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DIRECT METHOD
ENGLISH READERS

第五冊

編者 文幼章



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編者

文幼章

(James G. Endicott)

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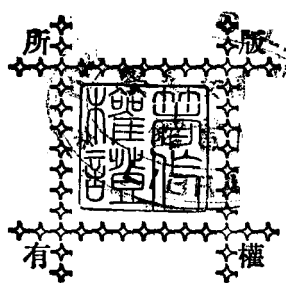
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DIRECT METHOD ENGLISH READERS

BOOK FIVE

LESSON ONE

HOW ROBIN HOOD BECAME AN OUTLAW

Part I

This is a story about Robin Hood, who, with his band of archers, lived in the great forests of England about 700 (seven hundred) years ago. Although they were outlaws and robbers, they were neither cruel nor bad men. They were bold, brave and loyal fellows. They robbed the proud nobles, greedy merchants and rich priests, but were very kind to the poor people, and helped all who were in trouble.

Although Richard the Lion-Heart was King of England at this time, he rarely governed, for most of the time he was fighting in foreign lands, and so the government of his country was left to his cruel brother, Prince John.

When Robin was a boy, his father, Hugh Fitzooth, was a high official in the service of the King. He was the head of the King's Foresters, whose duties were to guard the royal forest of Sherwood and to prevent people from shooting the King's deer. Young Robin was a very clever archer; he was never happier than when he was practising with his bow and arrows. His ambition was to become the chief of the King's Archers. One of his young friends was a beautiful girl called Marian Fitzwalter, the daughter of the

Earl of Huntingdon. This Earl was an enemy of Hugh Fitzooth, for it was said that Hugh himself was the lawful Earl, and Fitzwalter was afraid of him.

One day the bad Earl and his friends, the Sheriff of Nottingham and the Bishop of Hereford, told Prince John that Hugh Fitzooth was disloyal and a traitor. So Prince John ordered him to be put into prison. Robin and his mother were driven from their home into the snow and the dark night. At last they found a new home with Robin's uncle but, a short time after, his mother died as the result of her terrible experience. A year later, his father died in prison.

His uncle was very kind to him, but, as you may imagine, he was very sad and lonely. He had such pleasant memories of the time

when he was so happy living with his parents and friends. He often wished that he were back in the old days when he was free to go at any time wandering down the valleys or up on the hills or over the broad spaces in the heart of the forest.

GRAMMAR AND EXPLANATION

Singular and Plural Nouns

Indefinite or Numerical Article (Singular)	Indefinite Article (Plural)	Numerical Article (Plural)
a robber	[] robbers	some robbers
a noble	[] nobles	some nobles
a merchant	[] merchants	some merchants
a priest	[] priests	some priests
a duty	[] duties	some duties
a deer	[] deer	some deer

Infinitive of New Verbs

It is not right to *rob* people.

If you do not *practise*, you cannot become expert at anything.

Whom did Prince John *order* to be put into prison?

Where did Robin Hood like to *wander*?

Prince John did not *govern* well.

Present Participles

They were kind to the poor people, *helping* all who were in trouble = They were kind to the poor people, *and helped* all who were in trouble.

King Richard *being* abroad *fighting*, the government was left to his brother = As King Richard *was* abroad *and fighting*, the government was left to his brother.

Being told that Fitzooth was disloyal, Prince John had him put into prison = As he *was* told that Fitzooth was disloyal, Prince John had him put into prison.

He was happy *living* with his parents = Living with his parents, he was happy = As he *was* living with his parents, he was happy.

He went *wandering* down the valleys.

He went *practising* with his bow and arrows.

The Definite Article

The King of England (but = King Richard).

The Prince (but = Prince John).

The Earl of Huntingdon.

The Sheriff of Nottingham.

The Bishop of Hereford.

Richard the Lion-Heart was King of England, *or*
Richard the Lion-Heart was *the* King of England.

His ambition was to become *the* chief of the King's
Archers, *or*

His ambition was to become chief of the King's Archers.

No Article

He was put into prison. He was in prison.

He came out of prison.

We travel by boat or by train.

We send a letter by post.

We go to school. We are in school.

We come from school.

Columbus went to sea.

He goes to church. He is in church.

He comes from church.

Of

The King *of* England.

The Earl *of* Huntingdon.

The Sheriff *of* Nottingham.

The Bishop *of* Hereford.
The Forest *of* Sherwood.
The forests *of* England.
The head *of* the Foresters.
A band *of* archers.
The government *of* the country.
The heart *of* the forest.
The result *of* her experience.
Pleasant memories *of* the old days.
Fitzwalter was afraid *of* Fitzooth.
The chief *of* the archers = The archer's chief.
The Foresters *of* the King = The King's Foresters.
The enemy *of* Fitzooth = Fitzooth's enemy.
The service *of* the King = The King's service.

Active Voice and Passive Voice

Richard left the government to his brother John = The government was left by Richard to his brother John.
Prince John ordered the Sheriff to put Fitzooth into prison = The Sheriff was ordered (by Prince John) to put Fitzooth into prison.

Various

An outlaw is a man who has done something against the law and may be killed by the King's officers.

A band is a number of people who do things together or who go together.

A forest is a part of the country which is covered by trees.

Although they were outlaws, they were not bad men =
They were outlaws, but they were not bad men.

They were neither cruel nor bad men = They were not
cruel men, and they were not bad men, either.

Although Robin Hood was an outlaw, he was not a
bad man = Robin Hood was an outlaw, but he was
not a bad man.

A *loyal* man is faithful to King or to his chief.
The contrary of *loyal* is *disloyal*.

A *robber* robs people; he forces people to give money.
He says "If you do not give me your money, I will
take you prisoner or kill you."

A *noble* is a man who belongs to the court of the King.

A *greedy* man is a man who takes too much.

A *rich* man is one who has a lot of money.

The contrary of *poor* is *rich*.

A *priest* is a man in the service of a church or a temple.

To *help* somebody = To give *help* to somebody.

To govern = To rule.

The King *governs* his country; he *rules* his country.

We must obey those who *govern* us.

If we consent to be *governed*, we must obey the *government*.

In America they say: "The best government is the government of the people by the people for the people."

A *prince* is a noble, generally the son of a king.

He was the head of the King's Foresters, whose duties were to guard the forest = He was the head of the King's Foresters, and their duties were to guard the forest.

A *duty* is something we must do. The *duty* of a governor is to govern.

The *duty* of people who are governed is to obey the government.

To guard = To take care of.

The duty of the King's *guard* is to *guard* the King.

The night-*guard* *guards* people during the night.

The *guard* of a train takes care of the people in the train.

Royal = Belonging to the King.

A *Royal* Prince is the son or grandson of a king or emperor.

I will prevent him from coming = I will not let him come.

To *prevent* people from shooting.

To *encourage* people to shoot.

I *prevented* him from going.

I *encouraged* him to go.

A *hero* is a man who does a bold or brave action; the chief man in a story.

If you want to do anything perfectly, it is necessary to *practise* = If you want to do anything perfectly, *practice* is necessary.

Without practising, you cannot succeed = You cannot succeed without *practice*.

The *chief* means the *most important* man, the *chief* man. King Richard was *chiefly* abroad = He was abroad *most of the time*.

The people who were robbed by Robin Hood were *chiefly* rich people.

An *earl* is a noble; he belongs to the court of the King.

Lawful = by right, by rights; right according to the law.

It is not *lawful* to rob or to kill.

Sherwood, Huntingdon and Hereford are names of places in England.

A *sheriff* is a high official; his duty is to see that the law is obeyed.

A *bishop* is a high priest; he is a prince of the church or a high official in the service of the church.

A *traitor* is one who is not faithful to his chief.

To *order* means to give an *order*.

Prince John *ordered* Fitzooth to be put into prison = Prince John gave an order for Fitzooth to be put into prison.

A chief gives *orders*; his servants obey the *orders*.

People who live *alone* are often *lonely* people.

The contrary of *lonely* is *lively*.

Nanking Road in Shanghai is not a *lonely* street; it is a *lively* street.

The capital of a country is generally a *lively* place.

It is often *lonely* in the country, or in places a long way from the big towns.

Robin Hood often *wished* he *were* back = Robin Hood was often sorry that he was not back.

I *wish* I *knew* the time = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I am sorry that} \\ \text{It is a pity that} \end{array} \right\}$ I do not know the time.

Young people sometimes *wish* (that) they *were* older, and old people sometimes *wish* (that) they *were* younger.

To *wander* means to go here and there without a fixed plan.

The mainland of Japan is a very *long* country, but it is not very *broad*.

Broad means nearly the same thing as *wide*.

A thing that is *wide* or *broad* is not *narrow*.

The *space* between the earth and the sun is very great

The *heart* of the forest = The *middle* of the forest.

The *heart* = The *middle* of something or the *spirit* of a man.

COMPOSITION

- A. Rewrite each of the following sentences, replacing the underlined verb by the corresponding Present Participle and suppressing the word **and**:

Examples:

They were kind to the poor people, and helped all who were in trouble.

They were kind to the poor people, helping all who were in trouble.

We learn English, and take a lesson every day.

We learn English, taking a lesson every day.

1. Richard was a soldier, and fought in foreign lands.
2. The King's Foresters were there, and guarded the forest.
3. Young Robin goes into the forest, and practises with his bow and arrows.
4. Columbus sailed to the West, and reached the Canary Islands soon after.

B. *Each of the following sentences is in the Passive Voice. Rewrite the sentences in such a way as to replace the Passive Voice by the Active Voice:*

Example:

Passive Voice: A book was taken by the man.

Active Voice: The man took a book.

1. The Sheriff was ordered by Prince John to put Fitzooth into prison.
2. Nobles, merchants and priests were robbed by the outlaws.
3. Prince John was told by the Bishop that Fitzooth was a traitor.
4. Robin was driven from his home by some men.
5. The government was left by Richard to his brother John.
6. People are guarded during the night by these men.
7. False reports about Columbus were sent to the Queen by the colonists.

8. Three ships were given to Columbus by the Queen.
9. Bruce had been defeated by the English six times.
10. The truth that had been lost for nearly 2,000 years was found again by Copernicus.

C. *In the text of Lesson 1 there are 30 examples of different adjectives. Which are they?*

D. *Rewrite the following sentences in such a way as to replace the **as**-clause by a **Present Participle Phrase**:*

Examples:

As-clause.

As the King *was* abroad, the government was left to his brother.

As he *lived* near the sea, he often went bathing.

Present Participle Phrase.

The King *being* abroad, the government was left to his brother.

Living near the sea, he often went bathing.

1. As Prince John *was* told that Fitzooth was disloyal, he had him put into prison.
2. As I *was* in a hurry, I made haste.
3. As my friend *was* late, I did not wait for him.