

- 890175

MODERN ENGLISH READERS
BOOK I

最新高級英文選

主編 梁實秋

編著 滕以魯 繪圖 梁中銘



MODERN ENGLISH READERS
BOOK I

最新高級英文選

主編 梁實秋

編著 滕以魯 繪圖 梁中銘

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。

747-76/11

五、本書練習部分 (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、本書編者竭誠歡迎提出指正或改進意見。

CONTENTS

<i>Lessons</i>	<i>Page</i>
1. The Splendid Civilization of China.....	1
2. The Purpose of School.....	13
3. Lin Yutang: My Father.....	26
4. Yours Is a Busy Body.....	36
5. The Sun and Its Family.....	49
6. From Robinson Crusoe's Diary.....	62
7. Why Is Conservation Important?.....	76
8. Surgery for Kuan Yu.....	88
9. The Basketball Game	100
10. Some Interesting Animals of Sea Floor	112
11. Robin Hood and the Shooting Match (I)	122
12. Robin Hood and the Shooting Match (II)	135
13. The Beginning of Communication	149
14. Buddha	162
Vocabulary.....	176

LESSON ONE

THE SPLENDID CIVILIZATION OF CHINA

READING

North of the *Himalayas*, in the eastern part of Asia, lies China. There in very early times grew up a *splendid civilization*. Hundreds of years before the birth of *Christ*, *tribes* of black-haired, yellow-skinned people lived in the *fertile* part of that country.

The Yellow River made North China an early *cradle* of civilization. *Historians* have *concluded* that by 1400 B.C. the Chinese had *developed* a written language, a *government*, and a *religion* which is connected with *ancestor worship*. More important later was South China, along the fertile *basin* of the *Yangtze*. This *area* is one of the world's greatest rice barns.

China was once the most *civilized* country in the world. There were never more skilled *craftsmen* than *those* who lived in *ancient* China. Craftsmen made beautiful clothes of silk and made fine *china*, named after the country where it was first made.



The splendid civilization of China

For *centuries* *traders* carried silk and china to West Asia and Europe.

Long before the people of Europe knew, the Chinese invented *gunpowder* and introduced a method of *printing* books. The earliest printed books known were produced in China about the seventh century.

The Chinese respected their *scholars* and wise men. More *honored* than any other was *Confucius*. In the fifth century before Christ, Confucius was teaching the Chinese how to live better lives.

The Chinese have always loved their homes and families. The Chinese family often includes not only the children and their parents, but their grandparents, and sometimes their *great-grandparents*. Respect for the old and love for the young keep the Chinese family in *harmony*.

—Adapted from *Builders of the Old World* by Gertrude Hartman

VOCABULARY

*Himalayas [ˌhɪməˈleɪz]	*Yangtze [ˈjɑŋ,tʃɪ]
splendid [ˈsplendɪd]	area [ˈeəriə]
civilization [ˌsɪvɪlaɪzəʃən]	civilized [ˈsɪvɪlaɪzd]
Christ [kraɪst]	*craftsman [ˈkraɪftsmən]
tribe [traɪb]	ancient [ˈeɪnʃənt]

fertile ['fɜ:tɪ]	china ['tʃaɪnə]
cradle ['kredl]	century ['sentʃəri]
historian [hɪs'tɔ:riən]	trader ['treɪdə]
conclude [kən'klud]	*gunpowder ['gʌn,paʊdə]
develop [di'veləp]	print [prɪnt]
government ['gʌvənmənt]	scholar ['skɒlə]
religion [rɪ'lɪdʒən]	honor ['ənə]
ancestor ['ænsəstə]	*Confucius [kən'fju:ʃəs]
worship ['wɜ:ʃəp]	harmony ['hɑ:məni]
basin ['beɪn]	

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

in very early times — in a very early period of time. 在很早的時期。

People in China developed a government system in very early times.

to grow up — (of persons) to become adult or mature; to develop. (指人) 成年；成長；發展。

The boy grew up and became a soldier.

a cradle of civilization — a place where civilization was born. 文明的搖籃。

Greece is called the cradle of Western civilization.

to be connected with — to be related to. 與…有關。

His work is connected with helping the sick.

to be named after — to be given the same (first) name as. 照…命名

The child was named after a national hero.
to keep in **harmony** — to keep in agreement of feeling,
opinion, etc. 使…和諧。

The universe is kept in harmony.

PRONUNCIATION

Pronounce the following vowels clearly. Repeat after your teacher.

1. / i / east, keep, Chinese, people, teach
/ ɪ / civilize, fifth, print, river, silk, skill, skin, writ-
ten, country, family, harmony, religion, respect,
splendid
2. / i / / ɪ / / i / / ɪ /
 eat it read rid
 fell fill sheep ship
 feet fit seat sit
 heat hit steal still
 leave live

REPHRASING

1. North of the Himalayas, in the eastern part of Asia,
lies China.
= China lies in the eastern part of Asia, north of the
Himalayas.
2. More important later was South China, along the
fertile basin of the Yangtze.
= South China, along the fertile basin of the Yangtze,
became more important later.

3. There were never more skilled craftsmen than those who lived in ancient China.

=Those who lived in ancient China were the most skilled craftsmen.

=There were never so skilled craftsmen as those who lived in ancient China.

4. The earliest printed books known were produced in China.

=The earliest printed books that we know were made in China.

5. More honored than any other was Confucius.

=Confucius was more honored than any other.

=Confucius was the most honored of all.

PATTERN PRACTICE

1. Subj. + V. + Obj.

The Chinese invented gunpowder.

They love their homes.

They developed a written language.

They respect their scholars.

The Chinese family includes many people.

Craftsmen made beautiful clothes of silk.

They introduced a method of printing books.

2. Noun as Obj. Complement

Subj. + V. + Obj. + N.

The boys made John *their leader*.

We call them *our friends*.

They call their dog *Hero*.

They named their son *Tom*.

Mary made the flowers *a present*.

They made the boy *their servant*.

The Yellow River made North China *an early cradle of civilization*.

The Nile River made Egypt *an early cradle of civilization*.

3. Inversion of word order for emphasis

Subj. + V. + Adv. → Adv. + V. + Subj. *or*
Adv. + Subj. (pro.) + V.

Examples:

China lies north of the Himalayas.

→ North of the Himalayas lies China.

She went away.

→ Away she went.

Do the following after the examples.

They lived in the city.

→

A splendid civilization grew up there.

→

The boys played in the rain.

→

John works in Taipei.

→

They lived in the country.

→

John waited outside the classroom.

→

Many tribes lived in the fertile land.

→

EXTENSION

I am a Chinese, and I am proud of the splendid Chinese civilization in the past. Of the four oldest civilizations in the world only the Chinese civilization continues to live. The Chinese civilization began very, very early. The ancient Chinese were well-known for their clever craftsmanship and many inventions. They made beautiful silk and they made china from fine clay. They first produced gunpowder and they invented the printing method. Many people say that we Chinese are one of the most clever peoples in the world. I think this is true.

EXERCISES

A. Select the primary stress of each of the following words.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. civ-i-li-za-tion | 2. civ-i-lize |
| 3. con-clude | 4. de-vel-op |
| 5. in-tro-duce | 6. his-to-ri-an |
| 7. gov-ern-ment | 8. an-ces-tor |
| 9. har-mo-ny | 10. Him-a-la-yas |

B. Fill the blank with a proper word from the list.

ancestor ancient basin cradle craftsman century

fertile splendid tribe worship

1. The baby is sleeping in the _____.
2. What is the name of the god that you _____?
3. Taipei is situated in a low _____.
4. The farmer is rich because all his land is _____.
5. Confucius lived in _____ China.
6. We live in the twentieth _____.
7. The Yellow Emperor was the _____ of the Chinese.
8. He is a skillful _____; he makes beautiful cups with his hands.
9. These people are not civilized; they live in _____.
10. The ancient Greeks developed a very _____ civilization.

C. Choose a proper preposition.

1. Long time ago, black-haired, yellow-skinned people lived (on, in, within) the fertile parts of China.
2. China lies (in, on, to) the eastern part of Asia.
3. (At, By, In) 1400 B. C. the Chinese had developed a written language.
4. The Chinese first invented a method (for, in, of) printing books.
5. Craftsmen made beautiful clothes (by, from, of) silk.
6. Traders carried silk and china (across, through,

to) West Asia and Europe.

7. Respect (for, at, with) the old and love (for, at, with) the young keep the Chinese family together.

D. Comprehension

1. China lies in the _____ part of Asia.
a. northern b. southern c. eastern
2. _____ is one of the world's greatest rice barns.
a. East China b. South China c. North China
3. Historians believe that by 1400 B.C. the Chinese had developed _____.
a. a printing method b. gunpowder c. a written language
4. The Chinese religion has something to do with _____.
a. animal b. ancestor c. hero
5. The earliest printed books were produced in China about the _____ century.
a. fifth b. seventh c. ninth
6. Traders carried silk from China to West Asia and _____.
a. Africa b. America c. Europe
7. Confucius was respected because _____.
a. he was a great scholar
b. he taught people how to live better lives

c. he had power

8. We Chinese people have special respect for _____.

a. the old b. the rich c. the poor

9. Fine china was so named because _____.

a. it was most produced in China.

b. it was first produced in China.

c. it was best produced in China.

10. There were never more skilled craftsmen than those who lived in China. This means _____.

a. China had the least skilled craftsmen.

b. China had the most skilled craftsmen in the world.

c. China had as many skilled craftsmen as those in other countries.

E. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese.

1. 黃河使華北成為早期文化的搖籃。

_____ Yellow River _____ North China an early cradle of civilization.

2. 中國人的宗教與崇拜祖先有關。

_____ Chinese have a religion which is _____ ancestor worship.

3. 從來沒有比古代中國那些匠人更技術精巧的了。

There were _____ more skilled craftsmen than _____ who were in ancient China.

4. 瓷器是以前最初製成的國家而命名的。

China is named _____ the country _____
it was first made.

5. 我們尊敬年長的，愛護幼小的。

We respect the _____ and love the _____.

6. 彼此尊重可使人和諧相處。

Respect _____ each other keeps people in
_____.

F. Translate the sentences into English.

1. 中國位在亞洲的東部。 (...lie...)
2. 尼羅河使埃及成爲一個早期的文明搖籃。 (The Nile...
Egypt...)
3. 中國人發明了火藥及一種印刷術。
4. 孔子一直受到中國人的尊敬。 (... be honored by...)
5. 中國一度是世界上最文明的國家。