

直接法英語讀本

(改訂本)

DIRECT METHOD
ENGLISH READERS

第二冊

編者 文幼章



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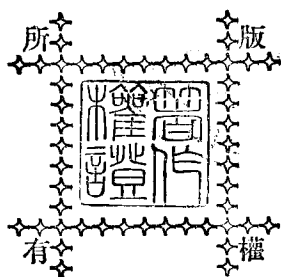
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INTRODUCTION TO THE REVISED EDITION

This series of readers is offered to Middle Schools with the hope of initiating a thorough-going reform in the method of teaching English. It is hoped that it will find a general use in China.

The system lays no claim to originality. It is based on the work and ideals of the "Institute for Research in English Teaching" and is printed by kind permission of Mr. H. E. Palmer, Director of the Institute.

Many teachers of English believe in the value of the direct method of teaching a foreign language without knowing how to put it into practice, especially from the very first lesson, where the foundations for future success are laid. Moreover, for those who know how to go about practising the direct method, there are no satisfactory texts which give the material to be taught in a carefully graded manner and supply the teacher with ample composition exercises.

These readers give the teacher the most carefully graded material and an abundance of composition material, but it is important for all who use these readers to realize that the key to the use of them is in the Teacher's Manual and in the charts which accompany it. Unless the material is presented thoroughly in the oral manner indicated by the Manual, the compositions will be nothing but a puzzle to the pupils who are expected to do them. But if the material is given as indicated in the Manual and the pupils are not rushed, they will answer the composition easily.

All who are interested in making a thorough study of the principles and practise of the Direct Method are urged to read Mr. H. E. Palmer's "Classroom Procedures and Devices". The new terms used by Mr. Palmer are explained as follows:

1. In learning speech we first listen. This is called *Observation*. During this stage we should not think of meanings but simply hear sounds.

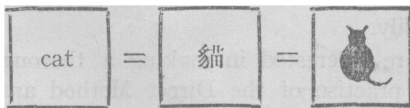
2. Imitation. We imitate the sounds and the manner of the speaker.
3. Catenizing (From the Latin catena, a chain). We perform a series of sounds or movements repeatedly, always in the same way, until the succession of movements can be performed without thinking of it. In catenizing you do not strive for meaning.

For instance, in writing the Chinese character 廳 one stroke leads on to another because hand and eye have catenized the character. Imagine the strain on the memory of a pupil if he wrote it this way. "First there is 丿, then comes an ear, 耳, under that a king, 王, then at the top right there is ten, 十 under that a four, 四, and under that a one, 一, and under that a heart, 心." The strain on the memory when reading or composing English by grammatical rules is just as great.

4. Semanticizing is associating a succession of sounds with its meaning. The object is to arrive at a stage when the idea is associated with the sound, thus:



When words have not been semanticized the process is like this:



5. Composing by analogy—By this is meant a more or less complex process by which students produce words, phrases or sentences analogically, with material already memorized. This is largely achieved by substitution and conversion.

During the first year all translation must be avoided.

Reading and Writing are comparatively late stages, and the aim of the Direct Method will not be fully realized unless teachers are willing to give the time and patience necessary for establishing habits 1, 2, and 3 as regular steps in learning all new material.

No teacher who wishes to experiment for the first time with the Direct Method can afford to be without Mr. Palmer's monumental work for teachers, "English through Actions".

The system of teaching is as follows:

1. The pupils are given opportunity to hear strange sounds and to reproduce them without any consideration of their meaning.
2. When language material is taught it follows three steps marked A.B.C.

A. The teacher uses objects or pictures, and asks and answers the questions himself. The pupils listen.

A. 1. (Point to the object) This is a book.

This is a box.

This is a pen. etc.

A. 2. Is this a book or a box? It's a book.

Is this a box or a book? It's a box.

Is this a pen or a pencil? It's a pencil.

A. 3. Is this a box? Yes, it is.

Is this a pen? No, it isn't.

What is it, then? It's a box.

B. The teacher tests the observation of the pupils by imperative drill. The teacher first does the action and then tells the pupils to do it.

Point to the book.

Point to the box. etc.

C. The teacher asks the questions and the pupils answer them. This follows the order A. 2, A. 3, and may use in addition short questions such as:

What's this? What's that?

The aim of this method is to teach English in such ways as to cause pupils in the shortest time compatible with efficiency to become able to read extensively and to compose accurately.

The means are as follows. During the first year the teacher forms and develops the five speech-learning habits. He teaches a limited and carefully selected vocabulary together with the most general and fundamental grammatical and idiomatic mechanisms.

After the elementary habits have been properly formed the pupils will be led on to a series of accurately-graded texts (The Direct Method English Readers). All new material will be taught by the most appropriate direct method devices, including the use of Chinese when necessary. All new material is fixed in the memory and made usable by means of intensive oral questioning.

When pupils have acquired the new material they are trained in the use of it by means of written exercises on the Direct Method plan. These consist of such exercises as are given in the composition exercises in the readers of this system.

Every system must be judged by its results. Every teacher has to check his own work. "Do I come in this class? My pupils have studied under me for four or five years. They are more or less able to puzzle out the meaning of some obscure and strange texts and to compose a sort of English which passes examiners, but would certainly excite the ridicule of native English users. They can do nothing more. Have I failed in my mission as a teacher?"

Or the teacher may ask: "My pupils have studied under me for four or five years. They are able to read any plain English text, or compose a letter or an essay that is intelligible to all English-using people. They are, moreover, able to understand a lecture given in plain English. Have I succeeded in my mission as a teacher?"

JAMES G. ENDICOTT
GIN I MIDDLE SCHOOL
CHUNGKING 1937.

DIRECT METHOD ENGLISH READERS

BOOK TWO

LESSON ONE

See chart 10.

What is this little boy doing? He is reading. What is he reading? He is reading his book. Can you see the little boy? Yes, I can see him. Can you see his book? Yes, I can see it.

What is this little girl doing? She is writing. In whose book is she writing? She is writing in her book. Is she writing in her book or our book? She is writing in hers. Can you see her? Yes, I can. Can you see her book? Yes, I can see it.

What is this little dog doing? It is drinking. What is it drinking? It is drink-

ing some water. Can you see the little dog?
Yes, I can see it. Can you see the water?
No, I cannot see it.

What is this little cat doing? It is eating.
What is it eating? It is eating something,
but I do not know what it is.

In this picture the old woman is working
and the old man is sitting down and resting.

Are you working or reading? I am
working. What are you doing? I am learn-
ing English. We are all reading our books.

Who is writing?	The little girl is.
Who is reading?	The little boy is.
Who is resting?	The old man is.
Who is working?	The old woman is.
What is drinking?	The little dog is.
What is eating?	The little cat is.
I <u>write</u> every day.	I <u>am writing</u> now.
He <u>learns</u> every day.	He <u>is learning</u> now.

COMPOSITION

A. Answer the following questions:

試 答 下 列 各 問

1. What language are you learning now?
2. Who is your teacher?
3. Does seven come before eight or after eight?
4. Do you go to school on Monday?
5. How many days are there in a week?
6. Do you sit at your desk or at your friend's desk?
7. How many fingers have you?
8. How many eyes has your friend?
9. Are you writing now?
10. What language are you reading now?
11. Who gives you lessons?
12. Who takes lessons?
13. Are you writing in your book or in mine?
14. Does three come before six or after six?

15. Who teaches: the pupil or the teacher?
16. How many weeks are there in a month?
17. What number comes after nine?
18. At whose desk do you sit?
19. Who gives you English lessons?
20. Is one the first number or the second?

B. Fill in each dash:

試填下列各句空白

1. I come —— school —— day.
2. I sit —— my desk and he —— at ——
3. We take lessons —— our teacher.
4. —— book is this? It is mine.
5. Where —— you go every day?
6. Monday is the —— day.
7. Do you —— to school —— Saturday?
8. Seven comes —— eight.
9. Three comes —— one.
10. This —— boy is reading.
11. The little cat is ——

12. Can you — the — man?
13. The first day is —
14. The third day is —

C. Give the negative of each sentence:

將下列各句之否定式寫出來

1. I come to school every day.
2. He is reading.
3. I can see five boys.
4. Seven comes after eight.
5. There are three books on the desk.
6. Monday comes before Sunday.
7. We learn English on Saturday.
8. My friend has a little dog.
9. I am reading.

D. Arrange the following groups of words into sentences:

將下列各行之字, 排列成句, 但字數不許增損

1. do you do what every day?
2. dog something the eating is little.

3. my comes friend to school Monday on.
4. is Sunday day the first.
5. I he at at sit sits my his desk and.
6. all we what doing are?
7. learn on English we Tuesday.
8. comes nine ten before.
9. three before does come or four four after?
10. desk mine near is whose?

E. Mark all the possessive words:

將下列各句中之所有格字寫出來

1. His house is near mine and my house is near his.
2. Who is your English teacher?
3. Wang Fu Sen's desk is near mine.
4. Our teacher's name is Wen.
5. Tom Brown's teacher is Mr. Green.
6. London is England's capital.

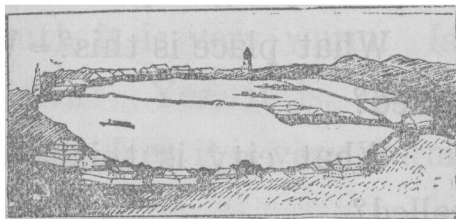
7. Is this your book or his?
 8. Her little cat is eating.
 9. She is writing in her book and I am writing in mine.
-

LESSON TWO

See chart 11.

What place is this? It is a place called Tung Shui Men 東水門. What do the words "Tung Shui Men" mean? They mean "East Water Gate". Where is the East Water Gate? It is in Chungking.

What place is this? It is a place called Hsi Hu (西湖). What do the words "Hsi Hu" mean? They



mean “West Lake”. Where is West Lake?
It is near Hangchow.

What place is this?
It is Wushan Gorge.
What does the word
“Wushan” mean? It
means “Wizard Moun-
tain”. Where is Wu-
shan Gorge? It is near
Ichang.



What place is this? It is Shanghai.
What does the word “Shanghai” mean? It
means “On the sea”. Where is Shanghai?
It is in China. Is Shanghai a big city? Yes,
it is a very big city.

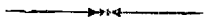
What place is this? = What is this place
called?

What city is this? = What is this city
called?

What does this word mean? It means "Wizard Mountain".

What is this? It is a pencil.

What is this called? It is called a pencil.



LESSON THREE

See chart 12.

This is another map. It is a map of North America. At the top of the map we see the North. In the North it is very cold.



At the bottom of the map we see the South. In the South it is very warm. Is Hainan in the South? Yes, it is. Is it very warm in Hainan? Yes, it is very warm in Hainan.

The East is on the right of this map and the west is on the left.

How many countries can you see on this map? We can see three. In the North there is Canada. In the middle we can see the United States. In the South we can see Mexico.

The United States is a very large and very important country. The capital of the United State is Washington. New York, Chicago, and San Francisco are large American cities. In the West we can see the Pacific Ocean. In the East we can see the Atlantic Ocean.

What is an ocean? An ocean is a very large and very deep sea.

The United States is between Canada and Mexico. The Pacific Ocean is between China and America. The Atlantic Ocean is

between America and Europe. America is between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

COMPOSITION

A. Answer the following questions:

試 答 下 列 各 問

1. Where is Wushan?
2. Is Shanghai a city or an island?
3. In the North is it warm or cold?
4. What does the word "Shanghai" mean?
5. Is New York in America or in Germany?
6. What is the name of the capital of America?
7. Where is the Pacific Ocean?
8. Where is the Tung Shui Men?
9. What does the word "Wushan" mean?
10. What ocean is between America and Europe?