

# 直接法英語讀本

(改訂本)

DIRECT METHOD  
ENGLISH READERS

第四冊

編者 文幼章



中華書局印行

PDG

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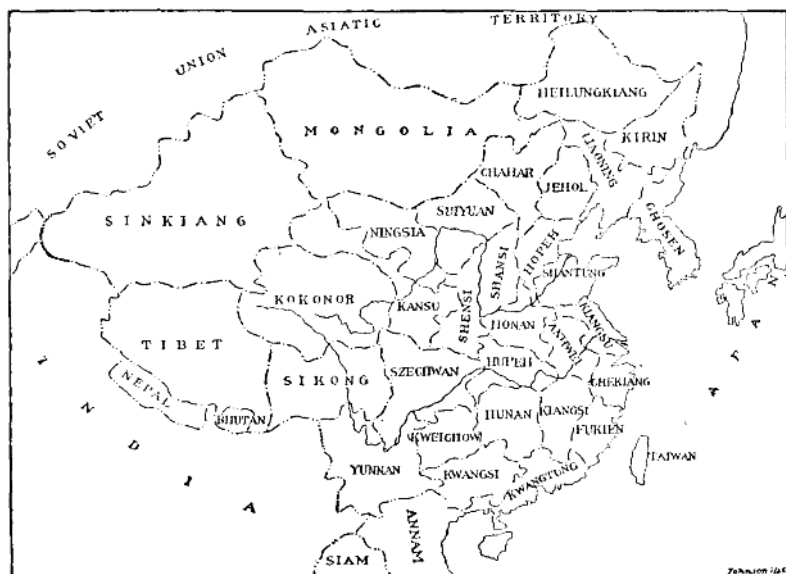
# DIRECT METHOD ENGLISH READERS

## BOOK FOUR

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### LESSON ONE

### THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA



The Republic of China is situated in the eastern part of the continent of Asia and

consists of twenty-eight provinces. The National Government is found in Nanking. The population of China is about four hundred million.

This is over three times as many people as live in the United States. There are more people in Szechuan than in any other province, but Kiangsu is the most thickly populated. It has over 700 people to the square mile, while Szechuan has only about 300.

China is generally divided into three parts: North China, consisting of the provinces lying near the Yellow River, Central China, consisting of the provinces in the Yangtse Valley, and South China, consisting of the provinces lying near the West River. If you want to know the English name of any province you can look at the map.

The three chief ports of China are Tientsin in the north, Shanghai in the central part and Canton in the south. Shanghai is an enormous city, lying on the Woosung River about thirteen miles from the mouth of the Yangtse. Just as New York is the port of the United States, so Shanghai is the port of China. Although Shanghai is not the capital of China it is the most important city in China.

When foreigners first came to China they were surprised to find that there was no system of roads. The reason for this is that there was no great need for roads because of the excellent system of water transportation. All around the most important centres, such as, Shanghai, Canton, Ningpo, or Soochow there are countless natural waterways and

canals. In the days of the Emperors, rice was taken from the South to Peiping, (or Peking as it was called then) by means of the Grand Canal which ran from Hangchow to Tientsin, a distance of 650 miles.

In ancient days there were many excellent roads leading from Peiping to the provincial capitals. There were also good roads leading from Canton and other important cities in the South. In those days these roads were a means of quick communication, just as the roads of the Roman Empire were in ancient Europe. In recent days thousands of miles of good modern roads have been built.

There are only two large lakes in China, namely, Tung Ting Lake in Hunan and Poyang Lake in Kiangsi. But there is a very famous small lake at Hangchow in Chekiang,

called West Lake. It is famous for its temples as well as for its natural beauty.

The beautiful tomb of Sun Yat-sen, the first president of the Republic of China, is situated at Nanking. Every year thousands of people go to visit it. It was the hope of Sun Yat-sen and it is the aim of every loyal Chinese citizen that China should become a well-governed nation and take a position of equality among the nations of the world.

### NOTES

China is *situated* in the eastern part of Asia.

In what part of the city is your school *situated*?

This town *is situated* on a river.

This town *lies* on a river.

This town is on a river.

China consists of twenty-eight provinces.

A school consists of its pupils and teachers.

A month consists of thirty or thirty-one days.

Four hundred million = Four hundred millions of people.

700 people *to* the square mile. There are 700 living in one square mile.

Chief = most important.

Enormous = very big.

Just as . . . so . . .

Just as Shanghai is the port of China so New York is the port of the United States.

Just as five is the half of ten so is fifty the half of a hundred.

*Although* Shanghai is not the capital of China, it is the most important city.

Shanghai is not the capital, but it is the most important city.

They were surprised *to find* = They were surprised when they found.

The road were *a means of* communication.

Aeroplanes are *a means of* flying. We fly with aeroplanes.

Schools are *a means of* education.

China has a system of government by the people.

Japan has a system of government by an emperor.

Suffixes:

-ity, -ty.

equal, equality.

national, nationality

loyal, loyalty

-ion, -tion, -ation.

transport, transportation

communicate, communication

organize, organization

reflect, reflection

act, action

-less (meaning "cannot be")

countless

numberless

-less (meaning "without")

hatless

hopeless

moneyless

## COMPOSITION

A. *The following are examples of superlatives:*

*oldest* (superlative of *old*).

*youngest* (superlative of *young*).

*most important* (superlative of *important*).

*In Lesson 1 there are three superlatives used. Find them and write them out.*

B. Use "Just as" and "so" and make each pair of sentences into one sentence:

1. China is the largest country in Asia.  
Russia is the largest country in Europe.
2. Sun Yat-sen was the first president of the Republic of China.  
Washington was the first president of the United States.
3. London is the port of England.  
Shanghai is the port of China.

C. Re-write these sentences using "but" in the middle of the sentence and do not use "although":

1. Although Sun Yat-sen died in the North, he was buried in Nanking.
2. Although West Lake is very small, it is the most beautiful lake in China.
3. Although there were excellent roads in ancient days, there are not very many now.
4. Although it is raining, I am going to walk in the park.

### A SILENT READING TEST

Write "Yes" or "No" in the brackets (    ).

- (    ) 1. A Chinese citizen has Chinese nationality.  
(    ) 2. The stars are countless.

- ( ) 3. A president is the chief man in an empire.
- ( ) 4. Sun Yat-sen was the first president of the Chinese Republic.
- ( ) 5. West Lake is famous for its natural beauty.
- ( ) 6. The population of China is only ten million.
- ( ) 7. A loyal man has loyalty.
- ( ) 8. Something that is organized is called an organization.
- ( ) 9. Our actions are always the same as our intentions.
- ( ) 10. America has a system of government by the people.



## LESSON TWO

### A CONVERSATION

#### Part I

“You seem to be staying at home a good deal these days. I hardly ever see you. It must be at least two weeks since I saw you last. What have you been doing with yourself?”

“What have I been doing with myself? For the last two weeks I have had very little time for anything except work.”

“Work? I didn’t know you had any work to do. Surely a lazy fellow like you doesn’t do any work. I don’t believe you could do any real work even if you tried.”

“Well, you’ve certainly got a very bad opinion of me, but you’re quite mistaken if you think I’m lazy. I don’t like doing unnecessary work, it’s true, but I don’t mind doing useful work, especially when it’s interesting. You’re different, I know. You’re so fond of work that you prefer work to pleasure even if it isn’t necessary for you to do it.”

“Well, you may be right about me. I often work when I needn’t work, and perhaps

I prefer work to pleasure. But I didn't expect to see you change your habits. It isn't usual for lazy people to become busy people, is it?"

"I'm not lazy. I'm not lazy at all. I never have been lazy. I don't care for lazy people. I'm always willing to work. But I don't care to do useless or needless work."

"Well, I don't care for useless or needless work myself. But what work are you doing? Tell me all about it."

"I'll tell you. You know there's an Englishman living next door to me."

"Oh you mean that foreigner who always goes about with a big dog? I didn't know he was English. Well, what about him?"

"He's translating a Chinese book into English."

“Does he know Chinese?”

“Of course he does? If he didn't, how could he translate it? His Chinese pronunciation sounds rather funny, it's true, but he really does know Chinese very well. One day, about a month ago, he asked me whether I could give him some help.”

#### NOTES

Verb	Noun -ation
pronounce	pronunciation
translate	translation
expect	expectation
Adjective	Noun -ity
real	reality

To do work = To work.

To give somebody help = To help somebody.

He seems to be working *a good deal* (= a lot).

He seems to be doing *a good deal of* (= a lot of) work.

I *hardly ever* see you.

I *hardly ever* go away.

People *hardly ever* change their habits.

It is two weeks since I saw you last.

I have not seen you for the last two weeks.

It is three months since I went there last.

I have not been there for the last three months.

Since I saw you last = Since I last saw you.

Since I went there last = Since I last went there.

What are you going to *do with yourself*?

I don't know what I shall *do with myself*.

I have no time for anything except work = I have time  
for nothing except work.

*Surely* you don't work = I cannot believe that you work

*Surely* you work = I cannot believe that you do not  
work.

You *certainly* don't work = I know that you don't work.

You *certainly* work = I know that you work.

A lazy fellow *like* you = A lazy fellow *such as* you.

People *like that* = People *of that sort* = *Such* people *as that*

You *could not* do that even if you *tried*.

You *cannot* do that even if you *try*.

To have a bad opinion of somebody.

To have a good opinion of somebody.

*Unnecessary work* = Work which is *not necessary* = *Needless work* = Work which we *need not* do.

*Useless work* = Work which is *not useful*.

I *prefer* work to pleasure = I *like* work *better than* pleasure.

I *prefer* doing this to doing that = I *like* doing this *better than* doing that.

Which would you prefer to do? = Which would you rather do?

It is necessary for me to work = I must work.

It is unnecessary for me to work = I need not work.

It is necessary for me not to work = I must not work.

I *expect* my friend = I *expect* my friend will come = I *think* my friend will come = I *believe* my friend will come = *In my opinion*, my friend will come.

I do not like lazy people = I do not care for lazy people.

I do not like to go }  
I do not like going } = I do not care to go.

I am willing to work = I do not mind working.

He lives *next door* = He lives *in the next house*.

The man *next door* = The man who lives *in the next house*.

To translate a Chinese book into English = To make the English translation of a Chinese book.

If he *knows* Chinese, he *can* translate the book.

If he *does not know* Chinese, he *cannot* translate the book.

If he *knew* Chinese, he *could* translate the book. (He does not.)

If he *did not know* Chinese, he *could not* translate the book. (But he does know it.)

Things may *be* funny.

Things may *seem* funny.

Things may *look* funny.

Things may *sound* funny.

*A habit* is difficult to change, especially *a bad habit*.

*Habits* are difficult to change, especially *bad habits*.

## COMPOSITION

A. In Lesson 2 there are 11 different examples of shortened spelling, such as **I'm** and **don't**. Write out the long form of each.

Example:

didn't

did not

B. Change each sentence in such a way as to include the words **necessary** or **unnecessary** without changing the meaning of the sentence: