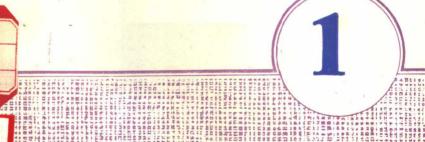
新編英語讀本



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英語教材編寫組

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本書依據高中英語課程的 需 要而編輯。

本書共分十册,每册十五課,每學期一册。二年級開始文科組理科組分別各一册。

為便利教學,本書每册分為兩部份, 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,期能增加學生學習與 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,以增學生與趣。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。

现代語言學家們一般認為最有效的語言學習程序為驗——說 一讀——寫,所以本書一開始便特別注重學生縣、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,用以培養學生態、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。

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根據編者等人的經驗,學生最常犯的錯誤,多由於不明單字詢 性及調性和字義的關聯性 [例如將「你喜歡這頭狗嗎?」(Do you like this dog?) 辞成 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,調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,再介紹其變化及沒難句型,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,常當一再重複練習,也就是说我們是特意重複的。

致 讀 者

在你們研讀任何一本書的時候,如能先知道這本書的特點,看 起來一定會得益更多,現在我們來放設這本書的幾個特點:

①我們都知道,在說話時如果斷句不對,書調不對,該停不停,該頓不頓,該高不高,該低不低,那末,即使每個字的發音部很課準,你說的話別人還是不易了解。如此,我們特別將設定可頓,可停的地方,都加了符號。[/]表示可稍頓的地方,[//]表示可停轉枚久或換氣的地方。當然很多有[/]的地方不一定都要頓,實際上唸得快些的時候好些地方都不頓,尤其是在主詞和動詞之間如沒有其他詞來閩隔的話。例如第一册第一課第一句我們斷的是:

In schools/ all over the world/ boys and girls/ are learning foreign languages.//

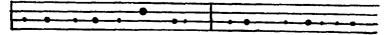
實際很少真的頓那麼多,如你谂得好些或熟些,可斷為

In schools all over the world/ boys and girls are learning foreign languages. ||

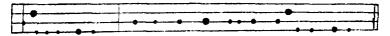
遇有必須注意的是,[/] 的停頓時間不一定都一樣久,假如我們用 五線譜的方式, 箭頭表示音調的升降, 用點的大小表示音的長、 短、報重,可將

To meet the needs of these students, the high schools offer a large variety of subjects, with a strong emphasis on vocational training.

揉扣:



To meet the needs of these students, the high schools offer a large



variety of subjects, with a strong emphasis on vocational training.

從上例我們可以知道下列各點:

- (a) 一般句中通常只有一兩處最高
- (b) 重要的字讀得較重
- (c) 不重要的字詩得較輕
- ②鑑於音調在說英語中的重要,為了要進一步的練習,我們在 每課書的 Part 2 中除了發音練習及文法外,加了會話練習,並將 許多應該輕讀的字標明。當然這不是說除了這些字以外別的都要說 得一樣重,只是因為這些字常須輕讀,而我國學生却是最常忽視。

例如: This is a book.

不應讀為:ðis iz ei buk.

而應讀為: ðis iz a buk.

我們的標法是:This is a /ə/ book.

輕請非但和音調有關,同時關係我們的呼吸。所以同學們應將 這一部份和課文中的頓、停存號合併來看,也即是說在唸課文時要 想到那些字該輕讀,在唸會話時想到那些地方可頓、可停以及換 魚。

我們不將這些符號同時在課文或會話中一起標出,一方面是怕 符號太多看起來不舒服,一方面是希望大家在讀時多用思想。當然 大家也可以在上課時聽老師讀時自行加上一些音調的符號,以為幫 助,同時在自己加時,要做到聽、讀、寫三件工作,印象也一定更 深。

③各課 Part 1 內的練習都是根據課文而來,以期能用不同的方式,加強英文中特別有用和值得注意的部份,題目的方式很多,希望對你們參加各種考試時也有幫助。不過我們要特別說明的是, Part 1 練習一中的字並不一定來自課文,我們不將這一部份併入 Part 2 的發音練習中去,是希望你們不要養成教到什麼音時,才 注意什麼音,而養成看到英文字時就注意發音的好習慣。

文法中的句型替換練習非常有用,布望大家課內課外多多練習,對你們將來寫、說、讀都有很大的幫助。為了篇幅,我們只將基本替換型式列出,練習時變化很多,有時不一定只練習教到的某型動詞,你們還要注意其他有關變化:例如:

練習時第一次老師[或同學甲]將全句請出,學生[或同學乙]跟着 唸全句,以後老師僅說其中某一個字,學生則將它補齊,說出全句。 例一: [T代表老師; S代表學生]

Drill: T. The book is very interesting.

S. The book is very interesting.

T. It.

S. It is very interesting.

T. They.

S. They are very interesting.

T. Good.

S. They are very good.

例二:

Drill: T. I like this book.

S. I like this book.

T. Oranges.

S. I like oranges.

- T. Love.
- S. I love oranges.
- T. Parents.
- S. I love my parents.
- T. John.
- S. John loves his parents.

這樣在練習時你們不只是做被動的模仿,而要自己去想,所以進步 會更快。

- ④英文字多由好幾個字母拼成,有時候當我們在一行寫到最後一字,地方不夠,只得將這個字的一部份接在下一行來寫,但是我們必須知道,一個字不是隨便什麼地方都可以分開,單音節的字雖然很長也不能分(例:thought), 设音節的字也只有在一定的地方才能分,(例:present 為名詞及形容詞時應分為 present, 為動詞時重音在第二音節,便分為 pre-sent) 為了大家能注意此點,我們的單字都在可分的地方標了[.]的記號。並希望大家在自己查單字時也能注意此點,養成好習慣。
- ⑤另外如發音、字義、文法等應注意的地方,我們在"出版談明"中已經說及,此處不再重遞。

THE PHONETIC ALPHABET

Daniel	Kenyon	Webster's	
Jones's	Knott's		
Symbol	Symbol	Symbol	Spelling
VOWELS			
i	i	ē	bee
i	I	i	pity
е	ε	e	yet
86	89 0	a	8ang
a:	a	ă	father
	aı	är	far
e:	*	ü r	f <i>ur</i> ther
	ε		
•	Э	ār	further
	•	ə	ago
•	q	0	hot
	ə	8	dog
o:	ə	ð	Saw
u:	u	õõ	tooth
u	v	00	fuli
A	A	u	*P
DIPHTHONGS	,		
ei	e	ā	rate .
ou	0	ð	go
ai	81	i	while
84	av	ou	how
oi	35	oi	toy
io	19	ê r	h <i>ere</i>
	Æ		

દરુ	ea	år	there
	er		
Ээ	၁ခ	ôr	four
	ər		
uə	υə	ŏŏr	tour
	υr		
CONSONANT	S		
р	p	p	pity
b .	. b	b	<i>b</i> ee
t	t	t	tooth
d	d	d	<i>d</i> is h
k	k	k	<i>c</i> ustom
g	g	9	go
f	f	f	<i>f</i> ull
v	v	v	vision
е	θ	th	too <i>th</i>
ð	ð	th	fur <i>th</i> e r
\$	s	S	sang
z	z	Z	using
J	ſ	sh	di <i>sh</i>
\$	5	zh	vision
h	h	h	how
tJ	tſ	ch	<i>ch</i> es t
d3	d s	j	jaw
m	m	m	man
m	m	^c m	keep' <i>em</i>
n	n	n	nine
Ď.	ů	*n	Eden
ŋ	Ŋ	ŋ	san g
1	1	1	<i>l</i> ike
1	1	"]	cradle

w	w	W	win
hw	hw	hw	whie
j	j	У	yet
r	r	r	rate

ABBREVIATIONS

adj. adjective adv. adverb Am. American British Br. C. countable cf. compare colloq. colloquial(ly, conjunction conj. for example e.g. especial(ly) esp. etc. etc etera; and so on i. e. that is n. noun pl. plural past participle p. p. predicative(ly) predic. pres. present pron. pronoun sb. somebody sl. slang sth. something U. uncountable usu. usual(ly) verb v. v.i. verb intransitive

verb transitive

v.t.

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LEARNING A LANGUAGE

In schools/ all over the world! boys and girls/ are learning foreign languages.!! Everybody knows his own language, but/ another one/ is very useful, especially when we travel/ to other countries.!! If we go to France, we ought to be able/ to speak French, and in Germany/ speople will expect us/ to understand German.!!

How many languages | are there | in the world? || There are about fifteen hundred, | but many of them | are not very important. || English is one of the most important | because so many people | use it, | not only in England | and 16 the U. S. A., | but in other parts of the world. || About 200,000,000 (two hundred million) | speak it | as their own language, | and another 200,000,000 | use it | as a second language. || It is difficult to say | how many people are learning it. || Many millions | of schoolboys and schoolgirls | 15 are trying to do so. ||

English children study French, which is also a very important language. An Englishman can usually find someone in almost all parts of the world who is able to talk to him in either English or French.

Which is the best way/ to learn a language?// We should remember/ that we all learnt/ our own language well/ when we were children.// If we could learn a second language/ in the same way,/ it would not seem so difficult.//

Think of/ what a small child does. || It listens to/ what poeple say, and it tries to imitate/ what it hears. || When it wants something, it has to ask for it. || It is using the language, talking in it/ and thinking in it/ all the time. || If people had to use a second language all the time, | they would learn it quickly. ||

It is important to remember,/ also,/ that we learn our own language/ by hearing people speak it,/ not by seeing what they write.// We imitate what we hear.// In school,/ to although you learn to read and write/ as well as to hear and speak,/ it is best to learn/ all new words/ through the ear.// You can read them,/ spell them./ and write them/ later.//

A man/ who stuttered/ once went to a shop/ where is they sold birds.// He wanted to buy a parrot,/ a bird which we can teach to speak.// He said to the shop-keeper: / "Have you g-g-got a p-p-parrot/ that can t-t-talk English?"//

"Yes, sir," answered the shopkeeper. "Here's a fine magnetic green one that will understand everything you say to it." |

So/ the man bought it.// But a few days later/he took it back/ to the shop.//

"This b-b-bird/ can't t-t-talk,"/ he complained.// "It as can only st-t-tutter."//

Even a parrot learns to say/ just what it hears.//

by E. V. Gatenby