millet. Chen called them over to sit down with him.

"How many members of your family died before liberation?" Chen asked a young man as soon as everyone sat down.

The question was so unexpected* that the young man didn't know how to answer.

Then Chen went on to tell the group* about the young man's family. In the old days life for this family, as well as for many others in the village, was so miserable that they didn't know where to turn for help. Three of the family died of hunger, one was driven to jump into a well, one was killed by the Japanese* invaders* and one crippled* for life.

Pointing to the four baskets of millet, Comrade Chen Yung-kuei said: "This means* 30 jin per* mu. Do we already* have so much grain* that we think nothing of throwing away a little?" The young people looked at him, not knowing what to say.

Comrade Chen Yung-kuei criticized* himself for neglecting to check* up earlier and asked the others to criticize him, too. He said: "No matter how much we have, we should not waste a single grain. Though we are much better off now, we should never forget the old days and the millions in the world still living in misery*. No matter what we do, we must always remember our duty to the revolution."

Notes to the Text

1. When a girl reached to pull it out ...
这里 it 指 neglected millet.
2. without stopping 不停地
这里 stopping 是动名词, 作介词 without 的宾语。
3. In the old days life for this family, as well as for many others in the village, ...
as well as 是连接词组, 这里可译作“和……一样”。
4. This means 30 jin per mu.
30 jin per mu 每亩三十斤
5. ... that we think nothing of throwing away a little?
to think nothing of 可译为“认为……算不了什么”。
throwing 是动名词, 作介词 of 的宾语。
6. ... we should not waste a single grain.
not (...) a single 是用于否定句中一种强调的说法。
如: In the old days many villages did not even have a single drinking well.
I went into the room, but there was not a single person in it.
7. Though we are much better off now ...
虽然我们现在富裕多了……
这里 better 是 well 的比较级。
to be well off 富裕
8. ... the young man did not know how to answer.
... they did not know where to turn for help.
... not knowing what to say.