

初级中学课本

英 语

第六册

English

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· (1963年新疆)

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Lesson 1

Imperialism and All Reactionaries Are Paper Tigers

The atom bomb is a paper tiger which the U. S. reactionaries use to scare people. It looks terrible, but in fact it isn't. Of course, the atom bomb is a weapon of mass slaughter, but the outcome of a war is decided by the people, not by one or two new types of weapon.

All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful. In Russia, before the February Revolution in 1917, which side was really strong? On the surface the tsar was strong but he was swept away by a single gust of wind in the February Revolution. In the ~~the~~ analysis, the strength in Russia was on the side of the ~~the~~ Soviets of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers. The

tsar was just a paper tiger. Wasn't Hitler once considered very strong? But history proved that he was a paper tiger. So was Mussolini, so was Japanese imperialism. On the contrary, the strength of the Soviet Union and of the people in all countries who loved democracy and freedom proved much greater than had been foreseen.

Chiang Kai-shek and his supporters, the U.S. reactionaries, are all paper tigers too. Speaking of U.S. imperialism, people seem to feel that it is terrifically strong. Chinese reactionaries are using the "strength" of the United States to frighten the Chinese people. But it will be proved that the U.S. reactionaries, like all the reactionaries in history, do not have much strength. In the United States there are others who are really strong — the American people.

Take the case of China. We have only millet plus rifles to rely on, but history will finally prove that our millet plus rifles is more powerful than Chiang Kai-shek's aeroplanes plus tanks. Although the Chinese people still face many difficulties and will long suffer hardships from the joint attacks of U.S. imperialism and the Chinese reactionaries, the day

will come when these reactionaries are defeated and we are victorious. The reason is simply this: the reactionaries represent reaction, we represent progress.

Exercises

I. Change the following sentences into the active voice:

1. The atom bomb is used by the U.S. imperialists to scare people.
2. The tsar was swept away by the February Revolution in Russia.
3. A spare-time school (业余学校) for workers was set up in the factory in 1958.
4. The commune is often visited by foreign friends.
5. The speaker was listened to with great attention.
6. She was heard to sing the revolutionary song last night.

II. Complete each of the following sentences:

1. The students stopped....
2. I am thinking of....
3. He keeps on....
4. Have you finished...?
5. Has she given up the idea of...?
6. The old man went on....
7. Thank you for....

III. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 原子弹是纸老虎。决定战争胜负的是人,而不是任何武器。

2. 美帝国主义和一切历史上的反动派一样，也是一只纸老虎。
3. 美帝国主义貌似强大，实际上没有什么了不起的力量。
4. 我们相信各国人民依靠自己的斗争，加上互相支援 (mutual aid)，是一定可以取得胜利的。

Lesson 2

A Foreign Language Is a Weapon in the Struggle of Life

From all parts of the world party comrades came to Marx's study in order to consult the master of socialist thought.

Marx's study was on the first floor. To one side of its broad window there were two tables loaded with papers, newspapers and books. In the middle of the room there was a small plain writing-table and an armchair.

There were in the room more than a thousand books which Marx arranged by himself according to the content.

"They are my slaves," he was heard to say, "and must serve my will."

Marx could read all the leading European languages and could write in three — German, French and English.

He was already fifty years old when he began learning Russian and in six months he was able to read the works of such Russian writers as Gogol and Pushkin. He learned Russian in order to read some official papers of the tsarist government in the original. This proved helpful to his studies. He often said: "A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life."

Exercises

I. Rewrite the following sentences, changing each of the participial or gerundial phrases into a clause:

1. *Holding high the three red banners*, the Chinese people win victory after victory.
2. The peasants are following the guidance (指导) of the Party and relying on their own efforts *in building a new socialist countryside*.

3. 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.
 4. *After learning lots of lessons in blood*, the American Negro people have begun to oppose counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence.
- II. Translate the following into Chinese:
1. The fields *have been ploughed*.
 2. My homework *has been handed* in to the teacher.
 3. Preparations for May Day celebrations *are being made*.
 4. Some of the desks and chairs *are being repaired*.
 5. The question *is being discussed* at the meeting.
- III. Answer the following questions:
1. Why did Marx learn Russian?
 2. What did Marx say about a foreign language?

Lesson 3

Conductors and Insulators

Substances through which electric currents easily pass are known as conductors. Those that strongly resist the flow of electric current are called insulators.

Almost all metals are good conductors. Silver is the best conductor of all. Copper is next, followed by aluminium. Copper and aluminium are our most widely used conductors.

The most common materials used to resist electric flow are glass, rubber, porcelain, paper and so on.

A substance may be an insulator or a conductor whether it is a solid, a liquid or a gas. Water with salt conducts electricity well. On the other hand, distilled water has high resistance.

Most gases conduct current under certain pressures and temperatures. But as electric conductors they are not as good as metals are.

It would be quite wrong to think that conductors are the only useful things in electrical engineering. Insulators are equally useful. A porcelain insulator is used to protect power lines from discharging the current to the ground or to the near-by conductors.

Exercises

- I. Translate the following into Chinese and tell whether the prepositional phrase in each sentence is used as an attribute or an adverbial:

1. The peasants *in the village* are busy building a reservoir (水库).

There are two farm-study schools *in the village*.

2. We have talked *about the problem*, but have not made a decision.

The discussion *about the problem* is still going on.

3. People *from the south* like to eat rice.

He returned *from the south* last Monday.

4. The teacher writes *on the blackboard*.

The sentences *on the blackboard* are very long.

II. Fill in each blank, using the correct tense:

1. I shall tell him about it when he ____ (come).
2. If it ____ (rain) tomorrow, he will not come to see you.
3. They will leave for home as soon as the work ____ (be) over.
4. If Father ____ (not, leave) on Sunday, he will be late for the meeting.
5. We shall have got everything ready before he ____ (come).
6. I will not go out until I ____ (finish) my homework.
7. I think you will agree with me when you ____ (think) it over.
8. You will find out what is wrong with the machine after you ____ (examine) it closely.

III. Read the following:

How Small Are the Atoms?

Take a handful of air, and you will hold billions of atoms. Everything in and on the earth, the moon, the sun, and all other stars is made of atoms. Billions of atoms together make everything that exists.

Look at your handful of atoms. You can't see a single one, no matter how hard you look, for every atom is too small to be seen even under a powerful microscope. Here are some ideas which will help you to realize how small atoms are.

If you could make a row of copper atoms by placing one next to the other, you would need 100 million to cover an inch.

If each atom in an orange measured 1 inch in diameter, the orange would be as large as the earth.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| a handful ['hændful] of | microscope ['maikrəskoup] n. |
| 一小把, 一小撮 | 显微镜 |
| billion ['biljən] n. | diameter [dai'æmitə] n. |
| 万亿; 无数 | 直径 |
| exist [ig'zist] vi. | 存在 |

Lesson 4

Mother (I)

Pavel was arrested. That day Mother did not light the stove. Evening came and a cold wind was

blowing. There was a knock at the window. Then another. Mother was used to such knocks, but this time she gave a little start of joy. She opened the door immediately.

A man came in, his face hidden by an upturned coat collar and a cap pulled low over his brow. He took off his cap and held out his hand.

"Hullo, Mother! Don't you remember me?" he asked, like an old friend.

"Yegor Ivanovich!" cried Mother.

Yegor began explaining at once.

"I've brought you news from Pavel, Mother. He sends you his love and says you mustn't worry. He wants you to know that anyone who chooses the path he has chosen is sure to have holidays in prison. And now I'll get down to business, Mother. Do you know how many were arrested this morning?"

"Why — was anyone — besides Pavel?"

"He was the forty-ninth," Yegor added quickly. "And here's the point. We mustn't stop distributing leaflets at the factory. If we do, the gendarmes will use it against the comrades in prison."

"What do you mean?" Mother seemed a little

puzzled.

"It's simple enough," answered Yegor. "When the comrades were free, there were papers and leaflets; when they are in prison, there are no more papers or leaflets. Therefore at least one of them must have been the man. Isn't that clear?"

"But what can we do about it?" Mother asked anxiously.

"They've arrested almost everybody," Yegor went on. "There's no one to carry on the work. We've got first-class leaflets, plenty of them, but how to get them into the factory remains a problem."

"Could anything be done?" Mother was anxious to know.

"Let's have a talk with the pedlar. Perhaps she'll take them in."

Mother dismissed the idea with a wave of her hand.

"Oh, no! She's a gossip!" Then she burst out with sudden inspiration, "Give them to me! I'll do it. I'll take dinners to sell at the factory. I'll manage."

"Wonderful, Mother! Simply wonderful!" said Yegor, holding both her hands in his.

Exercises

- I. Fill in each blank, using the correct tense and voice:
1. The leaflets — (bring) into the factory by Pavel's mother.
 2. "Could anything — (do)?" asked the woman.
 3. A paper mill — (build) in the western suburbs already.
 4. The patients — (examine) by the doctor now.
 5. The letter — (leave) here till he comes for it.
 6. Our class meeting — (hold) once a week.
- II. Point out the prepositional phrases in the following sentences and tell how each is used:
1. All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful.
 2. Everything in the room was in its proper (适当的) place.
 3. After a short time of study he was able to read books in simple English.
 4. Water with salt conducts electricity well.
 5. Not far from here there is a forest with thick beds of coal deep in the ground.
- III. Translate the following into Chinese, with special attention on the italicized words:
1. When I came back, he was *still* working at the desk. Everything was so *still* there.
 2. It is quite *plain* to me that he is mistaken.

We always wear *plain* clothes.

3. I have read "Red Crag" more than *once*.

My uncle *once* took me to his factory.

All at once shots rang out and the enemy soldiers fell one after another.

4. The old peasant woman's eyes were filled with joy as she *held* the P. L. A. man's hand.

We shall *hold* a meeting to settle the question.

A paper bag will *hold* sand but won't *hold* water.

Lesson 5

Mother (II)

So at noon the next day Mother was at the factory gate. Two guards passed their hands roughly over everyone who entered the yard. The workmen cursed them, adding, "You ought to search our heads and not our pockets."

"You might let me through," said Mother. "Can't you see my back is about to break under the load?"

Once inside the factory yard, Mother set her food basket down, wiped the sweat off her face and looked round.

"Got any porridge?" a man hurried over to her

and asked.

“I'll bring some tomorrow,” she replied.

This was the password! The workman's face lit up. He peeped into the basket and a packet of leaflets passed into the breast of his jacket.

The next day she came to the gates of the factory without any papers on her. The guards stopped her and searched her thoroughly. Inside, she saw that everybody was excited. It had got round that the leaflets had appeared again. The men gathered in groups, then scattered, running from one shop to another. The bosses looked worried, and the police had grey, uneasy faces.

She carried the leaflets regularly to the factory, looking upon this as her duty. She felt she was doing something important for the people, for the new life. She had never felt that anyone needed her, but now she saw that many people did. And this was a new and pleasant revelation.

Grammar

The Simple Sentence — A Review (简单句复习)

I. 简单句的构成