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〔美〕威廉・H・麦加菲 (William H. McGuffey) 〔加〕韦恩・ 艾弗里特 (Wayne Everett) / 编著



英文原版 + 同步导学版

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LESSON 1 * ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE	1
LESSON 2 * THE NEEDLE	6
LESSON 3 * DAWN	9
LESSON 4 * DESCRIPTION OF A STORM	.12
LESSON 5 * AFTER THE THUNDERSTORM	. 15
LESSON 6 * HOUSE CLEANING	. 17
LESSON 7 * SCHEMES OF LIFE OFTEN ILLUSORY	. 22
LESSON 8 * THE BRAVE OLD OAK	. 26
LESSON 9 * THE ARTIST SURPRISED	. 28
LESSON 10 * PICTURES OF MEMORY	. 33
LESSON 11 * THE MORNING ORATORIO	. 36
LESSON 12 * SHORT SELECTIONS IN POETRY	. 40
LESSON 13 * DEATH OF LITTLE NELL	. 45
LESSON 14 * VANITY OF LIFE	. 49
LESSON 15 * A POLITICAL PAUSE	. 52
LESSON 16 * MY EXPERIENCE IN ELOCUTION	. 55
LESSON 17 * ELEGY IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD	60
LESSON 18 * TACT AND TALENT	67
LESSON 19 \diamond SPEECH BEFORE THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION	70
LESSON 20 * THE AMERICAN FLAG	74
LESSON 21 * IRONICAL EULOGY ON DEBT	78
LESSON 22 * THE THREE WARNINGS	82
LESSON 23 * THE MEMORY OF OUR FATHERS	87

LESSON 24 * SHORT SELECTIONS IN PROSE
LESSON 25 * THE JOLLY OLD PEDAGOGUE
LESSON 26 * THE TEACHER AND SICK SCHOLAR98
LESSON 27 * THE SNOW SHOWER
LESSON 28 * CHARACTER OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE 107
LESSON 29 * NAPOLEON AT REST
LESSON 30 * WAR
LESSON 31 * SPEECH OF WALPOLE IN REPROOF OF MR. PITT 116
LESSON 32 * PITT'S REPLY TO SIR ROBERT WALPOLE 119
LESSON 33 * CHARACTER OF MR. PITT
LESSON 34 * THE SOLDIER'S REST
LESSON 35 * HENRY V. TO HIS TROOPS
LESSON 36 * SPEECH OF PAUL ON MARS HILL
LESSON 37 • GOD IS EVERYWHERE
LESSON 38 * LAFAYETTE AND ROBERT RAIKES
LESSON 39 * FALL OF CARDINAL WOLSEY
LESSON 40 * THE PHILOSOPHER
LESSON 41 * MARMION AND DOUGLAS
LESSON 42 * THE PRESENT
LESSON 43 * THE BAPTISM
LESSON 44 * SPARROWS
LESSON 45 * OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH163
LESSON 46 * GOD'S GOODNESS TO SUCH AS FEAR HIM 166
LESSON 47 * CHARACTER OF COLUMBUS
LESSON 48 * "HE GIVETH HIS BELOVED SLEEP" 174
LESSON 49 * DESCRIPTION OF A SIEGE
LESSON 50 * MARCO BOZZARIS
LESSON 51 * SONG OF THE GREEK BARD
LESSON 52 * NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS
LESSON 53 * LOCHIEL'S WARNING
LESSON 54 * ON HAPPINESS OF TEMPER



LESSON 55 * THE FORTUNE TELLER	201
LESSON 56 * RIENZI'S ADDRESS TO THE ROMANS	205
LESSON 57 * THE PURITAN FATHERS OF NEW ENGLAND	208
LESSON 58 * LANDING OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS	212
LESSON 59 * NECESSITY OF EDUCATION	215
LESSON 60 * RIDING ON A SNOWPLOW	218
LESSON 61 * THE QUARREL OF BRUTUS AND CASSIUS	221
LESSON 62 * THE QUACK	226
LESSON 63 * RIP VAN WINKLE	231
LESSON 64 * BILL AND JOE	235
LESSON 65 * SORROW FOR THE DEAD	239
LESSON 66 * THE EAGLE	242

LESSON 67 * POLITICAL TOLERATION	45
LESSON 68 * WHAT CONSTITUTES A STATE	248
LESSON 69 * THE BRAVE AT HOME	250
LESSON 70 * SOUTH CAROLINA	252
LESSON 71 * MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA 2	255
LESSON 72 * THE CHURCH SCENE FROM EVANGELINE 2	258
LESSON 73 * SONG OF THE SHIRT	262
LESSON 74 * DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND	266
LESSON 75 * THANATOPSIS	271
LESSON 76 * INDIAN JUGGLERS	275
LESSON 77 • ANTONY OVER CAESAR'S DEAD BODY 2	279
LESSON 78 * THE ENGLISH CHARACTER	284
LESSON 79 * THE SONG OF THE POTTER2	288
LESSON 80 * A HOT DAY IN NEW YORK	.91
LESSON 81 * DISCONTENT AN ALLEGORY	295
LESSON 82 * JUPITER AND TEN	300
LESSON 83 • SCENE FROM "THE POOR GENTLEMAN"	303
LESSON 84 * MY MOTHER'S PICTURE	309
LESSON 85 • DEATH OF SAMSON	312
LESSON 86 * AN EVENING ADVENTURE	316
LESSON 87 * THE BAREFOOT BOY	319
LESSON 88 * THE GLOVE AND THE LIONS	324
LESSON 89 * THE FOLLY OF INTOXICATION	327
LESSON 90 * STARVED ROCK	330
LESSON 91 * PRINCE HENRY AND FALSTAFF	333
LESSON 92 • STUDIES	338
LESSON 93 * SURRENDER OF GRANADA3	341
LESSON 94 * HAMLET'S SOLILOQUY3	346
LESSON 95 * GINEVRA	349
LESSON 96 • INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES	354
LESSON 97 • ENOCH ARDEN AT THE WINDOW	357

LESSON 98 * LOCHINVAR	361
LESSON 99 * SPEECH ON THE TRIAL OF A MURDERER	364
LESSON 100 * THE CLOSING YEAR	368
LESSON 101 * A NEW CITY IN COLORADO	372
LESSON 102 * IMPORTANCE OF THE UNION	376
LESSON 103 • THE INFLUENCES OF THE SUN	379
LESSON 104 * COLLOQUIAL POWERS OF FRANKLIN	382
LESSON 105 * THE DREAM OF CLARENCE	385
LESSON 106 * HOMEWARD BOUND	389
LESSON 107 * IMPEACHMENT OF WARREN HASTINGS	393
LESSON 108 * DESTRUCTION OF THE CARNATIC	397
LESSON 109 * THE RAVEN	400
LESSON 110 * A VIEW OF THE COLOSSEUM	408
LESSON 111 * THE BRIDGE	411
LESSON 112 + OBJECTS AND LIMITS OF SCIENCE	415
LESSON 113 • THE DOWNFALL OF POLAND	418
LESSON 114 * LABOR	421
LESSON 115 • THE LAST DAYS OF HERCULANEUM	425
LESSON 116 * HOW MEN REASON	430
LESSON 117 * THUNDERSTORM ON THE ALPS	433
LESSON 118 * ORIGIN OF PROPERTY	437
LESSON 119 * BATTLE OF WATERLOO	442
LESSON 120 • "WITH BRAINS, SIR"	445
LESSON 121 * THE NEW ENGLAND PASTOR	447
LESSON 122 * DEATH OF ABSALOM	450
LESSON 123 * ABRAHAM DAVENPORT	454
LESSON 124 * THE FALLS OF THE YOSEMITE	457
LESSON 125 * A PSALM OF LIFE	461
LESSON 126 * FRANKLIN'S ENTRY INTO PHILADELPHIA	464
LESSON 127 * LINES TO A WATERFOWL	468
LESSON 128 * GOLDSMITH AND ADDISON	471

LESSON 129 * IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL4	175
LESSON 130 * CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON4	178
LESSON 131 * EULOGY ON WASHINGTON4	182
LESSON 132 * THE SOLITARY REAPER4	185
LESSON 133 * VALUE OF THE PRESENT4	188
LESSON 134 * HAPPINESS	492
LESSON 135 * MARION	496
LESSON 136 * A COMMON THOUGHT	500
LESSON 137 * A DEFINITE AIM IN READING	502
LESSON 138 * ODE TO MT. BLANC	507





ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE

A laughable story was circulated during the administration of the old Duke of Newcastle, and retailed to the public in various forms. This nobleman, with many good points, was remarkable for being profuse of his promises on all occasions, and valued himself particularly on being able to anticipate the words or the wants of the various persons who attended his levees, before they uttered a word. This sometimes led him into ridiculous embarrassments; and it was this proneness to lavish promises, which gave occasion for the following anecdote:

At the election of a certain borough in Cornwall, where the opposite interests were almost equally poised, a single vote was of the highest importance. This object the Duke, by well applied argument and personal application, at length attained; and the gentleman he recommended, gained the election. In the warmth of gratitude, his grace poured forth acknowledgments and promises without ceasing, on the fortunate possessor of the casting vote; called him his best and dearest friend; protested, that he should consider himself as forever indebted to him; and that he would serve him by night or by day.

The Cornish voter, who was an honest fellow, and would not have thought himself entitled to any reward, but for such a torrent of acknowledgments, thanked the Duke for his kindness, and told him the supervisor of excise was old and infirm, and, if he would have the goodness to recommend his son-in-law to the commissioners, in case of the old man's death, he should think himself and his family bound to render his grace every assistance in their power, on any future occasion.

"My dear friend, why do you ask for such a trifling employment?" exclaimed his grace; "your relative shall have it the moment the place is vacant, if you will but call my attention to it."

"But how shall I get admitted to you, my lord? For in London, I understand, it is a very difficult business to get a sight of you great folks, though you are so kind and complaisant to us in the country."

"The instant the man dies," replied the Duke, "set out posthaste for London; drive directly to my house, and, be it by night or by day, thunder at the door; I will leave word with my porter to show you upstairs directly; and the employment shall be disposed of according to your wishes."

The parties separated; the Duke drove to a friend's house in the neighborhood, without a wish or desire to see his new acquaintance till that day seven years; but the



memory of the Cornish elector, not being burdened with such a variety of objects, was more retentive. The supervisor died a few months after, and the Duke's humble friend, relying on the word of a peer, was conveyed to London posthaste, and ascended with alacrity the steps of that nobleman's palace.

The reader should be informed, that just at this time, no less a person than the King of Spain was expected hourly to depart this life, —an event in which the minister of Great Britain was particularly concerned; and the Duke of Newcastle, on the very night that the proprietor of the decisive vote arrived at his door, had sat up anxiously expecting dispatches from Madrid. Wearied by official business and agitated spirits, he retired to rest, having previously given particular instructions to his porter not

to go to bed, as he expected every minute a messenger with advices of the greatest importance, and desired that he might be shown upstairs, the moment of his arrival.

His grace was sound asleep; and the porter, settled for the night in his armchair, had already commenced a sonorous nap, when the vigorous arm of the Cornish voter roused him from his slumbers. To his first question, "Is the Duke at home?" the porter replied, "Yes, and in bed; but has left particular orders that, come when you will, you are to go up to him directly."

"Bless him, for a worthy and honest gentleman," cried our applicant for the vacant post, smiling and nodding with approbation at the prime minister's kindness, "how punctual his grace is; I knew he would not deceive me; let me hear no more of lords and dukes not keeping their words; I verily believe they are as honest, and mean as well as any other folks." Having ascended the stairs as he was speaking, he was ushered into the Duke's bedchamber.

"Is he dead?" exclaimed his grace, rubbing his eyes, and scarcely awakened from dreaming of the King of Spain, "Is he dead?"

"Yes, my lord," replied the eager expectant, delighted to find the election promise, with all its circumstances, so fresh in the nobleman's memory.

"When did he die?"

"The day before yesterday, exactly at half past one o'clock, after being confined

three weeks to his bed, and taking a power of doctor's stuff; and I hope your grace will be as good as your word, and let my son-in-law succeed him."

The Duke, by this time perfectly awake, was staggered at the impossibility of receiving intelligence from Madrid in so short a space of time; and perplexed at the absurdity of a king's messenger applying for his son-in-law to succeed the King of Spain: "Is the man drunk, or mad? Where are your dispatches?" exclaimed his grace, hastily drawing back his curtain; where, instead of a royal courier, he recognized at the bedside, the fat, good-humored countenance of his friend from Cornwall, making low bows, with hat in hand, and "hoping my lord would not forget the gracious promise he was so good as to make, in favor of his son-in-law, at the last election."

Vexed at so untimely a disturbance, and disappointed of news from Spain, the Duke frowned for a moment; but chagrin soon gave way to mirth, at so singular and ridiculous a combination of circumstances, and, yielding to the impulse, he sunk upon the bed in a violent fit of laughter, which was communicated in a moment to the attendants.

The relater of this little narrative, concludes, with observing, "Although the Duke of Newcastle could not place the relative of his old acquaintance on the throne of His Catholic Majesty, he advanced him to a post not less honorable—he made him an exciseman."

-Blackwood's Magazine



Thomas Pelham Holles (1693-1768), commonly known as the Duke of Newcastle, was the brother of Henry Pelham—the Prime Minister of Great Britain. After his brother's death, the Duke of Newcastle became the Prime Minister of Great Britain. He did this job for six years. He is remembered as a poor leader who did many silly things.



A. Vocabulary Power—Read the following definitions, then fill in the blanks with the correct vocabulary words.

- 1. Administration refers to the time that someone is the leader of a country.
- 2. If someone makes a lavish promise, it is usually very expensive and generous.
- 3. An <u>election</u> is when the people choose a leader by voting.
- 4. To feel gratitude toward someone is to want to thank them very much for something they did for you.

- 5. A person who does excise is one who collects taxes from people.
- 6. Something that is trifling is small and unimportant.
- 7. To do something posthaste is to do it very quickly.
- 8. A <u>porter</u> is a person whose job it is to allow people access to buildings and carry their luggage.
 - 9. A dispatch is a message, usually one that has come from a long distance.
 - 10. Something that is vacant is empty.
 - 11. A person who is punctual is on time or not late.
 - 12. To ascend is to travel upwards.
 - 13. The absurdity of a situation is what makes it seem silly or ridiculous.
 - 14. When someone feels perplexed, he or she feels confused.
- 15. To <u>frown</u> is to wrinkle one's forehead as some people do when they feel worried or angry.

a) When we arrived at the hotel, the carried our bags.
b) I didn't know what my friend was talking about, so I felt
c) She got the most votes, so she won the
d) I received an important from my sister.
e) During the Prime Minister's, he did many great things.
f) My friend collects taxes. He does
g) He has very expensive clothes. They are
h) Although I was angry, I had to laugh at the of the situation.
i) My friend helped me fix my car, so I felt towards him.
j) He when he heard the bad news.
k) I left my house because I didn't want to be late.
l) This is a problem, so you shouldn't get angry.
m) She the stairs to get to the second floor.
n) I sat in the chair.
o) Most bosses like their employees to be

B. Comprehension Questions

- 1. Why did the Duke of Newcastle tell the Cornish voter that he was "....forever indebted to him"?
 - 2. What favour did the Cornish voter ask of the Duke of Newcastle?
- 3. Why was the Duke of Newcastle surprised when the Cornish voter came to see him a few months later?

- 4. What news was the Duke of Newcastle expecting when the Cornish voter visited him?
 - 5. What caused the Duke of Newcastle to have a fit of laughter?

C.	True	or	False?	Write	T	(true)	or	F	(false)	for	the	following	sentences.
Expl	ain yo	our	answer										

]	1. The Cornish voter was the Duke of Newcastle's best friend.	
Ţ	2. The Duke of Newcastle was a kind man.	
[3. The Cornish voter told the Duke of Newcastle that the King of Spain died.	
]	4. The porter took the Cornish voter to the Duke of Newcastle's bedroom.	
[The Cornish voter visited the Duke of Newcastle after the Supervisor of Excise died.	
]	6. The Cornish voter visited the King of Spain.	_

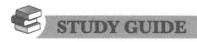


THE NEEDLE

The gay belles of fashion may boast of excelling In waltz or cotillon, at whist or quadrille; And seek admiration by vauntingly telling Of drawing, and painting, and musical skill: But give me the fair one, in country or city, Whose home and its duties are dear to her heart, Who cheerfully warbles some rustical ditty, While plying the needle with exquisite art: The bright little needle, the swift-flying needle, The needle directed by beauty and art.

If Love have a potent, a magical token,
A talisman, ever resistless and true,
A charm that is never evaded or broken,
A witchery certain the heart to subdue,
'Tis this; and his armory never has furnished
So keen and unerring, or polished a dart;
Let beauty direct it, so polished and burnished,
And oh! it is certain of touching the heart:
The bright little needle, the swift-flying needle,
The needle directed by beauty and art.

Be wise, then, ye maidens, nor seek admiration, By dressing for conquest, and flirting with all; You never, whate'er be your fortune or station, Appear half so lovely at rout or at ball, As gayly convened at the work-covered table, Each cheerfully active, playing her part, Beguiling the task with a song or a fable, And plying the needle with exquisite art: The bright little needle, the swift-flying needle, The needle directed by beauty and art.



A. Vocabulary Practice—Read the definitions carefully. Then use each word to complete the sentences. The first one is done for you.

- 1. In the 19th century, when this poem was written, gay meant happy and carefree.
- 2. A belle is a beautiful woman.
- 3. Cotillion and quadrille are formal dances that were popular in the 19th century.
- 4. Whist is a card game played by four players.
- 5. If someone does something <u>vauntingly</u>, they do it in a way that makes them sound better than others.
 - 6. To warble is to sing in a gentle, birdlike way.
 - 7. A ditty is a kind of song.
 - 8. If something is potent, it is very strong.
- 9. A <u>talisman</u> is an object that is supposed to have magical powers, protecting the holder from bad luck.
 - 10. To burnish something is to polish it by rubbing.
 - 11. A ball is a formal dancing party.
 - 12. Ply means to work steadily at your job.

a) At the wedding,	many people were g	ay, because it was	a very happy time.
b) There were man	y beautiful	at the ball.	
c) I don't know ho	w to dance the	or	, so I will just sit down.
d) I often play	with my fr	riends.	
e) The girl spoke _	about he	er latest victory.	
f) Sometimes I	when I sin	ng.	
g) The	he sang was very	nice.	
h) The	drink was overwh	elming.	
i) My necklace is a	kind of		
j) How often do yo	u your	trophies?	
k) Where was the	? It was	in the dance hall.	
1) I usually	at my job fror	n 9:00 am to 5:00	pm.

B. Comprehension Questions

- 1. In this poem, the narrator refers to "plying the needle". This means sewing or making clothes. Why do you think the narrator likes women who work better than women who play?
- 2. Do you agree that women should be happier doing housework than other activities? Why or why not?

- 3. The narrator lists many leisure activities that women might enjoy. What are they?
- 4. What are some kinds of housework that the narrator doesn't list?
- 5. This poem was written in the 19th century. How do you think most women in the 21st century would feel about this poem? Why?
 - 6. What qualities do you think it is important for women to have? Why?
- C. Find the Word—Using the clues, find the words in the poem that have the same meanings as the words in this exercise.

1. smart	intelligent	W
2. women	ladies	m
3. fast	quick	S
4. work	activity	t
5. strong	powerful	p
6. pretty	attractive	f