

英语读本

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NOTES: (A. R.)—Analytical Reading

(S. R.)—Synthetic Reading

## LESSON 19

### Chairman Mao Tse-tung Talks with Guests from Asia, Africa and Latin America

On May 8, in Chengchow, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received friends from eight Latin American countries currently visiting China.

At the reception, he first extended a warm welcome to the friends from Latin America, and spoke to them about the experiences of the Chinese people in revolutionary struggle and socialist construction. His Latin American guests told him their impressions of China gained during their visit. They warmly praised the achievements of the Chinese people in their work, China's general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's communes, as well as the contributions made by the Chinese people to world peace and the *cause*<sup>1</sup> of human progress. They also touched upon the *historical ties*<sup>2</sup> and the ever-growing friendship between the peoples of Latin America and China. The Latin American people and the Chinese people, they said, have a common enemy, that is, U.S. imperialism. They spoke of the struggles waged by the peoples of Cuba and other Latin American countries against U.S. imperialism. They expressed the view *that the Latin American people, with unity among themselves and unity with the Chinese people and the people of the rest of the world, could certainly win the final victory in the struggle against imperialism*<sup>3</sup>.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung thanked them for their friendship for the Chinese people. The Chinese people, he said, just like the Latin

American people, had for long suffered from imperialist oppression and exploitation. *Relying on their own unity and support from the people of various countries*<sup>4</sup>, the Chinese people had carried on hard and prolonged struggles and ultimately overthrown the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism in China. They are now building their own country and changing its appearance of "poverty and cultural blankness." The Chinese people are fully confident that they can build their country well and therefore they need time, peace and friends. The Cuban people, the people of Latin America and the people of the whole world, he said, are all friends of the Chinese people; and imperialism and its lackeys are our common enemy but they are a tiny minority. The winning of world peace, he said, depends primarily on the struggles of the people of the various countries. Chairman Mao Tse-tung expressed admiration for the heroic struggle of the Cuban people against U.S. imperialism. The struggles of the people of Cuba and other Latin American countries have helped the Chinese people, he said, and the struggle of the Chinese people has also helped the people of Cuba and other Latin American countries. The people are the decisive factor. *Reliance on the unity and struggle of the people is bound to bring about the defeat of imperialism and its lackeys and achieve lasting world peace*<sup>5</sup>.

On May 14, in Wuhan, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received Japanese, Cuban, Brazilian and Argentine guests.

Chairman Mao said: Recently the United States has sent a U-2 plane to intrude into the Soviet Union and carry out espionage activity<sup>6</sup>. It was shot down by the Soviet Union. The Soviet people did the right thing. This event once again exposes the true colours of U.S. imperialism which is preparing for a war of aggression under the guise of a fake peace. *It further confirmed to*



the world the following truth?: no unrealistic illusions should be cherished with regard to imperialism. Some people had described Eisenhower as a man who loved peace very much. I hope, Chairman Mao said, these people will be awakened by these facts.

### Words to the Text

1. Latin America	[ˈlætin ~]		拉丁美洲
2. currently	[ˈkʌr(ə)ntli]	ad.	当时, 通常
3. reception	[riˈsepʃ(ə)n]	n.	接見, 招待, 接收, 承認
4. impression	[imˈpreʃ(ə)n]	n.	感想, 印象
5. gain	[geɪn]	vt.	获得, 到达
6. contribution	[kɒntriˈbuːʃ(ə)n]	n.	贡献
7. human	[ˈhju:mən]	a.	人类的
8. touch upon	[tʌtʃ ~]		说到, 接近
9. historical	[hisˈtɒrɪk(ə)l]	a.	历史上的, 历史的, 过去的
10. ever-growing	[ˈevəˈɡroʊɪŋ]	a.	不断增长的
11. friendship	[ˈfrendʃɪp]	n.	友誼
12. wage	[weɪdʒ]	vt.	作(战等), 实行
13. Cuba	[ˈku:bə]	n.	古巴
14. unity	[ˈju:nɪti]	n.	團結, 一致, 統一
15. rest	[rest]	n.	其余的人(或物), 靜 止, 休息
		vi.	靠, 根据(on, upon), 在于, 靜止, 休息
		vt.	安放, 搁置
16. oppression	[əˈpreʃ(ə)n, ɒˈp—]	n.	压迫
17. exploitation	[eksplɔɪˈteɪʃ(ə)n]	n.	剝削, 开发, 开采

18. carry on	['kæri ~]		进行, 从事
19. prolong	[prə'ləŋ, pro'l—]	vt.	延长, 延期
20. overthrow	['əuvə'θrou]	vt.	推翻
21. bureaucrat- capitalism	['bjʊərokræt ~]		官僚资本主义
22. blankness	['blæŋknɪs]	n.	空白
23. Cuban	['kju:bən]	a.	古巴的
24. lackey	['læki]	n.	走狗, 僕从
25. minority	[maɪ'nɔrɪti]	n.	少数, 少数民族
26. depend on	[di'pend ~]		依靠, 决定于
27. primarily	['praɪm(ə)rɪli]	ad.	主要, 首先
28. admiration	[ædmə'reɪʃ(ə)n]	n.	钦佩, 贊美
29. decisive	[di'saɪsɪv]	a.	决定的
30. factor	['fæktə]	n.	要素, 原动力, 系数, 因数
31. reliance	[ri'laɪəns]	n.	依靠, 信任
32. be bound to	[~ baʊnd ~]		一定将, 必須要
33. bring about			引起, 完成
34. defeat	[di'fi:t]	n.	失败, 击破
		vt.	打败(敌人), 使受挫折
35. lasting	['la:stɪŋ]	a.	持久的, 耐久的
36. Brazilian	[brə'zɪljən]	a. & n.	巴西的, 巴西人
37. Argentine	['a:dʒ(ə)ntaɪn]	a. & n.	阿根廷的, 阿根廷人
38. intrude	[ɪn'tru:d]	vi.	侵入, 干涉, 妨碍
39. espionage	[espɪə'na:z, 'espɪənɪdʒ]	n.	[F.] 间谍, 偵察
40. shot	[ʃɒt]		shoot 的过去式及过 去分詞
shoot	[ʃu:t]	vt. & vi.	打中, 发射

41. expose	[iks'pouz, eks—]	<i>vt.</i>	暴露, 揭露
42. aggression	[ə'ɡres(ə)n]	<i>n.</i>	侵略
43. guise	[gaiz]	<i>n.</i>	假面具
under the guise of			以……为口实, 扮作
44. fake	[feik]	<i>a.</i>	假的
		<i>n.</i>	詐騙
		<i>vt.</i>	捏造
45. confirm	[kən'fə:m]	<i>vt.</i>	証实, 使坚强
46. truth	[tru:θ]	<i>n.</i>	真理, 事实
47. unrealistic	[ʌnrɪə'lɪstɪk]	<i>a.</i>	不切实际的, 不现实的
48. illusion	[ɪ'lu:z(ə)n, i'ljʊ:—]	<i>n.</i>	幻想
49. cherish	[ʈʃerɪʃ]	<i>vt.</i>	怀抱(希望等)
50. with regard to	[~ rɪɡɑ:d ~]		关于……

### Notes to the Text

1. 事业
2. 联系
3. 名詞从句, 作“view”的同位語。其中“with unity among themselves and unity of the world”为介詞短語, 作狀語, 修飾謂語“could win”。
4. 分詞短語, 作狀語, 修飾謂語“had carried on”。
5. “on the unity and struggle of the people”是介詞短語, 作定語, 修飾主語“reliance”。
- “ (to) achieve”为不定式, 与“to bring about”同等, 与“is bound”連用。
6. “ (to) carry out”为不定式, 与“to intrude”同等。作狀語, 修飾謂語“has sent”。
7. “the following truth”为“confirmed”的直接宾語。



## *Exercise*

### I. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 中国人民对世界和平和人类的进步事业作出了巨大的贡献。
2. 美国帝国主义在假和平的幌子下正在准备侵略战争。
3. 我们不应对于帝国主义抱有任何不切实际的幻想。

### II. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese:

To defeat the reactionary rule of imperialism, Chairman Mao Tse-tung said, it is necessary to form a broad united front and unite all forces, excluding the enemy, that can be united with and continue to wage arduous struggles.

### III. Answer the following questions:

1. What did the Latin American guests say with regard to the winning of the final victory in the struggle against imperialism?
2. Who is the common enemy of the people of the whole world?
3. What is the reliance on the unity and struggle of the people bound to bring about?

## Chairman Mao Tse-tung Talks with Guests from Asia, Africa and Latin America

On May 3, in Tsinan, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received trade union and women's delegations and delegates from 14 countries and regions in Latin America and Africa, now visiting China.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, in cordial talks with these friends, expressed to them *the firm support of the 650 million Chinese people for the national and democratic movements now being carried on by the peoples of Cuba and the whole of Asia, Africa and Latin America*<sup>1</sup>. He thanked them for their support and help to New China and pointed out: Our common enemy is U.S. imperialism, we all stand on the same front and need *to unite with and support each other*<sup>2</sup>. The people of the whole world, including the people of the United States, Chairman Mao Tse-tung said, are our friends. "He also expressed support for the forthcoming conference of the heads of the four powers." The friends from these countries, on their part, described the present struggles *against imperialism, and for winning and preserving national independence and democracy in their respective countries*<sup>3</sup>; they expressed their determination and confidence in overcoming all difficulties and gaining final victory.

On May 14, in Wuhan, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received Japanese, Cuban, Brazilian and Argentine guests.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung said: We support the holding of the summit conference *no matter*<sup>4</sup> whether this sort of conference makes any achievements or not, or whether the achievements are big or small. But the winning of world peace should depend mainly on the resolute struggle waged by the peoples of all countries.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung also spoke of the ever growing national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. He said that imperialism *is most afraid of*<sup>5</sup> the awakening of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the awakening of the peoples of all countries. We should unite and drive U.S. imperialism from Asia, Africa and Latin America back to where it came from.

## Words to the Text

1. union	['ju:njən]	n.	工会, 协会, 联邦, 結合
trade union			工会
2. delegation	[deli'geiʃ(ə)n]	n.	代表团
3. delegate	['deligit]	n.	代表
4. Africa	['æfrɪkə]	n.	非洲
5. cordial	['kɔ:diəl, -djəl]	a.	亲切的, 真心誠意的
6. democratic	[demo'krætɪk]	a.	民主的
7. include	[in'klu:d]	vt.	包括, 包含, 算入
8. forthcoming	[fɔ:θ'kʌmɪŋ]	a.	不久就到来的, 下一 次的
9. conference	['kɒnf(ə)r(ə)ns]	n.	会议, 談判, 商量
10. power	['paʊə]	n.	强国, 政权, 力, 能 力, 动力, 功率
11. on one's part			在某人方面
12. preserve	[pri'zə:v]	vt.	維護, 保持, 保存
13. national	['næʃnl]	a.	民族的, 国家的, 国 有的
14. independence	[indi'pendəns]	n.	独立, 自主
15. respective	[ris'pektɪv]	a.	各自的, 各个的
16. determination	[dɪtə'mi'neɪʃ(ə)n]	n.	决心, 决定, 測定
17. summit	['sʌmɪt]	n.	极度, 頂上, 頂点
18. no matter whether			不管是……还是……
19. sort	[sɔ:t]	n.	种类
20. resolute	['rezəlu:t]	a.	坚决的, 不屈不撓的

## Notes to the Text

1. 是謂語 “expressed” 的直接賓語。  
“for the national……Latin America” 是介詞短語，作定語，修飾 “support”。其中 “now being carried on……Latin America” 為分詞短語，作定語，修飾 “movements”。
2. “to unite with” 和 “(to) support” 合用同一個賓語 “each other”。  
“to unite……each other” 是 “need” 的賓語。
3. “against imperialism”, “for winning and preserving……countries” 都是介詞短語，作定語，修飾 “struggle”。
4. “no matter + 從屬疑問連詞(這裡所跟的 whether 即是)” 為註步連詞。
5. “be afraid of” 害怕
6. 連接副詞，引起名詞從句，作表語。

## Exercise

Answer the following questions:

1. What did Chairman Mao Tse-tung express to the foreign guests?
2. What should the winning of world peace mainly depend on?

## LESSON 20

### The Solar System

There is nothing more important to life *than the sun*<sup>1</sup>. It gives us heat, light, power and food and all the beauty of colour and form in nature.

The sun is a star. There are many thousands of stars in the sky *that are like the sun*<sup>2</sup>. They are as large as the sun, as hot as the sun and *contain the same chemical elements*<sup>3</sup>. The sun is a great mass of white hot matter. The temperature at the sun's centre is as high as 10,000,000°C.

The sun is much nearer to us *than other stars*<sup>4</sup>. That is *why we think that it is bigger and brighter than other stars*<sup>a,5</sup>. The average distance of the sun *from the earth*<sup>6</sup> is as much as 150 million kilometres. It is difficult *to realize such a distance*<sup>7</sup>. But it is much more difficult *to realize the distances of the stars which are millions and millions of kilometres still farther away*<sup>a,8</sup>. To express these great distances<sup>9</sup> the astronomers use a very much larger scale than kilometres. Nothing in the world *moves faster than light*<sup>10</sup>. It moves at the rate of 300,000 kilometres per second. So the astronomer's unit of measure is one light year, *the distance that light travels in one year*<sup>a,11</sup>. This distance is a little less than 9.5 million kilometres. Most of the stars are thousand light years from the earth. It is hard to realize that these are not the greatest distances in the world<sup>12</sup>.

*Our sun and our earth*<sup>13</sup>, *our moon and the planets*<sup>14</sup>, *meteors and comets*<sup>15</sup> belong to the "family of the sun" which we call our "solar



system”.

Our solar system consists of nine planets and their moons.

The closest planet to the sun is Mercury. No other planet receives more light and heat *than this one*<sup>16</sup>. It is the smallest of the planets. Mercury revolves around the sun at a higher rate of speed *than other planets*<sup>17</sup>. Its speed is much higher than theirs.

Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system. Venus is not so large as Jupiter, but it is the brightest planet in the sky. We see its quiet light in the morning *as well as*<sup>18</sup> in the evening. When it is in the West it is the first point of light *which we see*<sup>19</sup> in the evening. We see it best of all on a dark night. The darker *the night grows the brighter it shines and the better we see it*<sup>20</sup>. When Venus appears in the East it is possible *to see it in the early morning hours as well*<sup>21</sup>.

Mars shines with a reddish light. The appearance of Mars varies from year to year. It depends upon the distance of the planet from the earth. It is closest to us every two years and two months. At such times Mars looks like a red lamp in the sky. The telescope reveals bluish markings on the planet. They *vary* with the changes of seasons. Mars has an atmosphere though it is not so dense as *that*<sup>22</sup> of the earth. Most astronomers think *that there is plant life on Mars*<sup>23</sup>.

The last opposition of Mars *when it is nearest to the earth*<sup>24</sup> took place at the beginning of September 1956. Astronomers of all the world observed Mars and took photographs of the planet.

The result of their most important observation will help them *to make a better study of the nature of Mars*<sup>25</sup>.

### Words to the Text

1. solar

[‘soulə]

a. 太阳的

2. system	['sistəm]	<i>n.</i> 系, 组织, 系统, 制度
3. chemical	['kemikəl]	<i>a.</i> 化学的
4. average	['æveridʒ]	<i>a.</i> 平均的; <i>n.</i> 平均
5. farther	['fɑ:ðə]	<i>a.</i> 再远点的, 更进一步 的; <i>ad.</i> 再远点
6. astronomer	[ə's'trɒnəmə]	<i>n.</i> 天文学家
7. scale	[skeil]	<i>n.</i> 尺度, 比例尺, 规模
8. rate	[reit]	<i>n.</i> 比率, 速度
9. measure	['meʒə]	<i>n.</i> 尺度, 方法
10. planet	['plænit]	<i>n.</i> 行星
11. meteor	['mi:tjə]	<i>n.</i> 流星
12. comet	['kɒmit]	<i>n.</i> 彗星
13. consist of	[kən'sist ~]	<i>vi.</i> 由……组成
14. speed	[spi:d]	<i>n.</i> 速率, 速度 <i>vt.</i> 催, 促进
15. Jupiter	['dʒu:pitə]	<i>n.</i> 木星
16. Venus	['vi:nəs]	<i>n.</i> 金星
17. possible	['pɒsəbl]	<i>a.</i> 可能的
18. as well		也
19. Mars	[ma:z]	<i>n.</i> 火星
20. reddish	['redɪʃ]	<i>a.</i> 带红色的, 淡红的
21. vary	['væəri]	<i>vt.</i> 改变 <i>vi.</i> 变化, 不同
22. telescope	['teliskəup]	<i>n.</i> 望远镜
23. reveal	[ri'vi:l]	<i>vt.</i> 显露
24. marking	['mɑ:kiŋ]	<i>n.</i> 点, 记号
25. dense	[dens]	<i>a.</i> 浓密的
26. opposition	[,ɒpə'ziʃn]	<i>n.</i> (天文学) 冲, 反对
27. photograph	['fəutəgrɑ:f]	<i>n.</i> 照片; <i>v.</i> 摄影
28. observation	[əbzə:'veɪʃn]	<i>n.</i> 观察

## Notes to the Text

1. 为“than the sun is”的省略形态, 状语从句, 修饰“more”.
2. 关系代词“that”, 先行词为“stars”.
3. 主语仍是前面的“they”.
4. 为“than other stars are”的省略形态, 状语从句, 修饰“much”.
5. 主表从句, 其中 *a* 为宾语从句, 作“think”的动宾.
6. 修饰“distance”.
7. 不定式动词短语, 作实际主语.
8. 不定式动词短语, 作实际主语, 其中 *a* 为定语从句, 修饰“stars”.
9. 不定式动词短语, 作目的状语用, 修饰“use”.
10. 为“than light moves”的省略形态, 作状语用, 修饰“faster”.
11. 是“light year”的同位语, 其中 *a* 为定语从句, 修饰“distance”.
12. 实际主语从句.
13. }
14. } 均作主语, 动词是“belong”.
15. }
16. 为“than this one receives”的省略形式, 作状语, 修饰“more”.
17. 为“than other planets revolve”的省略形态, 修饰“higher”.
18. 与“and”不同, 也跟“not only……but (also)”不同。A as well as B = not only B but (also) A.
19. 定语从句, 修饰“point of light”.
20. the + 比较级……the + 比较级 (=to what extent + 比较级……to that extent + 比较级)。“the……the……”“越是……越是”  
“The farther he goes, the more quickly he walks”. 他越走得远, 越走得快.
21. 不定式动词短语作实际主语.
22. 指示代词, 替代“atmosphere”.
23. 从句, 作动词“think”的宾语.

24. 定語从句，修飾 “opposition”.
25. 不定式動詞短語作賓語補足語。

## Exercise

I. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 丙种射綫要比“爱克司”射綫强得多。
2. 从北京报导說新方法已經試驗成功了(it 形式主語)。
3. 鈾 (Uranium) 的原子序数是 92, 鐳 (Nobelium) 是 102.  
(用 that 作替代)。

II. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese:

The sun is 330,000 times larger than the earth. Its heat reaches 10,000,000 degrees. Scientists calculated that the sun produces in three days more heat than all earth fuels could ever produce. Solar energy could be used for irrigation and could turn the desert into gardens.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Why do we think that the sun is the nearest star?
2. At what speed does light move?
3. Is there any plant life on Mars?

## The Sun

The sun is thousands of times larger than the earth. The sun is a mass of *condensed*<sup>1</sup> gases or liquids the temperature of *which*<sup>2</sup> is about 10,000 degrees on the surface and many times higher in the interior. Only a small part of the energy *given off*<sup>3</sup> reaches the earth; most of it is dissipated into space. Nevertheless, the earth receives