MODERN ENGLISH READERS
BOOK III

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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編　輯　大　意

一、本書分爲六册，每册十四課，供高中、高職、專科學生，及社會
　　青年課外自修英語之用。

二、本書課文以現代英文爲主，在內容方面包括具有生活意義、文學
　　意味、科學色彩或其他激勵性和趣味性文章。

三、本書每課課文後之字彙 (Vocabulary) 及習語和片語 (Idioms
　　and Phrases) 係根據其在課中使用之意義，予以中英文註解，
　　並酌附例句。釋義 (Paraphrases) 則幫助讀者瞭解課文內容。
　　衍生字 (Derivatives) 則幫助讀者熟悉詞類變化。

四、本書自第三册起口頭練習 (Oral Practice) 分爲 A. B 兩個單
　　元。A單元爲代換練習或句型變化；B單元爲單句、複合句、集
　　合句等互相變換，或實用會話。

五、本書註音採用美國 Kenyon 與 Knott 二氏所制定之 K.K. 音
　　標。

六、本書編者竭誠歡迎提出指正或改進意見。

CONTENTS

LESSON ONE

PEOPLE DOMESTICATE ANIMALS

To *domesticate* an animal means to *train* it to live with and be of use to people. No one knows for sure when people first began to domesticate animals. *Scientists* have discovered rocks that contain bones of early animals. They study these bones and the rock in which they find the bones. And by *scientific* methods, they can sometimes find out when these animals lived.
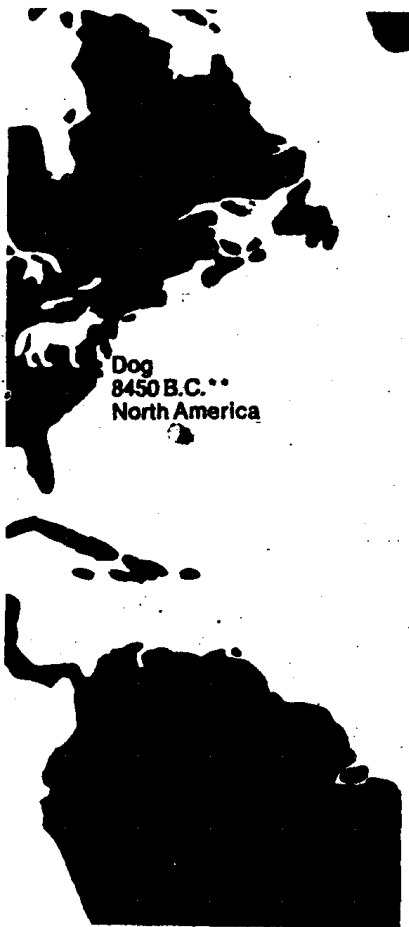
The dates on this map are *approximate*. They are based on the oldest examples of these animals that have been found so far.

Domestication of animals was one of the first things people did to change the world around them. They domesticated animals so they could *raise* them for food, and so they could use them to work. Some animals became friends to people, as well as *helpers*. One such animal was the dog.

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domesticate〔dəˈmɛstə,ket〕 **train**〔tren〕 **scientists**〔ˈsaɪəntɪsts〕
scientific〔,saɪənˈtɪfɪk〕 **approximate**〔əˈprɑksəmɪt〕
domestication〔də,mɛstəˈkeʃən〕 **raise**〔rez〕 **helpers**〔ˈhɛlpəz〕

The dog was one of the first animals that people domesticated. Early people had to hunt for their food. Wolves probably stayed around the *hunters' camps* because they smelled food. The hunters may have *tamed* the wolves by throwing food *scraps* to them. Once they had tamed them, they used them to hunt other animals. Later, people used dogs to *herd* sheep and *goats* and to *protect* their crops.

In very early times people did not live in just one place. They were always moving in *search* of food.. Later on, people

Dog
8450 B.C.
North America

Bones of early animals were found in North America.

hunters['hʌntəz]   camps[kæmps]   tamed[temd]
scraps[skræps]   herd[həd]   goats[gots]   protect[prə'tɛkt]
search[səʃ]

stopped moving from place to place. They used the land to *plant* and grow their food. Once people began to *settle* in one place, they began to domesticate animals. Some of the first animals kept in herds were goats and sheep. These animals were easy to care for. They ate wild grass and other plants. They *provided* people with milk and meat and *hides* for clothing.

The size of *settlements* grew. And people had new problems. Now that they lived in one place, they wanted materials, such as *wood*, brought to them. For this work, people needed animals that were strong and large. So people began to domesticate elephants and *camels*.

Cats were probably domesticated when people began storing *grain* from year to year. *Rats* and *mice* would eat the grain. Since cats eat rats and mice, the farmers found the cats very *useful*.

Horses were among the last animals to be domesticated. For a long time, horses were used only for hunting and war. One reason may be that early

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plant〔plænt〕   **settléd**〔'sɛtḷɪd〕   **provided**〔prə'vaɪdɪd〕
hides〔haɪdz〕   **settlements**〔'sɛtḷmənts〕   **wood**〔wʊd〕
camels〔'kæmḷz〕   **grain**〔gren〕   **rats**〔ræts〕   **mice**〔maɪs〕
useful〔'jusfəl〕

People are domesticating animals.

harnesses did not work very well on horses. They forced the horses' heads up too high, and they could not pull heavy *carts* or *plows.*

These are some of the ideas about how and why people started to domesticate animals.

Adapted from *Echoes of Time,* 1980

I. VOCABULARY: (C = countable; U = uncountable)

1. **domesticate** 〔dəˈmɛstəˌket〕

    v. t. to tame (an animal) 馴服（動物）。

    He *domesticated* a lot of wild animals in Africa.

2. **train** 〔tren〕

    v. t. to give teaching and practice to (a child, a soldier, an animal) in order to bring to a desired standard of behavior, efficiency, or physical condition 教養；教育、訓練。

    They *train* their children to be good citizens.

    He *trained* his horse for a race.

3. **scientist** 〔ˈsaɪəntɪst〕

    n. (c) a specialist in science, esp. in natural science 科學家。

    A *scientist* must always look for facts.

4. **scientific** 〔ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk〕

    adj. of or concerned with science 科學的；與科學有關的。

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harnesses〔ˈhɑrnɪsɪz〕　　**carts**〔kɑrts〕　　**plows**〔plauz〕

He studied the problems in a *scientific* way.

5. **approximate** 〔ə'prɑksəmɪt〕

   adj. not exact, but nearly so 大概的；近似的。

   What is the *approximate* amount you need?

6. **domestication** 〔də,mɛstə'keʃən〕

   n. (u) the act of domesticating 馴養。

7. **raise** 〔rez〕

   v.t. to breed 飼養。

   The farmers *raise* many chickens.

8. **helper** 〔'hɛlpə〕

   n. (c) one who helps; an assistant in some kind of work 幫忙者：助手。

9. **hunter** 〔'hʌntə〕

   n. (u) a person who hunts 獵人。

   They are skilful *hunters*.

10. **camp** 〔kæmp〕

    n. (c, u) a place where a person lives in a tent or hut or outdoors 營地。

    The climbers had a *camp* near the top of the mountain.

    We were in *camp* by 6 o'clock.

11. **tame** 〔tem〕

    v.t. to teach to obey; train 馴服。

    They *tamed* the elephant.

12. **scrap** 〔skræp〕

    n. (c) a small piece 小片；屑。

    Put the *scraps* of paper in the wastepaper basket.

13. **herd** 〔hɜd〕

   n. (c) a group of animals of one kind which live and feed together (動物）群。

   v.t. to gather or put into a herd; to drive or tend as a herd 使成群；放牧。

   The old man *herds* goats in the mountains.

14. **goat** 〔got〕

   n. (c) a horned animal related to the sheep 山羊。

15. **protect** 〔prə'tɛkt〕

   v.t. to defend; to guard; to shield from harm 保衛；保護。

   The soldiers *protected* the city.

   Protect the baby's eyes from the sun.

16. **search** 〔sɜʧ〕

   n. (c, u) an act of searching; an effort to find 搜尋；尋找。

   They made a careful *search* for the missing boat.

   They went in *search* of a missing child.

17. **plant** 〔plænt〕

   v.t. to put into the ground to grow 種植。

   He *planted* vegetables in his garden.

18. **settle** 〔'sɛtḷ〕

   v.i. to take up residence 定居。

   They *settled* in London.

   I can't make up my mind where to *settle*.

19. **provide** 〔prə'vaɪd〕

v. t. to supply 供給。

He *provided* the boys with necessary books.

He *provides* food and clothes for his children.

20. **hide** 〔haɪd〕

   n. (c) an animal's skin, esp. as an article of commerce and manufacture 獸皮；(尤指作爲商品和製造業貨品的) 皮革。

   Fur coats are made of animal *hides.*

21. **settlement** 〔'sɛtlmənt〕

   n. (c) a place where people have recently built homes; a village 居留地；村莊。

   There are few *settlements* in the wilderness.

22. **wood** 〔wud〕

   n. (u) the hard substance which makes up most of a tree or bush; this substance prepared for use as building material 木；木材。

   This kind of *wood* is often used for making chairs.

23. **camel** 〔'kæml〕

   n. (c) a large animal used in many desert regions for carrying goods 駱駝。

24. **grain** 〔gren〕

   n. (u) (collective sing.) small, hard seed of food plants such as wheat and rice (集合單數) 穀類。

25. **rat** 〔ræt〕

   n. (c) an animal like, but larger than, a mouse 鼠 (較 mouse 大)。

Many countries have programs to control *rats* because they spread disease.

26. **mice** 〔maɪs〕 pl. of mouse

    mouse 〔maus〕

    n. (c) a small animal with a long tail found in houses 老鼠。

27. **useful** 〔'jusfəl〕

    adj. of use; helpful 有用的。

    This book is *useful* to high school students.

    It is *useful* to learn English.

28. **harness** 〔'harnɪs〕

    n. (u, c) the leather bands held together by metal which are used to control a horse or fasten it to a cart 馬具。

29. **cart** 〔kart〕

    n. (c) a strong vehicle with two or four wheels, drawn by one or more horses, for carrying heavy loads (兩輪或四輪) 馬車。

    The farmer took his vegetables to market in a *cart*.

30. **plow** 〔plau〕

    n. (c) a farm tool used to loosen and turn up the land for planting 犁。

II. IDIOMS AND PHRASES:

1. **of use** — useful 有用的。

   This dictionary is of great *use* to me.

2. **find out** — learn about; discover 查出來；揭露。

   They *found out* who stole the money.

3. **base on** — give a reason or starting point in 根據。
   I *base* my hopes *on* the news we had yesterday.
   His large business is *based on* good service.

4. **so far** — until this time or to this place 到現在為止；
   到此為止。
   The weather has been hot *so far* this summer.

5. **as well as** — in addition to 和；及。
   He wants a pen *as well as* a pencil.

6. **hunt for** — search for 搜尋；尋找。
   What *were* you *huntng for* in the newspaper?

7. **care for** — take care of 照顧。
   You should *care for* your horses properly.

8. **now that** — since; because 既然；因為。
   Now that you are here, you'd better stay.

III. PARAPHRASES:

1. ... they can sometimes find out when these animals
   lived.
   ... the scientists can sometimes find out the time in
   which these animals lived.

2. One such animal was the dog.
   One of the animals they domesticated was the dog.

3. Once they had tamed them, they used them to hunt
   other animals.
   As soon as the hunters tamed the wolves, the hunters
   used the wolves to hunt other animals.

4. Horses were among the last animals to be domesticated.

The horse was one of the animals people finally domes-
ticated.

IV. DERIVATIVES:

1. domesticate (*v.*), domestication (*n.*), domestic (*adj.*)

   (*v.*) People *domesticated* cats to kill rats and mice.

   (*n.*) *Domestication* of animals was very important for
   people to change the world around them.

   (*adj.*) The horse is a *domestic* animal.

2. science (*n.*), scientist (*n.*), scientific (*adj.*), scien-
   tifically (*adv.*)

   (*n.*) He studies *science*.

   (*n.*) Newton was a great *scientist*.

   (*adj.*) The microscope is a *scientific* instrument.

   (*adv.*) The scientist does things *scientifically*.

3. protect (*v.*), protection (*n.*), protective (*adj.*)

   (*v.*) They are fighting to *protect* their country.

   (*n.*) Little children live under the *protection* of their
   parents.

   (*adj.*) A turtle has a hard *protective* covering.

4. settle (*v.*), settler (*n.*) settlement (*n.*)

   (*v.*) The affair is now satisfactorily *settled*.

   (*v.*) They are *settled* in their new home.

   (*v.*) I hope to *settle* in the countryside.

   (*n.*) The first white *settlers* came to New York from
   Holland in 1626.

   (*n.*) Indians often attacked the little *settlements* of the

colonists.

5. provide (*v.*), provision (*n.*)

(*v.*) Sheep *provide* us with wool.

(*n.*) Mr. Smith made *provision* for his children's education.

V. ORAL PRACTICE:

A. Substitution Drill:

1. No one knows for sure when people first began
   to domesticate animals.
   to plant and grow their food.
   to stop moving from place to place.
   to store grain from year to year.

2. They study these *bones* and the *rock* in which they find the *bones.*

papers	*house*	*papers.*
guns	*caves*	*guns.*
germs	*plate*	*germs.*

3. By scientific methods, they can sometimes find out
   when these animals lived.
   when the earth came into existence.
   when the castle was built.

4. These are some of the ideas about how and why people started *to domesticate animals.*
   to help one another.
   to raise camels and horses.
   to plant vegetables.

B. Combine each pair of the following sentences into one complex sentence:

1. People domesticated animals.

   People could raise animals for food.

   People _____ so _____.

2. The students studied hard.

   The students could pass the examination.

   The students _____ so _____.

3. The hunters tamed wolves.

   The hunters could use the wolves to hunt other animals.

   The hunters _____ so _____

   _____.

4. The farmers raised oxen.

   The farmers could use the oxen to plow the land.

   The farmers _____ so _____.

5. People began to settle in one place.

   People began to domesticate animals.

   Once people _____,

   _____.

6. The colonists began to settle in the valley.

   The colonists began to build their houses.

   Once the colonists _____,

   _____.

7. The size of settlements grew.

   People had new problems.