

新課程標準適用

初中英語讀本

第六冊

李唯建編

NEW STANDARD

ENGLISH READERS

For Junior Middle Schools

BOOK SIX

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Book Six

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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。
- 二、初中外國語教程爲三十學分，每週五小時，每學期以十八週計，共九十小時；連練習在內，平均約四小時授一課，一學期一冊，每冊二十餘課；字由大而小，行由疏而密，教材隨之增加。
- 三、本書所用生字，多選自報紙、商業、醫藥、以及社會科學自然科學等方面，不偏於紙筆花草山水貓犬之類，以求適合初中學生之程度與興趣。
- 四、初中學生之學習英語，應以常識應用爲首要，文學實在其次。本書即本此旨，務使初中畢業生如升學者，則在高中時能參考英文書籍；不升學者，亦能閱讀外國報紙并能寫簡短之應用文。
- 五、本書第一年專重口耳之訓練，不從文法解剖入手，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、繙譯或造句，并加入簡單文法，使學生略知英語句子之構造。
第三年專重作文及智識方面，加入正式文法與討論一項，使學生得由語法之變化應用，而能由己意發表短文。

六. 本書每冊後均有附錄，字表照 Oxford Dictionary 及 An English Pronouncing Dictionary 兩種注音。

七. 本書文字與圖畫打成一片，以免讀者有乾燥無味的感覺。

八. 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)文法 (5)練習

告 教 師

1. 第一年——請不必講解文法上之規則，亦不必使用文法上之專名詞：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，繙譯，造句。
3. 第三年——請使學生務必參加討論一項，并使其時時試寫短文。

注意：請弗更動或刪略本書中之任一課。

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Appendix I Phonetic Marks. Comparative Table of
 the Phonetic Marks and the International
 Phonetic Symbols.

Appendix II List of Words with Pronunciation.

Afford**(Line)**

steamer from Liverpool. Any information you can afford him, or introduction to houses in his line of business which you can give him, we shall duly appreciate.

Fund**(In need of)****Accommodate****(Advance)****Append**

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)

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 in the auditing office. If, therefore, you require statistical information, or particulars concerning this part of South America he will be able to give it.

(Lately)

He has been out of health lately, and has a twelve months' leave of absence to visit England. As he was a mere boy when he left his native land, he will feel almost a stranger

Absence

Advice

when he arrives, and I shall esteem it a great 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 London. I know of no one so able as yourself to do this and I believe you

Oblige

will oblige me. He knows your friend, Mr. Evans, and can give you a little information about him.

Regards

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

Sentences may be again classed as:

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

EXERCISE

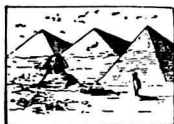
- (a) Make different kinds of sentences.
- (b) Write a short letter of introduction.

LESSON TWO

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

**(Wonder)
Ancient**

Pyramid



Description

Idea

Describe

Carve

Pavement

“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 in various ways. Descriptions of them given to us 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.

**Circum-
ference**

(So-called)

Arch.

(To root)

**Flat
Remind
Valley**



Even more splendid were the walls, the temple and the “hanging gardens” of Babylon, of which hardly a trace remains. The walls were over 300 feet high, with two hundred and fifty guarding towers of still 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 root firmly. 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**Design****Sculptor****Ivory
Figure
Throne**

Next among the seven wonders of the world was the Statue of Jupiter Olympus, at Olympia. It was designed by Phidias, a Greek, the greatest sculptor of all time. The statue was of gold and ivory, a seated figure nearly 60 feet in height, on a throne of gold and ivory.

Execute**Altar**

Another "wonder", was the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, on which some of the most splendid carving of the old Greek sculptors was executed. The famous Praxiteles designed and carved the altar. The Temple itself was a wonder of carving, both within and without.

Tomb**Museum
Reconstruc-
tion**

Fifth of the "wonders" was the Mausoleum, or tomb, of King Mausolos, built by his wife, Queen Artemisia, at Halicarnassus in Caria, a Kingdom of Greece. Visitors to the British Museum can see a reconstruction of this great

Memorial
Lighthouse
Harbour

tomb, which has given a name to all memorials of the kind since.

The pharos, or lighthouse, of Alexandria, a big tower designed to guide ships into the harbour, was counted another of the wonders of the world. It stood on an island at the entrance to the harbour, and its top contained a fire 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 to 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

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

2. Irregular verbs

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

Verbs can also be classed as:

1. Transitive verbs

as, I *beat* a dog.
He *sees* a house.
She *writes* a letter.

2. Intransitive verbs

as, 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 kind of answer that we really wanted was one which would tell us that things we did not know about are really made of the same kind of stuff as the things we already knew about. 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

Stuff

might really be made of the same kinds of stuff.

(Interested)

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.

**Salt
Fizz**

**Soda-water
(Match)**

Burst

Curdle

**Squeeze
Lemon
Juice**

Remarkable

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