

ENGLISH

北京市中学课本

英语

第七册



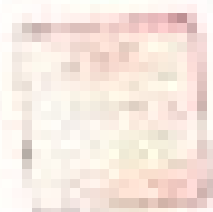
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ENGLISH

北京中華書局

英語

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北京市中学课本

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第七册

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。

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Lesson One

Doing Physical* Labour* with Lenin

(after Borisov)

On May Day, 1920, the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party organized* the first day of "Communist Volunteer Labour". The Soviet* people answered the call and set to work at once. There were a lot of stones and logs* in the Kremlin at that time. We decided to clear the place of these things.

As soon as we lined up on the drill ground, a captain* from the guards of the Kremlin came up to me and said, "Lenin has come to join us." I looked up. There was Lenin! He was standing just a few steps* away, waiting for assignment*.

I asked Lenin to take his place on my right. He said, "What job* am I to do? Please tell me." I told him that we were going to remove the logs first. Then we started to work.

We worked in pairs*. Lenin was my partner*.

He always insisted* on shouldering the bigger end. So we argued* over the matter.

“But you have more chances* of doing physical labour than I,” Lenin said smiling.

I said, “You are fifty now, I am only twenty-eight.” Then Lenin said, “Well, if I am the older, you should listen to me.”

Lenin did very good work. In fact* he was almost* running all the time.

Later the work became really hard. One of the workers said to Lenin, “You had better let us do it. You have much more important work to do.”

“No work is more important than this at the present* moment,” said Lenin.

Though* we did very heavy* work that day, nobody* felt tired*. We were all in high spirits, because Lenin was working with us.

Notes to the Text

1. Borisov [bə'risəv] 包利索夫，苏联红军初期的一名指挥官。
2. 表示数目顺序的词称为序数词。1—20 的序数词如下：

one	first	eleven	eleventh
two	second	twelve	*twelfth [twelfθ]
three	third	thirteen	thirteenth
four	fourth	fourteen	fourteenth
five	*fifth [fifθ]	fifteen	fifteenth
six	sixth	sixteen	sixteenth
seven	seventh	seventeen	seventeenth
eight	*eighth [eitθ]	eighteen	eighteenth
nine	*ninth [nainθ]	nineteen	nineteenth
ten	tenth	twenty	twentieth ['twentiiθ]

注意: 1) 1—19 的序数词除 one, two, three 相应的序数词各为 first, second, third 外, 其他都是在基数词后加 th 构成。注意表中带 * 的序数词的拼法和读音。

2) twenty, thirty 等十位整数的序数词是将 ty 中的 y 变为 i, 再加 eth 构成。

如: twenty — twentieth ['twentiiθ]

thirty — thirtieth ['θə:tiθ]

3) 序数词“第几十几”的表示法: 十位数用基数词, 个位数用序数词。

如: 第二十一 twenty-first 第二十三 twenty-third

4) 序数词前面一般要用定冠词 the。

如: the second floor the sixth day

3. the Kremlin ['kremlin] 克里姆林宫

4. We decided to clear the place of these things.

我们决定清除此地的这些东西。

clear + 地点 + of + 要清除的人或物

如: We cleared the streets of snow this morning.

In 1950, the PLA men cleared the mountains of bandits.

5. I asked Lenin to take his place on my right.

to take one's place 就位, 注意这个词组与 to take the place of (to take somebody's place) 的不同。

如: When you are gone, someone else will be sent here to take your place.

6. to insist on doing ... 坚持要做……, to insist 后不可跟 to do ...

如: Though it was raining hard, Hsiao Lin insisted on going to see Grandpa Li.

7. You had better let us do it.

had better 后跟动词原形, 意思是“还是……好”, “最好……”, 是一种习惯用法。

如: You had better begin the work at once.

I'd better go first.

You'd better not go.

8. Though we did very heavy work that day, ...

虽然那天我们干了很重的活, 但是……

在英语中 though (= although) 与 but 不能同时用在一句中。

9. to line up 排队, 列队

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions:

- 1) When was the first day of "Communist Volunteer Labour" organized?
- 2) What did Borisov and his comrades decide to do?
- 3) Who came to work with them?
- 4) What work did they do first?
- 5) What did Lenin insist on doing?
- 6) How did Lenin work?
- 7) What did one of the workers say to Lenin when the work became hard?
- 8) What did Lenin say then?
- 9) How did Borisov and his comrades feel that day?
2. Complete the following questions with the words given:
 - 1) Have they ...?
 - (1) go, to the factory
 - (2) remove, the logs and stones
 - 2) How many ... have they ...?
 - (1) films, see, this month
 - (2) exercises, do, this afternoon
 - 3) How long has she ...?
 - (1) study, English
 - (2) live, in Peking
3. Give the synonyms of the following:

to decide —	to remove —	to start —
large —	small —	evil —
road —	opportunity —	pleasure —
4. Translate the following sentences into English:
 - 1) 我哥哥比我姐姐年齡大。

- 2) 这是当前最主要的工作。
- 3) 你比她有更多的学习机会。
- 4) 虽然工作更加繁重,但是我们热情都很高。

5. Practise the following dialogue in pairs:

Wang: Hello!

Chang: Hello!

Wang: It's Sunday tomorrow. What are you going to do?

Chang: I'm going to play in a ping-pong match in the Children's Palace.

Wang: Whom are you going to play?

Chang: Lin Hung from the First Middle School. What are you going to do?

Wang: Our class is going to have a basket-ball match against Class 4 tomorrow afternoon. Will you come and watch us play?

Chang: Sorry. Our class is going to have volunteer labour in the afternoon. By the way, do you know where Ma Ling lives?

Wang: Let me see Oh, yes! She lives at 96, Li Hsin Street.

Chang: Thanks. I'll go to her place this evening. Oh, it's half past five. I must be going now. See you later.

Wang: See you later.

6. Learn the following poem by heart:

Lenin

There is a well-known portrait
Upon the classroom wall;
We see the face of Lenin
So dearly loved by all.
His eyes are kind and smiling,
With wisdom deep they burn.
They seem to tell us children
The way to live and learn.

dearly ['diəli] *adv.* 深深地

wisdom ['wizdəm] *n.* 智慧

burn [bɜ:n] *vi.* 燃烧

noble ['nəubl] *adj.* 高尚的, 崇高的

注: 这是从前苏联儿童歌颂伟大导师列宁的一首诗。今天
苏修统治集团完全背叛了列宁开创的道路, 把社会主义
的苏联, 变成了社会帝国主义国家。

Word Study

take *vt.*

1) 拿, 取

The African boy took a Chinese sunflower
seed with great joy.

Take the chairs out of the room, please.

2) 带(着), 领

You'd better take the raincoat with you. It
looks like rain.

They took me to see the Industrial Exhibition yesterday.

I took my sister to the Zoo last Sunday.

3) 搭, 乘

Which train are you going to take?

4) 需要, 费(时间)

It took us only ten months to finish the Great Hall of the People.

5) 其他用法

to take part in 参加

to take place 发生

to take care of 关心

to take a walk 散步

to take one's place 就位

to take a rest 休息

to take the Tachai road 走大寨路

to take the place of 代替

start

1) *vi.* 动身

I started early in the morning.

He'll start for Nanking tomorrow.

2) *v.* 开始 (begin)

We'll start our work in five minutes.

Now let's start.

3) *v.* 开动, 发动 (set going)

The train started.

4) *n.* 开端

You've made a good start.

set

1) *vi.* (太阳, 月亮等)落

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

2) *vt.* 放, 摆

We set the desk near the window.

3) 其他用法

to set to work 开始工作

to set up 建立

to set an example 树立榜样

to set a watch (clock) 对表(钟)

to set something in order 整理, 整顿

4) *n.* 套、组、付、台

a radio-set 一台收音机 a set of rooms 一套房间



Lesson Two

A Page* from Lei Feng's Diary

May 3, 1961

It was raining* hard this morning. I was leaving for Shenyang on business*. I started at five in the morning. On my way to the railway* station*, I saw a woman walking in the rain with a boy and a girl. She was carrying the boy on her back and pulling the girl along* by the hand. They were going to catch the same train as I. The girl had got into a muddy* pool* and her clothes were covered* with mud*. She was crying all the way along. They hadn't got an umbrella* or a

raincoat*.

Then I remembered what Chairman Mao had told us — to show our concern for the people and help them in their difficulties. I caught up with them, took off my raincoat and spread it over the boy. Then I carried the girl on my back. Thus* we arrived* at the station.

After we got on board* the train, the girl kept shivering with cold. What could I do for her? I took off my uniform* coat* and put it on her. Then I discovered* that they hadn't had breakfast*. I gave them mine — three pieces of steamed* bread*. At nine the same morning, we reached* Shenyang. I carried the girl again on my back and took the three of them to their home.

As I was leaving, the mother held my hand and said, "Comrade! I don't know how to express my thanks to you!" Tears ran down her cheeks. "No, it's not me but Chairman Mao you have to thank!" The answer was from the bottom* of my heart.

Notes to the Text

1. to leave for ... (动身)前往……
2. ... pulling the girl along by the hand.拉着女孩

的手向前走。

英语中谈到接触别人身体某部位时，常把接受动作的人作直接宾语，而用介词引出所接触到的人体部分。

如：The old worker patted (pat [pæt] 拍) me on the shoulder.

3. They were going to catch the same train as I.

the same ... as ... 和 ……同一的(相同的)

如：We got there at the same time as he.

I am reading the same English book as my sister.

4. to be covered with 由……复盖，被……沾满 covered 是过去分词，作形容词用。

5. all the way 一路上

6. to catch up with 赶上

7. to take off 脱掉(后面跟宾语，否则作飞机“起飞”解)

如：Take off your coat, please!

The plane will take off at 7 tomorrow morning.

8. to get on board the train 上火车

on board 后面直接跟 the train (ship, plane) 而省去中间的介词 of，是一种习惯用法。

如：to be on board the ship 在船上

9. three pieces of steamed bread 三个馒头

10. ... how to express my thanks to you. 这里 how 与带 to 的不定式构成不定式短语，作宾语。

如：Before liberation my mother didn't know how to read and write.

My brother has learned how to run a tractor.

11. It's not me but Chairman Mao you have to thank.