

五年制專科學校教科書

英文

第一冊

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TA CHI ENGLISH READERS

FOR FIVE-YEAR TECHNICAL COLLEGES

BOOK I

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TAIPEI

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編輯大意

- 一、本書遵照教育部最新修訂之五年制工業專科學校課程標準編輯。
- 二、本書共分八冊，每學期一冊，供五年制工業專科學校第一至第四學年教學之用。
- 三、本書前六冊，每冊十課，後二冊，每冊八課，每課分爲下述七部份：
 1. 課文：內容分人生哲學、文化修養、現代生活、發明家傳、文學故事、工業科技等項，取材均爲現代作品，但爲適應五專程度，酌予刪改，並請英美專家學者潤飾。
 2. 字彙：每課平均約三十五字，加詞類變化之衍生字，全書八冊共約三千二百字。附有 K. K. 制注音，並註中文釋義。
 3. 習語：解釋肯要，並附例句，務求正確應用。
 4. 詞類：慎選重要字彙，詳列衍生字形，並附用法例句，期能運用自如。
 5. 練習：將課中所學，融入字彙、填充、詞類、翻譯等項練習中，經口講筆寫，必能得心應手。
 6. 對話：引伸課文內容，淺易應對，語法生動自然，即學即用。
 7. 句型：精編各類句型，化繁爲簡，深入淺出，經口講筆寫，必可熟能生巧。

四、本書每冊書後附有該書字彙表，俾便查檢。

五、爲符新訂課程標準，倉促成書，掛一漏萬，在所難免，祈請同道先進賜示卓見，以求五專教材，止於至善，庶可教者得意，學者受益。

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LESSON ONE

WHAT DO WE LEARN ENGLISH FOR?

English is the key to the Kings' Treasures. — Ruskin

英文爲開啓“王寶*”之鑰

——羅斯金

We should master¹⁻¹ Chinese because we are Chinese. That goes without saying. But since we are not English, why do we learn English? Is it that English is required² to get a diploma?³ It is wrong to think so. We study English just because 5 English is important and useful. The following statement⁴ will tell you why.

According to rough⁵ estimation⁶, more than one billion⁷ people on earth use English as their primary⁸ language, and another billion can 10 understand English to some degree. In other words, English can be said to be an international⁹ language. You cannot get along well in this world without a good command¹⁰ of English.

*“王寶”指“文萃”



English, as a second language, is certain to be more and more important. It is used in speech¹¹ and in writing to an extent¹² unprecedented¹³. Three out of every five of the world's radio broadcasts¹⁴ are in English. Three out of every 5 four letters are written in English. Most of the motion pictures¹⁵ and television shows¹⁶ are in English. Most of the newspapers and magazines¹⁷ are printed¹⁸ in English. In addition, English has become the international language of sports¹⁹, 10 jazz²⁰, trade²¹, tourism²², and aviation²³. English has also largely taken the place of French as the language of diplomacy²⁴.

As we know, our country is somewhat²⁵ behind most western countries in science and 15 technology. ²⁶⁻¹ The only way to catch up with them is to do everything we can to develop²⁷ modern science and technology, and English, without doubt, is an indispensable²⁸ key to scientific knowledge and technological²⁶⁻² know- 20 how²⁹.

These stark³⁰ facts, I am sure, are sufficient³¹ enough to account for the importance and usefulness of English.

English is nothing to be afraid of. The best 25

and surest way to its mastery¹⁻² is hard work.
Remember: industry³² conquers³³ everything.

VOCABULARY

1. **master** *v.* [ˈmɑstə; ˈmæstə] 精通；習熟
2. **require** *v.* [rɪˈkwaɪr] 要求；需要
3. **diploma** *n.* [drɪˈplomə] 文憑
4. **statement** *n.* [ˈstetmənt] 陳述；記載
5. **rough** *adj.* [rʌf] 粗略的；不精細的
6. **estimation** *n.* [estəˈmeɪʃən] 估計；推測
7. **billion** *n.* [ˈbɪljən] 十億
8. **primary** *adj.* [ˈpraɪ,merɪ; ˈpraɪməri] 首要的；第一的
9. **international** *adj.* [ˌɪntəˈnæʃənəl] 國際的；世界的
10. **command** *n.* [kəˈmænd] 支配權；使用能力
11. **speech** *n.* [spi:tʃ] 說話；言論
12. **extent** *n.* [ɪkˈstent] 範圍
13. **unprecedented** *adj.* [ʌnˈpresədɛntɪd] 空前的；史無前例的
14. **broadcast** *n.* [ˈbrɒdkæst] 廣播
15. **picture** *n.* [ˈpɪktʃə] (pl.) 電影；(圖畫；照片)
16. **show** *n.* [ʃo] (影片；戲劇；展覽)；表演節目；秀
17. **magazine** *n.* [ˌmægəˈzɪn] 雜誌
18. **print** *v.* [prɪnt] 印刷；出版
19. **sport** *n.* [spɔ:t; spɔ:t] 運動；遊戲；娛樂
20. **jazz** *n.* [dʒæz] 爵士樂
21. **trade** *n.* [treɪd] 貿易
22. **tourism** *n.* [ˈtuəɪzɪzm] 觀光(事業)
23. **aviation** *n.* [ˌeɪvɪˈeɪʃən] 航空；飛行
24. **diplomacy** *n.* [drɪˈploməsi] 外交
25. **somewhat** *adj.* [ˈsʌm,hwat] 有幾分；有一點
26. **technology** *n.* [tekˈnɒlədʒɪ] 工藝學；工業技術
27. **develop** *v.* [drɪˈveləp] 發展

28. **indispensable** *adj.* [ˌɪndɪsˈpɛnsəbəl] 不可缺少的
29. **know-how** *n.* [ˈnoʊˌhaʊ] 實際知識；技術
30. **stark** *adj.* [stark] 真正的；全然的；赤裸的
31. **sufficient** *adj.* [səˈfɪʃənt] 充分的；足夠的
32. **industry** *n.* [ˈɪndəstri] 勤勉；（工業）
33. **conquer** *v.* [ˈkɒŋkə] 克服；征服

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

1. **What (...) for?** : 爲什麼？
What do you want to go downtown for?
What for?
2. **It goes without saying that s. ll v....** : (that 名詞子句所講之事)
 不用說或不待言
It goes without saying that we are good friends.
3. **According to...** : 依照；根據
According to the weather report, there will be a few fine days.
4. **on earth (=in the world)** : 在世界上；究竟；到底（加強語氣用法）
He is the richest man on earth.
What on earth are you here for?
5. **use (A) as (B)** : 用（甲）當做（乙）
Those poor children use stones as marbles.
6. **to some degree** : 到達某種程度；相當地
They look like each other to some degree.
7. **in other words** : 換言之
In other words, English has become an international language.
8. **can be said to be...** : 可以說是…
He can be said to be one of my best friends.
9. **get along** : 度日；成功；相處
I am sure we can get along nicely.
If you work hard, you will get along well.
10. **(without) a good command of...** : (沒)有充分使用…的能力；(不)精通……

This office needs a secretary with *a good command of* German.

11. **be certain to...**：一定會……

He *is certain to* come in time.

12. **to an extent**：到一種程度

He was mad *to such an extent* that he committed suicide.

13. **(three) out of every (five)**：每（五個）…中有（三個）

Three *out of every* five foreign students here are from England.

14. **most of...**：大多數的……

Most of the students are from the provinces.

15. **in addition**：（除）此（之）外

I have other things to do *in addition*.

16. **take the place of...**：代替……

Some day people will use solar energy（太陽能）to *take the place of* oil.

17. **catch up with...**：趕上……

You run so fast that I can't *catch up with* you.

18. **do everything one can to (v.)**：盡全力（接動詞）；盡其所能（去做某事）

We would *do everything we can to* help him.

19. **without doubt**：無疑地

Without doubt, you will succeed.

20. **key to...**：解決…的門徑；…的解答；開啓…之鑰

Now I have the *key to* the whole difficulty.

21. **I am sure**：我深信（接 that 子句）

I am sure that you will win the game.

22. **enough to (do)**：足以（接動詞）

I am old *enough to* take care of myself.

23. **account for...**：說明；解釋……

I cannot *account for* his failure.

24. **be afraid of...**：懼怕……

Don't *be afraid of* asking questions.

25. **The best and surest way to (do) sth.**：（達到或做某事的）最佳與最可靠的方法

The best and surest way to learn a language is repetition.

DERIVATION

1. **master** *v.* 精通；習熟；抑制；統治；駕御

If you want to master a language, you must work hard.

He cannot master his temper. (his grief.)

master *n.* 主人；專家；碩士；征服；支配

They worked under a strict master.

He was master of his trade.

master *adj.* 精通的；支配的；主要的

Picasso was a master painter.

We checked the master screws in this machine.

mastery *n.* 支配；精通

He has complete mastery over his servants.

His mastery over the English language is wonderful.

2. **important** *adj.* 重要的

It is very important for you to get up early every morning.

importance *n.* 重要；重要性

People do not know the importance of health until they fall sick.

3. **science** *n.* 科學

To develop science is very important to our country.

scientist *n.* 科學家

He would like to be a scientist.

scientific *adj.* 科學的

He uses scientific method to study language.

scientifically *adv.* 合乎科學地；有系統地

Scientifically speaking, your judgement is right.

4. **use** *v.* 利用；運用

Can I use your car a while?

use *n.* 利用；運用

It is necessary for you to learn the use of the tools.

useful *adj.* 有用的

The telegraph has been found useful as a means of communication.

useless *adj.* 無用的

A car is useless without gasoline.

usage *n.* 用途；用法

It was damaged by rough usage.

"Modern English Usage" is a good reference book.

used *adj.* 用過的；舊的

Used cars are very cheap in the United States.

usable=**useable** *adj.* 可用的

Although it is very old, the machine is still usable.

usefulness *n.* 有用

Now I have understood the usefulness of English.

EXERCISES

I. Vocabulary in context:

1. If you don't have a college d _____ a, you are not qualified to apply for this job.
2. This is a scientific m _____ ne published once every month.
3. Most of the students like such outdoor s _____ ts as basketball, tennis and swimming.
4. T _____ m is also called an industry without chimneys. (烟肉)
5. The final goal of the Communists is to c _____ r the whole world.
6. I am the m _____ r of my own fate. In other words, my fate is in my own hands.
7. English has become an i _____ l language. It is used and spoken all over the world.
8. We must do everything to develop our foreign t _____ de to

earn more foreign exchange. (外匯)

II. Fill in the following blanks with proper prepositions or adverbial particles:

1. According _____ me, he is very honest.
2. He is the happiest man _____ earth.
3. You cannot get _____ well without a good command of Chinese.
4. One out _____ every five people in Taiwan is a student.
5. This book is written _____ English.
6. I must work harder to catch _____ with him.
7. He cannot account _____ his absence.
8. English, _____ a second language, is certain to be more and more important.

III. Give the proper form of the word indicated:

1. As _____ (mastery) of the house, I take the responsibility.
2. His _____ (master) over technology is well known all over the country.
3. It is _____ (importance) that students should read good books.
4. Whether you go there or not is of little _____ (important) to me.
5. These are _____ (science) magazines.
6. His ambition is to be a man _____ (use) to the society.

IV. Complete the following translation:

1. 他不能勝任這項工作自不待言。
It _____ that he is unable to do the work.
2. 他相當瞭解我。
He understands me _____.
3. 我們必須盡全力趕上時代。
We must do everything we can to _____ the times.
4. 世上沒有能代替人腦的東西。
Nothing in the world can _____ of the human brain.

DIALOGUE

A: Good morning, Mr. Huang

B: Good morning, Mr. Lee.

A: What do you think about our English teacher?

B: In my opinion, he has a good command of English.

A: In addition, he is very kind and eager in teaching.

B: He often says English is nothing to be afraid of, and the best way to its mastery is hard work.

A: He also wants us to remember: Industry conquers everything.

B: Let's keep his advice in mind.

SENTENCE PATTERNS

英文簡單句造句法的基本形態：

Subj. || **v.**.....

由此簡單句造句法的基本型態看來，初學英文句法，動詞時態（tenses）最為重要，務須精通熟練，此後才能輕鬆愉快，得心應手。

精通時態必須精通兩點。1. 理解各種時態的用法，2. 熟練各種時態的公式。

簡單現在式（the Simple Present Tense）：

簡單現在式的主要用法是敘述：現在的習慣和不變的真理。

先照範例寫出下列各句簡單現在式動詞的肯定句、疑問句及否定句，然後再反覆朗讀，直到不加思考即能自然反應的程度。記住：熟能生巧。

（A）主詞為“第三人稱單數”。注意“s”或“es”的加法及讀音：

例：(know) He||*knows* her.

Does he||*know* her? He||**doesn't** *know* her.