

丛书  
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# 邓小平理论概论

DENG XIAO PING LI LUN GAI LUN

岳川夫 陈亚平 胡克培 任光初 ○ 编著

全国高等教育

法律专业

自学考试

指导与训练

复旦大学出版社

全国高等教育法律专业自学考试指导与训练

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## 内 容 提 要

本书为《全国高等教育法律专业自学考试指导与训练》丛书之一。全书根据全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会统一命题大纲和最新教材,总结全国高等教育自学考试的实践经验和作者讲课辅导的成功经验编写而成。全书内容由两部分组成:第一部分内容辅导,按教材逐章分析提示,每章之下均设“本章要点”、“综合练习”和“参考答案”;第二部分模拟试题。书后附有2000年上半年和下半年全国高等教育自学考试邓小平理论概论试卷及参考答案。全书条理清晰,内容简明,重点突出,是广大自学考试师生学习邓小平理论概论的理想辅导书。

全国高等教育法律专业自学考试指导与训练丛书

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## 总 序

高等教育自学考试制度是新时期教育事业园地中的一朵奇葩,是贯彻邓小平教育理论的一项重大举措。邓小平同志在《关于科学和教育工作的几点意见》中指出:“教育还是要两条腿走路,就高等教育来说,大专院校是一条腿,各种半工半读的和业余的大学是一条腿,两条腿走路。”这一思想为高等教育自学考试事业奠定了理论基础。数十年来,高等教育自学考试事业以其“开放、灵活、投资少、效益高”的特点和严格的质量管理,将个人自学、社会助学和国家考试有机结合,为经济建设和社会发展培养、选拔了大批专门人才,赢得了全社会的普遍欢迎,取得了令人瞩目的辉煌成果。

法律专业自学考试是高等教育自学考试中的组成部分。在依法治国的今天,越来越多的考生以满腔的热情参加了法律专业自学考试,使法律专业自学考试出现了新的春天。

华东政法学院是上海地区法律专业自学考试的主考学校。数十年来,一大批教师对自学考试事业投入了满腔的热情,取得了良好的社会效果,并积累了宝贵的经验。为了帮助考生学好法律,我们组织编写了这套全国高等教育法律专业自学考试指导与训练丛书,力图突出重点,解决难点,回答疑点,使考生在深入学习指定教材的同时,掌握精髓,考出好的成绩。

本丛书同时可供法律专业夜大、函授等学生学习时参考。

本丛书的编者均为华东政法学院长期从事法律专业教研工作,并有自学考试辅导经验的教授、专家和学者。

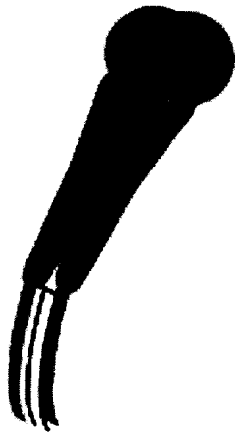
本丛书的出版得到了复旦大学出版社的鼎力支持;本丛书顾问——全国法学自学考试指导委员会副主任史焕章教授,最高人民法院副院长、国家法官学院院长曹建明教授给予了多方面的指导和帮助;华东政法学院成人教育处倪士敬老师对本丛书的初审做了许多工作,在此一并向他们表示衷心的感谢!

何勤华 沈 亮 徐永康

于上海华东政法学院

2001年8月





# CHAPTER 1

## Introduction to the IELTS Speaking Test

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The Speaking Test is the last of your IELTS Examination tests. It consists of an interview. Your interview will take place either in the afternoon of the same day of the other tests, or the day after.

When you arrive, in the morning of the Listening, Reading and Writing tests, you will be given a slip of paper. On it, you will find the time and date of your interview together with your candidate number.

After completing the Listening, Reading and Writing tests, check on the board to make sure that your time and date have not been changed. This sometimes happens, in order to accommodate candidates from out of town who need to return home.

### Your Examiner

Your examiner is an experienced certified teacher of English as a second language, who has received a weekend of training as an IELTS examiner and passed an evaluation test.

Examiners are usually friendly and wish to make the candidate feel at ease.

### The Examiner's Accent

In theory your examiner can be of any nationality. This means that accents can vary. Usually, you will hear a British or Australian accent but there are also American, Canadian and even Indian examiners.

As for your own accent, you need not worry about that. If you are Chinese, you are expected to have a Chinese accent and that is as fine as a German or French accent. Pronunciation may make a difference, but not the accent.

## **Dealing with Nervousness**

One of the responsibilities of the examiner is to “elicit your best performance”. Elicit means to bring out. That is to say that the examiner is expected to put you in a situation where you can show the best of your ability. Therefore, he or she will be friendly and will try to make you feel at ease.

Of course, you will probably still be a little nervous. If you are too nervous, the examiner may ask you whether you want to wait a minute before starting, so that you have time to relax.

On the other hand, if you go to the interview well ahead of your appointment time, you may find that the boredom of waiting will make you less nervous so that, when you are called, your reaction will be “Finally!” rather than “Oh, my God, it’s my turn...”

In any event, you will see that when the interview starts, you will quickly forget how nervous you were.

If you are lucky and your examiner is a new one (it often happens) he/she may be even more nervous than you ...

## **Interview Recording**

Your interview is recorded. The reason is to check the examiner, not you. If there is too big a difference between your Speaking mark and your mark for the other tests, the tape with your interview will be given to another examiner for re-evaluation.

The second examiner will not be aware of your mark and will evaluate your performance by listening to the tape of your interview. From the experience of this ex-examiner, most often, this is to the advantage of the candidate.

## **The Interview**

The interview should last more or less 12 to 15 minutes. It is divided in three parts.



In **Part 1** you will answer general questions about yourself, your home or family, your work or studies, your interests or any of the other current topics.

Topics are changed on a regular basis and it is impossible to predict what topics you will be asked to answer questions about.

This part of the interview is the most formal. You will notice that the examiner actually reads questions to you from a list of possible questions. This does little to help create a relaxed atmosphere, but there is nothing that you can do about it.

In this part of the interview, if you have trouble understanding the question, the examiner will repeat. But, if you continue not understanding, the examiner may just move on to another question.

In **Part 2** you will be given another topic as described in a cue card. But this time you will not be asked questions. Instead, you will have to deliver a short speech on that topic.

You will have to speak for between one and two minutes and will have one minute to prepare before you start speaking. Together with your cue card, containing the details of your topic, the examiner will give you a piece of paper and a pencil so that you can take notes before you start speaking.

While giving you your cue card, the examiner will say: "You will have to speak for one to two minutes, so don't worry if I interrupt you." This means that you should not think that there was a problem with your performance if you are interrupted.

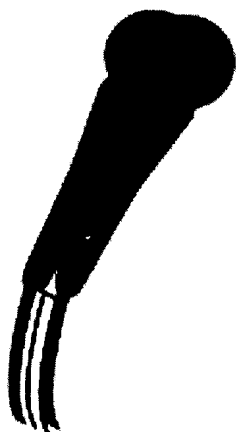
On the other hand, the examiner will not just tell you to stop. Rather, he/she will ask you a question that is meant to conclude what you are saying.

In **Part 3** the examiner will engage you in a discussion on issues related to the topic presentation in Part 2.

This part of the interview is more relaxed than the initial one. Now, it will be more like having an informal chat. Unlike Part 1, during this phase of the interview, if you have trouble understanding the question, the examiner will help you with it by asking the same question in a simpler way.

We will later look closely at the details of each part.

Each part of the interview should last four or five minutes. The length of the interview, though, is really relative to how quick or slow a particular examiner is. Do not worry, therefore, if you think that the interview was too long or too short.



# CHAPTER 2

## Marking Criteria

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The purpose of the Speaking Test is to assess how well you can communicate effectively in English. Your performance will be evaluated on the basis of:

**1. Fluency and coherence**

(Does your language flow and does it communicate accurately?)

**2. Lexical resources**

(How good is your vocabulary?)

**3. Grammatical range and accuracy**

(How well do you use grammar?)

**4. Pronunciation**

(How easy is it to understand your speech?)

You are, of course, not expected to be perfect. If that were the case, you could be an IELTS examiner yourself.

### Fluency and Coherence

Fluency has to do with whether your discourse flows. Starting a sentence and stopping and then starting again is not a good example of fluency. Hesitating and stopping to think about the next word is also not a good example of fluency.

It is better to carry on speaking even if you make mistakes. Do not come back to what you have already said just in order to correct your mistakes. In communication, fluency is more important than accuracy, as long as you are understood.

For what concerns coherence, that has to do with whether what you are saying is properly organized and you do not jump from one thing to another and then another and then back.

## Lexical Resources (Vocabulary)

In speaking, your examiner cannot guess how many words you know and how large your vocabulary is. All the examiner can assess is whether you use words appropriately, together with your ability to not always repeat the same words.

You can avoid repetitions by using pronouns, synonyms and descriptive phrases. An example of a descriptive phrase could be “the place where I live” in order to avoid repetition of “house” or “apartment”.

Yet, in speaking, unlike writing, some repetition can be accepted.

Candidates who have the habit of memorizing the vocabulary are the ones who have most trouble in using words appropriately. Often, instead of a word, they use another that sounds or looks similar but means something that does not fit in the discourse at all.

Try to speak in a normal simple way, without trying to use difficult words that you think will impress the examiner with your vocabulary. The examiner will not be impressed by big words, especially if used incorrectly.

## Grammatical Range and Accuracy

The most important thing, in speaking, is communication. A properly structured sentence communicates better than one that is full of grammatical mistakes. Chinese candidates tend to think that they know grammar. This may be possible but, for the most part, they do not know how to use it.

For this reason, it will be a very good idea for you to study the **Grammar Points** in the **Common Problems with Chinese Candidates** chapter.

In the end, of course, you are expected to make mistakes.

Mistakes that make understanding more difficult or even impossible will cost you. Also mistakes that are habitual, that you repeat over and over, will cost you.

But mistakes that do not interfere with understanding are not considered too serious.

## **Pronunciation**

The examiner will want to see how easily your language is understood.

Usually, examiners in China are familiar with Chinese pronunciation and they understand you quite easily. In assessing your pronunciation, though, the examiner must take into consideration how well someone who is not familiar with Chinese accents would understand you.

There is very little, if anything, that you can do in order to improve your pronunciation in a short time. Your pronunciation can only improve with long exposure and practice.

## **Scores**

Your IELTS band (score) will be reported as a whole number with no decimals. That is to say that you cannot be marked as a 6.5 or a 5.5. You will either be a 5, or a 6 or a 7, etc.

We will later look more closely at each part of the interview.

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# 第一部分 内 容 辅 导





# 导论 当代中国的马克思主义

## 一、本章要点

### 第一节 邓小平理论的形成

#### (一) 邓小平理论是在时代主题转换和新技术革命浪潮兴起的历史条件下形成的

1. 邓小平理论是在对世界形势和时代发展进行科学分析的基础上形成的,洋溢着时代精神。第二次世界大战后,时代主题开始由战争与革命转变为和平与发展。邓小平果断地提出和平与发展已经成为当今世界的两大主题的科学论断,揭示了世界已进入一个和平与发展的历史时期。

2. 随着和平与发展转换成为时代的主题,战后兴起的新技术革命和新工业革命浪潮,深刻地改变了当代经济社会生活和世界面貌。时代的变化要求马克思主义有新的发展。邓小平站在时代的高度,敏锐地把握时代的变化,并对之作出科学的分析,及时而正确地回应了时代主题转换带来的机遇和挑战。

#### (二) 邓小平理论是在总结中国和其他国家社会主义建设经验教训的基础上形成和发展起来的

1. 邓小平理论形成的特定的历史背景,就是战后苏联社会主义模式的由盛转衰和中国社会主义建设的曲折发展。建国后,我国在进行社会主义改造的同时,在缺少经验的情况下基本上照搬了苏联建设社会主义的模式,带来很多问题。“文化大革命”这场史无前例的危机给中国社会主义带来的深重灾难,充分暴露了“左”倾错误的危害和我们体制的弊端,从而促使邓小平认真总结教训,推动了邓小平理论的产生和形成;中国社会主义建设正反两方面的经验都为邓小平理论的形成提供了历史准备。一方面,1956年后我们党所创造和积累的一切积极理论成果成为邓小平理论的思想源泉;另一方面,这二十年探索中的错误所提供的教训,也是邓小平理论形成的条件,特别是“文化大革命”所造成的危机是邓小平理论产生和形成的重要契机。

2. 苏联模式是在战争与革命的年代形成的一种社会主义模式,此模式带有明显的备战型或准战型特点。随着时代主题的转换,与备战相适应的发展战略和体制的积极作用开始弱化,粗放发展以及与此相对应的体制的潜力也逐步耗尽;新技术革命把苏联模式的缺陷更加明显地暴露出来;新技术革命使世界各国的经济关系更加紧密,从而进一步暴露了这个模式封闭半封闭的弊端。中国的改革开放和有中国特色的社会主义现代化建设正是在苏联模

式的衰败的历史条件下兴起的。邓小平理论是在总结社会主义国家经验教训的基础上,特别是苏联、东欧社会主义国家兴衰成败的基础上形成和发展起来的。

**(三) 邓小平理论是在中国改革开放和社会主义现代化建设的实践过程中逐步形成和发展起来的**

1. 邓小平理论形成和发展,经历了三个发展阶段。第一阶段,从1978年党的十一届三中全会到1982年党的十二大,邓小平理论初步形成;第二阶段,从1982年党的十二大到1987年党的十三大,在全面改革逐步展开的过程中,邓小平理论逐步展开并形成轮廓;第三阶段,从1987年党的十三大到1992年邓小平南方谈话和党的十四大,邓小平理论走向成熟,形成理论体系。

2. 中共十五大把“邓小平理论”确定为党的指导思想写入党章。

1998年3月,全国人大九届二次会议正式把邓小平理论作为国家的指导思想写入宪法。这是我们党和国家经过近二十年改革开放和社会主义现代化建设的成功实践作出的历史性决策。十五大强调指出,坚持邓小平理论,在实践中继续丰富和创造性地发展这个理论,是党中央领导集体和全体共产党人的庄严历史责任。

## **第二节 马克思主义在中国发展的新阶段**

### **(一) 两次历史性飞跃和两大理论成果**

1. 中国共产党是非常重视理论指导并用科学理论武装起来的党。十月革命后,中国人民找到了马克思列宁主义。马克思列宁主义同中国工人运动结合,诞生了中国共产党。以毛泽东为代表的中国共产党人把马克思列宁主义的基本原理同中国革命的具体实际结合起来,创造性地探索中国革命的正确道路,形成了毛泽东思想。毛泽东思想作为马列主义同中国实际相结合的第一次历史性飞跃所产生的理论成果,是关于中国革命和建设的正确的理论原则和经验总结,是我们党的宝贵精神财富。

2. 马列主义同中国实际相结合的第二次历史性飞跃的理论成果,就是当代中国的马克思主义——邓小平理论。在中国这样一个经济文化落后的国家进行社会主义建设是一个十分艰巨的课题,以邓小平为代表的中国共产党人继承和发展毛泽东思想,坚持把马列主义同当代中国实际和时代特征相结合,开辟了建设有中国特色社会主义的正确道路,实现了中华民族的伟大历史复兴。中共十五大郑重地把邓小平理论写到了自己的旗帜上,这是我们经过近二十年改革开放和社会主义现代化建设的成功实践作出的历史性决策。在当代中国,只有邓小平理论能够解决社会主义的前途和命运的问题。

### **(二) 邓小平理论是当代中国的马克思主义**

1. 邓小平理论是马克思主义。它不仅表现在这一理论所依据和坚持的世界观和方法论是马克思主义的,遵循的是马克思主义的基本理论和基本原则,是与马列主义和毛泽东思想一脉相承的,而且表现在这一理论的基本内容无不源于马克思主义。

2. 邓小平理论是发展了的马克思主义。邓小平理论没有从本本出发教条式地对待马克