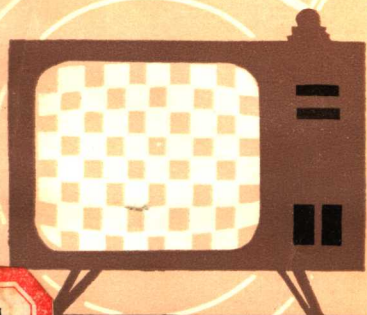


福建省业余外语广播讲座

# 英 语

## ENGLISH

进 修 班



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福 建 人 民 出 版 社

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福建师范大学外语系  
英语广播教材编写组

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## 编 者 的 话

在各级党委和广大工农兵群众的关怀支持下，我省举办的业余英语广播讲座中级班第一期现已胜利结束了。读者学完中级班教材后，基本上掌握了语音、语法知识和相当数量的词汇，初步具备了自学能力。为了满足同志们“学好外语，攀登科学高峰，为祖国实现四个现代化而贡献力量”的迫切要求，我们编写了英语广播讲座进修班教材，供同志们进修提高之用，藉以进一步培养和提高同志们的自学能力。

本书共分十课，题材有对革命导师和老一辈无产阶级革命家的回忆和歌颂，有反映革命英雄人物的事迹，也有科技小品。课文后面附有注释、修辞常识，书末附有总词汇表。

为了帮助读者进一步巩固和掌握所学过的词汇，扩大词汇量，提高运用词汇的能力，我们将最常用的英语词汇，附上用法，汇编成册，编成《英语常用单词惯用法》，配合同志们更好地学习英语广播教材。

由于我们水平有限，一定存在不少缺点和错误，希望同志们批评指正，共同搞好我省业余英语广播讲座。

福建师范大学外语系英语广播教材编写组  
福 建 人 民 广 播 电 台

1978年1月

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## Lesson One

### Where "The East Is Red" Originated

In the War of Liberation (1946—1949), on August 16, 1947, Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Chou En-lai and the Party Central Committee temporarily withdrew from Yen-an and arrived in Chiasien County. During the 98 days of his stay, Chairman Mao directed the well-known Shachiatien campaign which reversed the war situation in northwest China.

In Chiahsien, Chairman Mao passed through more than 30 villages and towns. Today, Chiahsien's veteran Party members, guerrilla fighters and old poor peasants often recall the days 30 years ago when Chairman Mao lived together with them.

The incursions of the Kuomintang reactionary troops and natural disasters, had brought great suffering, so that at that time the Chiahsien people were living in dire poverty. Chairman Mao ate the same sorghum gruel as the local people did. Uneasy about this, the coun-

ty Party Committee secretary Chang Chun-hsien went to see Chairman Mao on behalf of the people of the whole county and brought him two sheep. But Chairman Mao said that since the local people were very poor he would eat what they did, and wrote a note giving the sheep to the sick and wounded soldiers.

After the Shachiatien campaign, Chairman Mao and Comrade Chou En-lai consulted with Chang Chun-hsien. Could the Chiahsien people sustain another battle? Chang replied that the Chiahsien people were fully determined to support the front. He told Chairman Mao how much grain and how many sheep the county had, adding that if the grain and sheep were not enough, they would slaughter donkeys and oxen. Hearing this, Chairman Mao asked how they would plough their fields the next spring without donkeys or oxen. He told Chang that no matter what difficulties the army faced, the peasants should not slaughter even one draught animal.

Chairman Mao lived for a month in Chu-kuanchai, a village of about 30 households. On learning that one of the peasants Chu Wen-



chun was ill, he sent a doctor to see him and arranged for other people to help him through wheat-planting season. Today, many commune members recall how Chairman Mao, learning that many households had almost no grain left to eat, sent people to organize them to solve their difficulties one household after another.

Chairman Mao lived and worked in Shen-chuanpao for over 50 days. The villagers will never forget the events of that time. It was a busy autumn harvest time. As soon as Chairman Mao arrived, he sent the soldiers to help gather in the crops. Later, during the planting season, Chairman Mao ordered the departments under the Party Central Committee to allocate wheat, which the army had managed to save, to family members of martyrs army men and to peasants who lacked seed grain.

Chairman Mao resided in 13 villages in Chiah sien County at different times. Whenever he left, he and the other comrades always cleaned the rooms and courtyards they had occupied, returned all borrowed articles and paid for anything damaged according to its price. All this left a deep impression on the

local people. To express the love of the Chia-hsien people as well as the people of the whole country for Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China, a folksinger Li Yu-yuan composed the song "The East Is Red" in praise of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.

### New Words and Expressions

- |                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. originate [ə'ridʒineit]     | 9. veteran ['vetərən] <i>a.</i>   |
| <i>vi.</i> 发源; 发生              | 老练的, 有经验的,                        |
| 2. war [wɔ:] <i>n.</i> 战争      | <i>n.</i> 老兵                      |
| 3. vice-chairman               | 10. guerrilla [gə'rɪlə] <i>n.</i> |
| [ˈvaɪs'tʃeəmən] <i>n.</i>      | 游击队, 游击队员                         |
| 副主席                            | 11. recall [rɪ'kɔ:l] <i>vt.</i>   |
| 4. temporarily                 | 回想, 回忆, 使回忆                       |
| [ˈtempərərɪli] <i>adv.</i>     | 12. incursion [ɪn'kʌ:ʃən]         |
| 暂时地                            | <i>n.</i> 侵犯, 袭击                  |
| 5. withdraw [wɪð'drɔ:]         | 13. dire ['daɪə] <i>adj.</i>      |
| <i>v.</i> 撤退                   | 极端的, 悲惨的                          |
| 6. campaign [kæm'peɪn]         | 14. sorghum ['sɔ:gəm] <i>n.</i>   |
| <i>n.</i> 战役                   | 高粱                                |
| 7. reverse [rɪ'vɜ:s] <i>v.</i> | 15. gruel [gruəl] <i>n.</i> 粥, 薄糊 |
| 扭转; 颠倒                         | 16. behalf [bi'hæf] <i>n.</i>     |
| 8. northwest ['nɔ:θ'west]      | 利益, 方面, 支持                        |
| <i>n.</i> 西北; <i>adj.</i> 位于   | on behalf of                      |
| 西北的                            | 代表……                              |

17. sheep [ʃi:p] *n.*

羊, 绵羊

18. sick [sik] *n.* 有病的

19. consult [kən'sʌlt] *vi.*

商量, 磋商

20. sustain [səs'tein] *vt.*

支撑, 供养, 维持

21. add [æd] *vt.* 加, 添加

22. slaughter ['slɔ:tə] *vt.*

宰杀

23. donkey ['dɒŋki] *n.* 驴

24. oxen ['ɒksən] *n.*

牛 (复数)

ox [ɒks] *n.*

牛 (单数)

25. draught [drɔ:ft] *n.*

拉, 牵引

26. animal ['æniməl] *n.*

动物, 牲畜

draught animal

挽畜 (指牛马等)

27. household

[ˈhaʊshəʊld] *n.*

户, 家庭

28. arrange [ə'reindʒ] *v.*

安排, 准备

29. wheat-planting

[ˈhwi:t-plɑ:ntɪŋ]

*adj.* 种麦的

30. organize ['ɔ:gənaɪz]

*vt.* 组织

31. solve [sɒlv] *vt.*

解决, 解答

32. event [i'vent] *n.*

事件, 大事

33. allocate ['æləkeɪt]

*vt.* 分配, 配给

34. manage ['mænidʒ] *v.*

设法, 管理, 安排

35. martyr ['mɑ:tə] *n.* 烈士

36. armyman ['ɑ:mɪmən]

*n.* 军人

37. seed [si:d] *n.* 种子

38. reside [ri'zaid] *vi.*

居住

39. occupy ['ɒkjʊpaɪ] *vt.*

占用, 占据

40. borrow ['bɒrou] *vt.*

借进

41. folk-singer

[ˈfouk'sɪŋə] *n.* 民歌手

42. compose [kəm'pouz]

*vt.* 创作, 组成, 使

镇静, 安定

## Notes to the Text

1. Where "The East Is Red" Originated 《东方红》的故乡

这是中共佳县委员会的文章，原名是《东方红》故乡的怀念。原载1977年9月19日《人民日报》。本文有删节。

2. During the 98 days of his stay, Chairman Mao directed the well-known Shachiatien campaign which reversed the war situation in northwest China. 毛主席在这里度过了九十八天，指挥了扭转东北战场局势的著名的沙家店战役
3. The incursions of the Kuomintang reactionary troops and natural disasters, had brought great suffering, so that at that time the Chiahsien people were living in dire poverty. 由于国民党反动派的骚扰和天灾，使当时佳县人民的生活极其贫困。
4. Uneasy about this, the county Party committee secretary Chang Chun-hsien went to see Chairman Mao on behalf of the people of the whole county and brought him two sheep. 县委书记张俊贤过意不去，代表全县人民，带了两只羊去看望毛主席。
5. But Chairman Mao said that since the local people were very poor he would eat what they did, and wrote a note giving the sheep to the

sick and wounded soldiers. 可毛主席说：当地人民很苦，他们吃什么，我也吃什么。毛主席还写了一个条子，把羊肉送给伤病员。

6. Chang replied that the Chiah sien people were fully determined to support the front. 张回答佳县人民完全有决心支持前方。

determined 在这里是过去分词作表语，表示状态。

7. He told Chang that no matter what difficulties the army faced, the peasants should not slaughter even one draught animal. 他对张说：不管军队遇到什么困难，也不应让农民杀一头牲口。

8. Chukuanchai 朱官寨 Shenchuanpao 神泉堡

9. Today, many commune members recall how Chairman Mao, learning that many households had almost no grain left to eat, sent people to organize them to solve their difficulties one household after another. 今天很多社员回想起毛主席知道了不少户人家要断粮了，就派人把他们组织起来，一户一户地解决困难。

10. ..., Chairman Mao ordered the departments under the Party Central Committee to allocate wheat, which the army had managed to save, to family members of martyrs and armymen and to peasants who lacked seed grain. ...., 毛主席叫党中央机关把部队省下来的小麦分配给烈军属和缺种子的农民。

11. Li Yu-yuan 李有源

## Proverbs

Art is long, life is short.

艺术是永恒的，生命是短暂的；生有涯而知无涯。

Great braggers are little doers.

善吹者不善做。

Oaks may fall when reeds stand the storm.

树大招风。

A little rain stills a great wind.

小雨静大风，小物有大用。

He cries wine, and sells vinegar.

挂羊头卖狗肉。

United we stand, divided we fall.

合即立，分即垮。

Grasp all, lose all.

贪多必失。

A man without distant care must have near sorrow.

人无远虑必有近忧。

Business before pleasure.

先工作，后玩乐。

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

患难识挚友。

## Lesson Two

### Laser

In the early 1960's, laser, an entirely new type of light source, found its way into science and technology. It has had a considerable effect on the development of science.

Laser light is different from ordinary light. It has a single wavelength, travels in a single direction, and is of very high intensity.

Laser is so intense that it can cut through such hard materials as steel or diamonds. Its beams, when focused, can easily set materials on fire from a distance. When exposed to a laser beam, a diamond melts away, leaving nothing but a wisp of smoke in the air. What is more, the heating process is so rapid that a flash of laser light can vaporize carbon ink without affecting the paper underneath.

Lasers are becoming more and more widely used in our socialist construction and national defence. In the production of watches, for example, it takes laser beams only one second

to drill a tiny hole in a ruby bearing. In the electronic industry we use laser beams for making semiconductor devices and other electronic components. In agriculture, laser-treated seeds have led to higher yields.

Progress has also been made in the use of lasers for the development of outer-space travel, communications and measurement as well as in pure science.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, scientific personnel go to the factories and communes to integrate themselves with workers and peasants and do research according to state needs. As the working people are the creators of history, they are naturally the main force in the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Many factories have now established "three-in-one" teams composed of workers, cadres and technicians. The mass movement in scientific research has greatly helped to speed up both research and the application of laser technology. Great progress has been made in this field since China's first ruby laser was produced in 1961.

Chairman Mao taught us, "The history of



mankind is one of continuous development from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom. This process is never-ending." Acting on Chairman Mao's instruction, the Chinese workers and technicians are determined to strive hard for still greater advances in laser technology.

### New Words and Expressions

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. laser ['leizə] <i>n.</i><br>激光, 激光器                             | 8. intensity [in'tensiti]<br><i>n.</i> 强烈, 强度                |
| 2. source [sɔ:s] <i>n.</i><br>源头, 来源                               | 9. intense [in'tens] <i>a.</i><br>激烈的, 强烈的                   |
| 3. considerable<br>[kən'sidərəbl] <i>a.</i><br>相当大的, 该注意的,<br>应考虑的 | 10. cut[kʌt] <i>vt.</i> 切, 割, 剪                              |
| 4. effect [i'fekt] <i>n.</i><br>效果, 影响                             | 11. diamond['daɪəmənd]<br><i>n.</i> 金钢石, 钻石                  |
| 5. ordinary ['ɔ:dnri] <i>a.</i><br>普通的, 平常的                        | 12. beam [bi:m] <i>n.</i> 光线                                 |
| 6. wavelength<br>['weɪvləŋθ] <i>n.</i><br>波长                       | 13. focus ['foukəs] <i>n.</i><br>焦点, 焦距;<br><i>vt.</i> 使聚于焦点 |
| 7. direction[di'rekʃən] <i>n.</i><br>方位, 方向                        | 14. distance ['distəns] <i>n.</i><br>距离, 路程, 远方              |
|  | 15. melt [melt] <i>v.</i><br>熔化, 溶解, 消失                      |
|  | 16. wisp [wɪsp] <i>n.</i><br>一捆, 一缕                          |