

修正課程標準適用

# 初中英語讀本

NEW STANDARD ENGLISH READERS  
FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS

第六冊

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# NEW STANDARD ENGLISH READERS

For Junior Middle Schools

## Book Six

By

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## 編輯大意

- 一. 本書共六冊，專供初級中學三學年之用，每學期一冊。
- 二. 本書每冊二十餘課；字由大而小，行由疏而密，教材隨之增加。依照修正課程標準，初中英語每週授課四小時。每學期以十八週計，共七十二小時；連練習在內，平均約三小時授一課。
- 三. 本書所用生字，除 Thorndike 之最常用二千字外，其餘多選自報紙，商業，醫藥，以及社會科學，自然科學等方面，以求適合初中學生之程度與興趣。
- 四. 本書第一年專重口耳之訓練，不從語法解剖入手，務使學生多聽多說，牢記文句之格調，仿語之形式，知其當然而不必知其所以然。因之，第一二冊側重圖畫，絕無乾枯之弊，課文練習兩項均參用 Gouin Method 編製。第二年專重手眼之練習，使學生充分模仿或造句，並加入簡單文法，使學生略知英語句子之構造。第三年專重作文及智識方面，加入正式語法與討論一項，使學生得由語法之變化應用，而能由己意發表短文。
- 五. 本書每冊後均有附錄，字表照 Pocket Oxford Dictionary 及 An English Pronouncing Dictionary 兩種注音。

六. 本書文字與圖畫打成一片,以免讀者有乾燥無味的感覺.

七. 本書各冊綱要如下:—

第一年	第一冊	(1) 生字 (2) 讀物 (3) 記憶課 (4) 練習 (5) 書法
	第二冊	(1) 生字 (2) 讀物 (3) 訓練 (4) 記憶課 (5) 練習
第二年	第三四冊	(1) 生字 (2) 讀物 (3) 字的研究 (4) 語法 (5) 練習
第三年	第五六冊	(1) 生字 (2) 讀物 (3) 討論 (4) 語法 (5) 練習

## 告 教 師

1. 第一年——請不必講解語法上之規則,亦不必使用語法上之專名詞:僅使學生牢記語法上一切形式,而不必告其所以然:但請盡量設法使學生有聽與說之充分練習.
2. 第二年——請使學生多多模仿或造句.
3. 第三年——請使學生務必參加討論一項,並使其時時試寫短文.

注意: 請弗更動或刪略本書中之任一課.

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# NEW STANDARD ENGLISH READERS FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS Book Six

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## LESSON ONE

### TWO LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION

Introduc- tion	London,
London	April 5, 19—.
Messrs. & (=and) New York	Messrs. Biggar, Thomson & Co., New York.
	Gentlemen:
(Firm)	Mr. Belleyer, of the firm of Jules Ferver & Co., Lille, is about to visit the leading cities of the United States, for the purpose of extending the business relations of his house in America. He sails either by the present steamer or by the next mail steamer from Liverpool.
Extend Relation	Any information you can afford him, or introduction to houses in his line of business which you can give him, we shall duly appreciate.
Informa- tion	
Afford (Line)	
Duly	

Supply  
Fund  
(In need  
of)  
Accom-  
modate  
Extent  
(Advance)

Although he is well supplied with funds, should he at any time stand in need of money, we shall thank you to accommodate him on our account to the extent of £ 700 or £ 800, drawing upon us at a short date for your advances. Mr. Belleyer bears a letter of introduction from our house, and we append his signature for your information.

Yours very truly,

J R. Rogers,

Horrocks & Rogers.

Mr. Belleyer's signature—

B. Belleyer.

---

Rio de Janeiro,

March 1, 19—.

Esq.

P. L. Simmonds, Esq.

Dear Sir:

(Leave)  
Introduce

I beg leave to introduce to you my eldest son, a Government official of twelve years standing. He is now landing surveyor in the Custom's Department. He was formerly chief clerk

(Standing)  
Surveyor  
(Custom)  
Formerly

(五)



<b>Audit</b>		in the auditing office. If, therefore,
<b>Statistical</b>		
<b>Particular</b>		
<b>Concern-</b>		
<b>ing</b>		
<b>(Lately)</b>		He has been out of health lately,
		and has a twelve months' leave of
<b>Native</b>		absence to visit England. As he was a
		mere boy when he left his native land,
<b>Esteem</b>		he will feel almost a stranger when he
		arrives, and I shall esteem it a great
<b>Direction</b>		favour if you will give him a little of
		your advice and direction since his
		desire is to see a few of the sights in
<b>Oblige</b>		London. I know of no one so able as
		yourself to do this and I believe you
		will oblige me. He knows your friend,
		Mr. Evans, and can give you a little
		information about him.
<b>Regards</b>		Please give my best regards to all
		your family.
		Yours truly,
		John Tambellie.

## DISCUSSION

1. What is a firm?
2. What is the purpose of Mr. Belleyer in visiting the leading cities of the United States?

3. Why does Mr. Belleyer sign his name at the foot of the letter?
4. What do you know about the eldest son of John Tambellie?
5. Who is Mr. Evans?

## GRAMMAR

### *The Kinds of Sentences.*

Sentences may be classed as:

1. Declarative Sentence  
My eldest son knows your friend, Mr. Evans.
2. Interrogative Sentence  
Will you come this way?
3. Imperative Sentence  
Keep your teeth clean.
4. Exclamatory Sentence  
How beautiful the king's new clothes are!

Sentences may be again classed as:

1. Simple Sentence  
He has no brother.
2. Compound Sentence  
He is rich, but his brother is poor.
3. Complex Sentence  
I see that you are sad.

## EXERCISE

- (a) Make different kinds of sentences.
- (b) Write a short letter of introduction.

## LESSON TWO

## THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

Ancient

Phrase

Egyptian  
Pyramid

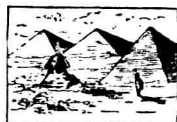
Description

Writer

Describe

Sphinx  
Carving  
Splendid(五)  
Hanging  
Babylon

“The Seven Wonders of the World” is a phrase which nearly everybody knows; but few people, when asked the question suddenly, could name those wonders. Only the Egyptian Pyramids still remain to-day; the other six wonders have been destroyed. Descriptions of them by ancient writers are all that remain to give us a little idea of what they were like.



The pyramids have been described so often that everyone knows about them. In ancient times, however, when the Sphinx was a perfect carving, when a splendid pavement of beautiful stones led up to the great pyramid of Cheops, the Pyramids must have looked far more wonderful than they do to-day.

Even more splendid were the walls, the temple and the “hanging gardens” of Babylon, of which hardly a trace

Circum-  
ference

So-called

Arch

(Strike  
root)

Scenery

Remind

Valley



remains. The walls were over 300 feet high, with two hundred and fifty guarding towers of even greater height. Their circumference was said to have been no less than sixty miles. The so-called "hanging gardens" were gardens built up to the height of the city walls on arches, on which terraces were laid, with soil on them so that great trees could strike root. Nebuchadnezzar built these gardens to please his wife, Amytis, who, coming from the hills of Media to Babylon, longed for something different from the flat scenery of Babylonia to remind her of her native country. The gardens were laid out to represent hills and valleys and stretches of forest, all within the walls of Babylon itself.

Statue

Greek  
Sculptor  
Ivory

Next among the seven wonders of the world was the Statue of Jupiter Olympus, at Olympia. It was designed by Phidias, the greatest Greek sculptor. The statue was of gold and ivory, a

(五)

**Throne** seated figure nearly 60 feet in height, on a throne of gold and ivory.

**Art** Another “wonder” was the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, on which some of the most splendid art of the old  
**Execute** Greek sculptors was executed. The famous Praxiteles designed and carved  
**Altar** the altar. The Temple itself was a wonder of art both within and without.

The fifth of the “wonders” was the  
**Manso-** Mausoleum, or tomb, of King Mausolos,  
**leum** built by his wife, Queen Artemisia, at  
**Tomb** Halicarnassus in Caria, a Kingdom of  
**Greece** Greece. Visitors to the British Museum  
**British** can see a reconstruction of this great  
**Museum** tomb, which has given a name to all  
**Recons-** memorials of the kind since.  
**truction**

**Memorial** The pharos, or lighthouse, of Ale-  
**Pharos** xandria, a big tower designed to guide  
**Light-** ships into the harbour, was counted  
**house** another wonder of the world. It stood  
**Harbour** on an island at the entrance to the  
**Entrance** harbour, and on its top a fire was burn-  
 ing which could be seen from a distance  
 of a hundred miles at sea.

The seventh of the wonders was also a harbour statue, the Colossus at Rhodes. It was a brass figure of Apollo, 120 feet in height, standing over the entrance of the harbour, so that ships entering were said to pass between its legs.

### DISCUSSION

1. Explain the meaning of "wonder".
2. Explain the meaning of "ancient world".
3. Have you ever seen the Mausoleum of Dr. Sun Yat-sen?
4. Name the Seven Wonders of the ancient world?
5. Is the Great Wall of China one of the wonders of the world?

### GRAMMAR

#### *The Verb*

Verbs are divided into two classes:

#### 1. Regular verbs

want	(present)	wanted	(past)	wanted	(past participle)
study	(present)	studied	(past)	studied	(past participle)
stop	(present)	stopped	(past)	stopped	(past participle)

#### 2. Irregular verbs

see	(present)	saw	(past)	seen	(past participle)	(五)
know	(present)	knew	(past)	known	(past participle)	
go	(present)	went	(past)	gone	(past participle)	

Verbs can also be classed as:

1. Transitive verbs

I *beat* a dog.

He *sees* a house.

She *writes* a letter.

2. Intransitive verbs

Fire *burns*.

It *rains*.

I *sit*.

### EXERCISE

- (a) Pick out all the regular and irregular verbs in this lesson.
- (b) Point out all the transitive and intransitive verbs in this lesson.
- (c) Write a short composition on "The Wonders of the Modern World".

## LESSON THREE

### THINGS THAT CHANGE INTO ONE ANOTHER

Most of us, while we were still very young, began wondering what all the things in the world are made of. We wanted to know what we ourselves, and the moon and bread and water are made of. The answer that we really wanted was one which would tell us

**Stuff**

that strange things are really made of the same kind of stuff as the familiar things. Perhaps that was why people teased us by saying that the moon 'is made of yellow butter. They saw that we could believe that things which look quite different might really be made of the same kinds of stuff.

**(Interest-  
ed)**

But we were interested not only in what things are made of. We wanted to know also about the changes which seemed to happen to some things: how it is that the white powder called fruit-salts fizzes in water, and makes a drink like soda-water; why matches burst into flame when they are rubbed on the box; why milk curdles when you squeeze lemon-juice into it.

**Powder  
Salt  
Fizz  
Soda-  
water  
Match  
Burst  
Curdle  
Squeeze  
Lemon  
Juice**

And then a time must have come when we suddenly began to wonder some of the familiar things which we were so used to that they did not seem remarkable. It may, for instance, have suddenly struck us one day as rather wonderful that our bodies build

**Remark-  
able  
Instance**

(支)



themselves up out of all the different things we eat.

There are thousands of other things in the world which we should find just as surprising if only we were a little less used to them. The blade of a fine new penknife rusts if it is left out in the damp, and the bright metal crumbles away into a brown powder. Coal burns with bright flames, and there is nothing left but a little grey ash. If you leave your cakes on the fire too long, they get burnt, and after a time nothing remains of them but a black mass.

Chemistry is the study or science that finds out what things are made of and how they change into one another. To make it easier, the changes which occur in men and animals or in growing plants, are studied separately from the changes which happen to non-living things. The branch of chemistry which deals with changes in living matter is called biochemistry. The branch which deals with changes in non-living matter is often simply called chemistry.

Blade  
Penknife  
Rust  
Damp  
Metal  
Crumble

Ash

Mass  
Chemistry  
Science

Non-  
Non-  
living

Bioche-  
mistry

(五)