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五年制專科學校用書

英 文

第一冊

(上)

葉公超編著

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學校用書

英

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第一冊（上）

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編者前言

1. 本書係依教育部設置五年制專科學校英語課程標準之立意。並參酌中等學校與職業學校之英語課程標準編成。
2. 本書共分五冊，每一冊供一學年之用。
3. 本書所選之文字均為現代英語，其內容多為初淺之現代知識，適合一般專科學校各級學生之知識水準。鑒於各專科教育之技術性，本書教材之選擇標準自與一般高中者略有不同。
4. 本書每冊平均字彙約為五百至六百字，其中不包括人名、地名，及其他專有名詞。本書第一冊特附一初中三學年之字彙表，約計一千四百字。此字彙經參考現行各初中教科書之字彙而編定。凡在該表中已有之單字，本書均不視作生字。
5. 本書著重句型之學習，並以“聽—說—讀—寫”為學習之途徑。每課課文可視作句型之引證與示範。教授時，均以“聽—說—讀”為先後之次序，而讀時尤須注意英語之自然聲調。
6. 本書各課文或為編者自撰，或係選自他書而加以改編者，其目的在介紹適合各級水準之句型、片語、及單字。
7. 本書教授方法以重覆為主要原則，故每一句型、片語、或單字均於一課中使其重覆出現，藉助記憶。
8. 本書採用國際音標，其讀音以 Daniel Jones 教授之 *An English Pronouncing Dictionary* 為依據。凡英美讀音差別顯著者，均附註明。

9. 本書各字之拼法悉依照通行之美國習慣，因國內現行之字典多用之；其不同之英國拼法加以註明。
10. 本書每課之生字於課文中附以號碼，其讀音於每頁下端依號碼加註音標。每課之新片語及慣用語，均在課文中用深色字模印出，以便查閱。
11. 本書每冊均有若干課專供文法之溫習，其目的在使學生對英語文法能逐漸獲得一整體之瞭解。其解釋方法側重語言之實際需要，而不以嚴厲之法則為規誡。
12. 本書每冊有三十二課，每課預計供每週二至四小時授課之用。教師可就每週授課時數之多少，斟酌施教。
13. 本書之編輯，純為便利學生學習英語着想，未敢拘泥於某一學說，或偏執某一學派之理論。至於教師本身，在教學上自可運用其個人之經驗及判斷，以補編者之不足。
14. 本書之編輯多承劉靄琳教授臂助，謹此誌謝。

葉 公 超 五十五年八月、於臺北。

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LESSON ONE

SENTENCE PATTERNS

1. Of all modern Western languages English is perhaps the easiest for a Chinese. = English is perhaps the easiest of all modern Western languages for a Chinese.

Of all the boys in the class John is the tallest.

Of all the courses we take history is the most difficult.

Of all the cities in the United States New York is the largest.

2. You have learned at least about 1,200 English words, if not more; and = If you have not learned more than that, you have learned at least about 1,200 English words; and . . .

You are probably in frequent, if not daily, contact with the English language

You must have read some, if not all, of the books in the library.

I hope to stay there for three weeks, if not longer.

3. Don't you believe in such comforting slogans = You must not believe in such comforting slogans

Don't you forget to do your homework again.

Don't you let anyone in while I am out.

Don't you tell any more lies.

4. As a result of many studies made in the last twenty years in language teaching, it is widely agreed that the learning of words is = It is widely agreed that the learning of words is; and that is the result

of many studies (which have been) made in the last twenty years in language teaching.

As a habit formed for many years, he takes a ten minutes' walk after supper every day.

As an attempt to improve language learning, machines are now used to help practise speaking and listening ability.

As a principle of language learning, listening and speaking are considered more important than reading and writing.

READING (Idioms and phrases are printed in black letters.)

A LETTER TO THE STUDENTS

PART ONE

Dear students:

This English reader is the first in a **series**¹ of five specially prepared for use in **junior colleges**. The five-year course of technical² education has its own aim and purposes. This new series of English readers follows closely³ the aim and purposes **set out** for that course by **the Ministry**⁴ of **Education**.

In the five years to come you are expected⁵ to complete a course of studies which should give you the more important parts of the regular senior middle-school education **in addition**⁶ to a technical training. **In a way**, you will be doing the work of seven years in five. In each of the five years you will have to study more English. In the first two years you will continue to learn enough of it, so that when you come to the

1. series ['siəri:z] 2. technical ['teknikəl] 3. closely ['kləʊsli]
4. ministry ['ministri] 5. expect [iks'pekt] 6. addition [ə'diʃən]

third year you may be able to read simple technical books in English. This expectation⁷ may seem frightening,⁸ but you should have no reason to fear because there are really many points in your favor.

Of all modern Western⁹ languages, English is perhaps the easiest for a Chinese. The main English sentence patterns are far closer to Chinese ways than, for instance, the French⁹ and German¹⁰ patterns. English verbs **on the whole** are more regular or less changeable¹¹ than those in other European¹² languages. Besides, you already have had three years of English. It is no longer something strange to you. You have learned at least about 1,200 English words, if not more; and you cannot have forgotten all of them. What is more, you must also know a number of common expressions¹³ and phrases. These are often more useful than single words. Furthermore,¹⁴ you are probably in frequent, if not daily¹⁵, **contact**¹⁶ with the English language through the local television programs¹⁷ and American movies. So, don't worry. In fact, your chances of **living up to** the expectation are quite good.

You must, however, remember one thing about learning a foreign language: that is, there is no **short cut** to it. Don't you believe in such comforting slogans¹⁸ as "English without tears," or "English without effort." One learns any foreign language only by remembering it and repeating it **from day**

7. expectation ['ekspek'teɪʃən] 8. frightening ['fraɪtɪŋ]

9. French [frentʃ] 10. German ['dʒɜ:mən]

11. changeable ['tʃeɪndʒəbl̩] 12. European [juərə'pi:ən]

13. expression [ɪks'preʃən] 14. furthermore ['fə:ðə'mɔ:]

15. daily ['deɪli] 16. contact ['kɒntækt] 17. program (英國人也拼作 programme) ['prɒgræm]

18. slogan ['sləʊɡən]

to day. This doesn't mean that there are no better ways to learn it. There are. And they are to be found in how you are taught to learn it.

As a result of many studies made in the last twenty years in language teaching, it is now widely¹⁹ agreed that the learning of words is less important than that of expressions and phrases, and that the most important thing is the sentence patterns. Once you have learned a sentence pattern you have learned one basic way of saying things in that language. Then you can use different words and phrases for the same pattern. You may spend a lot of time learning single words and phrases, but if you don't know the basic patterns you will never learn to speak or write correctly, and most of the time so spent is wasted.

You will notice that in every lesson in this book, some important words are made to appear more than once and often the same word is used in two or three different ways in one lesson. Repetition²⁰ is the key to memory. Memorize²¹ one thing at a time is the first principle in learning a language. After you have memorized a single item you can try to memorize a group of related items—words and phrases—which serve the same useful purpose. (to be continued)

WORD STUDY

1. reader: a book with lessons for reading

We have a new English reader this year.

reader: one who reads

His books were well liked by young readers.

19. widely ['waidli] 20. repetition [repi'tiʃən]

21. memorize ['meməraiz]

2. expect (v.) expectation (n.)

repeat (v.) repetition (n.)

memory (n.) memorize (v.)

close (adj.) closely (adv.)

3. France French

Germany German

England English

Europe European

4. beside and besides

Come and sit beside me. (prep.)

I know few others besides the Wangs. (prep.)

Besides, you already have had three years of English.
(adv.)

IDIOMS & PHRASES

1. a series of five: a series of five readers

2. junior college: 初級大學或學院 (如五年制專科學校者)。

3. set out: 規定, 制定。

In every nation there are laws set out by the government.

4. the Ministry of Education: 教育部。

5. in addition to: 除...之外。

We must learn idioms and phrases in addition to single words.

6. in a way: 從某方面說來。

In a way, he is studying in two schools at the same time.

7. in one's favor: 對...有利。

The weather is in our favor.

8. on the whole: 大體上。
The students on the whole like the new professor very much.
9. in contact with: 和 . . . 接觸。
We should always be in contact with modern knowledge.
10. live up to: 達到 (某一標準)。
We must live up to our parents' expectation.
11. short cut: 近路, 捷徑。
There is a short cut to the school.
12. from day to day: day after day 一天又一天, 逐日。
The trees are growing from day to day.

CLASS WORK

I. Practise sentence pattern (1) orally

Teacher: Taipei is a large city.

Student: Of all the cities in Taiwan, Taipei is the

1. The pineapple is a sweet fruit.
2. David is a brave soldier.
3. He is a famous actor.
4. Mr. Smith is a young teacher.
5. The Sun Moon Lake is a beautiful place.
6. Mary is a clever girl.
7. The elephant is a big animal.
8. It is an interesting story.
9. This is a high mountain.
10. The doctor is a busy man.

II. Practise Pattern (3) orally

Teacher: You must not go out of the room.

Students: Don't you go out of the room.

1. You must not lose your bicycle again.
2. You must not use your dictionary during the examination.
3. You must not speak so loud.
4. You must not get in through the window.
5. You must not wear leather shoes.
6. You must not tell Jack about our plan.
7. You must not walk in the rain without a raincoat.
8. You must not write in red ink.
9. You must not swim too far from the shore.
10. You must not smoke when the plane is taking off.

HOMEWORK

I. Answer the following questions:

1. How many are there in this new series of English readers?
2. Who sets out the purposes for the course of technical education?
3. What does this series of English readers have to do with these purposes?
4. What are you expected to complete in the five years to come?
5. What will you be expected to do with English in your third year?
6. Why is English the easiest for a Chinese?
7. How many years of English have you had?
8. Which is more important, expressions and phrases or single words?
9. How can you be in frequent contact with the English language?

10. What is the thing you should remember about learning a foreign language?
11. What is the best way by which one learns any foreign language?
12. How do we learn the basic ways of saying things in any language?

II. Choose one of the given words or phrases for each blank: Repetition; short cut; in addition to; in your favor; memorize; daily; appear; on the whole; changeable; live up to.

1. The weather in Taiwan is very _____; it may be very cold one day and warm the next day.
2. Students here _____ have many chances to be in contact with the English language.
3. You may have to learn another foreign language _____ English.
4. _____ is the key to memory.
5. The new teaching method may seem strange to you, but there are many points _____.
6. The first principle in learning a language is to _____ one thing at a time.
7. To succeed you must work hard; there is no _____ to it.
8. It is necessary to _____ certain principles in life.
9. Many of the words _____ two or three times in this one lesson.
10. You must repeat what you have learned every day; _____ practice is most important.

LESSON TWO

SENTENCE PATTERNS

1. Unlike Chinese, English is an alphabetic language. = English, which is not like Chinese, is an alphabetic language.
Unlike her sister, Jane is a very quiet girl.
Unlike most boys of his age, Tom is fond of playing with dolls
Unlike his father, the boy is tall.
2. For that reason, it is best to form the habit of reading aloud all your lessons. = For that reason, to form the habit of reading aloud all your lessons is best.
For a good pronunciation, it is important to listen to correct English sounds first.
For a good job, it is necessary to have good tools.
For your health, it is best to do some exercise every day.
3. He often finds himself out of breath from time to time.
= He often finds himself to be out of breath from time to time.
She often locks herself up in the room for a whole day.
Make yourself at home.
You must keep yourself in frequent contact with English.
4. The moment you speak or write any English sentence you are dealing with the order. . . = At any moment when you speak or write English you are dealing with the order. . .
The moment I saw the little dog I began to love it.
The moment the rain falls it will become cooler.
The moment he came into the house he smelled something.

READING

A LETTER TO STUDENTS

PART TWO

Unlike¹ Chinese, English is an alphabetic² language. To learn it you must speak it. For that reason, it is best to form the habit of reading aloud all your lessons; so that you can hear your own pronunciation.³ In fact, for a beginner⁴ the best way is to listen to correct English sounds as much as possible before you learn how to pronounce⁵ single words. As you listen, your teacher should point out certain individual⁶ sounds and groups of sounds that **come up** again and again. For those who already have learned some English, this method would be just as useful. Unfortunately,⁷ your classes now are usually too large for such practice.

Reading aloud must **go with** correct breathing stops—some rather short, some a little longer. When a Chinese first learns to speak English, he often finds himself **out of breath** from time to time. This is because he hasn't learned when and where to stop and take a short breath before he goes on to the next group of syllables.⁸ Chinese sentences are generally much shorter. So, listen carefully⁹ to how your teacher reads and pay special attention to where he stops to take a breath or half a breath in the sentence and between sentences.

have tried to bring into the reading matter a wide range¹⁰ of subjects and interests suitable¹¹ for your age. In

-
1. unlike ['ʌn'laɪk] 2. alphabetic [ælfə'betɪk] 3. pronunciation
[prə'nʌnsi'eɪʃən] 4. beginner [bi'gɪnə] 5. pronounce [prə'naʊns]
6. individual [,ɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl] 7. unfortunately [ʌn'fɔ:tʃnɪtli]
8. syllable ['sɪləbl] 9. carefully ['keəfli] 10. range [reɪndʒ]
11. suitable ['sju:təbl]

the lessons which deal¹² with science and technical subjects I have carefully chosen the words which more or less belong to your stage of English. The average number of words to be learned in each book is about 500-600, not including proper names. As you already have learned about 1,200 words and the more important sentence patterns in junior middle school, there shouldn't be any difficulty¹³ for you to understand the reading lessons in this book. In the first few lessons you will find a good deal that you already know. I have intended them to be a sort of review for you.

The following lessons may seem to you a little too long in the beginning. It depends on how many hours of English you are to do a week. The length of each lesson is intended for those who will have four hours a week for their English lessons.

This letter, in two parts, is getting rather long. I must bring it to a close soon. But I find I haven't yet said a word about grammar. Grammar is not an attractive¹⁴ subject, I know, but you can't get along without it. It is a kind of necessary evil.¹⁵ Grammar is the way you put the right words in the right places in any language. The moment you speak or write any English sentence you are dealing with the order in which the words should appear. You are, in short, playing with grammar. There are always rules in any game, and grammar teaches you those rules. But you should look upon grammar not with fear¹⁶ but with a sense of fun.

12. deal [di:l] 13. difficulty ['difikəlti] 14. attractive [ə'træktiv]
15. evil ['i:vəl] 16. fear [fiə]