



上海市业余外语广播讲座

英 语

ENGLISH

中级班上册

(试用本)

上海人民出版社

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English

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上海师范大学英语广播教研组编

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毛主席语录

列宁为什么说对资产阶级专政，这个问题要搞清楚。这个问题不搞清楚，就会变修正主义。要使全国知道。

教育必须为无产阶级政治服务，必须同生产劳动相结合。

为什么语言要学，并且要用很大的气力去学呢？因为语言这东西，不是随便可以学好的，非下苦功不可。

编者说明

在毛主席的无产阶级革命路线指引下，革命形势愈来愈好。由于广大工农兵、革命干部和革命知识分子的热情支持，业余外语广播讲座第二期英语初级班已经结束。为了适应本市广大工农兵和革命群众学习英语的需要，我们与上海人民广播电台继续举办第二期英语中级班。

英语中级班教材（试用本）分上、下两册，学习时间预定为一年半。除第一课外，每课配有对话和阅读材料，共出现 1000 个左右新的单词和词组（阅读材料中出现的新单词除外，不列入总词汇表）。语法知识着重实践，课文注释力求有助于自学。每课有一定数量的口、笔头练习，书后附有汉译英练习的答案。希望读者通过本书的学习，能具有一定的自学英语的能力。

由于我们水平有限，书中一定存在不少缺点和错误，希望广大工农兵和革命群众提出意见和批评，共同办好上海市业余外语广播讲座。

上海师范大学英语广播教研组

1975 年 6 月

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Lesson One

Chairman Mao's Important Instructions On Theory

Our great leader Chairman Mao recently gave important instructions on theory.

Chairman Mao said: Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? It is essential to get this question clear. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation.

Speaking of the socialist system, Chairman Mao said: In a word, China is a socialist country. Before liberation she was much the same as a capitalist country. Even now she practises an eight-grade wage system, distribution according to work and exchange through money, and in all this differs very little from the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has been changed. Chairman Mao pointed out: Our country at present practises a commodity system, the wage system is unequal, too, as in the eight-grade wage scale, and so forth. Under the dictatorship of the

proletariat such things can only be restricted. Therefore, if people like Lin Piao come to power, it will be quite easy for them to rig up the capitalist system. That is why we should do more reading of Marxist-Leninist works.

Chairman Mao also pointed out: Lenin said that “small production *engenders* capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale.” They are also engendered among a part of the working class and of the Party membership. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state and other organs there are people who take to the bourgeois style of life.

Chairman Mao's instructions profoundly expound the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and indicate the utmost importance of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat at the present time. Comrades of the whole Party and the people of the whole country should attach the greatest weight to them.

New Words and Expressions

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----|----|
| 1. instruction | [in'strʌkʃən] | n. | 指示 |
| 2. theory | ['θiəri] | n. | 理论 |

3. recent	['ri:snt]	<i>a.</i> 近来的
recently		<i>ad.</i> 最近
4. exercise	['eksəsaiz]	<i>v.</i> 实行; 行使 (职权等)
5. dictatorship	[dik'teitəʃip]	<i>n.</i> 专政
6. bourgeoisie	[,buəʒwa:'zi:]	<i>n.</i> 资产阶级
bourgeois	['buəʒwa:]	<i>a.</i> 资产阶级的
7. essential	[i'senʃəl]	<i>a.</i> 必要的; 必不可少的
8. question	['kwestʃən]	<i>n.</i> 问题
9. clear	[kliə]	<i>a., ad.</i> 清楚(的)
10. lack	[læk]	<i>n.</i> 缺乏
11. clarity	['klærɪti]	<i>n.</i> 明晰; 明了
12. revisionism	[ri'vɪʒənɪzəm]	<i>n.</i> 修正主义
revisionist	[ri'vɪʒənɪst]	<i>a.</i> 修正主义的
		<i>n.</i> 修正主义者
13. nation	['neiʃən]	<i>n.</i> 国家; 民族
14. system	['sɪstɪm]	<i>n.</i> 制度
15. capitalist	['kæpɪtəlɪst]	<i>a.</i> 资本主义的
		<i>n.</i> 资本家
16. even	['i:vən]	<i>ad.</i> 〔加强语气〕 甚至; 甚至 (比……)更
17. grade	[greɪd]	<i>n.</i> 等级; 级
eight-grade		<i>a.</i> 八级的

在本书中形容词 (adjective) 和副词 (adverb) 的缩写分别采用 *a.* 及 *ad.*

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 18. distribute | [dis'tribju(:)t] | <i>v.</i> | 分配 |
| distribution | [,distri'bju:ʃən] | <i>n.</i> | 分配 |
| 19. according | [ə'kɔ:diŋ] | <i>to</i> | 〔用于状语〕按照 |
| 20. exchange | [iks'tʃeindʒ] | <i>n., v.</i> | 交换 |
| 21. through | [θru:] | <i>prep.</i> | (指方法、手段等)
以……; 经过 |
| 22. money | ['mʌni] | <i>n.</i> | 货币; 钱 |
| 23. differ | ['difə] | <i>v.</i> | 不同; 相异 |
| 24. different | ['difrənt] | <i>a.</i> | 不同的 |
| 25. ownership | ['əʊnəʃɪp] | <i>n.</i> | 所有权; 所有制 |
| 26. point | [pɔɪnt] | <i>v.</i> | 指; 指向 |
| point out | | | 指出 |
| 27. present | ['preznt] | <i>n., a.</i> | 现在(的)
现今; 现在 |
| at present | | | |
| 28. commodity | [kə'mɒditi] | <i>n.</i> | 商品 |
| 29. unequal | ['ʌn'i:kwəl] | <i>a.</i> | 不平等的 |
| 30. scale | [skeɪl] | <i>n.</i> | 级别; 规模 |
| 31. forth | [fɔ:θ] | <i>ad.</i> | 〔空间、时间方面〕以后; 以下 |
| and so forth | | | 等等 |
| 32. such | [sʌtʃ] | <i>a.</i> | 这样的 |
| 33. restrict | [ris'trikt] | <i>v.</i> | 限制 |
| 34. therefore | ['ðeəfɔ:] | <i>ad.</i> | 因此 |
| 35. like | [laɪk] | <i>prep.</i> | 象; 跟……一样 |
| 36. power | ['paʊə] | <i>n.</i> | 权力; 政权 |
| come to power | | | 掌权; 上台 |
| 37. easy | ['i:zi] | <i>a.</i> | 容易的 |

38. rig	[rig] (up)	<i>v.</i>	搞; 拼凑
39. reading	['ri:diŋ]	<i>n.</i>	阅读
40. production	[prə'dʌkʃən]	<i>n.</i>	生产
41. engender	[in'dʒendə]	<i>v.</i>	产生
42. continuous	[kən'tɪnjuəs]	<i>a.</i>	不断的; 连续的
continuously		<i>ad.</i>	经常地; 连续不 断地
43. daily	['deili]	<i>ad.</i>	每日地
44. hourly	['aʊəli]	<i>ad.</i>	每小时地
45. spontaneously	[spɒn'teinjəsli]	<i>ad.</i>	自发地
46. mass	[mæs]	<i>a.</i>	大量的; 群众的; 群众性的
on a mass scale			大批地
		<i>n.</i>	群
47. membership	['membəʃɪp]	<i>n.</i>	成员
48. within	[wi'ðɪn]	<i>prep.</i>	在……内
49. ranks	[ræŋks]	<i>n. (pl.)</i>	队伍
50. personnel	[ˌpə:sə'nel]	<i>n.</i>	全体人员
51. state	[steɪt]	<i>n.</i>	国家
52. organ	['ɔ:gən]	<i>n.</i>	机关
53. style	[stɑɪl]	<i>n.</i>	作风; 式样
54. profoundly	[prə'faʊndli]	<i>ad.</i>	深刻地
55. expound	[ɪks'paʊnd]	<i>v.</i>	阐述
56. indicate	['ɪndikeɪt]	<i>v.</i>	指出
57. utmost	['ʌtməʊst]	<i>a.</i>	极端的
		<i>n.</i>	最大可能
58. importance	[ɪm'pɔ:təns]	<i>n.</i>	重要(性)

59. attach	[ə'tætʃ]	v. 把(重点等)放在
60. greatest	['greɪtɪst]	a. 最大的
61. weight	[weɪt]	n. 重要(性); 重量

Notes to the Text

1. Our great leader Chairman Mao recently gave important instructions on theory.

伟大领袖毛主席最近作了关于理论问题的重要指示。

on 在这里是介词, 作“关于”、“论……”解。

例如: a report on current affairs 形势报告

on the dictatorship of the proletariat

论无产阶级专政

2. Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? It is essential to get this question clear. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation.

列宁为什么说对资产阶级专政, 这个问题要搞清楚。这个问题不搞清楚, 就会变修正主义。要使全国知道。

speak of 说及; 提到

exercise 在这里是及物动词, 作“实行”、“行使(职权等)”解。

over 在这里是介词。

it 在这里是形式上的主语, 用来代替由不定式短语 to get this question clear 构成的真正的主语。it 的这种用法称为“形式主语”。clear 在这里是宾语 question 的补足语。

有些及物动词 虽然有了宾语，但意义仍不完整，这就需要由名词、形容词等来作补充说明，称为“宾语补足语”。
lead to 是“产生……的结果”、“导致”的意思。

should be made (known) 是被动语态；make (something) known to (somebody) 是“使(某人)知道(某事)”的意思。

3. Speaking of the socialist system, Chairman Mao said:...
毛主席在谈到社会主义制度时说：……

speaking of the socialist system 是现在分词短语，用作时间状语。分词及其宾语、状语等构成分词短语，起定语、状语等作用。分词短语分两种：由现在分词构成的，称为“现在分词短语”；由过去分词构成的，称为“过去分词短语”。

4. In a word, China is a socialist country. Before liberation she was much the same as a capitalist country. Even now she practises an eight-grade wage system, distribution according to work and exchange through money, and in all this differs very little from the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has been changed.

总而言之，中国属于社会主义国家。解放前跟资本主义差不多。现在还实行八级工资制，按劳分配，货币交换，这些跟旧社会没有多少差别。所不同的是所有制变更了。

in a word 总而言之；总之

在英语中，代替国家、船只等的人称代词一般用 she (her)。

much 在这里是副词，作“差不多”解。

be the same as 和……一样

an eight-grade wage system 八级工资制

distribution according to work 按劳分配

exchange through money 货币交换

in all this 作“在这一切方面”解。this 在这里虽是单数形式，但指的是上面提到的几个方面。

differ from 和……不同

little 在这里是副词，作“少”解。

what is different 是一个从句，在这里作主语，在语法上称为“主语从句”。

the system of ownership 所有制

change 在这里是及物动词，作“改变”、“变更”解。

that the system of ownership has been changed 是一个从句，在这里作表语，在语法上称为“表语从句”。

5. Our country at present practises a commodity system, the wage system is unequal, too, as in the eight-grade wage scale, and so forth. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat such things can only be restricted. Therefore, if people like Lin Piao come to power, it will be quite easy for them to rig up the capitalist system. That is why we should do more reading of Marxist-Leninist works.

我国现在实行的是商品制度，工资制度也不平等，有八级工资制，等等。这只能在无产阶级专政下加以限制。所以，林彪一类如上台，搞资本主义制度很容易。因此，要多看点马列主义的书。

as 在这里是从属连词，作“如同”、“象”解。

under the dictatorship of the proletariat 在无产阶级专

政下

can only be restricted 是被动语态,表示主语 such things 是被限制的对象。

it 是形式主语,真正的主语是不定式短语及其逻辑主语 for them to rig up the capitalist system。其中的 them 是这个不定式短语的逻辑主语。

why 引导的是一个表语从句。

6. Lenin said that "small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale." They are also engendered among a part of the working class and of the Party membership. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state and other organs there are people who take to the bourgeois style of life.

列宁说,“小生产是经常地、每日每时地、自发地和大批地产生着资本主义和资产阶级的。”工人阶级一部分,党员一部分,也有这种情况。无产阶级中,机关工作人员中,都有发生资产阶级生活作风的。

are engendered 是被动语态,作“被产生出来”解。

both ... and ... 是连词,作“……和……两者都”解。这里用这个连词连接两个介词短语。这两个介词短语都作状语。

who 引导的定语从句修饰主语 people。

take to 喜欢;沉迷于(to 在这里是介词,后面一般接名词。)

style of life 生活作风

7. the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat
马克思主义关于无产阶级专政的理论
8. the utmost importance 极端重要性
9. Comrades of the whole Party and the people of the whole country should attach the greatest weight to them.

应当引起全党同志和全国人民的高度重视。

attach the greatest weight to 对……高度重视

Lesson Two

Eugene Pottier

Eugene Pottier was born in Paris on October 4, 1816. His family was so poor that he had no chance to go to school. He began to work in a factory when he was only thirteen. He lived and worked with the workers, and shared their sufferings and hardships. He made up his mind to struggle for the liberation of the proletariat.

Pottier was a proletarian fighter all his life. In 1840, he started to write poems, calling on the workers to fight the bourgeoisie.

On March 18, 1871, the proletariat and other labouring people of Paris rose in arms against the French bourgeoisie. Pottier fought heroically side by side with the workers. He was elected a member of the great Paris Commune, the first proletarian regime in the history of mankind. He took part in all the activities of the Commune.

During the fierce street battle in May, Pottier fought shoulder to shoulder with the heroic Paris workers. Shortly after the fall of the Commune, he wrote the great poem, the *Internationale*. He was