

九年一貫制試用課本

(全日制)

# 英語 12

## ENGLISH

第十一冊



## 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。根据学习英語的要求，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。在这一阶段內不講授語音、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。因此在課文內容上，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。

英語課本第十一、十二冊供九年一貫制学校六年級全年使用。每周可按一課进行教学。学期中和学期末，可进行阶段性复习。

第六学年注意全面培养学生听、說、讀、写的的能力，并开始講授語法基

· 散巩固的原則下，

可用6—9学时一次講完，然后結合課文，分散巩固。

第六学年的口笔头練習着重創造性地运用語言，教师可依具体情况补充練習內容，如写短信或日記片断，进行汉譯英的短文翻譯等。

本書是在党的领导下发动群众用比較短的时间編写出来的，还没有經過試驗，希望教师在教学中創造性地使用，必要时也可适当地增減一些材料，并望不断提出意見，帮助改进、提高。在編写出版过程中教育部組織了部分省市的大中小学教师和外文出版社对課文进行了审查討論，并蒙人民教育出版社和五十年代印刷厂同志們的热情协助，謹在这里表示感謝。

編者

1960年4月

## Contents

1. Back at School .....	1
2. The Great Leap Forward .....	4
3. Socialism Is Good .....	7
4. The Iron and Steel City on the Steppes .....	9
5. Taming the Yellow River .....	14
6. Loushan Pass — A Poem.....	18
7. Peasant's Wisdom and the Communist Spirit.....	20
8. Hsiang Hsiu-li .....	23
9. The Red Army Man's Cap (I).....	27
10. The Red Army Man's Cap (II) .....	30
11. A Change of Feeling .....	33
12. Working beside Our Leader .....	36
13. The "East Wind" Motor-car .....	39
14. Parachute Jumping .....	42
15. A Trip to the Moon .....	46
Vocabulary .....	50

# Lesson 1

## Back at School

It was the first day of school. The school gate was decorated with red flags. Li Ming was going up the steps when he met Liu Kuang, one of his classmates.

"Hello, Liu, you look quite fresh and strong. Where have you been all the summer?" Li asked.

"I have been living at home and working with the peasants," Liu answered. "What a great progress the people's commune has made! The peasants have built a network of canals in the farms and almost all the fields are under irrigation. In the people's commune tractors and combines are doing the work in place of manual labour."

"That's interesting," said Li, "I spent the whole summer in the countryside and saw great changes in the people's commune. The people's commune is wonderful! Great progress is made in

collectivization. Life is well organized. The people's commune has nurseries and kindergartens, where the children of the members are well taken care of. There are community dining-rooms. The people's commune has several chemical fertilizer factories, each with a monthly output of 200 tons. There is also a hydro-electric station, and every house is now lighted by electricity. The peasants have a plan to drive the tractors with electricity. A very beautiful prospect lies before the people's commune."

"Indeed," said liu, "the people's commune is the best form for the transition from socialism to communism."

"Peasants say that the people's commune is extremely good. They have no worry about eating and clothing," said li. "Only under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao can they enjoy such a happy life."

### New Words

decorate v. 裝飾

hello interj. 喂!

fresh adj. 气色好的

network n. 网状組織

irrigation n. 灌溉

manual adj. 手工的

spend (spent, spent) v.

度过, 花费 (时间)

collectivization n. 集体化

nursery n. 托儿所

monthly adj. 每月的

hydro- ‘水, 氢’ 之意

prospect n. 前途, 远景

extremely adv. 极端地

## Exercises

### I. Answer the following questions:

1. Where did Liu Kuang spend his summer vacation?
2. What did he see in the people's commune?
3. Where did Li Ming spend his summer vacation?
4. What did Li Ming see in the commune?
5. What do the peasants think about the people's commune?

### II. Make sentences with the following:

1. to be under irrigation
2. in place of
3. to have (no) worry
4. to live a (happy) life

### III. Write a few sentences on “How I Spent My Summer Vacation”



## Lesson 2

### The Great Leap Forward

In May 1958, the Chinese Communist Party proclaimed the general line for building socialism in China. It called upon the whole nation to "go all out, aim high, and get greater, quicker, better and more economical results."

A great response came immediately from all the Chinese people. Guided by the general line, they worked heart and soul and made a great leap forward in industrial and agricultural production.

Take steel for example. Men and women, old and young, joined in the battle for steel. By the end of the year, the target was not only fulfilled but greatly overfulfilled. Coal was another striking example. The year's output reached 270 million tons. Thus in 1958 China was already ahead of Britain in coal output.

At the same time, the setting up of people's



communes throughout the country brought about a great rise in agricultural production.

The Chinese people have been actively carrying out the cultural and technical revolutions while continuing with the socialist revolution on the economic, political and ideological fronts. Millions of schools were opened in the countryside and hundreds of millions of peasants learned to read and write. Students learned to plough the land and operate machines, while workers and soldiers studied science and philosophy.

The Chinese people are rightly proud of the great leap forward of 1958. It laid a firm foundation for the continued great leap forward of 1959 and 1960. It was a great victory which proved once again that the socialist system is superior to the capitalist system.

### New Words

proclaim v. 宣布, 公布

nation n. 国家, 民族

economical adj. 节省的

industrial adj. 工业的

agricultural adj. 农业的

fulfil v. 完成

striking adj. 显著的, 惊人的

cultural adj. 文化的  
ideological adj. 思想上的  
philosophy n. 哲学  
firm adj. 坚固的  
foundation n. 基础  
prove v. 証明

superior adj. 优越的  
capitalist adj. 資本主义  
的; n. 資本家  
system n. 制度  
actively adv. 积极地

## Exercises

I. Read aloud the text.

II. Translate the following into Chinese:

In the year 1958 the Chinese Communist Party proclaimed the general line for building socialism. A great response came immediately from all the Chinese people. The targets in the factories were not only fulfilled but overfulfilled. The output of grain was greatly increased. A cultural revolution went on all over the country. The Chinese people are proud of the great leap forward.

III. Make sentences with the following:

1. to call upon
2. heart and soul
3. by the end of
4. to be proud of
5. to lay the foundation for
6. to be superior to

## Lesson 3

### Socialism Is Good

Socialism is good,  
Socialism is grand,  
The prestige of the people  
Stands high in a socialist land.

Reaction's dregs

We've overthrown.

With its tail between its legs

Imperialism has flown.

Great is the people's full unity!

Engendering socialist construction,

A mighty tide,

A mighty tide.

The Communist Party's grand,

The Communist Party's good,

It leads the Chinese people

Exactly as it should.

It keeps its word

You'll always find,  
 It serves the people  
 With its whole heart and mind.  
 We'll stick to the Communist Party,  
 And make our great motherland  
 Prosperous and strong,  
 Prosperous and strong.

### New Words

prestige n. 威信, 名声	engender v. 使产生
reaction n. 反动	tide n. 潮汐, 潮流
dreg n. 渣滓	mind n. 智力, 意志
tail n. 尾巴	stick (stuck, stuck) v. 紧 紧跟着
between prep. 在二者之間	prosperous adj. 繁荣的
leg n. 腿	
unity n. 团结, 统一, 一致	

### Exercises

I. Paraphrase the poem.

II. Make sentences with the following:

1. to keep one's word
2. with one's whole heart and mind
3. to stick to

III. Recite the poem.

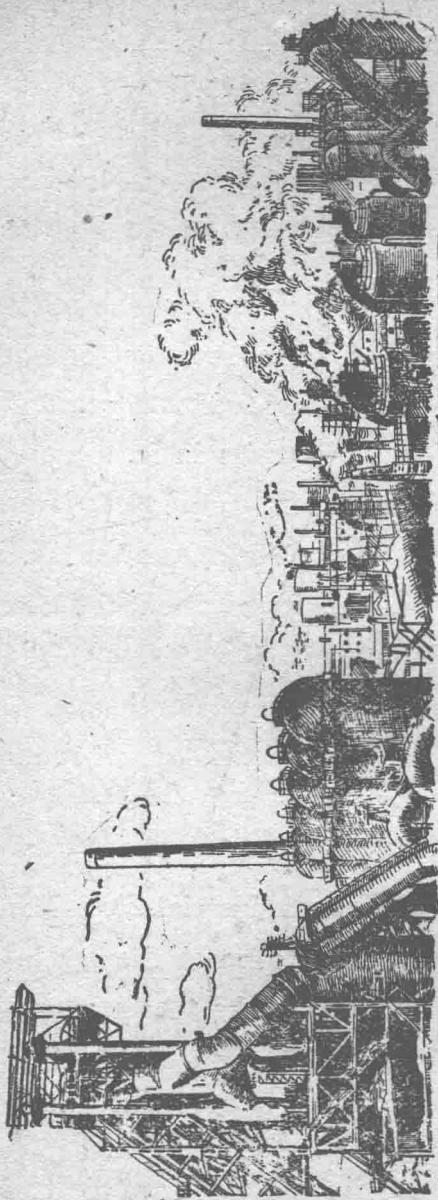
## Lesson 4

### The Iron and Steel City on the Steppes

Not long ago Paotow was a shabby little town with a population of some seventy thousand. It has been a fur centre for over 200 years. There were only four small factories in it.

The change came in July 1957, when the Paotow Iron and Steel Works was set up at the foot of the Wula Mountains about 20 kilometres to the west of the town. For Paotow, it meant the beginning of a new era of development. Since the Party's policy of realizing an all-round leap forward with steel as the key was put forward, the construction in Paotow has been speeded up.

Paotow is today an industrial city. Many factories have been set up to meet the needs of the Paotow Iron and Steel works. And many others are under construction. If you could stand on a derrick over 70 metres high, you would see a magnificent scene — blast furnaces and other fur-



naces standing like giants; the long arms of cranes swinging to and fro; from the tall chimneys smoke curling into the sky; the construction sites of various plants dotting throughout the city; roads and railways running in all directions; hundreds of lorries shuttling to and fro; railway engines puffing busily back and forth.

The communication of the city has also changed rapidly. The narrow, dusty roads have been replaced by the wide, smooth cement ones. The Peking-Paotow Railway is no longer its only connection with the outer world. It is now connected by rail with Lanchow, the Shihkuaitze Coal Mines and the Poyunngopo Iron Mines. And the communication is still expanding fast.

In order to take part in the great construction here, hundreds of thousands of people, including workers, technicians and graduates, have come from other parts of the country.

Paotow is advancing with rapid strides. Very soon it will be in the foremost rank of China's steel centres. With its large amount of steel and iron and other products it will give a full support



to the socialist construction and the national defence of our country.

## New Words

steppe n. 草原

Paotow n. 包头

population n. 人口

seventy num. 七十

fur n. 毛皮

Wula n. 烏拉 (山)

kilometre n. 公里

realize v. 实现, 实行

all-round adj. 全面的

derrick n. 动臂起重机

magnificent adj. 庄严的,

堂皇的

blast n. 鼓风

giant n. 巨人

arm n. 臂

crane n. 起重机

smoke n. 烟

curl v. 卷曲上升

dot v. 星罗棋布

lorry n. 卡车, 货车

shuttle v. 来回如梭

puff v. 噗噗喷气

rapidly adv. 快, 急, 立刻

narrow adj. 狭的

dusty adj. 尘土飞扬的

replace v. 代替

smooth adj. 光滑的

cement n. 水泥

connection n. 连接

outer adj. 外的, 外部的

rail n. 铁轨

Lanchow n. 兰州

expand v. 扩张

include v. 包含, 包括

technician n. 技术员

rapid adj. 快的, 急的

foremost adj. 最前的

rank n. 列, 排

forth adv. 向前

ship n. 船

## Exercises

### I. Answer the following questions:

1. How was Paotow in the past?
2. How is Paotow now?
3. How has the communication of Paotow changed?
4. What will Paotow be in the nearest future?

### II. Make sentences with the following:

1. to set up
2. to meet the needs of
3. to and fro
4. back and forth
5. no longer
6. in order to

### III. Recite the third paragraph.