

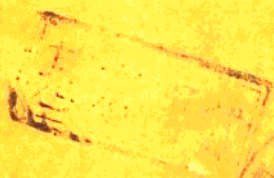
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MODERN ENGLISH READERS
BOOK II

最新高級英文選

主編 梁實秋

編著 滕以魯 繪圖 梁中銘



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黃帝圖書公司印行

編輯大意

- 一、本書分爲六冊，每冊十四課，供高中、高職、專科學生，及社會青年課外自修英語之用。
- 二、本書課文皆選自現代作品，兼顧文字之淺易實用與內容合乎時代潮流。包括我國文化及進步之實況、西方文化、文藝故事、科學知識及詩歌等。寓興趣於學習之中，並強調啓發性。不僅要培養學生對英文聽、說、讀、寫之良好基礎，而且增加其對今日之我國與世界之瞭解，並且早日具備這些方面的字彙。
- 三、每課生字在課文同頁列出發音。其發音、簡易之英文及中文解釋、重要同源字、及例句則於每冊末尾之字彙部份 (Vocabulary) 按課列出，以利查閱。注音採用美國 Kenyon 與 Knott 二氏所制定之 K.K. 音標，與國中英語課本音標一致。成語 (Idioms and Phrases) 則列於課文之後，並附例句。
- 四、每課之「代換說法」(Rephrasing)，皆在幫助學生瞭解複雜文句，用簡單構造或字辭代換。第一、二冊每課備有「句型練習」(Pattern Practice)，目的在使學生經由反覆口頭練習，掌握英文常用基本句型之應用。第三、四冊每課有「造句技巧練習」(Sentence Skill Building)，分析並訓練學生運用各型簡單及複雜句子，強調造句練習。第五、六冊每課包括「作文之精要」(Elements of Composition)，訓練學生由段落至整篇作文之組織與寫作。第一冊每課另有「發音」(Pronunciation)，列出英語中重要母音、子音及組合，尤其是我國學生特別感覺困難的部分，以供學生練習。第二冊有「字辭重音及句重音」(Word Accents and Sentence Accents)，分析字句中重音及腔調之規則，並提供練習。「課文延伸」(Extension) 爲本書特色之一。從課文延伸而來，篇幅精短，可供熟讀而背誦之用，亦爲作文之輔導教材。

56-1612

五、本書練習部份 (Exercises)，除每課有精心設計之閱讀測驗 (Comprehension) 外，每課練習作各種變化，幾乎每課均不相同，目的在使學生從各個角度練習英文的應用。

六、本書每冊備有教師手冊。內容包括教學提示，輔助教材等多項，專供教師參考。本書編著並竭誠歡迎學者、專家、教師提出指正或改進意見。

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LESSON ONE

HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION IN CHINA

READING

Lan-ting, who lives in the City of Taipei, is a student in a senior high school. Here he is talking to his uncle at the end of the winter vacation.

Uncle: Hello, *Lan-ting*. How are you?

Lan-ting: Fine, Uncle. Thank you. And how are you?

Uncle: I'm very well. Thanks. How have you enjoyed your winter vacation?

Lan-ting: Very much. I took some trips. I went to Tainan to visit Grandpa, my mother's father.

Uncle: How nice! How is he?

Lan-ting: *Splendid*. He's just moved into his new apartment from the old *Japanese-style* house.

Uncle: Yes, in all the cities *multi-story* apartment buildings have *replaced* the old houses. Did you go by bus?

housing ['haʊzɪŋ] **transportation** [ˌtrænsˈpɔːtəʃən] **Lan-ting** ['læn,tɪŋ]
splendid ['splendɪd] **apartment** [ə'pɑːtmənt]
multi-story ['mʌltɪˌstɔːri] **replace** [rɪ'pleɪs]

Lan-ting: I came back by the *Kuo Kuang* bus, but I went by train. Both are *speedy*. The electric train is by far more comfortable.

Uncle: I still remember the days when it took eight hours to get by train from Taipei to Kaohsiung. I guess you also went to Kaohsiung?

Lan-ting: Yes. My friend's father took me around the *harbor* city. The *underground tunnel* across the harbor is really a marvel. I also saw part of the *steel-works* and the *shipyard*.

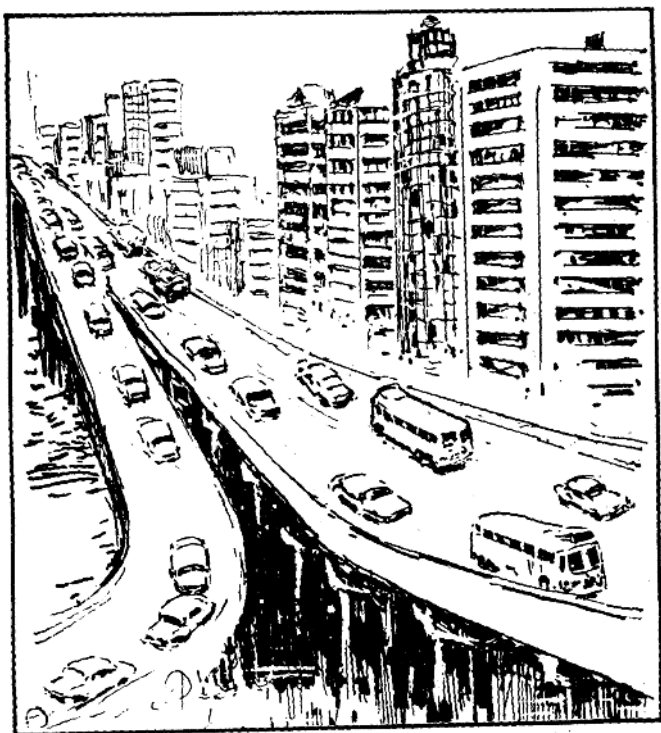
Uncle: Has Kaohsiung changed? When were you there last?

Lan-ting: To me it is a large, busy and *bustling* city today. I was there six or seven years ago. At that time there were not so many tall buildings, nor were there so many people.

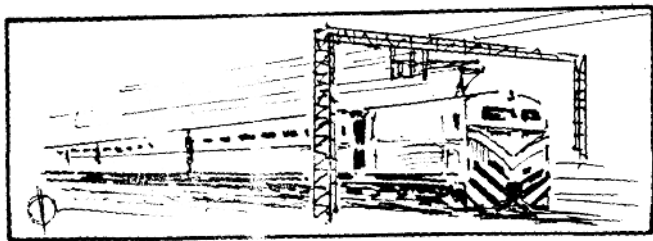
Uncle: Just like in Taipei, most of the old-style houses have disappeared. The downtown streets are lined with *high-rises*.

Lan-ting: In Taipei some of the high-rises are *govern-*

<i>speedy</i> ['spidi]	<i>harbor</i> ['harbə]	<i>underground</i> ['ʌndə- 'graund]	<i>tunnel</i> ['tʌn]	<i>steel</i> [stil]	<i>works</i> [wɜks]
<i>shipyard</i> ['ʃip,jard]	<i>bustle</i> ['bʌsl]	<i>high-rise</i> ['haɪ,raɪz]			
<i>government-built</i> ['gʌvəmənt,bilt]					



The cars, buses and trucks on the freeway.



the electric railroad

ment-built apartment buildings for *citizens*.

Uncle: Yes, such as those beside *Youth Park*. Which did you like better, the trip by train or the trip by bus?

Lan-ting: The trip by train was very pleasant and comfortable. Of course, it is more expensive to travel by train than by bus. I must say the bus trip along the freeway is also a great experience. The *scenery* along the way is beautiful and full of *variety*.

Uncle: Today, of course, so many trucks and *private* cars use the freeway, too.

Lan-ting: Anyway, the railroad system and the *highway* system as well as the freeway are very convenient.

Uncle: Yes, in housing and transportation, we have indeed made *rapid* progress.

— by T'eng I-Lu, based on *People in Taiwan Are Living the Good Life* published by Kwang Hwa Publishing Company.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

1. *Japanese-style*—in the style of Japan. 日式的。

citizen ['sɪtəzn]

scenery ['sɪnəri]

variety [və'raɪəti]

private ['praɪvɪt]

rapid ['ræpɪd]

That is a Japanese-style dress.

2. **multi-story apartment buildings**—apartment buildings of more than one story. 多層的公寓建築。

3. **Kuo Kuang Bus**—the fastest long-distance bus in Taiwan. 國光號客運車。

4. **by far**—(with a comparative or superlative degree) by a large degree. 非常; 顯然。

She is by far the tallest girl in the school.

5. **to line with**—to form or be placed in a line or lines along …沿著…排成行。

The road is lined with many beautiful trees.

6. **government-built apartment buildings**—apartment buildings built by the government. 政府興建的公寓建築。

7. **Youth Park**—a very large park in the City of Taipei. (臺北市的) 青年公園。

8. **to make progress**—to make advance. 進步。

Mary is making fast progress in her studies.

9. **as well as**—as much as, as truly as. 和; 不僅。

He has position, money as well as fame.

INTONATION PRACTICE

Intonation Drill 1: Falling Intonation (1)

The falling intonation is used for most statements, and for questions which are not yes-no questions. There is only one stressed syllable in each sentence. Repeat after your teacher carefully.

1. I'm very well.
2. I took some trips.
3. I went by train.
4. It's a long way.
5. How is he?
6. When were you there?
7. What do you think?
8. Where are you going?

REPHRASING

1. The electric train is by far more comfortable.
=The electric train is far more comfortable.
=The electric train is much more comfortable.
2. When were you there last?
=When were you there the last time?
3. There were not so many tall buildings, nor were there so many people.
=There were not so many tall buildings, and there were not so many people either.
4. I must say the bus trip along the freeway is also a great experience.
=I have to say I fully enjoyed the trip by bus along the freeway.

PATTERN PRACTICE

1. Contractions

Contractions are commonly used in speaking. Common contractions are:

I'm, you're, he's, she's, we're, they're, isn't, wasn't, weren't, don't, didn't, can't, won't, hasn't, haven't, etc.

Now, practice the following orally. Use contractions in your sentences.

I am a student.

→

You are Chinese.

→

He is from Tainan.

→

It is a good idea.

→

We are all boys (girls).

→

They are going swimming.

→

We will not agree.

→

They do not want to go.

→

John did not see the movie.

→

Mary has not bought anything.

→

I have not been to Hsinchu.

→

Helen would not sleep so late.

→

Sam should not cut the tree.

→

2. Adverbial of Means: by + Noun

Examples: How did John come? (plane)

→ He came by plane.

How did you go? (train)

→ I went by train.

How did they go downtown? (bus)

→

How did you come back? (car)

→

How did she go to school? (taxi)

→

How did they go to Japan? (ship)

→

How did the Wongs return to Taipei? (train)

→

How did she send the letters? (air)

→

How did you send the parcel? (sea)

→

EXTENSION

In the earlier days, most people used bicycles for transportation. They had to be *imported* because they were not produced in Taiwan. Now the progress of transportation can be seen everywhere. Most bicycles made in Taiwan are for *export*, and only some of them are sold locally to students or people who use them for purpose of exercise. Motorcycles and cars have become the main means of transportation for people in Taiwan. *Locally*-made and imported cars can be seen everywhere. Taiwan's railroad system has been electrified, and a freeway has been built down the island to cut down travel time. It now takes only four hours to go from Keelung to Kaohsiung by train, or six hours by car.

import 進口 export 出口 locally 本地

EXERCISES**A. Fill in the blanks according to the lesson.**

Lan-ting enjoyed his winter vacation very much. He took some time _____. First, he went to Tainan to _____ his grandfather, who had just moved into a new _____ a _____ from his old house. Then he went to Kaohsiung. While there, he was taken _____ the harbor and had a drive through the _____ tunnel. He also saw part of the steel-_____ and the shipyard. He found that Kaohsiung, like other cities, is different from the old days. Many _____ have replaced the old buildings. He enjoyed the trip by train because it

was c _____. He also enjoyed the bus trip _____
the freeway for its beautiful s _____.

B. Match the words similar in meaning.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. citizen | a. excellent |
| 2. convenient | b. the main part of a town |
| 3. downtown | c. change |
| 4. freeway | d. suiting one's comfort |
| 5. marvel | e. not open to the public |
| 6. private | f. a strong vehicle for carry-
ing goods |
| 7. splendid | g. vary quick |
| 8. speedy | h. member of a nation |
| 9. truck | i. a wide road for fast driv-
ing and few stops |
| 10. variety | j. something wonderful |

C. Word form: fill in each blank with the proper form of the words given.

1. house, housing

They _____ the visitors in the hotel.

The city government has a new plan for _____.

2. speed, speedy

The car will _____ along the freeway. The electric train is indeed _____.

3. electricity, electric, electrify

The fan runs on _____. It is an _____ fan.

Are most of the trains in Taiwan _____?

4. marvel, marvelous

It is _____ to see you sound and safe. It is a
_____ to see you so rich and happy.

5. disappear, disappearance

The moon _____ in the moving clouds.

When did the _____ of the child take place?

6. comfort, comfortable

The people in our country live in _____. We have
a _____ life.

7. experience

Mr. Granger has never _____ poverty.

To climb Mount Ali is one of the best _____ of
his life.

8. variety, vary, various

There is a great _____ of buildings in London.

London has _____ kinds of buildings.

The price of the ticket _____ with the distance.

9. private, privacy

In their dormitory every student has his _____
room.

We must respect other people's _____.

10. progress

We should try to make _____ in our studies.

These countries have _____ rapidly in recent years.

D. Comprehension: answer the questions.

1. Where did Lan-ting go during his winter vacation?

2. What kind of buildings have replaced the old houses in the cities?
3. What are the common means of transportation in the R. O. C.?
4. What is the fastest bus in the R. O. C.?
5. What are the two biggest harbors in the R. O. C.?
6. About how many hours does it take to get by train from Taipei to Kaohsiung?

E. Translation:

1. 電化火車遠比普通火車快得多。(...by far...)
2. 乘火車旅行比乘巴士旅行要貴些。(it-more expensive-to travel)
3. 高速公路沿途的風景富於變化。(...be full of...)
4. 他的英文很有進步。(...make progress...)
5. 高雄是個繁忙的都市，不僅是港口。(...as well as...)

F. Describe in a paragraph how you spent your last winter vacation in a brief paragraph. Indicate what you did, what places of interest you went to, how you went to these places, and whom you saw.