

教育部審定
新世紀英文讀本

卷 貳

China's New Century Readers

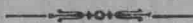
SECOND READER

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CHINA'S NEW CENTURY READERS



SECOND READERS

LESSON 1

THE DOG AND THE WOLF

犬與狼

a-sleep'	睡熟.	sēize	攫, 捕.	plump	肥胖.
cāse	情形.	wōkə	醒.	wolf	狼.

1. One warm day a dog lay down under a tree in a field, and was soon fast asleep. In a little while a wolf came out of the woods, and was about to seize him and eat him up.

2. "Cousin Wolf," cried the dog, "don't you see how thin I am? I am not fit for you to eat now. — If you will only wait a few days longer, you will find that I shall make you a better meal. My master is going to have a

big dinner next week, and then there will be so much to eat that I shall grow plump and fat."

3. "Well, if that is the case," said the wolf, "I think I will wait a little while longer. You may go now, and live till after dinner."

4. In two weeks the wolf came back, but the dog was not in the field. He was asleep on the house top.

5. "Come down, and let me see how fat you are," said the wolf.

6. The dog woke up and said: "Cousin Wolf, if you ever find me asleep in the field again, you may eat me. But if you are wise, you will not wait till after the master has had that big dinner."

Exercises

PHRASES.—Fast asleep, 酣睡; in a little while, 俄頃; on the house top, 在屋頂上; in the field again, 重入田間.

1. What did the dog say to the wolf, when he was about to eat him up?

2. How did the wolf answer him?
3. What did the wolf say to the dog, when he saw him lying on the house top?
4. What was the dog's answer?
5. What does the lesson teach us?

DICTATION.—Two chosen paragraphs.

TRANSLATION.—Two chosen paragraphs.

LESSON 2

JAMIE

查梅傳

PART I 第一節

nēgrō	黑人.	mis'chief	惡作劇.
gen'erous	寬宏.	dōr'-wāy	門口.
stingy	鄙吝.	stā'ble	馬廐.
rōg ue	黠兒, 小滑頭.	cot'tāgē	廬舍.
drōv e	驅車.	grudg e d	慳吝.
car'ri a ge	馬車.	jol'ly	快樂.
frām e	棚架.	jok e s	戲弄.
gin'ger	薑.	engāg e '	僱用.
nē'g re s	女黑奴.	of'f i c e	事務所.

1. Jamie was a little negro boy. He lived with his mother in a small frame cottage.

2. He was a generous little fellow. He liked gingerbread, but would give Jane all he had.

3. Jane was his sister. He never grudged her anything. "That would be stingy," he said. He called her Jenny for a pet name.

4. Of course Jane was a little negress. She was a jolly little rogue, full of fun and mischief. She liked to play jokes on Jamie.

5. One day, a gentleman drove up to the cottage. Jamie's mother was standing in the doorway.

6. "I want to engage a small boy," said the gentleman. "He will have to ride in my carriage with me. Every time I stop and get out, he will

have to mind the horse. When we reach home, he will take the horse to the stable. Then he will sit just inside my door and answer the bell. He will have to do this from twelve to three. My office hours are from twelve to three."

Exercises

PHRASES.—In a small frame cottage, 在一形如棚架之小屋內; for a pet name, 用爲親暱之稱呼; full of fun and mischief, 專事嬉戲及惡作劇; to the cottage, 往至小屋; in the doorway, 在門口.

1. Who was Jamie ?
2. Whom did he like ?
3. How did he treat his sister ?
4. What was his sister's name, and what did he call her ?
5. What did the gentleman drive up to the cottage for ?
6. What did he want Jamie to do for him ?

DICTATION.—Paragraphs 4 and 6.

TRANSLATION.—Paragraphs 2, 3 and 6.

LESSON 3

JAMIE

查梅傳

PART II 第二節

bug'gy	四輪單馬之輕車.	pīg'əŋs	鴿.
lōŋ'ly	寂寞, 冷靜.	ob'ject	抵拒, 不依.
gild'ed	鍍金.	missəd	失去, 不見.
bē-sidəs'	另外.	mag'pīə	喜鵲.
triəks	戲弄.	out-of-door	門外, 郊野.
wāgəs	工錢.		

1. "Jamie is only eight," said the little boy's mother. "He is too small to go to work."

2. "He is as big as most boys of ten," said the gentleman. "So much riding in my buggy will do him good. An out-of-door life will make him grow."

3. "But he cannot read very well," said the mother.

4. "I'll teach him to read, and more things besides," said the gentleman. "I want him. He is clean and

neat. His teacher tells me he is a good boy. I hear he is kind to his sister. He is a little gentleman. I like him and will be good to him."

5. The mother did not object any more. Jamie went to live with the strange gentleman.

6. Little Jenny had no one now to play tricks upon. She missed her brother all day long. She was very sad and lonely without him.

7. Jamie saved up his wages. He gave his sister a magpie in a gilded cage. This was to pay her for feeding his pigeons.

Exercises

PHRASES.—In my buggy, 在予輕車中; for feeding his pigeons, 爲飼養其羣鴿; in a gilded cage, 在一鍍金之鳥籠內.

1. How old was Jamie?
2. What was the gentleman told about Jamie?
3. Why was Jenny sad and lonely?
4. What did Jamie give to his sister? Why?
5. What should we learn from him?

DICTATION.—Chosen paragraphs.

TRANSLATION.—Two paragraphs for each pupil.

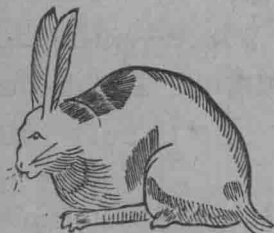
LESSON 4

THE RABBIT

家兔

PART I 第一節

strōkø	撫摩.	pārs'løý	洋芫荽.
cab'bāgø	菜.	straw	乾草, 稻柴.
edgø	邊沿.	nib'blø	細嚙.
soft	柔軟.	kiss	接吻.
hutch	圈, 籠.	pāl'ing	木柵.
let'kuçø	蒿苳.		



1. Rabbits are nice pets. They will become quite tame, and let you take them up and stroke them, and they will eat out of your hands.

The best way to take rabbits up, without hurting them, is by their long ears,

2. Kuo An had a pair of rabbits and six young ones. He had made a house for them to live in with his own hands. It was made of wood, and raised off the ground on four legs to keep it dry. Such a house is called a Rabbit-hutch. Outside he made a little yard with a wooden paling all round; and in the morning he used to go and let his rabbits out to run about, and he always fed them in the yard. His sister Yien used to go with him to carry cabbage and lettuce leaves out of the garden for them. Rabbits like fresh cabbage and lettuce leaves, and nibble round the edges with their little white teeth. They may have a little parsley for a treat now and then. They like it very much; and now and then a bit of bread or a little corn.

3. You see Yien has taken one of the pretty little things up to stroke it,

but the mother and the other five are eating. As to the father, he is shut up in a box with holes in the top for air, because he was unkind to the little ones. But he will soon learn to be kind to them, and then Kuo An will let him out of his box. Kuo An takes care to keep the yard and box and hutch very clean and puts a little straw in the hutch, that his rabbits may have a soft bed.

Exercises

1. Will rabbits become tame?
2. What did Kuo An do in the morning?
3. Which is the best way to take rabbits up?
4. What do rabbits like?
5. Why is the father shut up in a box?
6. How does Kuo An take care of the box and the yard?

DICTATION.—Chosen paragraphs.

TRANSLATION.—Paragraph two.

LESSON 5

THE RABBIT

家兔

PART II 第二節

brown	棕色.	hārø	野兔.
fur	毛皮.	silk	絲
sport	遊戲.	breæst	胸.
dȳød	染.	sel'døm	罕.
snug	安適, 和暖.	felt	毛氈.
droop'ing	低垂.	wörn'-out	破舊.
war'xen	羣兔之窟穴.		

1. Wild rabbits are not, like tame ones, of many colours; some brown, some white, others black and white, or brown and white; nor have they long drooping ears, as tame ones sometimes have. They are all of a greyish-brown, with a little white about the tail and breast. They live in holes underground which they dig out with their little paws, and the mother rabbits make a nest for

their young ones at the farthest end, of dry grass, lined with their own fur. There the little ones lie warm and snug for nearly four weeks before they are strong enough to come out and run about. They do not open their little eyes till they are twelve days old.

2. Rabbits sometimes live in great numbers in one place, and the ground is dotted all over with their holes. Such a place is called a warren. They seldom come out much till late in the day, and then they feed and sport about in the woods and fields. Their skins are very useful. All who live in London must know the cry of "Rabbit skins! Hare skins!" and must have seen the men who go about buying them from the cooks. They are used for making hats. The hair is mixed with wool, and beat up till it makes felt, and is then dyed black. If you look at an old worn-out hat, you will see the felt where the pretty shining hair has worn away.

Many caps and hats are made of felt without it. That shining hair outside is made of silk.

Exercises

1. What is the difference between tame rabbits and wild rabbits ?
2. Where do they live ?
3. How are their holes made ?
4. What is the nest for the young ones made of ?
5. What is the place where they live in great numbers called ?
6. Of what use is their skin ?
7. What do you find in an old worn-out hat ?

DICTATION.—Paragraph 1.

TRANSLATION.—Paragraph 2.

LESSON 6

THE NINE PARTS OF SPEECH

文法之九部

1. Three little words you often see,
Are Articles—*a*, *an*, and *the*.
2. A Noun's the name of anything,
As *school*, or *garden*, *hoop* or *swing*.

3. Adjectives tell the kind of noun,
As *great, small, pretty, white* or
brown.
 4. Instead of Nouns the Pronouns
stand—
Her head, *his* face, *your* arm, *my*
hand.
 5. Verbs tell of something to be done—
To *read, count, sing, laugh, jump*
or *run*.
 6. How things are done the Adverbs
tell,
As *slowly, quickly, ill* or *well*.
 7. Conjunctions join the words to-
gether,
As men *and* women, wind *or*
weather.
 8. The Preposition stands before
A Noun, as *at* or *through* the door.
 9. The Interjection shows surprise,
As *Ah! how pretty! Ho! how wise!*
- The whole are called Nine Parts of
Speech.
- Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

Exercises

1. What are the Nine Parts of Speech?
2. Give an example of each from memory.
3. Make sentences with the nine words which you give.

NOTE:—This lesson should be translated and committed to memory.

LESSON 7

THE WOOD VIOLET

林中紫羅蘭

PART I 第一節

bash'ful	赧顏, 羞怯.	rud'ely	粗莽.
còop'er	箍桶匠.	dreǎd'ful	可怕, 利害.
pēāçø'ful	平安.	hor'rid	可怖.
frīend'ly	友愛.	scat'ker	散播.
brushød	疾行, 掠過.	brook	溪, 河.
bee'tløç	甲蟲.	bar'xels	琵琶桶.
cat'erpillar	毛蟲, 蠶蟲.	bēhind'	在後面.
gôr'gēøus	艷麗.	wel'comød	歡迎.
cheer'ful	欣欣然.	shook	搖動.
hòop	箍.	crawlød	爬行.
nòøk	隅, 陬.	cōcøø'n	蘭.
play'ful	好玩.	vī'ølet	紫羅蘭.

1. A bashful violet lived in a wood. A cheerful little brook ran near it.

2. A cooper's wooden hut stood not far away. The violet could hear the cooper at his work. He was always putting hoops on barrels.

3. It was a peaceful nook, where the violet spent her life. She grew behind some friendly rocks.

4. Sometimes the playful wood-mice came to visit her. She could shade them nicely with her broad leaves. Sometimes a beetle or a lady-bug came that way. The violet welcomed them all.

5. Once a wild rabbit brushed rudely by. He shook all her leaves. He nearly broke a stem or two. "Never mind," said the violet, "he knows no better." And she bent kindly over the bugs and beetles and wood-mice again.

6. Soon a more dreadful thing than that happened. A caterpillar crawled over one of her leaves. When he came to a good place, he began to eat the leaf.