



新編英語讀本

英語教材編寫組



〔文科適用〕

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甲外也版社

新編英語讀本

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[文科適用]

英語教材編寫組

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新編英語讀本 ③ [文庫適用] 英語教材編寫組

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出版說明

本書依據高中英語課程的需要而編輯。

本書共分十冊，每冊十五課，每學期一冊。二年級開始文科組理科組分別各一冊。

為便利教學，本書每冊分為兩部份，Part 1 為課文和有關之各種練習；Part 2 為文法，發音，會話練習，以便教師們必要時可將全書分為兩大單元，分別進行。

本書課文之選擇，兼顧各種文體，以致用與趣味為原則，並常在練習中介紹某些日常生活中常用字彙，期能增加學生學習興趣與實用目的。

本書所選課文，除有關地理，歷史的文章外，編者有時將外國地名，人名稍加更改，以增學生興趣。有時為適合學生程度，在文字及句子結構上亦有變動。

本書之單字註釋部份，僅包括課文內之新字。註釋用英文，極力避免超出初中英文字彙範圍，但仍佐以中文註釋。練習中介紹之新字，則僅註以中文，幫助學生了解句子及練習使用英文字典時選取適當的解釋。課文內單字拼法，英式美式均有，依原文而定，但在課文後註明，使學生能知道一字之不同拼法。本書單字註音以 Daniel Jones: Everyman's English Pronouncing Dictionary [Dent, 1964] 為依據。

現代語言學家們一般認為最有效的語言學習程序為聽——說——讀——寫，所以本書一開始便特別注重學生聽、說能力之訓練，每課後均附加發音及會話練習材料，以及很多以課文為依據的問題，用以培養學生聽、說、寫的能力〔可先用口語式練習，再要學生將正確答案寫出〕，以及測驗學生對課文的了解及熟習程度。

根據編者等人的經驗，學生最常犯的錯誤，多由於不明單字詞性及詞性和字義的關聯性〔例如將「你喜歡這頭狗嗎？」(Do you like this dog?) 譯成 Are you like this dog?〕。英語句型的不熟習也是主要原因之一，所以文法規則記了很多，寫起來或說起來還是常犯大錯。因此，本書在單字註釋時就要學生特別注意字義，詞性及發音的相互關係。在文法部份，採用句型練習方式來訓練學生，先介紹以動詞用法為主的簡單基本句型，再介紹其變化及複雜句型，用課文內的常用動詞做成有趣實用的例句，以供學生模仿。

本書各課的 Special Difficulties 專為講解某些學生們應特別注意的字、片語、句法結構等等，在內容上說和文法以及 Useful Words and Phrases 部份有重複的地方，但語言習慣的養成，常需一再重複練習，也就是說我們是特意重複的。

CONTENTS

LESSON ONE	PAGE
Part 1: Benjamin Franklin "wisest American"	1
EXERCISES	
Part 2: CONVERSATION: The Weekend, Part I	11
GRAMMAR: Nouns	
LESSON TWO	
Part 1: CHANGE	14
EXERCISES	
Part 2: CONVERSATION: The Weekend, Part II	23
GRAMMAR: Articles	
LESSON THREE	
Part 1: Early Chinese Civilization	28
EXERCISES	
Part 2: CONVERSATION: The Boss Comes to Dinner, Part I	41
GRAMMAR: Determinatives	
LESSON FOUR	
Part 1: HIRE-PURCHASE	46
EXERCISES	
Part 2: CONVERSATION: The Boss Comes to Dinner, Part II	56
GRAMMAR: Possessive Case	
LESSON FIVE	
Part 1: THE STORY OF THE LETTER	59
EXERCISES	
Part 2: CONVERSATION: The Boss Comes to Dinner, Part III	70
GRAMMAR: Nouns and Prepositions	
LESSON SIX	
Part 1: THUMBING A LIFT	75
EXERCISES	

Part 2: CONVERSATION: Last-minute Instructions, Part I	87
GRAMMAR: Nouns and Verbs	

LESSON SEVEN

Part 1: A LOVABLE ECCENTRIC.....	91
EXERCISÉS	
Part 2: CONVERSATION: Last-minute Instructions, Part II...	102
GRAMMAR: Adjectives (1)	

LESSON EIGHT

Part 1: ILLUSIONS OF PASTORAL PEACE.....	107
EXERCISES	
Part 2: CONVERSATION: Last-Minute Instructions, Part III	
.....	119
GRAMMAR: Adjectives (2)	

LESSON NINE

Part 1: HILARY'S AUNT	122
EXERCISES	
Part 2: CONVERSATION: Animal, Vegetable or Mineral,	
Part I	138
GRAMMAR: Adjectives (3)	

LESSON TEN

Part 1: THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.....	143
EXERCISES	
Part 2: CONVERSATION: Animal, Vegetable or Mineral,	
Part II.....	158
GRAMMAR: Adverbs (1)	

LESSON ELEVEN

Part 1: THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE-DAME	162
EXERCISES	
Part 2: CONVERSATION: A Lazy Saturday Afternoon, Part I	
.....	176
GRAMMAR: Adverbs (2)	

LESSON TWELVE

Part 1: AT THE SIGN OF THE "SPY-GLASS" 181
EXERCISES

Part 2: CONVERSATION: A Lazy Saturday Afternoon,
Part II 194
GRAMMAR: Adverbs and Adjectives (1)

LESSON THIRTEEN

Part 1: PAST AND FUTURE 198
EXERCISES

Part 2: CONVERSATION: A Lovers' Quarrel, Part I 213
GRAMMAR: Adverbs and Adjectives (2)

LESSON FOURTEEN

Part 1: ETIQUETTE 217
EXERCISES

Part 2: CONVERSATION: A Lovers' Quarrel, Part II 236
GRAMMAR: Adverbs and Adjectives (3)

LESSON FIFTEEN

Part 1: THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE YESTERDAY AND
TODAY 239
EXERCISES

Part 2: CONVERSATION: A Lovers' Quarrel, Part III 251
GRAMMAR: Review Exercises

LESSON ONE

Part I

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, "WISEST AMERICAN"

Benjamin Franklin, American statesman, printer, scientist, inventor, and writer, was born more than two hundred years ago in Boston, Massachusetts. At the time of his birth, 1706, Massachusetts was still a colony and the United States had not yet become an independent nation. 5
At that time candles *were used for* lights in houses and Franklin's father was a candlemaker. Benjamin was the tenth son of seventeen children. When he was only ten years old, he had to *leave school* to help his father. 10

Benjamin was not happy working in his father's candle shop, and so when he was thirteen his father *apprenticed him to* an older brother who was a printer and publisher. During the years that Franklin worked in his brother's shop, he taught himself to be a writer. He learned to write 15
so well that he often wrote something for his brother's newspaper, leaving it secretly at night under the door of the printing shop. His brother would find what Benjamin had written and publish it without knowing it was Benjamin's 20
work. Although Franklin was only a boy at the time, what he wrote was well liked by everyone who read it.

Franklin liked the work in the printing shop, but he did not *get along very well with* his brother. When he was only seventeen, he *set out to make his own way in the* 25

world. He went to New York, but not finding any work there, he went on to Philadelphia. As Franklin had to walk part of the way, he arrived in Philadelphia dirty, muddy, and very hungry. At a bakery shop he bought three loaves of bread and walked down the street, eating one and
5 carrying one under each arm. A pretty young girl standing in an open door laughed at the stranger she saw carrying his clothes in his pockets and eating his breakfast as he walked down the streets. The girl's name was Deborah Reed. Later Franklin met and married her.

10 Franklin began working in a printing shop in Philadelphia, but by 1729, when he was only twenty-three years old, he had become the owner of a newspaper called *The Pennsylvania Gazette*. He made the *Gazette* popular, but he
15 had even greater success with an almanac he published from 1732 to 1757, which he called *Poor Richard's Almanac*. The almanac contained the calendar for the year, the holidays, dates of fairs and markets, many important historical events, and much practical advice. Sayings, such
20 as "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise," advising people to work hard and be frugal, are still repeated in the United States.

As a writer, Franklin is remembered not only for the
25 advice he wrote in *Poor Richard's Almanac* but also as the author of his *Autobiography*, which he wrote during the last twenty years of his life. This story relates the early life of one of the first self-made men in America and it is often referred to as the beginning of American literature.

Just as he had taught himself to be a writer, Franklin learned Italian, Spanish, French, German, and Latin, and studied science and philosophy. He was greatly interested in electricity and is famous for flying a kite during a thunderstorm and *identifying lightning with* electricity. 5 This was one of the many investigations which *won* Franklin *recognition as* a scientist in England and on the Continent.

Franklin was always seeing the need for something and then inventing it. He found that the heat from a fireplace 10 did not make a room warm enough for comfort and so he invented a stove. Once when he was taking off his regular glasses and putting on his reading glasses, he thought it would be easier to have only one pair, so he invented bifocal glasses. 15

Franklin was always greatly interested in his community and its needs. In Philadelphia he founded the first public library in America. An academy he founded later became the University of Pennsylvania. He got the city of Philadelphia to pave the streets and to put street lights on 20 them. He also founded the city's first fire company.

Franklin served his country as a statesman and as a diplomat. His last important service was to be a member of the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787 after the 25 colonies had won their independence. Although Franklin was eighty-one at the time, he worked hard to get the constitution written and ratified.



He was greatly interested in electricity and is famous for flying a kite during a thunderstorm and identifying lightning with electricity.

Benjamin Franklin died in 1790 when he was eighty four years old. On the 248th anniversary of his birth, the American Philosophical Society, which he founded in 1743, and Yale University announced a plan which will bring all of his writings and all of the information about his life together into a new collection. His influence on American life, political, intellectual, and social, would be hard to overestimate. The way in which he educated himself and his rise from poverty through his own industry and thrift has made the story of his life, like that of Lincoln, an inspiration to American youth.

NEW WORDS

Ben·a·min Frank·lin/ 'ben dʒəmin 'fræŋklin/ n. American patriot, writer, scientist, and diplomat (1706-90) 富蘭克林

print·er /'printə/ n. person whose business or work is printing or setting type 印刷工人·印刷商

Boston /'bɒstən/ n. the capital city of Massachusetts /'mæsətʃu:sɪts; -sɒts/ U. S. A. 波士頓 (美國麻薩諸塞州之省府)

ap·prentice(-d) /ə'prentɪs, -t/ v. bind or take as an apprentice 使做學徒

pub·lish·er /'pʌblɪʃə/ n. person whose business is to publish books, newspapers 出版者·發行人·出版社

phil·a·del·phia /,fɪlə'delfjə; -fiə/ n. a city in south eastern Pennsylvania /,pensɪl'veɪnjə/ 費城 (美國賓州內)

loaf/loʊf/loaves/lovz/pl. n. bread shaped and baked as one piece 一塊 (麵包)

Deborah Reed/'deɪərə'ri:d/ n. a girl's name 黛柏拉芮德 (人名)

ga·zette /gə'zet/ n. newspaper 報紙

al·ma·nac /'ɔ:lmənæk/ n. calendar of days, weeks, months, often with various useful information 年鑑·曆書

Rich·ard(s) /'rɪtʃəd, -z/ n. a masculine name 理查 (男子名)

cal-en-dar /'kæləndə/ n. a list of the days, weeks, and months of the year, with holidays, etc. marked 日曆

fair(-s) /fɛə,z/ n. a gathering of people at a fixed time and place for trade 市集

saying(-s) /'seɪɪŋ,z/ n. well-known phrase or proverb 常言·格言

fru-gal /'fru:gəl/ adj. economical; thrifty; not spending too much money
節儉的·節省的

au-to-bi-og-ra-phy /ˌɔ:təubai'ɔgrəfi/ n. story of a person's life written by himself 自傳

re-late(-s) /ri'leit,-s/ v. give an account of; tell 敘述

self-made /'self'meid/ adj. successful in life through one's own efforts
自力成功的

phi-los-o-phy /fi'ləsəfi/ n. study of the truth or principles underlying all knowledge; study of the most general causes and principles of the universe 哲學

thun-der-storm /'θʌndəstɔ:m/ n. a storm of thunder and lightning, usually with heavy rain 大雷雨

i-den-ti-fy(-ing) /ai'dentɪfaɪ,ɪŋ/ v. prove to be the same 證為同一

in-ves-ti-ga-tion /ɪnvesti'geɪʃən/ n. study 研究

rec-og-ni-tion /,rekəg'nɪʃən/ n. favorable notice; acceptance; acknowledge-ment 讚譽·承認

stove /stouv/ n. a furnace for generating heat, as for warmth, cooking, etc. 暖爐·火爐

bi-fo-cal /baɪ'foukəl/ adj. having two focuses 有双焦點的

a-ca-de-my /ə'kædəmi/ n. school where some special subject can be studied 專科學校

pave /peiv/ v. cover a road, etc., with flat stones to make a pavement
鋪(街道等)

dip-lo-mat /'dɪpləmæt/ n. person who is engaged in managing affairs of state with foreign countries 外交官

fed-er-al /'federəl/ adj. united but independent in internal affairs 聯邦的

con-stit-u-tion-al /'kɒnstɪ'tju:ʃənəl/ adj. of a constitution 憲法的

con-ven-tion /kən'venʃən/ n. a meeting arranged for some particular purpose 會議

rat-i-fy(-ied) /'rætɪfaɪ, -d/ v. approve and sanction 批准，認可

an-ni-ver-sary /,æni'vɜ:səri/ n. the yearly return of the date on which something happened 週年紀念(日)

phil-o-soph-i-cal /,filə'sɒfɪkəl/ adj. of philosophy 哲學的

in-tel-lec-tu-al /,inti'lektʃuəl/ n. adj. of the mind or intellect 智力的，智慧方面的

o-ver-es-ti-mate /'ouvə'estimeɪt/ v. estimate at too high a value, amount, rate, etc. 高估

rise /raɪz/ n. origin; beginning 起源，出身

thrift /θrɪft/ n. absence of waste; saving 節省，節約

in-spi-ra-tion /,ɪnspə'reɪʃən/ n. any influence that arouses effort to do well 啓示，鼓勵者

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

1. to be used for (to serve as a replacement of; to be used instead of)

Candles were once *used for* lights in houses.

2. to leave school (to stop attending school)

The boy had to *leave school* to help support his big family after his father's sudden death.

3. to apprentice one to (to send one to learn a trade from...)

The ten-year-old boy had a hard time of it when he *was apprenticed to* a tailor.

4. to get along with (to live or work in harmony with)

Mr. Jacobs is such an obstinate person that he can't *get along with* anybody in the office.

5. to set out (to begin a journey)

With the intention of coming back before nightfall, we *set out* early this morning.

6. to make one's own way in the world (to live by one's own efforts)

Abraham Lincoln is known as a great man who *made his own way*

in the world

7. to identify one thing with another (to connect one thing with another)

Many people *identify* money *with* happiness.

8. to win one recognition as (to bring one to be recognized as)

The twelve-second historic flight *won* the Wright brothers *recognition* as the first human fliers.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES

- regular glasses=spectacles for seeing distant things that Franklin usually wore daily 爲日常佩帶看遠距離之眼鏡
- reading glasses=spectacles for seeing things close up 老花眼鏡
- the continent=the mainland of Europe as distinct from the British Isles 歐洲大陸
- bifocal glasses=spectacles with two focuses in each lens, the upper for far vision and the lower for close vision 雙焦點之眼鏡
- the Federal Constitutional Convention=the convention held in May 1787, at Philadelphia, to draw up the Constitution of the United States 美國國家制憲會議

EXERCISES

- I 下面每組四個字中，劃有橫線字母的發音，有相同的，有不同的。將發音相同的字的號碼，填入題前空白。若四個字無一相同，則在空白中打×號。

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| _____ 1. | (1) <u>must</u> | (2) <u>puss</u> | (3) <u>pub</u> lisher | (4) <u>much</u> |
| _____ 2. | (1) <u>printer</u> | (2) <u>if</u> | (3) <u>Rich</u> ard | (4) <u>get</u> |
| _____ 3. | (1) <u>pleas</u> ed | (2) <u>self</u> -made | (3) <u>does</u> | (4) <u>as</u> |
| _____ 4. | (1) <u>mad</u> | (2) <u>made</u> | (3) <u>frugal</u> | (4) <u>what</u> |
| _____ 5. | (1) <u>very</u> | (2) <u>tail</u> | (3) <u>angry</u> | (4) <u>she</u> |
| _____ 6. | (1) <u>much</u> | (2) <u>heard</u> | (3) <u>thun</u> der | (4) <u>how</u> |
| _____ 7. | (1) <u>young</u> | (2) <u>paw</u> | (3) <u>argue</u> | (4) <u>how</u> |
| _____ 8. | (1) <u>went</u> | (2) <u>when</u> | (3) <u>many</u> | (4) <u>very</u> |

_____ 9. (1)said (2)mad (3)sad (4)play

_____ 10. (1)gazette (2)says (3)mad (4)say

II 試將下列譯成萬國音標的句子重寫出來。

1. wɪ 'dʒu: 'tel mi 'pli:z 'wɪθ weɪ ai 'ɔ:t tə ɡəʊ frəm 'hiə?
2. 'ðæt dɪpɛndz ə 'ɡʊd di:l ɔn 'weə ju: 'wɒnt tə'get tu:.
3. ai daʊnt mætʃ 'keə 'weə tə 'get tu:.
4. ðen ɪt 'dʌznt məetə 'wɪθ weɪ ju: 'ɡəʊ.
5. 'wɒt sɔ:t əv 'pi:pl 'lɪv əbaʊt 'hiə?

II 用指定的連接詞將下列各組句子合併成等立句或複雜句：

1. { The cat only grinned.
It saw Alice. (when)
2. { You are sure to get somewhere.
You walk long enough. (if)
3. { Alice could not deny this.
She tried another question. (so)
4. { You must be mad.
You wouldn't have come here. (or)
5. { A dog growls.
It's angry. (when)

IV 在下列各句的空格內，填上適當的冠詞，a, an 或 the，如該格不需要冠詞，則填上×：

1. At _____ time of his birth, 1706, Massachusetts was still _____ colony.
2. Benjamin was _____ tenth son of seventeen children.
3. During _____ years that Franklin worked in his brother's shop.
4. At _____ bakery shop he bought three loaves of bread and walked down _____ street.
5. _____ pretty young girl standing in _____ open door laughed at _____ stranger.
6. _____ almanac contained _____ calendar for _____ year.
7. As _____ writer, Frank is remembered for the advice he wrote.
8. Franklin was always seeing _____ need for something and then