

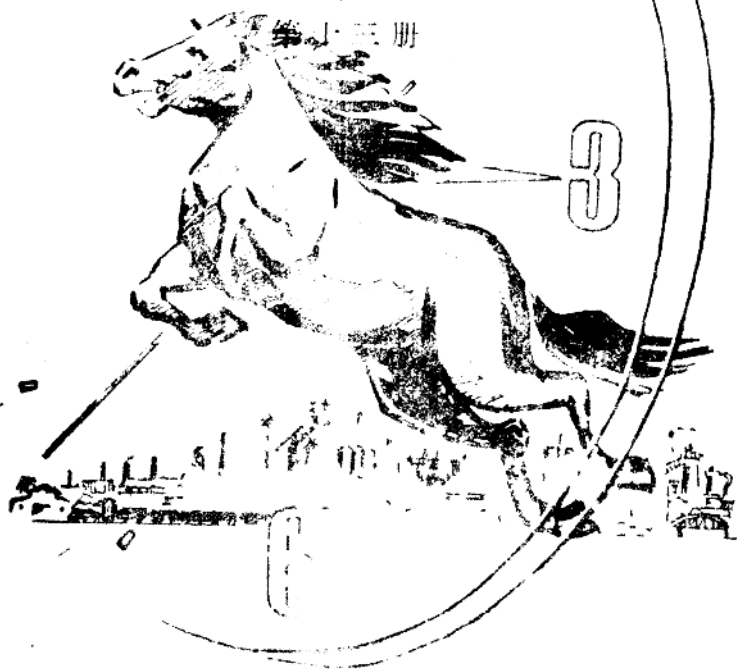
九年一貫制試用課本

(全日制)

英 12 語

ENGLISH

第三册



九年一貫制試用課本

(全日制)

英 語

第十三冊

北京師範大學外文系

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說 明

为了使英語教学适应我国社会主义建設事业的迫切需要，在全日制九年一貫制学校中，从一年級起，即开设英語課。根据学习英语的要求，和儿童智力发展的情况，大致把九年分为三个阶段。第一阶段（1—3年級）为学話阶段。在这一阶段内不講授語音、語法規則，主要訓練听、說能力。第二阶段（4—7年級），听、說、讀、写全面培养，并教給学生基本的語音、語法知識。第三阶段（8—9年級）为提高阶段。由于学生已經掌握了英語語言的基本知識，因此在本阶段应通过大量的語言实践，特别是閱讀，进一步培养学生运用英語的技能与技巧。

英語課本是本着加强无产階級政治思想教育和按照儿童学习外語的特点而編写的。因此在課文内容上，打破过去旧課本多在家庭、教室中打轉的小圈子，从出現简单的句子开始，即利用这些简单的語言材料对儿童进行适当的共产主义思想教育。一方面課文中反映出新中国儿童的远大的理想，注意培养学生的共产主义道德品質；一方面又注意訓練学生实际运用語言的能力。

英語課本第十三、十四册供九年一貫制学校七年級全年使用，每周可按一課进行教学。其余時間可用于阶段性复习和口笔头作业。

第七学年注意全面培养学生听、說、讀、写的能力。除英語課本作为学生的精讀材料外，教师还可指定一些比課文浅近的讀物作为泛讀材料。

第七学年除进行一般的作业练习外，教师可依具体情况命题，使学生能通过口笔头复述、改写课文、短文汉译英、写短篇信件、日记或作文等方式，提高学生生活用英语的能力。

本书是在党的领导下发动群众用比较短的时间编写出来的，还没有经过试验，希望教师在教学中创造性地使用，必要时也可适当地增减一些材料，并望不断提出意见，帮助改进、提高。在编写出版过程中教育部组织了部分省市的大中小学教师和外语出版社对课文进行了审查讨论，并蒙人民教育出版社和外语印刷厂同志们热情协助，谨在这里表示感谢。

編 者

1960年4月

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Lesson I

Peking

Peking is our capital. It is one of the oldest cities in the world. But it is also one of the newest.

Since liberation a large part of the city has been rebuilt. The old palaces, towers and temples are still there, but people are more attracted by the new buildings. You see them everywhere. In Tien An Men Square, the splendid Monument to the People's Revolutionary Heroes catches every visitor's eye. On its right stands the magnificent Great Hall of the People, and on its left stand the Museum of Chinese History and the Museum of Chinese Revolution. Both were completed in 1959; both buildings are impressive for their beauty.

In the green suburbs, huge factories have risen like giants. Like giants, they work day and night to speed up the country's socialist construction.

The most unforgettable thing is the new life led by the people. Before liberation, they were oppressed and exploited. Now thanks to the Communist Party, they are their own masters. They know they are building socialism under the leadership of the Party. That is why they work with great enthusiasm.

After work people may go to a play, an opera, a film, a concert, or a lecture. For the sports lovers, there are the exciting games in the stadiums and gymnasiums. For the eager readers, there are the new editions of Marxist classics and new works of literature in the bookshops.

When the city sleeps peacefully at night, very often lights can still be seen in Chung Nan Hai. People know that behind one of the lighted windows Chairman Mao is working at his desk. Their hearts go out to the beloved leader, whose leadership has brought liberation, happiness and a bright future to Peking and the whole country.

New Words

rebuild (rebuilt, rebuilt) v.	重建	literature n.	文学
temple n.	庙	palace n.	宫殿
impressive adj. 令人难忘的		visitor n.	参观者
suburb n.	郊区	beauty n.	美
oppress v.	压迫	unforgettable adj.	不能忘记的
opera n.	歌剧	enthusiasm n.	热心
lecture n.	演讲会	concert n.	音乐会
gymnasium n.	体育馆	lover n.	爱好者
edition n.	版本, 版	eager adj.	热心的
peacefully adv.	和平地	Marxist adj.	马克思主义的
classics n.	经典著作	bookshop n.	书店

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the new splendid buildings in Peking?
2. What do people see in the green suburbs of the city?
3. Where do people go and spend their free hours?

II. Recite the last paragraph.

III. Translate the following into English:

北京是我国的首都。解放后城市的大部分都改建了。在街道两旁修建起高大美丽的建筑, 郊区兴建了新工厂。北京的人民热情地进行工作, 在党的领导下建设社会主义。

Lesson 2

The Chinese Nation

China is one of the largest countries in the world, with a territory almost as large as the whole of Europe. In this vast territory there are large areas of fertile land which provide us with food and clothing; mountain ranges, big and small, traversing the length and breadth of the country which provide us with extensive forests and rich mineral deposits; many rivers and lakes which provide us with facilities for water transport and irrigation; and a long coast line which provides us with the facility of communicating with other nations beyond the seas. From very ancient times our forefathers have laboured, lived and multiplied on this immense territory.

The present boundaries of China: the north-eastern, the north-western and part of the western frontiers are contiguous to the Union of Soviet So-

cialist Republics. The northern frontier is contiguous to the People's Republic of Mongolia. The south-western and part of the western frontiers are contiguous to Afghanistan, India, Bhutan and Nepal. The southern frontier is contiguous to Burma and Indo-China. The eastern frontier is contiguous to Korea and close to Japan and the Philippines. This geographical setting of China gives the Chinese people's revolution certain external advantages as well as creating a difficulty. The advantages are: contiguity to the Soviet Union, relative remoteness from the major European and American imperialist countries, and the fact that many of the countries bordering on China are colonial or semi-colonial countries. The difficulty is that Japanese imperialism, taking advantage of its geographical proximity to China, is constantly menacing the existence of the various nationalities in China and endangering the Chinese people's revolution.

China's population now totals 450 million, almost a quarter of mankind. Over nine-tenths of

them are Hans. Besides the Hans, there are scores of national minorities, including the Mongols, the Huis, the Tibetans, the Uighurs, the Miaos, the Yis, the Chuangs, the Chung-chias and the Koreans, all of whom, though in different stages of cultural development, have long histories of their own. China is a country with a very large population composed of many nationalities.

(to be continued)

New Words

Europe n.	欧洲	provide v.	准备, 供给
traverse v.	横过	length n.	长度, 縱
breadth n.	寬, 广	deposit n.	矿藏
facility n.	方便	coast n.	海岸
communicate v.	交通	beyond prep.	在那边
forefather n.	祖先	multiply v.	繁殖, 乘
immense adj.	广大的	boundary n.	国境, 分界
north-eastern adj.	东北	north-western adj.	西北
western adj.	西边的	frontier n.	国境, 边境
contiguous adj.	隣接的	Mongolia n.	蒙古
south-western adj.	西南	Afghanistan n.	阿富汗
India n.	印度	Bhutan n.	不丹
Nepal n.	尼泊尔	Burma n.	緬甸

Indo-China n.	印度支那	Japan n.	日本
Philippines n.	菲律賓	geographical adj.	地理上的
setting n.	环境	certain adj.	某, 一定的
external adj.	外部的	advantage n.	便利
contiguity n.	隣接, 接壤	relative adj.	比較的
remoteness n.	远	border v. n.	接界, 边界
colonial adj.	殖民地的	semi-colonial adj.	半殖民地的
proximity n.	接近	existence n.	存在
menace v.	迫害, 胁迫	mankind n.	人类
endanger v.	危害	Huis n.	回人
Mongols n.	蒙人	Miaos n.	苗人
Uighurs n.	維吾尔人	Chuangs n.	僮人
Yis n.	彝人		
Chung-chias n.	仲家人		

Lesson 3

The Chinese Nation

(Continued)

Developing along the same lines as many other nations of the world, the Chinese nation (chiefly the Hans) first went through some tens of thousands of years of life in classless primitive communes. Up to now approximately 4,000 years have passed since the collapse of the primitive communes and the transition to class society, first slave society and then feudalism. In the history of Chinese civilisation, agriculture and handicraft have always been known as highly developed; many great thinkers, scientists, inventors, statesmen, military experts, men of letters and artists have flourished, and there is a rich store of classical works. The compass was invented in China very long ago. The art of paper-making was discovered as early as

1,800 years ago. Block-printing was invented 1,300 years ago. In addition, movable types were invented 800 years ago. Gunpowder was used in China earlier than in Europe. China, with a recorded history of almost 4,000 years, is therefore one of the oldest civilised countries in the world.

The Chinese nation is not only famous throughout the world for its stamina and industriousness, but also as a freedom-loving people with a rich revolutionary tradition. The history of the Hans, for instance, shows that the Chinese people would never submit to rule by the dark forces and that in every case they succeeded in overthrowing or changing such a rule by revolutionary means. In thousands of years of the history of the Hans, there have been hundreds of peasant insurrections, great or small, against the régime of darkness imposed by the landlords and nobility. And it was peasant uprisings that brought about most dynastic changes. All the nationalities of China have always rebelled against the foreign yoke and striven to shake it off by means of resistance. They accept

a union on the basis of equality, not the oppression of one nationality by another. In thousands of years of history of the Chinese nation many national heroes and revolutionary leaders have emerged. So the Chinese nation is also a nation with a glorious revolutionary tradition and a splendid historical heritage.

— Excerpts from "The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party", (Dec. 1939), *Selected works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vol. III, pp. 72-74, Lawrence & Wishart Ltd., London, 1956.

New Words

classless adj.	无阶级的	chiefly adv.	主要地
approximately adv.	大約, 近似	primitive adj.	原始的
feudalism n.	封建制度	collapse n.	崩潰
thinker n.	思想家	handicraft n.	手工业
statesman n.	政治家	inventor n.	发明家
letters n.	文学, 学問	expert n.	专家
flourish v.	繁盛	artist n.	艺术家
classical adj.	古典的	compass n.	指南針
art n.	艺术	block-printing n.	刻版印刷
movable adj.	活动的	gunpowder n.	火药
		industriousness n.	勤劳

stamina n.	刻苦	tradition n.	传统
freedom n.	自由	insurrection n.	起义
submit v.	忍受, 听从	impose v.	强派, 强加于
régime n.	统治	uprising n.	起义
nobility n.	贵族	yoke n.	奴役
dynastic adj.	朝代的	resistance n.	抵抗
basis n.	基础	equality n.	平等
emerge v.	产生, 出现	historical adj.	历史的
heritage n.	遗产	foreign adj.	外国的

Exercises

I. Recite the first paragraph.

II. Write a short composition on the following subject:

Our Country

1. Her vast territory
2. Her neighbours
3. Her population
4. Her revolutionary tradition

Lesson 4

The Boy Who Asked Questions

Ten years ago a poor village lad asked his grandfather: "Grandpa, why do the corn leaves grow out in only two directions?" Grandpa waved the question aside — children are always asking questions. So the question remained unanswered.

The lad grew up and became secretary of the Communist Party Committee of a people's commune.

Corn is the commune's staple crop, but yields were low. Deep ploughing and plenty of fertilizer helped raise yields somewhat, but close planting, which had proved so valuable with other crops, seemed impossible here, because so much room had to be left between the plants to keep their leaves from getting entangled.

Puzzling over this one day, the young Party secretary suddenly recalled that question of long,