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英漢對照

Reader's Digest

第1冊

Readings

美國話讀本

美國讀者文摘編選

尹讓轍教授譯述



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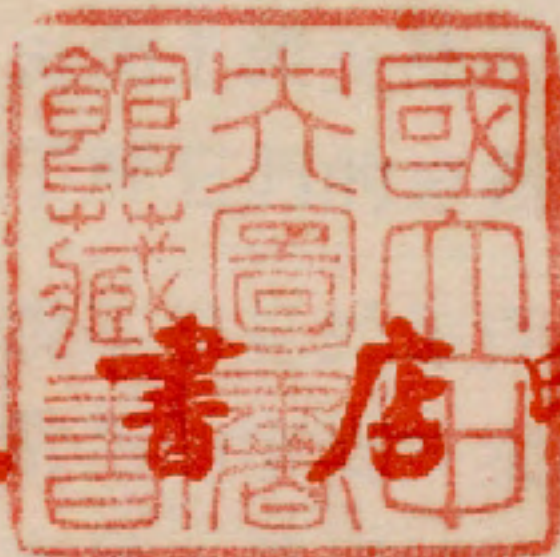
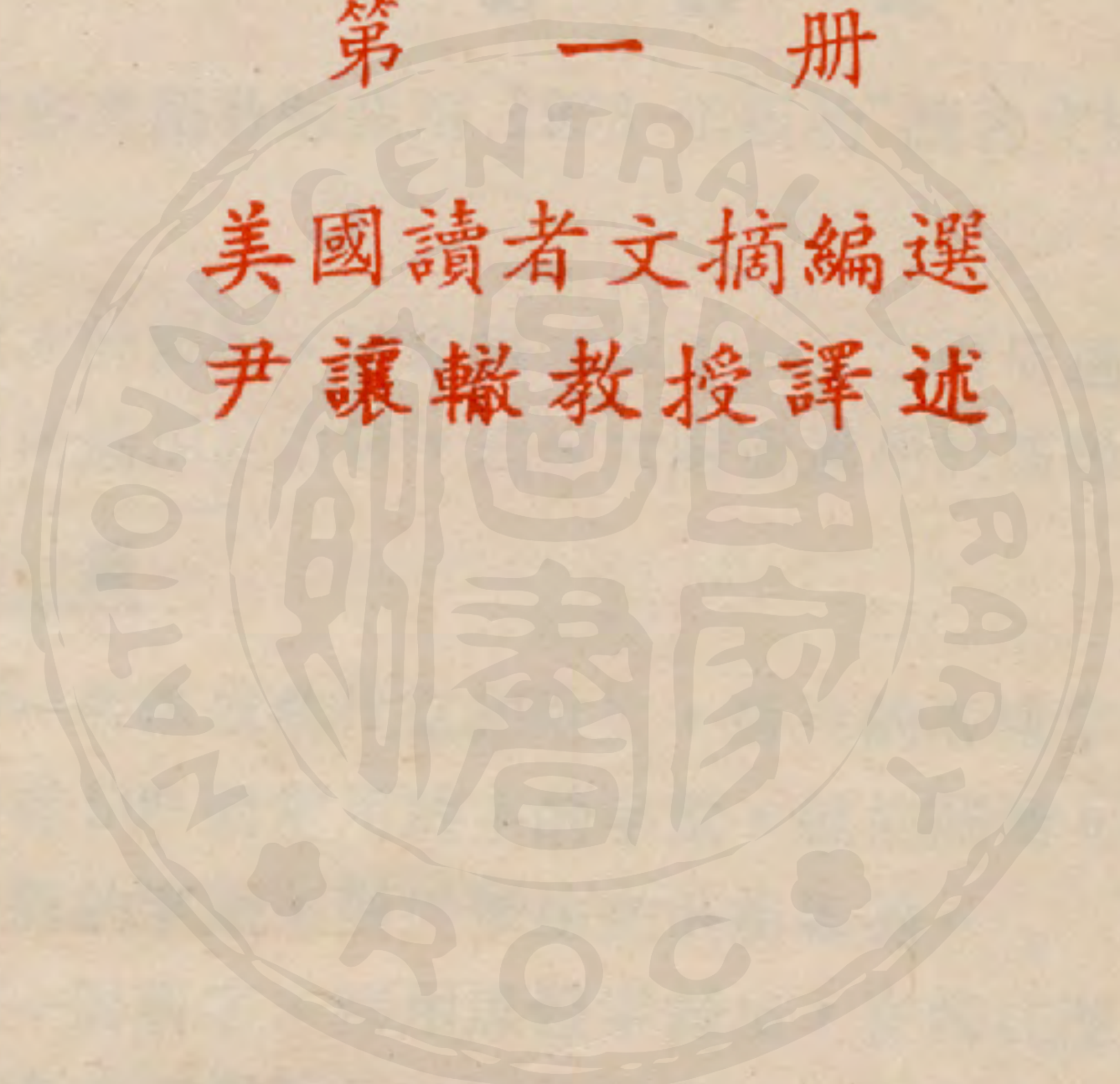
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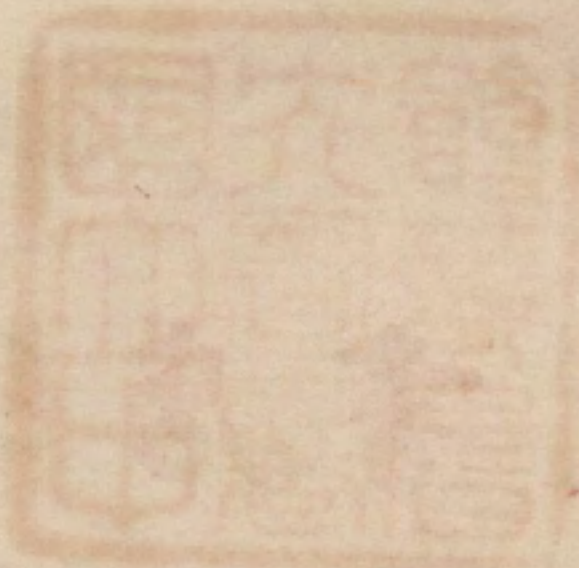


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介 紹

美國話讀本

給 同 學

這部書的故事是從“讀者文摘”裡選出來的。這些故事對於研習英語，很有助益。假如你知道五百個常用的英文字，你就可以讀這裡面的故事了。

給 教 師

許多英語教師採用 1953 年版的“讀者文摘”，那是分成兩本的。

這次的新版，擴編為六本：一、二兩冊適用於初級，三、四、兩冊適用於中級，五、六兩冊適用於高級。

字 量

第一冊係依桑代克和歐文·勞治的兩種字典的字彙，學習的人能有 500 個常用的字的字彙，就能閱讀。第一冊的文章介紹 525 個的字語，對於學生是很新穎的。

每一個新字，都用黑體字標出，在腳註裡加以解釋。大多數的單字都用平易的口語加以界說，而有些是用圖解的。口語的界說係根據 500 字表加上課文裡所見過的字。上下文裡所見的單字可以幫助學生了解它們的意義。

所有的單字和界說不僅見於每頁的末節，在各本書後面的“字彙”中也有說明。常用的字更多次用於文章裡和練習裡，這樣可以幫助學生擴大大字量，運用純熟。

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怎樣用這部書

學生可在教室，或家庭裡使用這部“美國話讀本”。最有效的方法是每課讀兩遍——第一遍要能明白大意，再就注意記取那些單字。

你可以高聲朗誦，選讀課文的幾部分，逐句誦讀，來補充學生個別的學習。同學們跟你讀時，他們可以學到語調，造句法，和標點符號的重要。

怎樣做這部書的練習

叫學生先將腳註裡的單字的定義溫習幾遍再去練習。這些練習，可在班上口頭練習，也可以指定為家庭作業。學生可用本書後面的答案參考，來核對他們的作業是否正確。

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*A story about a young boy
who had a wonderful idea*
一個有奇異思想的青年的故事

Pictures Through the Air

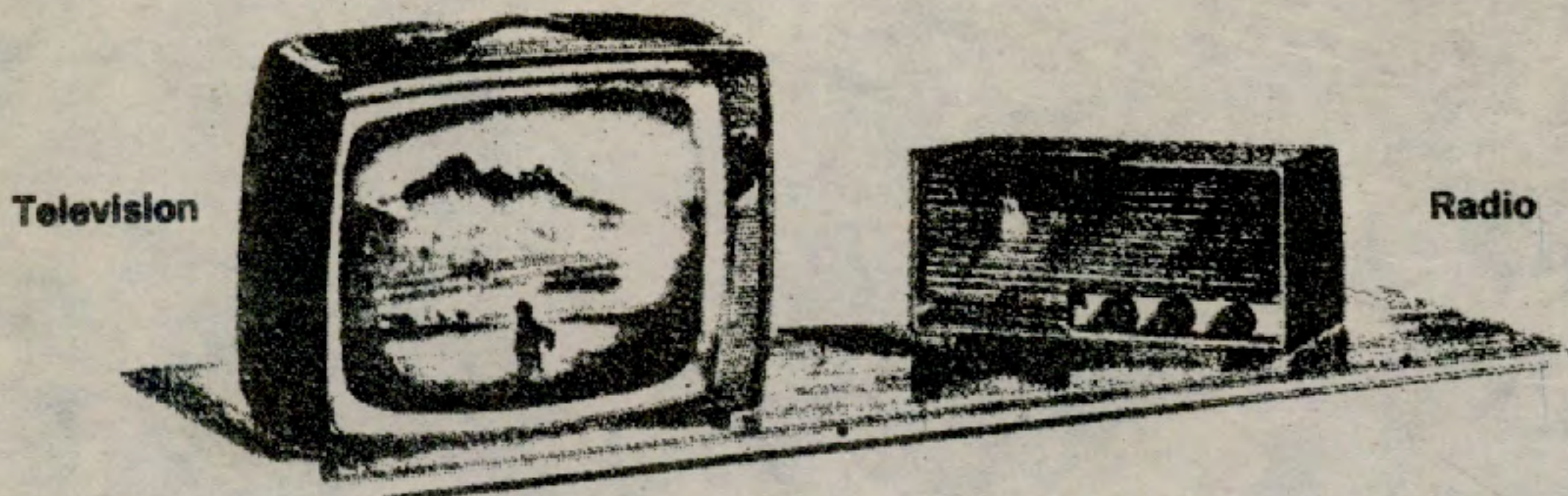
PART ONE

空中電影

ONE OF the most interesting stories about television begins in the year 1922 in the little town of Rigby, Idaho. Rigby was the home of Philo Farnsworth.

關於電視最有趣的故事開始於1922年，在愛達荷州律格貝小鎮市裡。律格貝鎮是費羅法恩斯華斯的家鄉。

television 電視，一種看遠處電影的方法。放映時可同時聽到說話的聲音和其他的聲音。參閱第六頁。



Philo was 16 years old. He was very shy and didn't talk much to anyone. But one of his teachers, Justin Tolman, knew that there was something different about him.

"I had known hundreds of boys before I knew Philo," Tolman said many years later. "But Philo was different from all the others. I felt that I would never know another boy like him."

The shy boy who didn't talk much to anyone *did* talk with Tolman, his science teacher. "I want to learn all about science," Philo said.

費羅那時才十六歲，膽怯寡言。但是，他有一位老師約斯丁托爾曼知道他稟賦不凡。

其後若干年，托爾曼說，
“我在認識費羅以前就認識幾百個男孩子，可是費羅和其他的孩子們不同。我覺得我絕不會認識另外一個和他同樣的孩子了。”

這膽怯而不和別人多講話的男孩却和他的科學老師托爾曼說話。費羅說“我要學全部的科學。”

[shai]
shy 羞怯，在人前不知所措的神情。

teachers 教師，幫助別人學習的人。教學就是幫助別人學習。taught 是teach的過去式及過去分詞。

science 科學，系統的事實和法則。

[saiəns]

He began to study science with the first-year class. After a few days, he appeared in the fourth-year class ^{also}. "I just want to sit and listen," he said.

Philo studied very hard. Soon he knew everything that the fourth-year class was learning. Then he read all the science books in the school library. He seemed to understand everything that he read.

One day after school Tolman found Philo in the schoolroom working at the blackboard. Philo had covered the blackboard with drawings.

"What are you doing?" asked Tolman, with interest. "What are these drawings about?"

他開始在一年級學科學。過了幾天，他出現在四年級了。他說，“我只是坐下來聽一聽。”

費羅非常用功。不久他便把四年級的課程全學完了。於是他到學校圖書館讀所有的科學書籍。他對於所讀的好像完全了解。

有一天課後，托爾曼看見費羅在教室裏黑板面前工作。費羅已經把黑板畫滿了圖畫。

托爾曼帶着興趣問道，“你在幹什麼？這些畫是畫的什麼東西呀？”

study 學習，用閱讀，思考，和工作去學習。

class 班級，在一位教師的指導下一群學習的人。

listen 聆聽，靜聽。

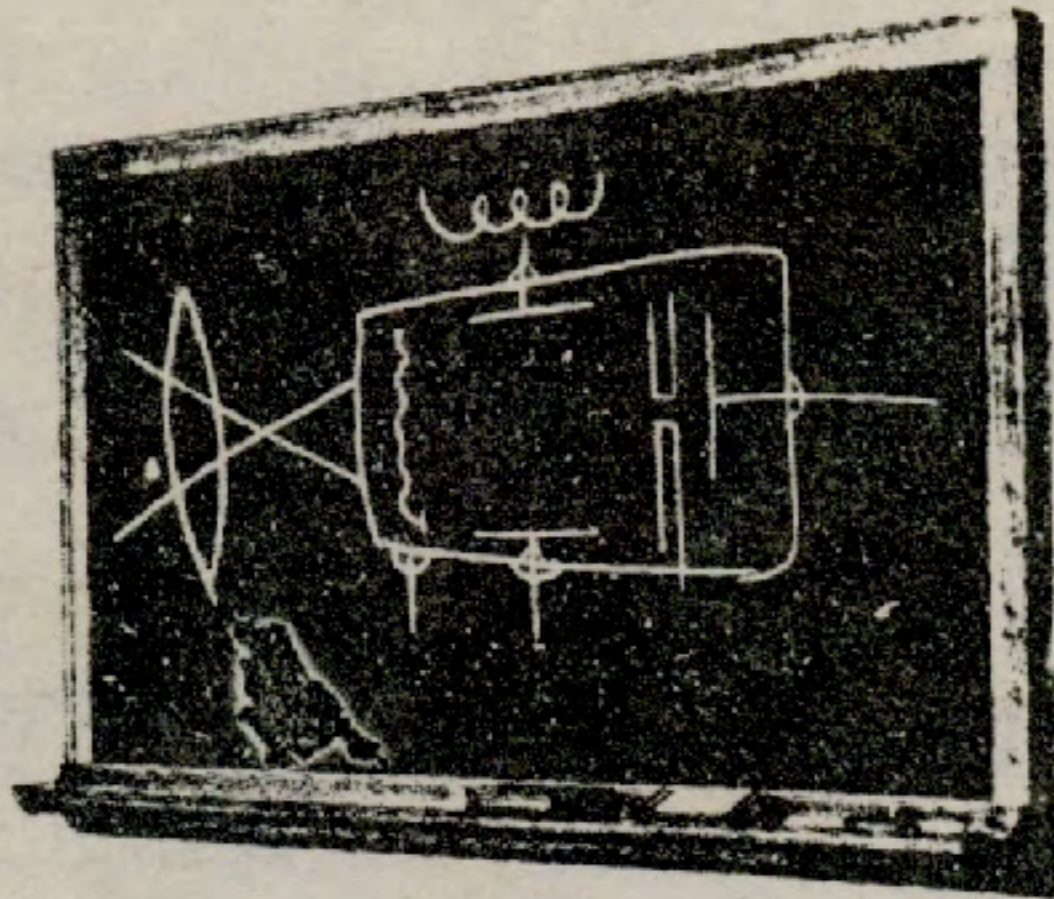
library 圖書館，藏書的地方。

understand 明瞭，了解意思，understood 是 understand 的過去式及過去分詞。

blackboard 黑板，見4頁圖。

drawings 圖形，見4頁圖。

[drawings]



Drawings
on a
blackboard

“I want to invent things,” Philo answered, “and these are the drawings of my first invention.”

“And what is your invention?” Tolman asked, smiling a little.

“I have an idea for television—for a way of sending pictures through the air,” the boy answered. “Please let me tell you about it. You are the only person who can understand what I have done.”

In 1922, radio was very new. The United States had fewer than 30 radio stations.

費羅答道，“我要發明許多東西，這些是我第一次發明的圖畫。”

托爾曼微笑問道，“那末你的發明是什麼呀？”

這孩子答道，“我想做一架電視，從空中送出電影。請讓我對您說吧。您是唯一能懂得我所做的事情的人。”

在一九二二年，無線電是很新的東西。美國的電台還不到三十個。但在一九二二年，

[invent]
invent 發明，（動詞）有發明新事物的理想，繪製圖形，按圖製造。

invention 發明，（名詞）發明的東西。 *in-vent (sən)*

radio 無線電，收發空中的聲音。參閱第 2 頁無線電圖。

radio stations 無線電台，用無線電由空中發出聲音的地方。參閱第 7 頁無線電圖。

But in 1922 a boy of 16 showed his teacher drawings for television!

In the school library Philo had read the story of a man who had worked on an idea for television. But the man had not succeeded in sending pictures through the air. Philo was sure that his own idea was better and that he would succeed where the other man had failed.

Tolman was not so sure. He asked Philo many questions about the drawings. Philo could answer all his teacher's questions. He could give all the facts and figures.

At the end of that school year, the Farnsworth family left the little town of Rigby. Philo did not see his science teacher again for many years — not until the most important moment of the young inventor's life.

一個十六歲的男孩子已經把電視的圖形給他的老師看了。

費羅在學校圖書館裡讀到一個想到無線電的人的故事。可是那個人並沒有使空中電影成功。費羅深信他自己的主意比那失敗的人的主意要好一點。

托爾曼不大相信。他問費羅關於圖形方面許多問題。費羅對他老師的問題，都能回答。他能列舉事實和圖形。

學年終了，法恩斯華斯全家離開律格貝地方。此後費羅多年沒見他的科學教師，直到這年青的發明家一生中最重要的時候。

succeeded, 成功, (動詞) 能做一件事。Able 的意義是有能力去製造, 或做一件事物。

failed, 失敗, (動詞) 不能做, 不成功。

inventor, 發明家, 發明一件事物的人。

The Big Chance

In 1926, Philo worked as an office boy in Salt Lake City. Many important businessmen came into the office where he worked. One of these was George Everson, a businessman from San Francisco. Like Tolman, Everson soon became interested in Philo. The shy, hard-working boy was not like other office boys whom Everson had known.

One evening Everson asked Philo to have dinner with him. At dinner Philo began to talk about his idea for television. Everson was not much interested in the invention at first. He listened only because he wanted to be kind to the boy.

Many years later Everson wrote a book about interesting people he had known. In the book, he told about that evening with Philo.

大好機會

一九二六年費羅在鹽湖城做辦公廳工友。在他工作的辦公廳裡來了許多生意人；其中一位是喬治埃佛生，是舊金山的商人。像托爾曼一樣，埃佛生對費羅立時感到興趣。這羞怯，辛勤的孩子却不像埃佛生所認識的其他的工友。

一天晚上，埃佛生請費羅吃飯。進餐時費羅就說到他對電視的理想。起初埃佛生對這項發明並不感到興趣。他聽費羅說，祇是因為他要對這孩子表示好感而已。

多年以後埃佛生寫了一本關於他所認識的有趣味的人。在那本書裡，他說到那天晚上他和費羅的事情。

office boy 辦公處（廳，室）的工友，在辦公處（廳，室）幫着做事的人，為傳送通知，報章或信件等。

dinner 正餐，一天的主餐。 **meal** 是隨時的食事。

As Farnsworth talked, he seemed to change, Everson wrote. His eyes lighted up, and he was not shy at all. He talked freely about his invention and about what he wanted to do with it. As he talked, he became a different person. He was no longer an office boy—he was a man of science.

他寫道，據法恩斯華斯說到，他（指費羅）好像變了。他的眼睛發光了，他毫不羞怯了。他對他的發明，和他的計劃侃侃而談，說話時，他變成另外一個人了。他不再是一個辦公廳的工友。他是一位科學家了。

Radio station



無線電台

At the end of the evening, Everson was more interested than ever in Philo. He was also interested in Philo's idea for television.

在那晚過後，埃佛生對費羅的興趣更大了。他對費羅的電視的想像也感到興趣。

A few days later, he took Philo to San Francisco. There Everson brought together a number of important businessmen, and Philo told them about his invention. The men became so interested in the

幾天以後，他帶費羅到舊金山。在那兒埃佛生約了許多有名的商人，費羅把他的發明告訴他們。這些人對這位年青的發明家和他的發明非常感到

young inventor—and in his invention—that they gave \$25,000 to help him work on his idea.

Philo was only 20 years old. But now he could stop working as an office boy. He could work on his idea for television. He would have the chance to try it out. And perhaps he would succeed in sending pictures through the air.

Letter to Washington

But first he must write a letter and send drawings of his invention to the United States Government in Washington, D. C. He must ask for a patent on the invention.

The person who first has the idea for a new invention and makes drawings of it is given a patent. Then no other person can own the same idea or sell it.

興趣，結果他們給他兩萬五千元，幫助他實現他的理想。

費羅只有二十歲。但是現在他不做辦公廳的工友了。他可以為電視而實現他的理想了。他有機會來做實驗了。或許他在空中電影方面能夠成功。

給華盛頓的信

但是，他必須先寫信並將他的發明的圖形送到美京華盛頓的政府。他必須請求這項發明的專利權。

凡是首先想到新的發明並畫出圖形的人，就可以得到專賣特許證。那末沒有別人能有同樣的理想或賣同樣的東西了。

try it out 試試看，看看行不行，看看好不好。他試他的新車，發見它情形良好。

patent 專利權，主有一項發明的權利。

sell 售賣，為得錢而放棄一件東西。他要出賣他的舊車可是沒有人要買它。 **sold**

為 **sell** 的過去式及過去分詞。

Only the United States Patent Office can say who is first with a new invention. And only the Patent Office can give an inventor the U. S. patent rights on an invention.

So Philo sent his drawings to Washington and wrote a letter asking for the patent rights on television.

(Story continued on page 12)

只有美國的專利特許局能說誰是首先作新發明的人。也只有專利特許局能把美國的專賣權給一位發明家。

於是費羅把他的圖形送到華盛頓，並寫信請求電視的專賣權。（續見12頁）

WHAT HAPPENED WHEN?

什麼時候發生什麼事？

The following sentences tell some of the things that happened in the story. Write number 1 before the sentence that tells what happened first. Write 2 before the sentence that tells what happened next, and so on.

下面的句子告訴我們這故事裡所發生的事情。把首先發生的事在句子前面標以1的號碼。把接着發生的事標以2的號碼，依此類推。

- 4... a. Philo read all the science books in the school library.
- 1... b. Some businessmen gave \$25,000 to help Philo with his work.
- 2... c. "I want to learn all about science," Philo said to his teacher.
- 5... d. One day after school Philo covered the blackboard in the school-room with drawings.

-⁷ h. The Farnsworth family left the town of Rigby.
-⁹ i. Everson took Farnsworth to San Francisco.
-³ j. Philo began to study with the first-year class.
-¹ e. The story begins in 1922 in the town of Rigby, Idaho.
-⁶ f. "I want to invent things, and these are drawings of my first invention," Philo said to Tolman.
-⁸ g. Everson became interested in the shy, hard-working boy.

USE YOUR NEW WORDS

用自己的字造句

In each space write the word from the list that best completes the meaning of the sentence. There are more words on the list than you will need.

在下面的空白裡，選填下表的字來完成全句的意思。注意下表中有多餘的字，你不能選用在句子裡。

⁶ blackboard

⁴ failed

⁷ office boy

³ shy

⁵ class

¹ inventor #

patent

¹⁰ station

⁹ dinner

⁸ listened

sell

² understand #

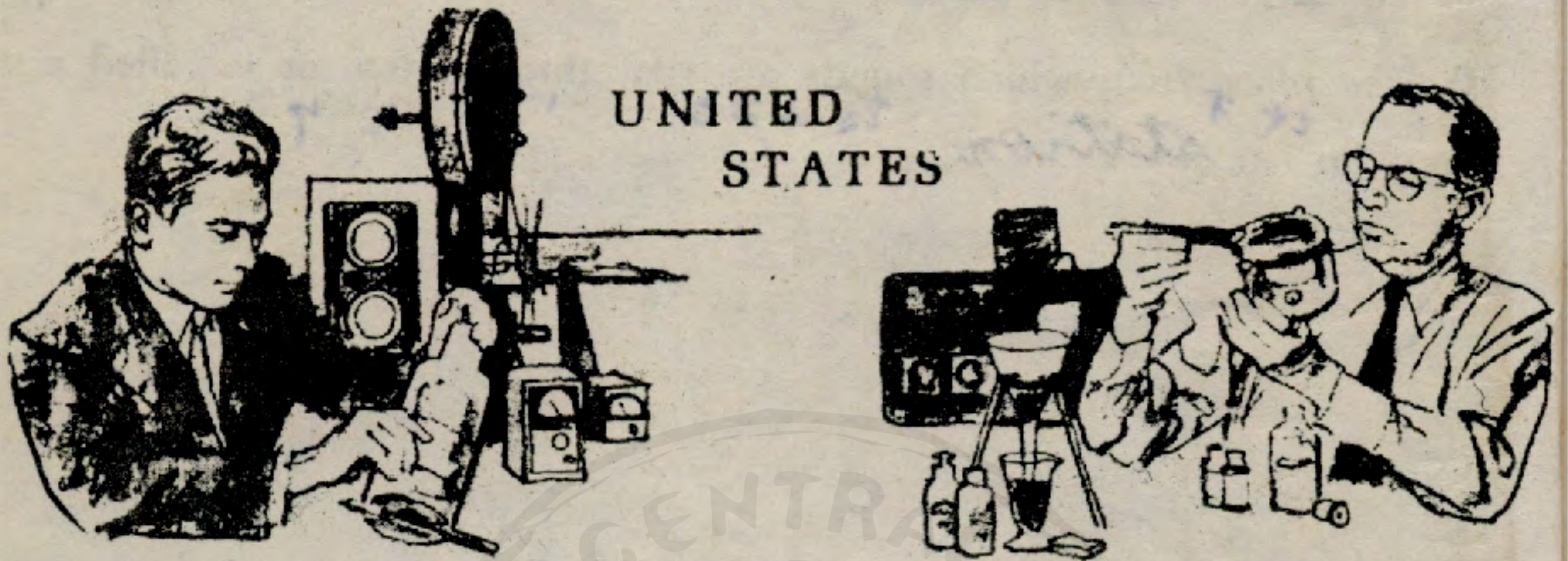
1. This story is about a boy who wanted to be an inventor.....
2. Philo seemed to understand..... everything that he read in science books.
3. Philo was not shy..... when he talked about his invention.
4. Philo read about a man who had failed..... to send pictures through the air.
5. After a few days, Philo appeared in the fourth-year class.....
6. Philo put the drawings of his invention on a blackboard.....
7. Philo worked as an office boy..... in Salt Lake City.

8. At first Everson *listened* to Philo
only because he wanted to be kind.
9. The largest meal of the day is called *dinner*
10. The place from which sounds are sent through the air is called a
radio *station* *地方 收音机 电台 空中*



Who was really the first to invent television?

誰是最先發明電視的人？



Pictures Through the Air

PART TWO

空中電影

(二)

A NEW YORK inventor named Vladimir Zworykin was also working on television. Many years earlier, he had been a student of the man whose work Philo had studied in the school library.

一位紐約的發明家叫做佛來底米爾柔欽的也在研究電視。早幾年，他是一位作家的學生，那作家的作品，費羅曾在學校圖書館中讀過的。現柔欽

student 學生，學習的人，這裡指由老師的輔導而學習（或研究）的人。

Now Zworykin was working for a big radio company in New York. The president of the company was interested in Zworykin's ideas for television and gave him money to try them out. Zworykin in New York and Farnsworth almost 3000 miles away in California knew nothing of each other's work or ideas.

But the United States Patent Office knew about both men. The Patent Office knew that both were working on the same invention and that some of their most important ideas were the same.

At last Zworykin and Farnsworth learned about each other's work. At once they asked the Patent Office in Washington to say who should have the patent rights to television. The man who held the patent would have the right to own or to sell his idea of television. If he should succeed in sending pictures through the air he could become the head of a great new business and a rich man.

在紐約一家大的無線電公司工作。那公司的董事長對柔欽的無線電的理想感到興趣，就給他錢去試驗。紐約的柔欽和差不多3000哩外加州的法恩斯華斯對於彼此的工作或理想都一無所知。

但是，美國專賣局却知道這兩個人。專賣局知道這兩個人都在研究同樣的發明，他們的最重要的理想有些是相同的。

Compound Complex stew -ce

最後柔欽和法恩斯華斯知道了彼此的工作了。他們立即要求專賣局說誰應獲得電視的專賣權。獲有專賣權的人就擁有或出售他的電視理想的權利。如果他對空中電影能夠成功，他就能變成一項偉大的新事業的領袖和一位富翁。



Very soon the Patent Office asked the two men to come to Washington for a hearing. The important question at the hearing would be quite simple: Which man could prove that he had been the first to invent television?

Before going to Washington, Farnsworth and his lawyer got ready for the hearing. At first, it seemed that Farnsworth would not be able to prove that he had worked on television before he went to San Francisco. But he knew that he had started his work years earlier.

"I suppose the first drawing that I ever made of television was in 1922," Farnsworth told his lawyer.

"Can you bring that drawing to the hearing?" his lawyer asked.

"It was made on a blackboard one day after school."

專賣局很快地就叫這兩個人到華盛頓來，作一次查問。審問時的重要問題是很簡單的：誰能證明他是第一個發明電視的人？

法恩斯華斯去華盛頓之前，他和他的律師準備候審的事情。起初，法恩斯華斯似乎不能證明他在到舊金山之前就研究電視。可是他知道他在早幾年以前他就開始他的工作了。

法恩斯華斯告訴他的律師說，“我想我那張第一次電視的圖形是1922年畫的。”

他的律師問道，“你能把那張圖形帶到查問的場所來嗎？”

“那是一天課後我畫在黑板上的。”

hearing 查問，聽取報告或申述的機會在一項會談中向別人申述某事的經過，讓別人判斷誰是誰非。

simple 簡單，不難了解；亦指部分很少，內容單純。

prove 證明，表明真實。

lawyer 律師，諳習法律者，幫助別人處理訟案。

“Did anyone else see it?”

“Yes, my teacher, Justin Tolman,” answered Farnsworth.

“Where is he now?”

“I don't know.”

“But he is the only person who can help you, Mr. Farnsworth,” said the lawyer.

And so the search for Tolman began. At last he was found, teaching science in a school in Salt Lake City.

At the hearing in Washington, Farnsworth's lawyer first showed that Philo had not seen or heard from his teacher for many years, not since Philo's school days in the little town of Rigby.

Then the lawyer said, “Mr. Tolman, I want you to remember the time when Philo Farnsworth was a student of yours. Did he ever tell you of an invention that he called television?”

“He did.”

“有別人看見那圖形嗎？”

“是的，我的老師，日斯丁托爾曼，”法恩斯華斯這樣回答。

“他現在何處？”

“我不知道。”

“法恩斯先生，可是他是唯一能幫助你的人呀，”律師說。

於是，搜尋托爾曼的工作開始了。最後終於找到了他，他在鹽湖城一個學校教科學。

在華盛頓查問時，法恩斯華斯的律師首先表明自從費羅在律格貝小鎮的學校就學時期以後，費羅已有多年沒有見他的老師，也沒有聽到他的消息。

於是律師說，“托爾曼先生，我請您記得費羅·法恩斯華斯在您的學校就讀的時候。他曾經告訴你他叫做電視的一項發明嗎？”

“他告訴過我的。”

else 其他的，別的，*Anyone else* 指任何其他的人。

search 搜尋，試尋，尋找。



“Can you remember what Philo Farnsworth told you about that invention?”

“Yes,” Tolman said in a low voice. He stood up and went to a blackboard. On it he put the same drawings that Philo had made years before on the blackboard in the schoolroom at Rigby.

Then Zworykin's lawyer asked Tolman many questions about the drawings. Philo's science teacher could give every fact and figure of the

“您能記得他對電視所告訴您的話麼？”

把爾曼低聲說道，“是的。”他站起來走到一塊黑板面前。他在黑板上畫出許多年以前費羅在律格貝教室裡所畫的同一圖形。

於是柔欽的律師問托爾曼關於那圖形的許多問題。費羅的科學教師能說出每件事實，和那十六歲的男孩解釋給他聽

television system which the 16-year-old boy had explained to him. Because Tolman remembered everything that Philo had told him, the patent rights to television were given to Philo Farnsworth.

Since then, television has become a big and an important business in the United States and all over the world. The later work of Zworykin and Farnsworth has been of equal importance. The present system of television uses the best ideas of both men.

Farnsworth's success came to him partly through his own great genius. But partly it came through the help of two good friends. One was George Everson, the businessman, who took a young boy to see a number of other businessmen in San Francisco and made them believe in him. The other was Justin

的那電視的系統圖。因為托爾曼記得費羅告訴他的每一件事。那電視的專賣權就給費羅，法恩斯華斯了。

從那時以後電視便成為美國和全世界的一項大的重要事業。柔欽和法恩斯華斯後來的工作是同等重要的。現在的電視系統是用他們兩個人的最好的理想。

法恩斯華斯的成功一半是由於他自己偉大的天才，而一半是由於兩個好朋友的幫助。一個是喬治埃佛生，他是個商人，他帶一個青年去看舊金山的許多其他的商人，使他們相信那個青年。另一個就是日斯丁托爾曼，是一位科學教師，

explained 解釋，以言語或文字說清楚。

equal 相等，同樣或同等的。

success 成功，(名)，所希望的結果；好的結果。

genius 天才，很大的智力；有大智慧的人。

[ˈdʒiːnɪəs]

Tolman, the science teacher, who knew a genius when he saw one and remembered every word that the genius had said to him.

當他看到費羅時，他就知道他是天才，並且記得那天才所告訴他的每一句話。

FIND THE MEANINGS

選擇適當的意義

Draw a line under the word or group of words that best fits the meaning of each numbered word as it is used in the story.

在下列單字中，將每字後面的解釋，選出最正確的，劃線於其下：

- b 1. *search* (a) listening (b) trying to find (c) studying
- a 2. *try out* (a) see if something works (b) ~~make something new~~ (c) learn the meaning of something
- a 3. *simple* (a) not hard to understand (b) hard to understand (c) with many parts
- c 4. *failed* (a) turned out well (b) found a new friend (c) did not succeed
- b 5. *equal* (a) together (b) the same (c) different
- b 6. *genius* (a) success (b) great power of mind (c) invention
- c 7. *success* (a) hard work (b) simple life (c) good ending
- a 8. *prove* (a) show that something is true (b) understand that something is true (c) teach that something is true
- b 9. *explain* (a) understand (b) make clear (c) listen
- a 10. *shy* (a) not sure of oneself (b) not sure of facts and figures (c) giving up something for money

YES OR NO?

是或非？

Write Y for Yes in the space if the story says that the sentence is true. Write N for No if the story says that the sentence is not true.

下面句子對的（指事實）標以“是”；不對的標以“非”。

- Y..... 1. When Philo first went to San Francisco, he did not know that another man was also working on television.
- N..... 2. Zworykin was working for a television company.
- N..... 3. The ideas of the two men were very different.
- N..... 4. The United States Patent Office is in New York.
- Y..... 5. At first it seemed that Farnsworth could not prove that he had worked on television before going to San Francisco.
- N..... 6. Farnsworth told his lawyer where to find Tolman.
- Y..... 7. Tolman remembered everything that Philo had told him about the invention.
- N..... 8. Zworykin asked Tolman many questions about the drawings.
- N..... 9. The present system of television uses only Farnsworth's ideas.
- Y..... 10. Tolman thought that Farnsworth was a genius.



*It was a cold winter night,
but the doctor wanted to help.*

那是一個寒冬夜裡，
可是醫師要幫助人。

Why the Doctor Was Late

為什麼醫師來遲了呢？

ONE NIGHT, a little before nine o'clock, the doctor answered his telephone. "Glens Falls calling Dr. Van Eyck," said the voice on the telephone.

有一天夜裡，差不多九點鐘的時候，一位醫師接到電話，裡邊說，“峽谷瀑布請范愛克醫師。”

o'clock 鐘點。鐘是計時的。參閱 21 頁圖。

telephone. 電話。參閱 21 頁圖。

Dr. 醫師，為 **doctor** 的縮寫，用於人名之前。

"This is Dr. Van Eyck speaking," said the doctor.

A moment later Dr. Van Eyck heard another voice: "This is Dr. Haydon at the hospital in Glens Falls. We have a very sick boy here in our hospital. He has just been brought in with a bullet in his brain. He is very weak and may not live. We should operate at once, but I'm not a surgeon, you know."

醫師說，"我是范愛克醫師。"

過了一會兒范醫師又接到電話，裡邊說"我是峽谷瀑布醫院的赫登醫師。我們醫院裡有一個男孩病得很厲害；他剛剛被人送來，他的腦子中了鎗彈。他很衰弱，恐怕性命難保。我們馬上要動手術，可是我不是外科醫師，你知道的。"

Clock

鐘



It is nine o'clock.

"I'm 60 miles from Glens Falls," said Dr. Van Eyck. "Have you called Dr. Mercer? He lives in Glens Falls."



電話

Telephone

范愛克醫師說道，"我這兒離峽谷瀑布六十哩；您去找過墨刻爾醫師嗎？他住在峽谷瀑布呀。"

hospital 醫院，病人診療之所。

sick 生病，不健康。

bullet. 鎗彈。參閱 23 頁圖。

brain 頭腦，頭之一部，主思想與感覺。

weak 軟弱，不強。

operate 動手術，在病人身上動手術來救助他；這裡指切開這孩子的頭取出鎗彈。

surgeon 外科醫師，動手術的醫師。

“He is out of town,” said Dr. Haydon. “I am calling you because the boy comes from your city. He was visiting here and shot himself while playing with a gun.”

“You say that the boy is from Albany?” asked Dr. Van Eyck. “What is his name?”

“Arthur Cunningham.”

“I don't think that I know him. But I'll get there as soon as I can. It's snowing here, but I think that I can get there before 12 o'clock.”

“I should tell you that the boy's family is very poor. I don't think that they can pay you anything.”

“That's all right,” said Dr. Van Eyck.

A few minutes later, the surgeon's car had to stop for a red light at the edge of town. A man in an old black coat opened the door of the car and got in.

赫登醫師說，“他不在鎮上，我請您因為這孩子是從您的城市來的。他到這兒來訪問，玩鎗時失慎鎗傷了。”

范愛克說，“您說那孩子是從阿爾本耐來的嗎？他叫什麼名字？”

“阿瑟肯寧漢”

“我想我不認識他；可是我想儘速趕來。這兒正下雪，可是我想十二點鐘我能趕到那兒。”

“我要告訴您，那孩子的家庭是很窮的，我想他們不能給您分文的。”

范愛克醫師說，“好的，沒有問題。”

幾分鐘後，這外科醫師的車子來到城市的邊緣，看到紅燈，便不得不停下來。一個人身穿一件舊黑大衣，打開車門，進入車裡。

shot 射擊，發射子彈。*shoot* 爲 *shot* 的現在式。

gun. 鎗。參閱23頁圖。

snowing. 正在下雪。今晨落雨，現在很冷，正在下雪。參閱24頁圖。

edge of town 鎮的邊緣，鎮的外緣，近鄉村處。

coat 上衣，衣服之一部。衣服用以蔽體。（此處指外衣或大衣）

“Drive on,” he said. “I’ve got a gun.”

“I’m a doctor,” said Van Eyck. “I’m on my way to the hospital to operate on a very sick—”

“Don’t talk,” said the man in the old black coat. “Just drive.”

他說，“快開呀，我有鎗呀。”

范愛克說，“我是醫師，現在要到醫院給一位病得很厲害的人動手術……”

那穿黑上衣的人說，“別說話，開車吧。”



A mile out of town he ordered the doctor to stop the car and get out. Then the man drove on down the road. The doctor stood there for a moment in the falling snow.

A half hour later Dr. Van Eyck found a telephone and called a taxi. At the railway station he learned that the next train to Glens Falls would not leave until 12 o'clock.

離鎮一哩，他叫醫師停車，叫他下去。於是那人把車子開向大路上去。這位醫師在落雪的時候站在那兒有一會工夫。

半小時時候范愛克打了一個電話，叫了一輛計程車。到了火車站他聽到說下一班到峽谷瀑布的火車要到十二點鐘才開出。

taxi 的士，計程車，出租汽車。租賃是付錢使用某物。

railway station 火車站，為火車開行或停靠之所。鐵路為火車的一種制度。

It was after two o'clock in the morning when the surgeon arrived at the hospital in Glens Falls. Dr. Haydon was waiting for him.

"I did my best," said Van Eyck, "but I was stopped on the road and my car—"

"It was good of you to try," said Dr. Haydon. "The boy died an hour ago."

他到達峽谷瀑布醫院時已經過了夜間二時。赫登醫師正在等他。

范愛克說，“我已盡最大的努力了，可是我路上受阻，我的車子……”

赫海登醫師說，“您能來試一試，太好啦，那孩子一小時以前死去了。”



The two doctors walked by the door of the hospital waiting room. There sat the man in the old black coat, with his head in his hands.

這兩位醫師在醫院的應接室門旁走着；那着黑上衣的人，雙手抱頭。

arrived 到達。

did my best 盡我最大的努力。

“Mr. Cunningham,” said Dr. Haydon to the man, “this is Dr. Van Eyck. He is a surgeon who came all the way from Albany to try to save your boy.”

赫登醫師對那人說，“肯寧漢先生，這位是范愛克醫師，他是外科醫師，他從阿爾本耐趕來想法救你的孩子。”

FIND THE ANSWERS

試答下列各問

Draw a line under the best answer to each question.

劃線於選定的正確答案之下。

1. Why did Dr. Haydon ask a doctor in Albany to come to Glens Falls?
 (a) He couldn't find the boy's father. (b) The boy needed the help of a surgeon. (c) The boy was crying.
2. Why did the boy have to go to a hospital? (a) He had driven a car too fast. (b) He had cut himself. (c) He had shot himself with a gun.
3. What did Dr. Van Eyck do after his car was taken? (a) He called a taxi. (b) He went home. (c) He telephoned Dr. Haydon.
4. What happened to the boy before Dr. Van Eyck got to the hospital?
 (a) He left the hospital. (b) He got better. (c) He died.
5. Who had taken the doctor's car? (a) a taxi driver (b) a teacher
 (c) the boy's father

FINISH THE SENTENCES

完成下列句子

In each space write the word from the list that best completes the meaning of the sentence. There are more words on the list than you will need.

從下列字表中選擇適當的字，完成每句的意思（填在空白中）。

注意：表中所列的字有多餘的（即不能選用的）。

6. brain

8. edge

7. snowing

10. taxi

4. bullet

9. gun

station

1. telephone

coat

3. hospital

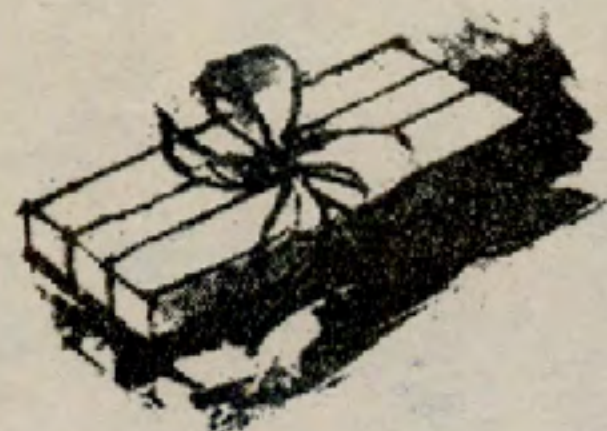
2. surgeon

5. weak

1. The doctor answered his *Telephone* a little before nine o'clock.
2. A doctor who operates on a person is called a *surgeon*
3. If someone is very sick, he is taken to a *hospital*
4. A *bullet* is shot from a gun.
5. Dr. Haydon said that the boy was very *weak* and might not live.
6. The part of the head with which we think is the *brain*
7. It was *snowing* when the doctor got into his car to drive to Glens Falls.
8. The doctor's car had to stop for a red light at the *edge* of town.
9. The doctor had to drive on because the man in the old black coat had a *gun*
10. The doctor called a *taxi* to take him to the railway station.

She didn't know that buying a present for her sister would change a man's life.

她不知道買一件禮物送她的姊妹會改變一個人的生活。



A Wonderful Present

奇異的禮物

PETE RICHARDS was the loneliest man in town on the day that little Jean Grace opened the door of his shop.

Pete's grandfather had owned the shop until his death. Then the shop became Pete's. The front window was full of beautiful old things: jewelry of a hundred years ago, gold and silver boxes, carved figures from China and Japan and other nations.

彼德，禮查茲在珍格雷斯小姐一天打開他的店門時，是鎮上最孤單寂寞的人。

彼德的祖父開了這店。他死後繼承祖業。店前的櫥窗裡擺滿了珍奇古物，幾百年前的珠寶，金銀的盒子，中國和日本來的雕刻品。

和其他國家。

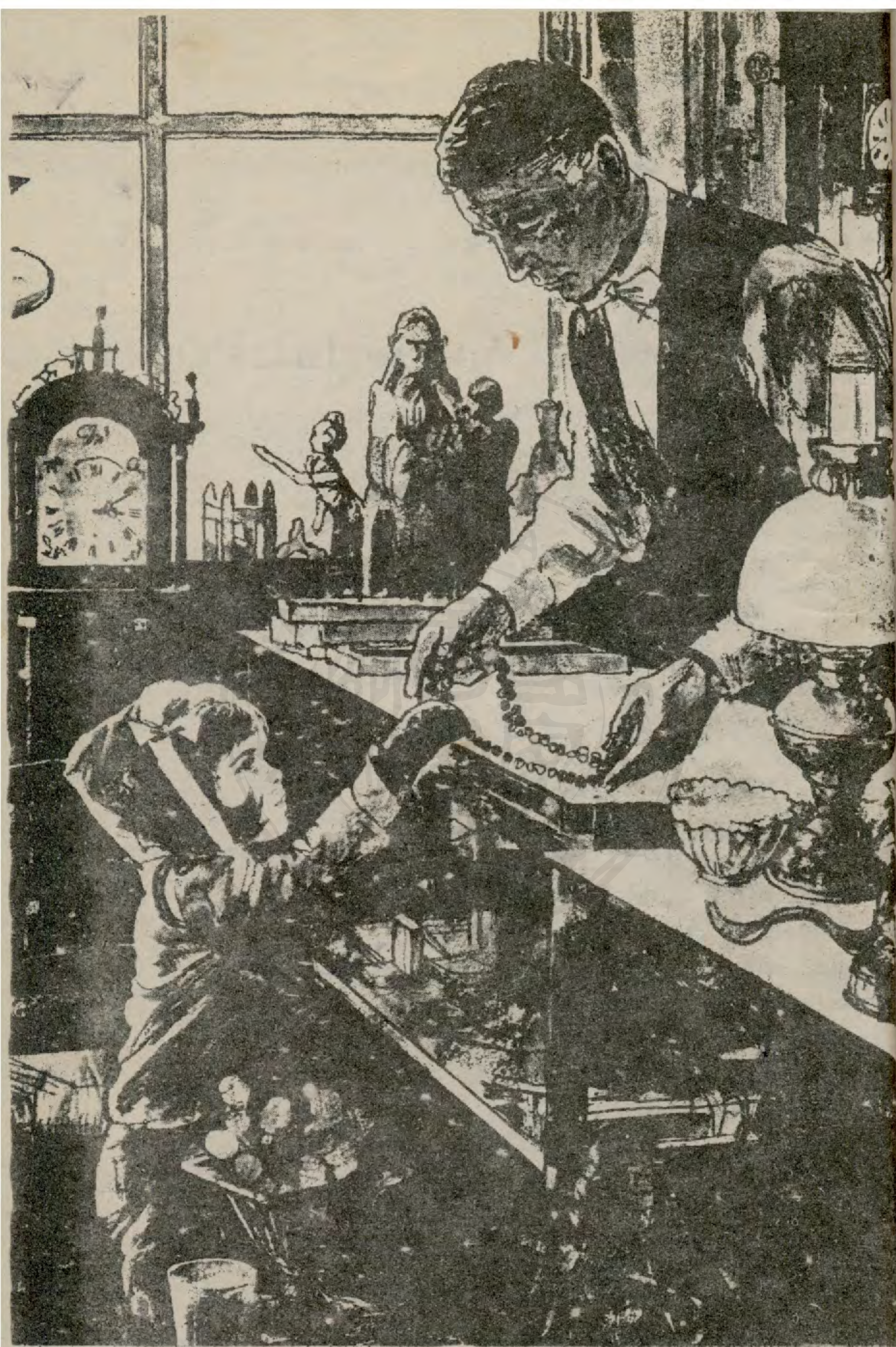
loneliest 最寂寞的，覺得比任何別人都孤單寂寞。 *lonely* 為原級， *lonelier* 為比較級。

shop 商店，買東西的地方。 *shopper* 是買主。或顧客。

grandfather 祖父，父母的父親。

jewelry 珠寶，金、銀或珠寶給人戴的。 *jewel* 是美麗的寶石。寶石是美麗的石頭。有些寶石很昂貴。參閱35頁圖。

carved 雕刻的，從石或木雕刻的。



On this winter afternoon, a child stood there, her face close to the window. With large and serious eyes, she studied each piece in the window. Then, looking pleased, she stepped back from the window and went into the shop.

There was not much light inside the shop, but the little girl could see that the place was full of things: old guns and clocks, more jewelry and boxes and figures, and a hundred other things for which she didn't even know the names.

Pete himself stood behind the counter. He was only 30 years old, but already his hair was turning gray. His eyes were cold as he looked at the small girl.

"Please," she began, "would you let me look at the pretty

一個冬天的下午，有一小孩站在那兒，她的臉貼近櫥窗。她睜大了眼睛，仔細地看每件東西。後來，她很高興地，走到窗後；踱入店堂。

店裡燈光黯淡，但是這女孩能看到充滿貨物的地方；舊鎗呀，鐘呀，更多的珠寶，盒子，圖畫，和一百種其他的東西，她說不出它們的名字來。

彼德站在櫃台後面。他只有三十歲，但是他的頭髮都花白了。他的眼光是冷漠的，他對着那小女孩端詳。

她開始說話了，“請您把

afternoon 下午，或午後。 **Noon** 是日間的十二點鐘。

serious 認真的，深思的；不笑的。

counter 櫃台，商店用的長枱子。

gray 灰色，黑色之間的顏色。

string of blue beads in the window?"

Pete took the string of blue beads from the window. The beads were beautiful against his hand as he held the necklace up for her to see.

"They are just right," said the child as though she were alone with the beads. "Will you wrap them up in pretty paper for me, please?"

Pete studied her with his cold eyes. "Are you buying these for someone?" he asked.

"They are for my big sister. She takes care of me. You see, this will be the first Christmas since our mother died. I've been looking for a really wonderful Christmas present for my sister."

櫥窗裡那串藍珠給我看看好嗎？”

彼德從櫥窗裡拿出那串藍珠。當他把那項鍊（指串珠）給她看時，那串珠子在他手裡顯得非常美麗。

“我就要這串，”這孩子說，好像那串珠子是獨一無二的似的。接着她說，“請您用好紙替我包起來，好嗎？”

彼德投以冷漠的眼光，對她端詳，問道，“你是買去送人嗎？”

“這串珠子是送給我的大姊的。她照應我。您看自從我們的母親去世，這是第一個聖誕節。我正找尋一件最好的禮物送給我的姊姊。”



String

Beads

String of beads

string. 參閱上圖。

beads 串珠，串珠是一個小珠或石頭，穿有小孔，可以用繩或他物貫穿起來。參閱上圖。

necklace 項鍊，或項圈，一串珠寶，為串珠，戴在頸項上的。頸項是頭與身軀間的部份。

wrap 包裹，用紙包起。

Christmas 聖誕節，耶穌降生日。有些地方的人，在耶誕前夕互送禮物。

“How much money do you have?” asked Pete.

From the pocket of her coat, she took a handful of pennies and put them on the counter. “This is all I have,” she explained simply. “I’ve been saving the money for my sister’s present.”

Pete looked at her, his eyes thoughtful. Then he carefully closed his hand over the price mark on the necklace so that she could not see it. How could he tell her the price? The happy look in her big blue eyes struck him like the pain of an old wound

彼德問道，“你有多少錢？”

她從她上衣，口袋裡掏出一把辨士，放在櫃台上，說道，“這是我所有的錢，我存起來預備送禮物給我姊姊的。”

彼德對着她看，她沉思着。於是他小心地把手掩住項鍊上的價目標籤，不讓她看見。他怎樣告訴她價錢呢？她那大而藍色的眼睛，泛出喜悅的神情，打擊他像舊創傷的痛楚。



pocket 口袋。參閱上圖。

pennies 辨士，一百辨士=一元。

struck 打擊，給一下打擊。這裡 *struck* 指深受感動。一個人可因挨打或割裂而受傷，或因鍾愛者的死亡而受打擊。

pain 痛苦。

wound 創傷，由於打擊或割裂致身體所受的傷害。

“Just a minute,” he said, and went to the back of the shop. “What’s your name?” he called out. He was very busy about something.

“Jean Grace,” answered the child.

When Pete returned to the front of the shop, he held a package in his hand. It was wrapped in pretty Christmas paper and tied with green ribbon.

那時他很忙，他走向店堂後面，說道。“你叫什麼名字呀？”

那孩子回答說，“珍格雷斯。”

彼德回到店前，手裏拿着一個包，用聖誕紙包得很漂亮的，繫上綠色的絲帶。



“There you are,” he said. “Don’t lose it on the way home.”

She smiled happily at him as she ran out the door. Through the window he watched her go. He felt more alone than ever.

他說道，“東西在這兒，在路上不要遺失呀。”

她對他微笑，跑出門去。他從窗子裡看她走去。他感到無比的寂寞和孤單。

busy 忙碌，有很多工作要做。

package 包裹，在盒子或紙包裹的東西。

tied 捆紮，用繩或絲帶紮起。*tie* 是現在式；*tying* 是現在分詞。參閱上面絲帶圖。

lose 遺失，不能保持。*lost* 是過去式及過去分詞；*losing* 是現在分詞。

Something about Jean Grace and her string of beads had made him feel once more the pain of his old grief. The child's hair was yellow as the sunlight; her eyes were blue as the sea. Once upon a time, Pete had loved a girl with hair of that same yellow and with eyes just as blue. And the necklace of blue stones had been meant for her.

But one rainy night, a car had gone off the road and struck the girl whom Pete loved. After she died, Pete felt that he had nothing left in the world except his grief.

Since then, Pete Richards had lived too much alone. He talked with the people who came to his shop, but after business hours he remained alone with his grief. At last the grief for his lost love became grief for himself. In

關於珍格雷斯有件事和她的串珠使他再度感到往事的痛苦。這女孩的金髮好像日光；她的碧眼好像海。有一次彼德愛上一個女孩子，有同樣的金髮和碧眼。藍寶石的項鍊是送給她。

但是，在一個雨夜裡，一輛車出了事把他心愛的女孩子撞倒。她死後，彼德覺得世上除了憂愁沒有別的東西了。

從那時起，彼德過着孤苦的生活。他對到店裡來的人談話，但是，在打烊之後；他又愁思滿腹，感到孤獨。後來他的失戀變成他自己的憂愁。在

grief 憂愁，由於朋友或愛人的死亡的憂思。

yellow 黃色，金色或太陽的顏色。

meant 意欲，計劃想做。彼德想把項鍊給他所愛的女孩子。*mean* 是現在式。

except 除……外，除開，除去。除了一個人外，所有的男孩都到了。

self-pity he almost succeeded in forgetting the girl.

The blue eyes of Jean Grace brought him out of that world of self-pity and made him remember again all that he had lost. The pain of remembering was so great that Pete wanted to run away from the happy Christmas shoppers who came to look at his beautiful old things during the next ten days.

When the last shopper had gone, late on Christmas Eve, Pete was glad. It was all over for another year.

But for Pete Richards, the night was not quite over. The door opened and a young woman came in. Pete could not understand it, but he felt that he had seen her before. Her hair was sunlight yellow and her eyes were sea-blue.

Without speaking, she put on the counter a package wrapped in pretty Christmas

自憐的情況下，他想忘掉那女孩子，差不多成功了。

珍格雷斯的碧眼把他從自憐中拉起，使他再度記起他失去的一切。這痛苦的回憶給彼德極大的痛苦，結果他想在未來的十天裡離開他的店，不願那些來找他購買珍貴禮品的快樂聖誕節的買主。

聖誕夜很晚的時候，最後一位顧客離去時，彼德很高興，那是舊的已去，另一年開始了。

可是對彼德禮查來說，那晚並沒有完全過去。門開了，一位年青的女子進來。彼德莫明其妙。但是他覺得他看過她。她的頭髮是黃似日光。她的眼睛藍似碧海。

她一言不發；把用美麗的聖誕紙包的小包擺在櫃台上。

self-pity 自憐，憐惜自己。憐憫是一個人看見或知道別人的憂愁所引起的感覺。

forgetting 忘却，不記得。*forget* 現在式；*forgot* 過去式；*forgotten* 過去分詞。

was all over 完結了，告一結束。

paper. From her pocket she took some green ribbon and put it with the package. When Pete opened the package, the string of blue beads lay again before him.

“Did this come from your shop?” she asked.

Pete looked at her with eyes no longer cold. “Yes, it did,” he said.

“Are the stones real?”

“Yes. They aren't the best turquoise in the world—but they are real.”

她從口袋裡拿出幾根綠絲帶和小包擺在一起。當彼德打開小包時那藍色串珠又呈現在他眼前。

她問道“這是在您的店裡買的嗎？”

彼德對着她看，目光不再冷漠了。他說道，“是的，是在這兒買的。”

“這些寶石是真的嗎？”

“是的。它們雖不是最好的綠松石，却是真的。”



Jewelry

“Can you remember to whom you sold them?”

“She was a small girl. Her name was Jean. She wanted them for her sister's Christmas present.”

“您能記得賣給誰嗎？”

“她是一個小女孩。她名叫珍。她買去作為她姊姊的聖誕禮物的。”

turquoise 綠松石，藍或綠色的寶石，常用於寶玉的裝飾。

“How much were they?”

“I can't tell you that,” he said. “The seller never tells anyone else what a buyer pays.”

“But Jean has never had more than a few pennies. How could she pay for them?”

Pete was putting the Christmas paper around the necklace and tying the green ribbon just as carefully as he had done for Jean Grace ten days earlier.

“She paid the biggest price one can ever pay,” he said. “She gave all she had.”

For a moment there was no sound in the little shop. Then somewhere in the city, church bells began to ring. It was midnight and the beginning of another Christmas Day.

“值多少錢？”

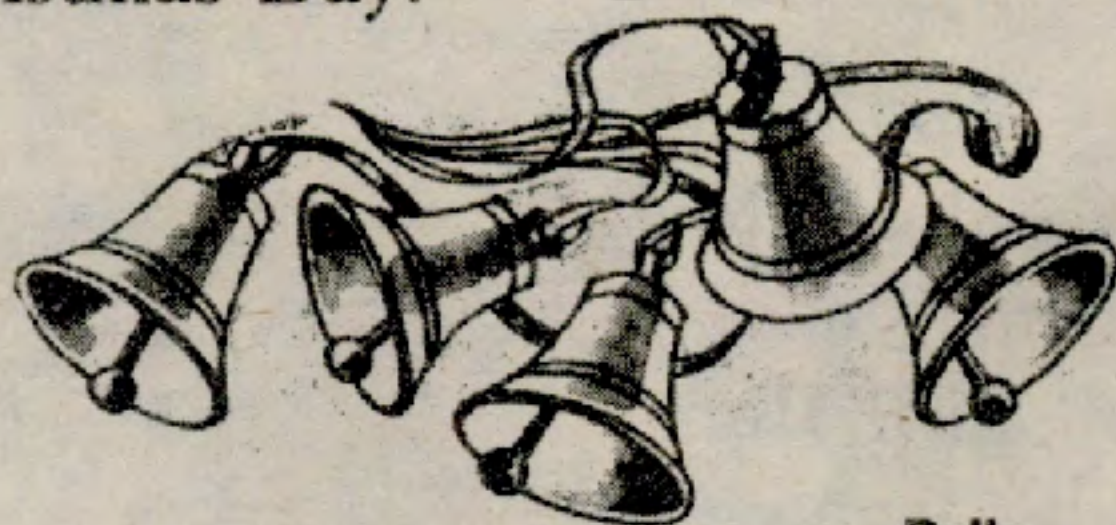
他說，“那我不能告訴您。賣主從不把買主所付的價額告訴別人的。”

“可是珍所有的錢，從來沒有超過幾個辨士的。她怎能付得起呢？”

彼德把聖誕紙繞在項鍊上，照十天前的原樣把綠絲帶小心地紮在上面。

他說道，“她付出一個人所能付出的最大的價錢。她儘其所有給我了。”

那小店半晌寂靜無聲。於是城裡某處教堂的鐘響了。那是午夜，另一聖誕節日開始了。



Bells

bells 鐘；鈴。參閱上圖。

ring 響，鐘聲。*rang* 是過去式；*rung* 是過去分詞。

midnight 午夜，夜間十二時。

“But why did you do it?”
the girl asked.

Pete put the package into
her hands.

“There is no one else to
whom I can give a Christmas
present,” he said. “It is al-
ready Christmas morning.
Will you let me take you to
your home? I would like to
wish you a **Merry Christmas**
at your door.”

And so, to the sound of
many bells, Pete Richards and
a girl whose name he had not
yet learned walked out into
the hope and happiness of a
new Christmas Day.

那女孩問道，“您爲什麼
要這樣做呢？”

彼得把包裹放在她手裡。

他說，“我沒有別人可以
送他聖誕禮物呀。現在已是聖
誕早晨，讓我送您回家好嗎？
我到您的門前恭祝您聖誕快樂
。”

於是，隨着許多鐘的鳴聲
，彼德和那還不知道叫什麼名
字的女孩子走出去，進入新的
聖誕節的希望和幸福裡。

Merry Christmas 聖誕快樂，聖誕節所用的祝賀語，意謂，我希望您有一個快樂的聖
誕節。

-ness 爲語尾，表狀況。 *Happiness* 表快樂的狀況。

CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORD

選擇正確的字

In each space write the word from the list that best completes the meaning
of the sentence. The list has more words than you will need.

從下列字表中選擇適當的字完成每句的意思（填在空白中）。

注意：表中所列的字有多餘的（即不能選用的）。

blue

jewelry

pocket

serious

green

lose

rang

winter

grief

necklace

ribbon

wound

1. December, January and February are *winter* months in the United States.
2. Jean's large blue eyes were very *serious* as she studied the things in the shop window.
3. Jean took a handful of pennies from her coat *pocket*
4. A string of beads is also called a *necklace*
5. Christmas packages are often tied with *ribbon*
6. The church bells *rang* at midnight.
7. Jean didn't *lose* the string of beads on her way home.

FIND THE ANSWER

選擇適當的答案

Put a check (✓) before the best answer to each question.

就每一問題選擇正確的答案用(✓)標在a. b. 或c. 之前。

1. Why was Pete Richards so lonely?
 - a. No buyers came to his shop.
 - b. His grandfather had died.
 - ...✓... c. The girl whom he loved had died.
2. Why was Jean Grace studying the beautiful things in Pete's shop window?
 - ...✓... a. She was looking for a Christmas present.
 - b. She wanted a carved figure.
 - c. She was too shy to go into the shop.

3. What did Jean pay for the necklace of turquoise stones?
 a. much money
 ✓ b. all she had
 c. nothing at all
4. What did Pete say when he gave Jean the package?
 a. "Merry Christmas!"
 b. "Come in again."
 ✓ c. "Don't lose it."
5. Why did Jean's sister return the beads to Pete's shop?
 a. They were not real.
 b. She didn't like them.
 ✓ c. She thought Jean had not had enough money to pay for them.

FIND THE MEANINGS

找出意思

Before each word in List A, write the letter that stands for its meaning in List B. There are more meanings in List B than you will need.

在A表中每字之前，選B表中適當的意思，標字母於空白中。

表

- | List A—Words | List B—Meanings |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <u>g</u> ... shop | 8 a. cut in stone or wood |
| 2. <u>h</u> ... ringing | 3 b. a cut in the body |
| 3. <u>b</u> ... wound | 5 c. long table used in a shop |
| 4. <u>k</u> ... midnight | d. working hard |
| 5. <u>c</u> ... counter | 9 e. 12 o'clock in the day |
| 6. <u>j</u> ... wrap | 2 f. sound of a bell |
| 7. <u>l</u> ... struck | 1 g. place to buy things |
| 8. <u>a</u> ... carved | 10 h. part of the body |
| 9. <u>e</u> ... noon | 7 i. gave a blow to |
| 10. <u>n</u> ... neck | 6 j. put paper around |
| | 4 k. 12 o'clock at night |

*Hans Christian Andersen wrote for children,
but older people liked his stories, too.*

安徒生寫童話，可是老年人也喜歡他的故事。



The Emperor's New Clothes

皇帝的新衣

MANY YEARS ago there lived an Emperor who cared more for new clothes than for anything else in the world. He had a coat for every hour of the day. And just as they say of a king, "He is in council," they said of the Emperor, "He is in the dressing room."

多年以前有一位皇帝，他喜歡新衣，甚於世界任何其他的東西。他每小時換一件衣服。正如他們說到一位國王，“他在主持會議”一樣，他們說到這位皇帝，“他在化裝室裡”。

emperor 皇帝，帝國的元首。帝國是許多國家或民族的聯合，受一個政府的統治。

clothes 衣服，衣。衣服及衣，通常以布製成。

council 會議，由國家元首主持，各部會首長參加的會議。

One day two cheats came to the city. They said that they were weavers, and that they could weave the finest cloth anyone had ever seen. Their colors and patterns, they said, were the most beautiful in the world.

Wonderful Cloth

There was something else about the cloth, they said, even more interesting than the colors and the patterns. Clothes made of the cloth could not be seen by anyone who was not fit for his office or who was hopelessly stupid.

"Those would be wonderful clothes!" thought the Emperor. "When I put them on, I could find out which men in my empire are not fit for their offices. I would know which men are clever and which are stupid. Yes, the

有一天有兩個騙子來到城裡。他們說他們是紡織工人，能織最好的布。他們說那布的顏色和花樣是世上最美麗的。

奇異的布疋

他們說那布疋除了顏色和式樣以外，還有別的特色。用這種布做成的衣服是不稱職的人或極愚蠢人所不能看見的。

皇帝心想，“那一定是奇怪的衣服了。當我穿上這種衣服時，我可以看出來在我的帝國裡誰是不稱職的人。我可以知道誰是聰明，誰是愚蠢。好

cheats 騙子，說謊，並取不義之財的人。

weavers 織工，紡織的工人。紡織就是織布。**wove**是過去式 **woven**是過去分詞。

patterns 式樣，花樣，如布上的花。

fit 稱職，適任，就是能盡到責任，或把公職做好。

stupid 愚蠢，思想不能敏捷，腦筋遲鈍。

clever 聰明，思想敏捷，腦筋健全。

cloth must be woven for me at once."

The Emperor gave the cheats money so that they could begin their work at once. They put up two looms and pretended to be weaving. But they had nothing at all on their looms. They demanded the finest silk and the best gold for their weaving. This they kept for themselves, and worked at the empty looms until late at night.

"I should like to know how much they have woven," thought the Emperor. Then he remembered that those who were not fit for their offices could not see the cloth. He believed that he had nothing to fear for himself, but still he wanted someone else to look at the cloth first.

"I will send my honest old Minister," thought the Em-

吧，給我馬上織吧。"

皇帝給這兩個騙子金錢，叫他們馬上開始工作。他們請求兩架紡織機，假裝紡織。但是，在他們的紡織機上什麼都沒有，他們要求最好的絲和最好的金子爲他們紡織使用。他們把它收藏起來，在空的紡織機上工作直到夜深。

皇帝想道，“我要知道他們織了多少布。”於是他記起那些不稱職的人，他們不能看見這種布疋。他相信他無所恐懼，可是他仍然要別人先看這種布。

皇帝想道，“我要叫我的忠實的老臣來，他能告訴我這

looms 織機。參閱43頁圖。

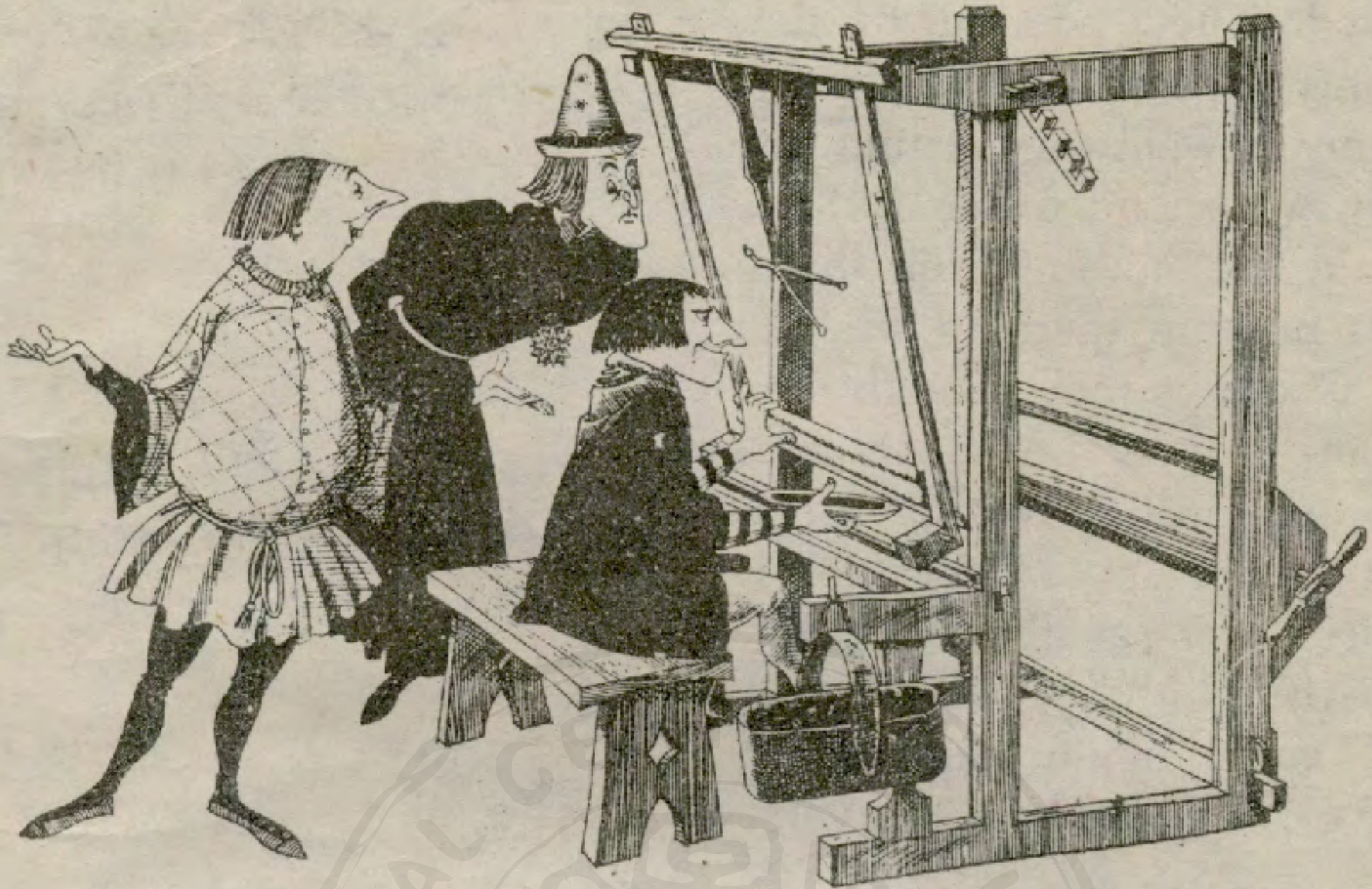
pretended 假裝，裝成真的樣子。大臣不能看到布，可是他假裝能看見。

silk 絲，用來織布的線，亦爲織成的衣料。線似繩，惟較細。

empty 空的，裏面或上面沒有東西。

honest 誠實，或忠實，總是說老實話，做正經事。

minister 大臣，部長，政府的高級官員。



Pretending to weave cloth on a loom

peror. "He can tell me how the cloth looks, for he is not a stupid man."

種布是什麼樣子，因為他不是愚蠢的人。”

The First Minister

第一大臣

Now the good old Minister went where the two cheats sat working at the empty looms. "God help me!" thought the old Minister, opening his eyes wide. "I cannot see anything at all on the looms!"

現在這位賢明的老臣走到這兩個騙子那兒，他們坐在空的紡織機面前，老臣睜大了眼，想道，“上帝佑我！我在紡織機上什麼都看不見”！

But he did not say this. The cheats told him to come nearer. "Are not the colors and patterns beautiful?" they

但是他並沒有說他看不見。這兩個騙子叫他走近些，問道，“這些顏色和式樣都美麗

asked. They pointed to the empty looms, and the poor Minister went on opening his eyes wider and wider. But he could see nothing, for there was nothing there to see.

“God save me!” thought he. “Can I really be so stupid? No one must know this. Am I not fit for my office? No, I must never say that I cannot see the cloth.”

“Do you say nothing about the cloth?” asked the weavers.

The Minister's Answer

“Oh, it is beautiful—quite wonderful!” answered the old Minister, looking closely at the looms. “What a fine pattern and what colors! Yes, I shall tell the Emperor that I am very pleased with it.”

Then the weavers named the colors and explained the pattern. The Minister listened carefully so that he could tell the Emperor how the cloth looked. And he did tell the Emperor.

Now the cheats asked for more silk and gold, which

嗎？”他們指着那空的織機，可憐的大臣繼續睜大了眼，但是他不能看見什麼，因為沒有東西呀。

他想道，“上帝救我！我是真愚蠢嗎？沒有人知道的。我是不稱職嗎？不，我決不說我不能看見這種布疋。”

織工問：對於這布疋你沒有話說嗎？

大臣的回答

老臣仔細地看織機回答說，“啊，這布是美麗的——十分奇怪！花樣顏色太漂亮了！是的，我要告訴皇帝說我對於這種布疋非常喜歡。”

於是這兩個織工舉出顏色的名稱，說明布的式樣。大臣靜聽着，這樣他就可以報告皇帝布疋的情形了。他真地報告了皇帝。

且說這兩個騙子要求更多

they said they needed for weaving. They kept all of it for themselves and continued to work at the empty looms.

The Emperor soon sent another honest Minister to see how the weaving was going, and if the cloth would soon be ready. Like the first Minister, he looked and looked at the empty looms, but he could see nothing.

"Is not that pretty cloth?" asked the cheats, and they pointed to the pattern which was not there at all.

"I am not stupid!" thought the man. "It must be that I am not fit for my good office, I must not let anyone know that I cannot see the cloth." So he praised the cloth which he did not see, the wonderful colors and the beautiful pattern. "Yes, it is quite beautiful," he told the Emperor.

Soon all the people of the city were talking of the cloth. All knew about its power, and all wanted to see how

的絲和金子，他們說是爲紡織用的。他們完全爲他們自己收藏起來，繼續在空織機上工作。

皇帝立時派另一忠實的臣子去看織布的情形，看看布疋是否織成。像第一位大臣一樣，他對着空的織機看了又看，可是他不能看見東西。

兩個騙子問道，“布漂亮嗎？”他們手指着式樣，其實什麼都沒有。

這人想道，“我不笨呀！那我一定是不稱職了。我決不讓人知道我不能看見布疋。所以他稱讚他所不能看見的布，說顏色鮮豔，式樣美麗。他報告皇帝說，“是的，那布是十分美麗的。”

全城市的人民立時說到這布了。大家都知道它的力量，大家都要看看他們的鄰近的人

praised 稱讚（過去式，或過去分詞），稱譽好事或好人。

unfit or how stupid their neighbors were.

The Emperor wished to see the cloth himself while it was still on the looms. He went with the two Ministers who had already been there. Many other Ministers went, too.

“Is that not beautiful?” said the two old Ministers. “Does not Your Majesty like the pattern and the colors?” And they pointed to the empty looms, for they thought that the others could see the cloth.

“What’s this?” thought the Emperor. “I can see nothing at all! Am I stupid? Am I unfit to be Emperor? That would be a terrible thing.”

“Oh, it is *very* pretty,” he said at last to his Ministers. “It pleases me greatly.” And he **nodded** and looked at the empty looms, for he would not say that he saw nothing.

是怎樣地不稱職或怎樣地愚蠢。

當布還在織機上時皇帝要親自去看。他和他的兩位已經去看過的大臣一同去看。許多其他的臣子也去了。

兩位老臣說，“那不是很美麗嗎？陛下喜歡這式樣和顏色嗎？”他們指着空的織機，因為他們以為別人能看見那布匹。

皇帝說，“這是什麼？我一點都看不見。我愚笨嗎？我不配做皇帝嗎？那是可怕的事情。”

後來他對他兩位大臣說，“啊，這布是漂亮，我覺得很高興。”於是他點着頭看着那空的織機，因為他不願說他看不見東西。

un- 語首，表“不”的意思 *Unfit* 意為不適合。 *Unhappy* 意為不快樂。

neighbors 鄰人，住在附近的人。

Your Majesty 陛下，對國王或皇帝的尊稱。

terrible 可怕的，很壞的；引起恐懼的。

nodded 點頭（過去式，原形為 nod），點頭說“是。”

Praising the Cloth

All his Ministers looked and looked, and, like the Emperor, they said, "That is pretty!" Then they told the Emperor that he should have new clothes made of the wonderful cloth and wear them at the great public procession soon to take place. Everywhere there was great happiness, and the Emperor gave the cheats the title of Weavers to the Emperor.

The whole night before the procession was to take place, the cheats were up, finishing the Emperor's new clothes. The people could see them hard at work. They pretended to take the cloth down from the looms. They pretended to cut the cloth, and they pretended to sew. And at last they said, "Now the clothes are ready!"

稱讚布疋

所有的臣子像皇帝一樣，看了又看，他們說道，“那是漂亮的”！然後他們告訴皇帝說在將舉行的遊行中他應穿着用那奇異的布做成的新衣。

大家聽了都很歡喜。皇帝就給兩個騙子起個徽號，叫做皇帝的織工。

遊行的前夕，這兩個騙子整夜沒有睡，做成皇帝的新衣。人民能看到他們在努力地工作。他們假裝從織機上取下布疋。他們假裝剪布，假裝縫紉。後來他們說，“現在衣服做好了！”

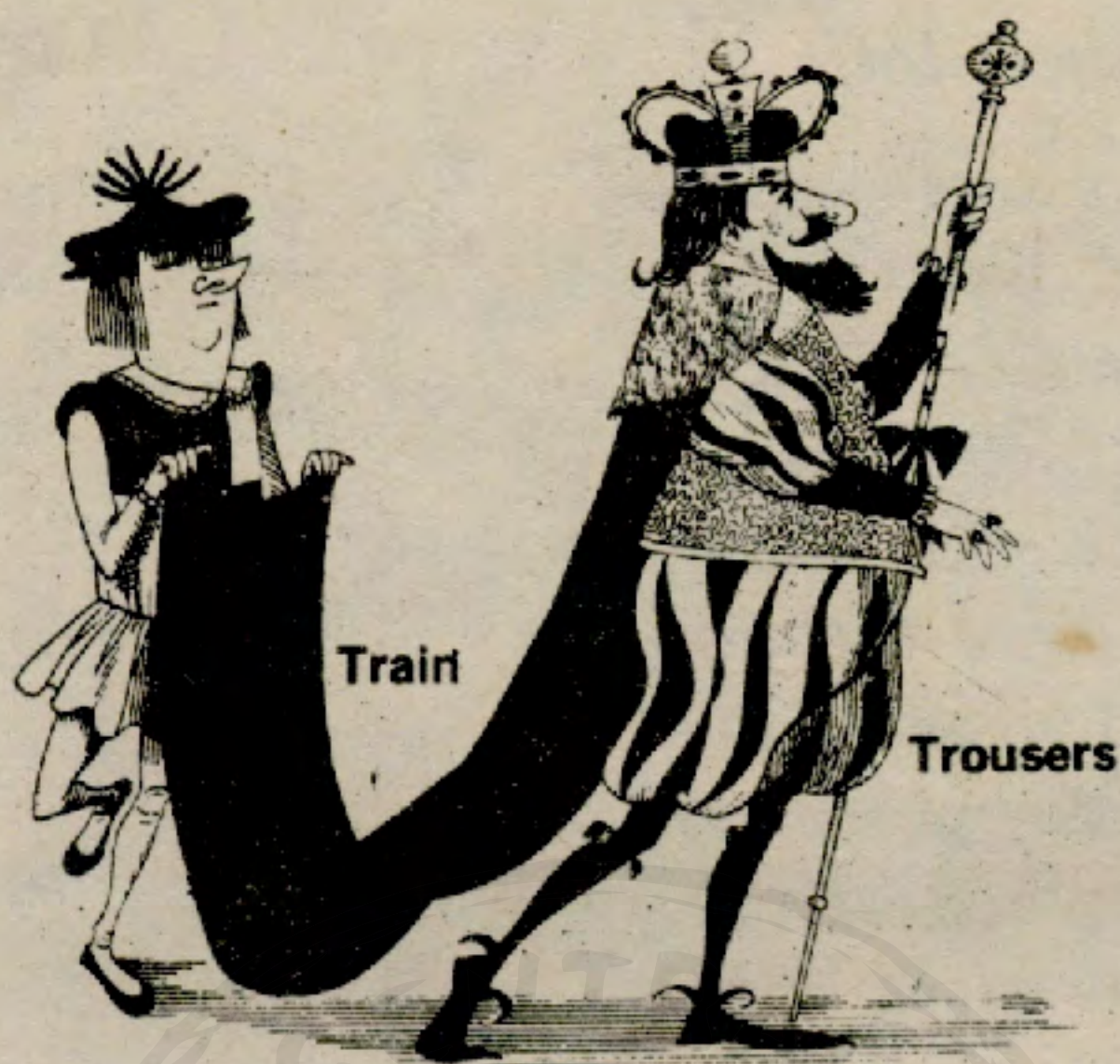
wear 穿着，穿上身。他每天穿不同的上衣。*wore* 是過去式 *worn* 是過去分詞。

procession 遊行，在街上列隊遊行，常合音樂的拍子，作公開表演。

title 頭銜，或稱號一種名稱。博士及皇帝是稱號，或頭銜。

finishing 完成，結束的意思。

sew 縫紉，用線將布縫合。*sewed* 是過去式；*sewn* 是過去分詞。



The Emperor came with his highest Ministers. The two cheats held up their arms as if holding something, and said, "See, here are the clothes! Here are the trousers! Here is the coat! Here is the train! They are as light as air. One would think one had nothing on. But that is the wonder of them."

"Yes," said all the Ministers; but they could not see anything, for nothing was there.

皇帝和他的最高級的大臣同來。這兩個騙子舉起他們的臂膀，好像拿着一件東西，說道，“看啊，衣服在這裡，褲子在這裡，上衣在這裡，衣裾在這裡！它們輕如空氣。人家以為沒有東西。可是那正是它們奇怪的地方。”

所有的大臣都說道，“是的”但是他們不能看見任何的東西，因為實在是沒有東西。

trousers 褲子。參閱上圖。

train 衣裾，皇帝外衣之一部份，後邊垂下，拖到地上。參閱上圖。

The New Clothes

新的衣服

“Will your Majesty please undress?” asked the cheats. “Then we will put the new clothes on you here in front of the great mirror.”

The Emperor undressed, and the cheats pretended to put each new piece of clothing on him: first the trousers, then the coat, last the train. The Emperor turned round and round before the mirror. “Oh, how well they fit you!” said all. “What patterns! What colors! How beautiful!”

“The procession is ready to start!” called out one of the Ministers.

“Well, I am ready,” answered the Emperor. “Do the clothes really fit me quite well?” And he turned again to the mirror as if he were looking at his new clothes with great interest.

兩個騙子說，“請陛下卸去衣服好嗎？我們要在這面大穿衣鏡之前給您穿上新衣。”

皇帝卸去衣服，兩個騙子假裝把每件衣服給他穿上；先穿褲子，再穿上衣，最後穿衣裙。皇帝在穿衣鏡前轉來轉去。大家都說，“啊，衣服真合身呀！式樣，顏色，何等地美麗啊！”

一位大臣叫道，“遊行準備出發了。”

皇帝答道，“嗯，我準備好了，我的衣服很合身嗎？”他又轉身到穿衣鏡前，好像帶着很大的興趣看他的新衣。

undress 脫衣，卸去衣服。

mirror 穿衣鏡。參閱 50 頁圖。

fit 適合（指衣服），裁製合身。

Ready to Go

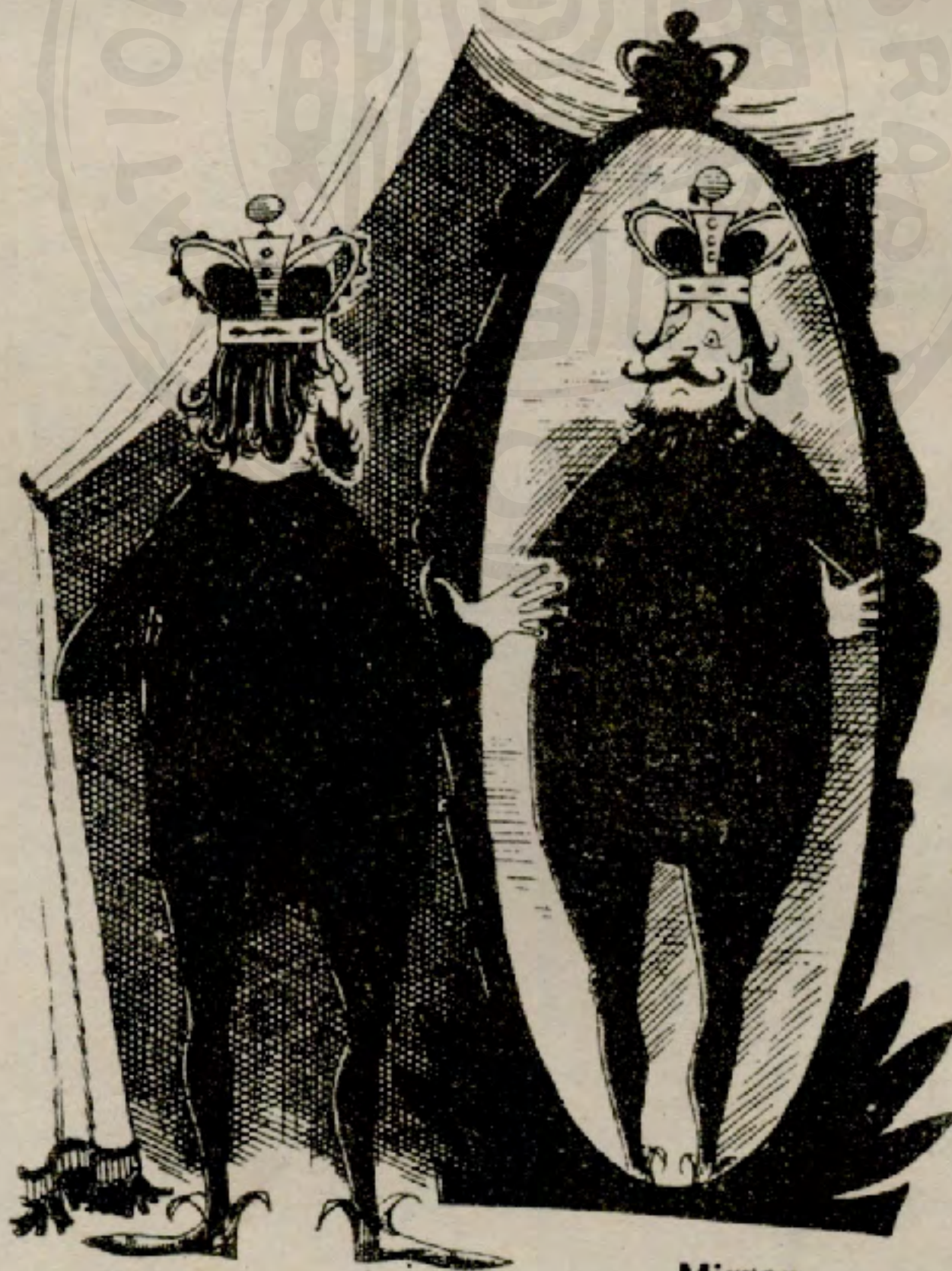
The Ministers who were to carry the train pretended that they were taking it up from the floor. They feared that someone might find out that they could see nothing.

The Emperor went in the procession, and everyone in the streets praised his new clothes. "How beautiful!" they said. "What a train he has! How well everything fits him!"

準備去遊行

拿着衣裾的大臣們假裝不讓衣裾拖在地板上。他們恐怕有人看出他們看不見東西。

皇帝參加遊行，街上的人稱讚他的新衣，他們說，“多麼漂亮呀！他的衣裾太好啦！他的一切都合適呀！”



Mirror

No one would let anyone know that he could see nothing, for that would have meant that he was not fit for his office or was very stupid. No clothes of the Emperor had ever pleased so many people as these.

"But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Don't listen to the child!" said the father, and he tried to keep his child from saying anything more. But one person told another what the child had said.

"He has nothing on!" said all the people at last.

This moved the Emperor deeply, for it seemed to him that the people were right. He thought to himself, "But I must continue with the procession." And the Ministers held on harder than ever, carrying the train which was not there at all.

沒有一個人願意別人知道他看不見任何東西，因為那意味着他不稱職或是愚蠢。皇帝的衣服從沒有使許多人民這樣愉快。

最後一個小孩叫道，"但是他沒有什麼穿在身上呀！"

那孩子的父親說道，"別聽這孩子的話！"他想法阻止他的孩子使他不要再說下去。但是有一個人告訴另一個人小孩所說的話。

最後，所有的人民說，"他身上沒有穿什麼。"

這使皇帝深受感動因為他以爲人民是對的。他自己想道，"我要繼續地參加遊行。"大臣們牽着衣裾更緊一點，可是根本沒有衣裾呀。

meant 意指，有這種意思或思想。

WHAT HAPPENED WHEN?

發生什麼事情，何時發生的？

Write number 1 before the sentence that tells what happened first in the story. Write 2 before the sentence that tells what happened next, and so on.

把第一次發生的事情寫號碼 1 在選定的句子之前，寫 2 在接着發生的事的選定句子之前，依次類推下去。

-³ a. "I will send my honest old Minister to find out how much cloth they have woven," thought the Emperor.
-⁹ b. "But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out.
-⁸ c. "Will your Majesty please undress?" asked the cheats.
-² d. The Emperor gave the two cheats much money and silk so that they could begin their work ~~at~~ once.
-¹ e. One day two cheats came to the city.
-⁶ f. The Emperor gave the cheats the title of Weavers to the Emperor.
-⁴ g. The first old Minister told the Emperor how the cloth looked.
-⁵ h. The Emperor went with his Ministers to see the cloth.
-¹⁰ i. The Ministers held on harder than ever, carrying the train that was not there at all.
-⁷ j. On the night before the procession, the weavers pretended to cut the cloth and to sew.

WHICH WORD IS RIGHT?

選擇適當的字

In each sentence one word does not fit the meaning. Draw a line through the word. From the list, choose the correct word and write it in the space before the sentence. The first sentence has been corrected for you.

在下列句子中，每句總有一個字不適合（特指意思不對）。把不適合的字劃去（如例句所示）。從字表中選用適當的字填在句前空白中第一句已經改正了。

2 cheats	1 coat	3 patterns	1 talking
child	5 empty	8 pleased	6 wear
clothes	6 honest	7 save	4 wonderful

- *clothes* 0. The Emperor cared more for new ~~councils~~ than for anything else in the world.
- *coat* 1. He had a ~~proression~~ for every hour of the day.
- *cheats* 2. One day two ~~mirrors~~ came to the city.
- *patterns* 3. The colors and ~~looms~~ were the most beautiful in the world.
- *wonderfull* 4. "Clothes made of this ^L~~cloth~~ [△]would be ~~empty~~," thought the Emperor.
- *empty* 5. The cheats worked at the ~~clever~~ looms until late at night.
- *honest* 6. "I will send my ~~beautiful~~ old Minister," thought the Emperor.
- *save* 7. "God ~~fit~~ me!" thought the Minister.
- *pleased* 8. "I shall tell the Emperor that I am very ~~praised~~ with it."
- *clothes talking* 9. Soon all the people were taking of the ~~cloth~~.
- *wear* 10. The Emperor planned to ~~hear~~ his new clothes in the procession.

He turned everything that happened to him into a story.

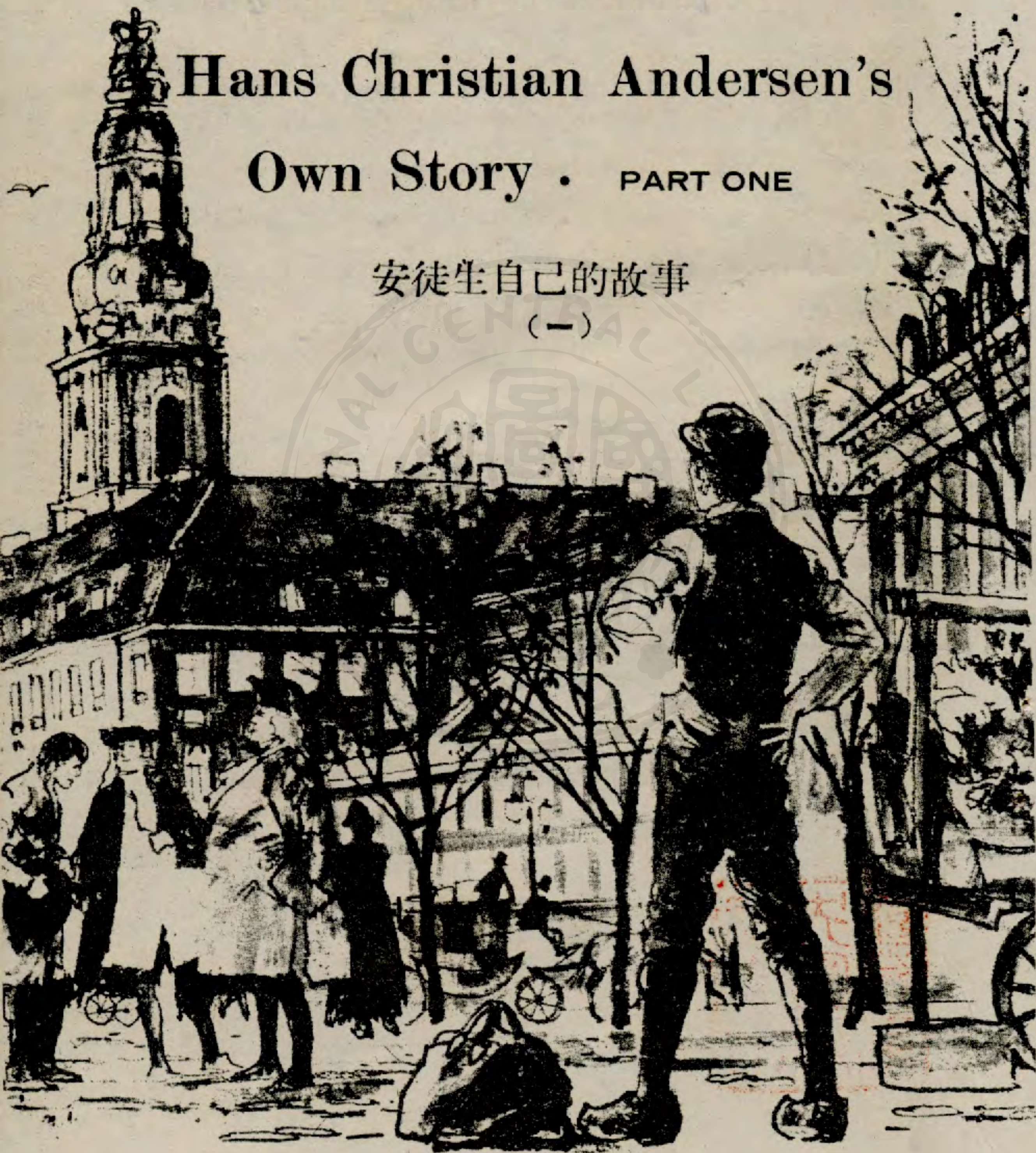
他把對他所發生的每一件事都編成故事了

Hans Christian Andersen's

Own Story • PART ONE

安徒生自己的故事

(一)



ONCE UPON a time there was a poor boy who lived in Denmark. His father, who made shoes, had died, and his mother had married again. He did not like his new father.

One day the boy went to ask a favor of the Prince of Denmark. When the Prince asked him what he wanted, the boy said, "I want to write plays in poetry and to act at the Royal Theater."

The Prince looked at the boy, at his big hands and feet, at his big nose and large serious eyes, and gave a sensible answer. "It is one thing to act in plays, another to write them. I tell you this for your own good: learn a useful trade like shoemaking."

有一次在丹麥有一個貧苦的男孩子。他的父親是鞋匠，死後他的母親就再嫁了。他不喜歡他的新父親。

一天這孩子去向丹麥的王子請求幫忙。當王子問他需要什麼的時候，這孩子說道，“我要寫詩中的劇本，在皇家戲院演出。”

王子看着那孩子的大手，大腳，大鼻子，大眼睛，給他一個聰明的回答，“演戲是一回事，作劇本又是一回事。我告訴你是爲你好；學習做鞋子的有用的手藝吧。”



shoes 鞋。參閱56頁圖。

favor 幫忙，幫助；仁愛或有助益的行動。

prince 王子，國王之子。

poetry 詩歌，有意義和韻律的文字。

Royal Theater 皇家戲院。演出戲劇的地方。Royal 是屬於國王的。

nose 鼻，面之一部。參閱56頁圖。

sensible 聰明的；敏感的，表好意識。Sense 是理解力。

trade 行業，爲生活而做的工作。

So the boy, who was not sensible at all, went home. There he took what little money he had, said good-by to his mother and her new husband and started out to seek his fortune. He was sure that some day the name of Hans Christian Andersen would be known all over Denmark.

A World of Stories

To believe such a story one would have to believe in **fairy tales**! Hans Christian knew many such tales. He had heard some of them from his father, a clever man who had always been **sorry** that he had learned the trade of making shoes.

這毫不敏感的孩子回家去，拿了他所有的一點錢，和他的母親和她的新夫告別，就出去碰運氣了。他相信有一天他的名字將會傳遍丹麥。



Shoes

故事世界

要相信這種故事，須相信神仙故事。安徒生知道許多這類的故事。有些是他從他的父親那兒聽到的，他父親是個聰明人，常以學習做鞋的手藝為憾。



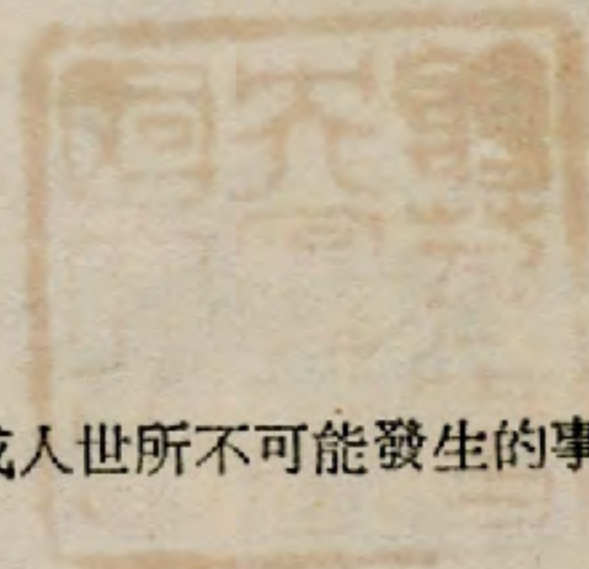
Nose

seek 尋求，尋找。*sought* 是過去式及過去分詞。

fortune 運道，運氣，成功；金錢或財富。

fairy tales 神仙故事，關於神仙的故事(fairy: 小妖精)，或人世所不可能發生的事情
差不多所有的孩子都相信神仙，喜歡讀神仙故事。

sorry 憂愁，不快樂。



The shoemaker worked hard at his trade, but he liked to read better than he liked to make shoes. In the evenings, he read aloud from *The Arabian Nights*. His wife understood very little of the book, but the boy, pretending to sleep, understood every word.

By day, Hans Christian went to a house where old women worked as weavers. There he listened to the tales which the women told while they worked at their weaving. In those days, there were almost as many tales in Denmark as there were people to tell them.

Among the tales told in the town of Odense, where Andersen was born in 1805, was one about a fairy who brought death to those who danced with her. To this tale, Hans Christian later added a story from his own life.

這位鞋匠在他的行業上工作努力，可是，他喜歡讀書，有過於他喜歡做鞋。在晚上讀天方夜譚。他的妻子，不大懂得這本書裡邊的意思，可是這孩子，假裝睡着懂得每一個字。

白天裡安徒生到一所房子裡去那兒許多老婦人在做織工。他傾聽那些婦人在做織時所說的故事。那時，丹麥的故事差不多和說故事的人一樣多。

在歐登斯鎮上，那是1805年安徒生誕生的地方，所說的故事中，有一故事說到一個小仙女把和她一齊跳舞的人都害死了。就這一個故事，安徒生加上了他自己生活的故事。

aloud 高聲，能使人聽到的聲音。

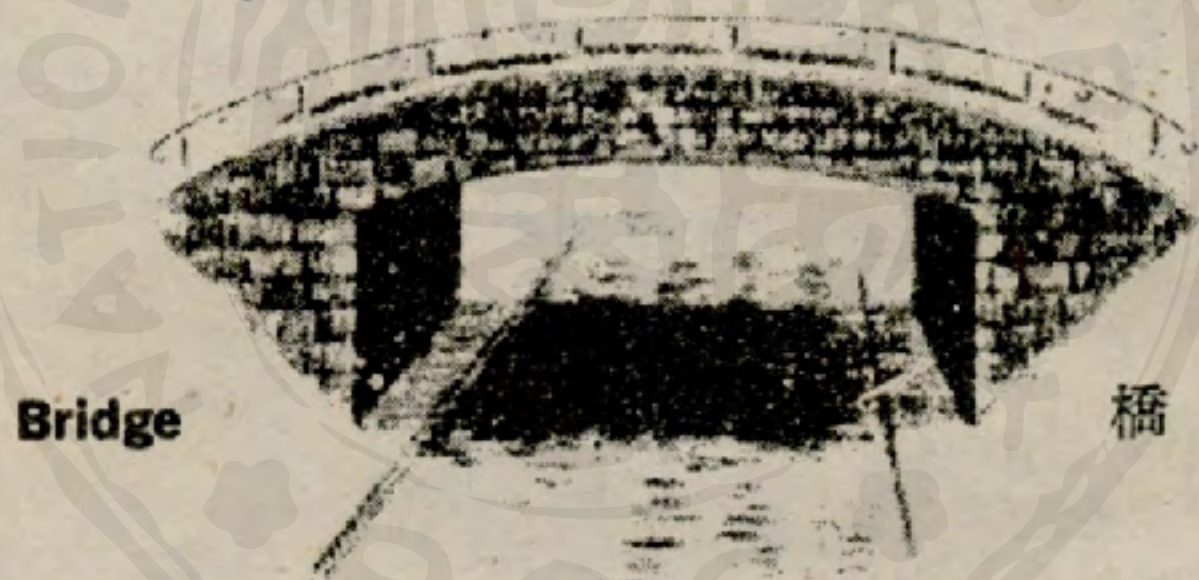
The Arabian Nights 天方夜譚，著名的故事，又名“一千零一夜。”

born 誕生，生下來。

danced 跳舞，配合音樂的運動。

Once, when his father was still living, a fine young lady ordered a pair of red shoes. When she would not pay for them, unhappiness filled the poor shoemaker's house. From that small tragedy and the story of the dancing fairy, the shoemaker's son years later wrote the story that millions of people now know as *The Red Shoes*. The genius of Andersen is that he put so much of everyday life into the wonder of his fairy tales.

有一次，當他的父親還活着的時候，一位年青貌美的婦人定做了一雙鞋子。那婦人沒有付錢，使這可憐的鞋匠家裡充滿了不快。從那小悲劇和跳舞的小仙女故事裡，鞋匠的兒子幾年後就寫了幾百萬人所知道的“紅鞋”的故事。安徒生的天才是：他把日常生活放在神仙故事的奇蹟裡。



When Hans Christian's mother was a little girl, she was sent out on the streets to beg. She did not want to beg, so she sat out of sight under one of the city bridges.

安徒生的母親小的時候，她在街上行乞。她不願行乞，於是她坐在市橋下面，不給別人看見。她用手溫暖她冰冷的

pair 一双，一對，二物相合，如一雙鞋。

tragedy 悲劇，不幸或可怕的事件。

beg 請求，要求（金錢，食物）；以人情請求。

bridges 橋。參閱上圖。

She warmed her cold feet in her hands, for she had no shoes. She was afraid to go home. Years later, her son, in his pity for her and his anger at the world, wrote the angry story *She's No Good* and the pitiful tale of *The Little Match Girl*.

脚，因為她沒有鞋子。她怕回家。幾年以後她的兒子憐憫她，並對世界憤恨，寫了一個“她不好”和“小火柴女”的可憐的故事。



Matches

火柴

Through his genius, he changed every early experience, even his father's death, into a fairy tale. One cold day the boy had stood looking at the white patterns formed on the window by the frost. His father showed him a white, womanlike figure among the frost patterns.

由於他的天才，他把他早年的每一經歷的事情，甚至他父親的去世，都變為神仙故事。在一個冷天裡，這孩子站着看霜凝結在窗子上面的花紋。他的父親在這霜花上面畫了一個女人的圖形給他看。

afraid 懼怕，充滿恐懼。

anger 怒，不喜某事時的強烈感情。

angry 發怒的，感到憤怒的。

match girl 火柴女，賣火柴的女孩。參閱上面火柴圖。

experience 經歷，經驗，人生中所發生的事情。

frost 霜，大寒時凝結的水滴。寒冬時植物和窗上能見到霜。天氣是空氣的變化情形。

“That is the Snow Queen,” said the shoemaker. “Soon she will be coming for me.” A few months later he was dead. And years later, Andersen turned that sad experience into a fairy tale, *The Snow Queen*.

After the Prince told him to learn a trade, Hans Christian went to Copenhagen. He was just 14 years old at the time.

In Copenhagen

When he arrived in the city, he went to see as many important people as he could find—the dancers, writers and theater people of Copenhagen. But none of them had any help for the boy with the big hands, the big feet and the big nose. At last, he had just seven pennies left.

He also had a beautiful high, clear voice. One day a teacher of music heard the

這鞋匠說，“那是雪后，她會來找我的。”幾個月後他就死了。幾年以後，安徒生把那慘痛經驗寫成一個神仙故事，叫做“雪后。”

在王子告訴他學一種手藝以後，安徒生就到哥本哈根去。那時他才十四歲。

在哥本哈根

他到達那城市時，他想法去看要人——跳舞家，作家，和哥本哈根戲院的人們。但是沒有一個人給這大手，大腳，大鼻子的孩子以幫助。最後，他只剩下七個辨士了。

他的聲音甜美高亢而清晰。有一天他的音樂教師聽到這

queen 王后，女王，國王之妻；又為代替國王之婦人。

sad 憂愁的，不快樂的。

none 沒有人，無人。

boy singing and **decided** to help him. The music teacher **collected** money from his friends and gave it to the boy so that he could buy food and clothing while he studied singing.

Hans Christian was happier than he had ever been in his life. But soon his boy's voice changed to that of a man. The beautiful high voice was gone for all time.

Because of his genius, the boy soon found new friends. There was even a **princess** who gave him a little money from time to time for food and clothes. But Hans Christian bought little food and no clothes. **Instead**, he bought books and went to the theater.

He lived in a little room at the top of an old house. From his window he could look out over the great city.

孩子歌唱，就決定幫助他。這位音樂教師向朋友們湊了錢給他，讓他在學習音樂時能買食物和衣服。

這是安徒生一生中最快樂的時候。可是這孩子的聲音不久就變成男子的聲音。美麗高亢的歌喉就和他永別了。

由於他的天才，這孩子馬上交了許多新朋友。甚至有位王子時時給他錢買衣食。但是安徒生吃不飽，沒有衣服穿。相反地，他買了書，並且到戲院去。

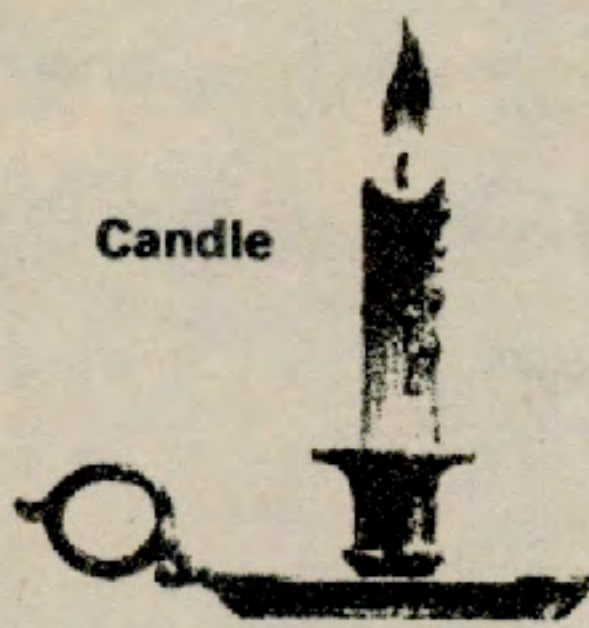
他住在舊屋子樓頂小房間裡，他可以從樓窗遠眺城市。

decided 決定，心裏計劃。

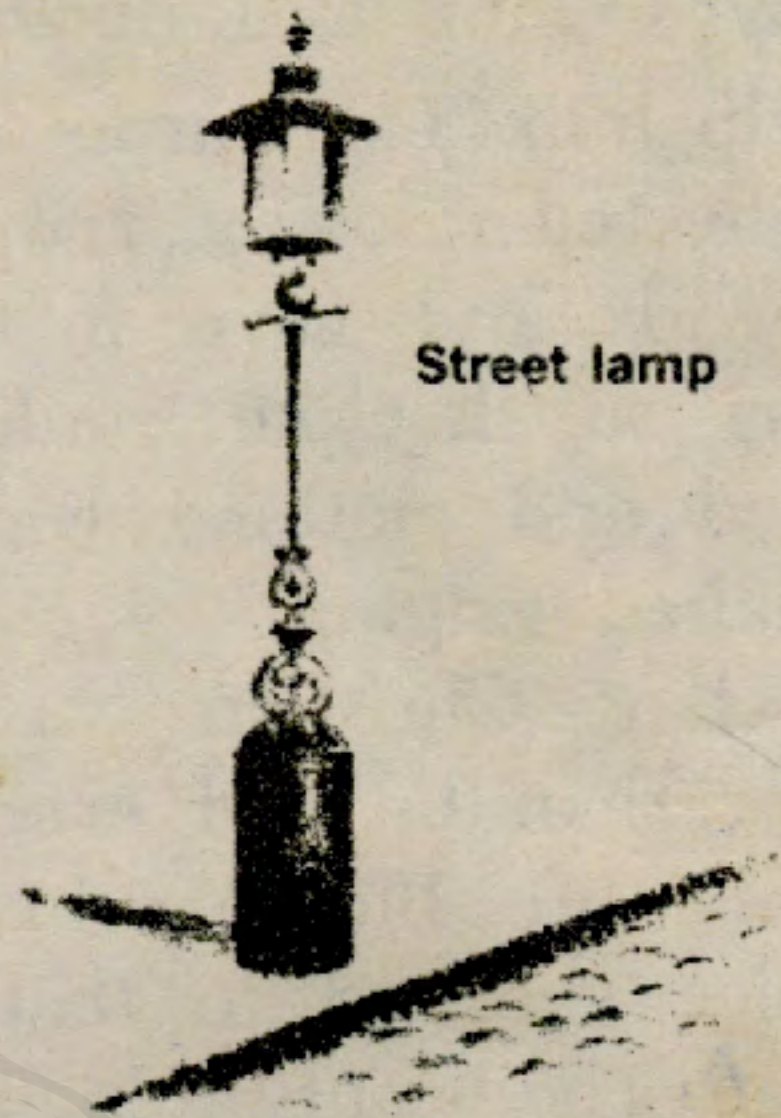
collected 搜集，聚集。

princess 公主，國王之女。 *daughter* 是女孩； *son* 是男孩。

instead 代替，取……地位而代之。



Candle



Street lamp

The street lamps and the lonely candle left by the bed of a sick child became old friends. He remembered everything and put it all into tales like *The Old Street Lamp* and *What the Moon Saw*.

(Story continued on page 64)

街上的燈和一個病童牀前的孤寂的燭光成爲他的老朋友。他記得一切的事情，寫成“古老的街燈和月亮所見。”

(續見64頁)

lamps 燈，燈光。參閱上面街燈圖。

candle 燭。參閱上圖。

moon 月。太陽白天照耀；月亮夜裏照耀。



YES OR NO?

是 或 非 ？

Write Y for Yes in the space if the sentence is true. Write N for No if the sentence is not true.

如果句子是對的寫—Y；不是寫—N。

-/ 1. Hans Christian told the prince that he wanted to write plays and act in the Royal Theater.

- 2. The Prince told Hans that his feet were too big.
- 3. Hans decided to become a shoemaker like his father.
- 4. Hans's father liked to read better than he liked to make shoes.
- 5. The people of Denmark knew few fairy tales.
- 6. His mother's experience when she was a child gave Hans the idea for *The Red Shoes*.
- 7. When Hans left home for Copenhagen, he was 14 years old.
- 8. Hans had to stop his study of singing because his voice changed.
- 9. Hans bought only food and clothing with the money the princess gave him. (that)
- 10. Hans could see very little from the window of the room in which he lived.

FIND THE MEANINGS

解釋意義

After each numbered word are three choices. Draw a line under the choice that gives the meaning of the numbered word. (check)

在每一標了號碼的字有三字可供選擇。把對的解釋劃橫線在其下。

- 1. *tale* (a) part of a horse (b) something that is very short (c) story
- 2. *seek* (a) look for something (b) be sick (c) work hard
- 3. *favor* (a) counter (b) grief (c) helpful act
- 4. *beg* (a) look for (b) ask for (c) find
- 5. *trade* (a) kind of story (b) kind of work (c) favor

The children were always his friends—and he was theirs.

孩子們是他的朋友——他又是他們的朋友。



Hans Christian Andersen's Own Story • PART TWO

安徒生自己的故事 (二)

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN could see many things from his window high over the city. But there was one big fact right under his own nose that he could not see. The plays and poetry that he wrote were not very good.

安徒生能在他的窗戶中俯視全市。但是有一重要的事實，那就是他不能看見鼻子下面的東西。他所寫的詩歌和戲劇並不很好。

But there were beautiful lines here and there in his writing, and Jonas Collin of the Royal Theater found those lines. This kind man collected money from friends to send the young writer to school.

Filled with hope, Hans Christian entered a school near Elsinore. He was to live with Simon Meisling, the head of the school.

Meisling was an unsuccessful writer of poetry, and he was jealous of Hans. So he put the big awkward boy in a class with children who were only ten years old. Hans did very well, but Meisling told him that he was failing in his studies.

Meisling did not want to lose Hans, however. Hans could keep the Meisling children quiet for hours at a time by telling them fairy stories.

可是，他寫的東西時有佳句，皇家戲院的鍾拉斯柯林看見那些佳句。這位仁慈的人就從朋友方面湊錢送這位年青的作家上學。

安徒生充滿了希望，進入靠近愛爾斯勞爾的學校。他將和校長西蒙梅司林同住。

梅司林寫詩不成，嫉妬安徒生的才能。所以他把這碩大而醜陋的孩子插在年僅十歲的孩子們的班級。安徒生表現很好，可是，梅司林說他考試不及格。

可是梅司林不願失去安徒生。梅司林講故事給他們聽能使小孩們安靜下來。

entered 進入，入內；成爲一部。

jealous 嫉妬，因別人做得比我強得多，而有不喜歡別人的感覺。

awkward 醜陋的，笨拙的，行動不便使人厭惡。他的腳太大，走路的樣子，難看得很。

quiet 安靜的，不作聲的。

In Copenhagen Again

When Collin learned how badly Hans was being treated at Meisling's school, he brought the boy back to Copenhagen to study. Again, Hans felt most at ease with the children. He ate his dinner in turn at the homes of six kind friends. In each home the children begged him for stories.

Hans told a tale so clearly that you could see and hear toy soldiers marching and toy horses galloping. And he could cut from paper the most wonderful forms and patterns. The paper forms that he made are kept today in the Andersen Museum, the house where he was born in Odense.

又來到哥本哈根

當柯林知道安徒生在梅司林學校受到虐待的時候，他把這孩子帶到哥本哈根來念書。安徒生再度感到和孩子們相處的最大的快樂。他輪流地在六位仁燕的朋友家裡吃飯。在每一家裡，孩子們都請他講故事。

安徒生講故事，非常明白生動，能使你看到玩具的兵在進軍，玩具的馬在奔馳。他能剪紙作各種奇異的花樣。他所做的許多的紙形現存於安徒生博物院，那是他在歐登斯誕生的地方。

treated 待遇，對待。

at ease 泰然，安詳，自己有把握；不羞怯的。

in turn 依次，相繼。

toy 玩具，給孩子們玩的東西。

marching 前進，進行，如兵士們；步伐整齊地前進。

galloping 奔馳，疾馳，四足落地同時疾進。

museum 博物館（院），科學，油畫，著名人物展示的地方。科目（或學科）是思考，研究的對象。

Andersen never married. The good Collin family—three generations of them—became all the family he was ever to have. They all loved him, but they wanted him to be sensible, too. They begged him to stop writing poetry and plays and to try to get a job in the government of Denmark.

安徒生從未結婚。善良的柯林家庭——三代的人都和他很好。他們都喜歡他，可是他們也要他能有理性。他們請他不要寫詩歌和戲劇，希望他在丹麥政府找到工作。

如他後來在他的故事裡使動物說話，母雞對醜鴨說，“



They talked as he later made the animals talk in his stories: “I tell you for your own good,” said the Hen to the Ugly Duckling, “you should learn to lay eggs like

如他後來在他的故事裡使動物說話，母雞對醜鴨說，“我告訴你是爲你好呀，你應該像我一樣能下蛋呀。”在“醜

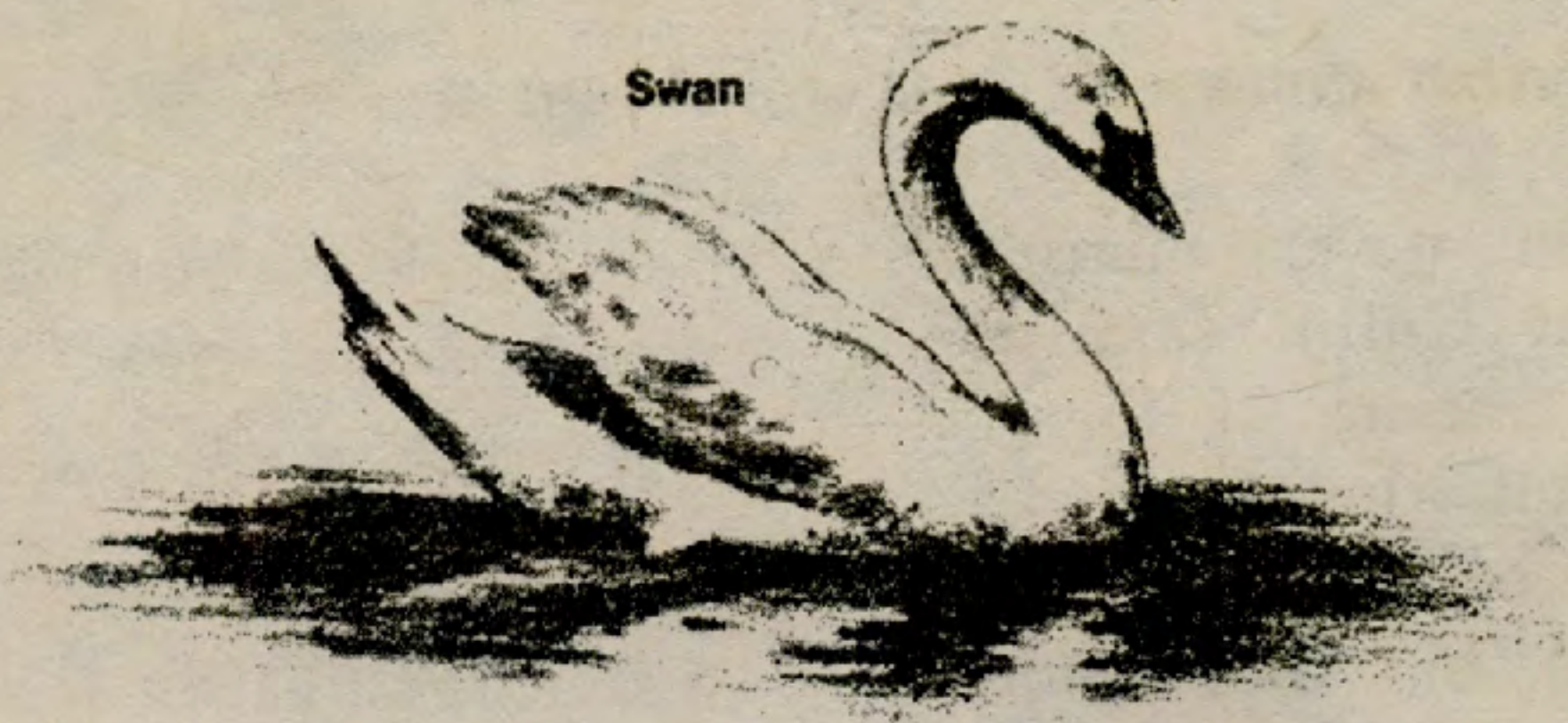
generations 世代。世代是生於同一時代的人。你的父親和他的朋友是一代。你和你的朋友又是一代。一代約爲三十年。 一世爲卅年。

job 工作，一件工作有薪給的工作。

animals 動物。動物是活的東西，非植物。馬是動物。

hen 母雞，參閱上圖。

ugly duckling 醜鴨，不美麗的小鴨 *Ugly* 意爲不美。鴨爲水鳥，其頸甚短 *-ling* 爲語尾 (suffix)，意爲“小。”安徒生“小醜鴨”的故事並非鴨子的故事，而是天鵝。天鵝長成後是美麗的水鳥，色白，而有長頸。參閱 68 頁圖。



me.” In *The Ugly Duckling* Hans Christian told the story of his own life.

But his understanding of himself came slowly. For years he continued to write poetry and tragic plays that are almost forgotten today. His many failures fell like blows upon his heart.

His first book of fairy stories was published in 1835. Andersen had no hope for its success, but children read the stories and wanted more. So, pulled by their interest, he began what we know today as his great work.

鴨”裡，安徒生把他自己的一生，敘述在故事裡。

但是他的“自知之明”來得很遲緩。他繼續寫詩歌和悲劇多年，現在幾乎被人遺忘。他的多次失敗好像他心上的重擊。

他的第一本神仙故事書，出版於1835年。安徒生並不希望它成功，可是孩子們讀他們且要多多地讀他們。所以，由於他們的興趣的趨使，他開始了今日他的偉大的著作。

slowly 緩慢地 **Slow** 意為不快或不速。

tragic 悲劇的，屬於悲劇的，很悲傷的。

failures 失敗，失敗的行動，不成功的。

published 刊行，做成書供人購買。

pulled 拉，用力拖曳，這裡指為兒童的興趣所吸引。

For 37 years, a new book of Andersen's fairy tales was published each Christmas. The books were full of everyday truth, of wonder, of sad beauty, of humor. Children and their fathers and mothers had never read such tales before.

Andersen's tales are a poet's way of telling us the truth about ourselves. He looked deeply into the heart of things. Even in a child's toy lost in the street, he could see some story with the light of gold in it. All of us laugh at the humor of *The Emperor's New Clothes*. But we remember the story every time men pretend to be something that they are not.

Although he was famous now, he was more gentle of heart than ever. Meisling, now an old and unhappy

安徒生每年聖誕節出版新的神仙故事書，歷三十七年之久。這些書充滿了日常真實的事，奇蹟，多愁的美女，幽默的故事。孩子們和他們的父母們對這種故事以前都沒有讀過。

安徒生的故事是以詩人的筆調敘述我們真實的事情。他觀察精密，深入內心。甚至在一個小孩在街上失去的玩具上，他能寫出光明和黃金的故事來。我們大家對於“皇帝的新衣”的幽默，不禁大笑。但是，每次讀這故事都記得：人們常以非爲是，以偽亂真。

雖然他現在很出名，他更加和善。梅司林現在是年老而不幸的人，有一天安徒生在街

truth 真理，真實的事或道理。

humor 幽默，發生的事情或使人發笑的言語。 蘇兒保

poet 詩人，寫詩的人。

although 雖然 = though。

famous 有名的，人所共知的。

gentle 和善的，溫柔的，和藹的，友善的。

man, met Andersen on the street one day and said that he was sorry for the way he once treated the great writer. Andersen forgave and comforted the unhappy old man.

The Prince who had told Andersen to learn a useful trade was now the King. He sent for the writer and told him that he might ask for any favor that he wanted. Andersen answered simply, "But I don't need anything at all."

Friend of Children

He already had the love of the wide world. The awkward figure and sweet ugly face had become so famous that his friends, the children, knew him at once and came to him wherever he was. His books were put into many different languages and read all over the world. He was

上遇見他，他對於一度虐待這位大作家的事深表不安。安徒生寬恕他，並安慰這不幸的老人。

告訴安徒生學有用的手藝的那位王子現在是國王了。他請這位作家來，告訴他可以要什麼給他什麼。安徒生回答很簡單，“但是我什麼都不要。”

兒童之友

他已經得到廣大世界對他的愛。他那醜陋的身材和甜而難看的面貌是人所共知的，結果不論他到那裡，他的朋友，孩子們一看見他就知道是他。他的著作被譯成許多不同的文字，為全世界的人所閱讀。他

forgave 寬恕，沒有惡感。*forgive* 為現在或；*forgiven* 為過去分詞。

comforted 安慰，勸人逆來順受，使不幸稍能忍受。

languages 語文，各國的語言文字。英語，法語，和阿刺伯語是語文。

received at the courts of Europe and smiled upon by many kings.

The greatest writers of the day, from Dickens to Victor Hugo, looked upon him as one of themselves. Among them, he learned happily at last that “it doesn't matter if you are born in a duckyard, as long as you come from a swan's egg.”

Happiest of all was the day he returned to the “duckyard,” nearly 50 years after he had left it. All Odense took part in the great celebration for the shoemaker's son who was now the prince of fairy tales. A great dinner was held for him. That night, hundreds of people came to his window and called to him.

What was then in his full heart—that gentle heart that had been lonely for so long—was best expressed in his own words: “To God and man, my thanks, my love!”

接受歐洲許多國家的優遇和許多國王的微笑歡迎他。

當時最大的作家從狄更斯到雨果都把他看作他們自己中人之一。在他們之中，後來他欣然省察到“如果你生在船塢中，也沒有關係的，只要你自己努力。”

他回到他離開將近五十年的船塢時，他快樂極了。全歐登斯城的人都參加這位鞋匠兒子的慶祝會，而他現在是神仙故事中的巨擘了。他是盛宴的主賓。那天晚上好幾百人來到他的窗子面前，呼喚他。

那時他內心——那多年寂寞而和善的心——用他自己話表達無遺“我向上帝和人類表達我的謝忱，和我的愛心！”

duckyard 養鴨的處所。

celebration 慶祝會。

expressed 表示，表達。

WHERE? WHO? WHAT? WHEN?

何處？何人？何物？何時？

Draw a line under the right answer to each question.

把下面正確的回答劃線於其下：—

1. Where did Andersen get many of his ideas for stories? (a) from everyday life (b) from music (c) from his teachers
2. What did the Collin family want Andersen to do? (a) write more poetry (b) get a government job (c) act in the theater
3. Whom did Andersen forgive? (a) Jonas Collin (b) Simon Meisling (c) the Prince
4. What is a museum? (a) a place for books (b) a place where people dance (c) a place to keep interesting things
5. When did Andersen return to Odense? (a) never (b) 50 years after leaving it (c) every year of his life

FINISH THE SENTENCES

完成下列的句子：

In each space write the word or words from the list that best fit the meaning of the sentence. The list has more words than you will need.

從下列字表中選擇適當的字，完成每句的意思（填在空白中）。

注意：表中所列的字有多餘的（即不能選用的）。

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|
| brought | 6 give up | 4 languages | 7 published |
| 8 full | 10 humor | 2 lines | 5 treated |
| 9 gallop | 3 jealous | Little Match Girl | 1 Ugly Duckling |

1. The story of The Ugly Duckling is the story of Andersen's own life.

2. Jonas Collin found beautiful *lines* in the plays and poetry of the young writer.
3. Meisling, an unsuccessful poet, was *jealous* of young Hans.
4. Andersen's tales have been put into many *languages*
5. Meisling *treated* the young writer badly.
6. The Collin family wanted Andersen to *give up* trying to write plays and poetry.
7. His first book of fairy tales was *published* in 1835
8. Andersen's books are *full* of truth, wonder, beauty and humor.
9. Soldiers march and horses *gallop*
10. The *humor* of *The Emperor's New Clothes* makes us laugh.



*What could have made a boy
do such a wonderful thing?*

什麼東西使一個男孩做這樣的奇事？



It Didn't Seem Possible!

看似不可能的！

NO ONE in our town knew where the Countess had come from. She spoke English in a way that told us she was not an American. Her house was large and she had many servants, so we knew that she must be rich.

我們鎮上沒有人知道這位女伯爵的來歷。她說英語的方式，使我們知道她不是美國人。她的住宅廣濶，擁有很多僕人，所以我們知道她一定很有錢。

countess 女伯爵，伯爵夫人，為貴族的稱號。國王，王后親王和公主都是屬於王室的。
有公爵，公爵夫人，伯爵伯爵夫人等都是貴族。

servants 僕人，服務人家或花園的人。

But she never had friends in to dinner. She made it clear that when she was at home she wanted to be left alone. She became a public figure only when she stepped outdoors. Even then she was a public figure chiefly to us children. We lived in fear of her.

The Countess always carried a walking stick. She used it to help her as she walked along and also as a means of punishing any of us who seemed to her to need it. At one time or another most of the children who lived nearby seemed to need punishing.

By running fast and being watchful, I had kept out of reach of her stick. But one day, when I was 13, I took the short way home through her garden. In a moment I felt the end of her stick on my head. I wasn't hurt, but

但是她從來沒有朋友到她家裡吃飯。顯然她是喜歡獨居的。祇有在她外出時，她是公開露面的。甚至在她公開露面時，她祇和我們的孩子們在一起。我們對她懷着恐懼。

這位女伯爵常携一根手杖。她用它來幫助行走，也用它來處罰我們要這根手杖的人。有時住在附近的小孩似乎需要處罰。

用快跑的方法和注意防範，我避開了他手杖的打擊。但在我十三歲時有一天，我從捷徑，經過她的花園。霎時我感覺到她的手杖的尖端已經在我頭上了。我並沒有受傷，但是

chiefly 主要地；尤要者。

walking stick 手杖，用以幫助人行走的棍子。棍為木製而細長者。參閱79頁圖。

means 方法，製物的方法。

punishing 處罰，對於做錯事的人給予痛苦或不樂的懲罰。

I quickly backed away out of her reach.

“Young man, I want to talk to you,” she said. I thought she was going to tell me how bad it was to walk through someone else's garden—to treat it like a public road. But as she looked at me, half-smiling, she seemed to change her mind.

Her Questions

“Don't you live down the street in that green house?” she asked.

“Yes, ma'am.”

“Do you take care of your lawn? Water it? Clip it? Mow it?”

“Yes, ma'am.”

“Good. I've lost my gardener. Be at my house Thursday morning at seven, and don't tell me you have something else to do. I've seen you on Thursday mornings doing nothing at all.”

，我趕快跑開。

她說“小伙子，我要跟你談話”我以為她要責備我穿過別人的花園，好像大路一般的錯誤。但是當她看着我的時候，她帶着微笑，好像改變意思了。

她的問題

她問道，“你不是住在下街的花房裡嗎？”

“是的，夫人。”

“你照料你的草地嗎？澆水嗎？修剪嗎？刈它嗎？”

“是的夫人。”

“好的，我失去了我的園丁。星期四早晨七點鐘到我家來，你不要說有別的事要做。我每星期四早晨看見你一點事情都沒有。”

ma'am 夫人，為 *madam* 的縮寫，對婦人之尊稱。

lawn 草地，割得很平的草地。草是植物。

clip 修剪，用大剪刀修剪。參閱81頁圖。

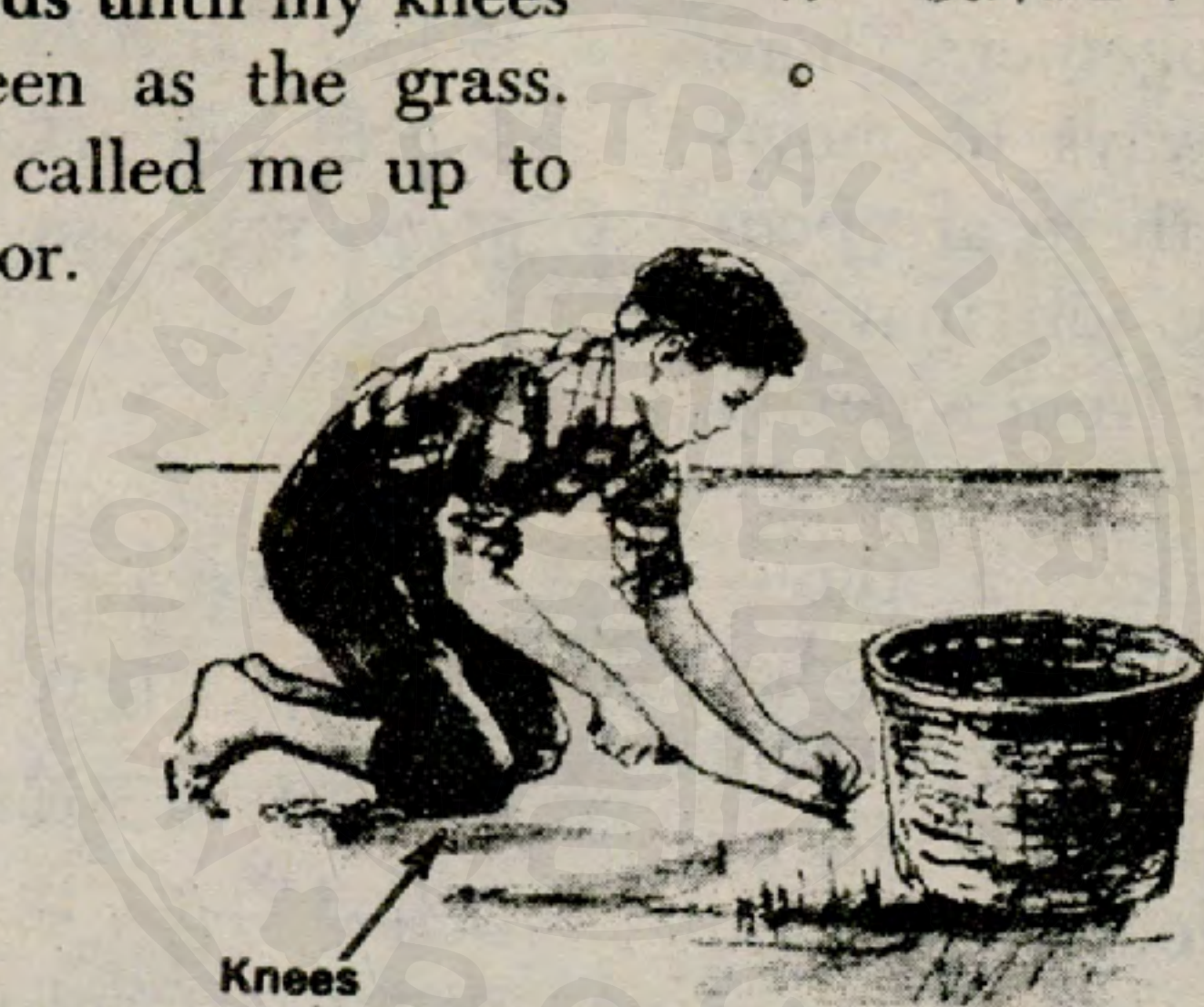
mow 刈，用刈草機刈割。參閱80頁圖。

When the Countess gave an order, it was carried out. I *had* to be there on Thursday morning.

I went over the whole lawn three times with a mower before she was satisfied. And then she made me get down on my hands and knees to look for weeds until my knees were as green as the grass. At last she called me up to the front door.

這位女伯爵令出惟行，星期四早晨我必須在那裡。

我在草地上推着刈草機走了三次，才使她滿意。於是她叫我伏在地上看看有沒有雜草，直到我的膝部變得像草一樣綠。後來她叫我起來到前門去。



“Well, young man, how much do you want for your day’s work?”

“I don’t know. Maybe 50 cents.”

她說道，“小伙子，好吧，你做一天工，要多少錢？”

“我不知道，也許是五毛錢。”

satisfied 滿意的；愉快的。 *satisfy* : 使滿意 (v.t.)。

knees 膝，腿之一部。一個人用兩條腿站立。參閱上圖。

weeds 雜草，草地上或花園中無用的草。

maybe 或許 = perhaps

cents 分，辨士。

“Is that what you think you are worth?”

“Yes, ma'am. About that.”

“Very well. Here's the 50 cents you say you are worth. And here is the dollar and a half more that I have earned by making you work.

“Now I'm going to tell you how you and I are going to work together. There are as many ways of mowing a lawn as there are people. A mowing job may be worth anything from a penny to five dollars.

“Let's say that a three-dollar job would be just what you have done today, **except that** you would do it all by yourself. A four-dollar job would be so good that you would have to be a **fool** to work that hard on a lawn. A five-dollar lawn is—well, it's impossible, so we'll forget about that. Now then, each

“你覺得你就值那麼多的錢嗎？”

“夫人，是的，差不多吧。”

“很好，這裡是你所值的五毛錢。這一塊半錢是我叫你做工賺來的錢。

“現在我教你我們兩人怎樣共同工作。刈草地的方法之多正和人們一樣。刈草工作的價值，可從一辨士到五塊錢。”

“讓我們說，除去你完全自己做的工作以外，你今天所做的工作值三塊錢。四塊錢的工作就要在草地上埋頭苦幹，像傻子一樣的去做。五塊錢的工作一嚶，是不可能的，我們忘掉它吧。現在，每週我要付

worth 值得 (adj.) “有什麼價值？”意謂“有什麼用或重要性？值得多少錢？”

earned 賺錢，因工作而獲得的報償。

except that 除開 = but。

fool 愚人，缺乏意識的人。

im- 是 prefix (語首)，其意義為“不” *Impossible* 是不可能。

week I'm going to pay you what you think you are worth."

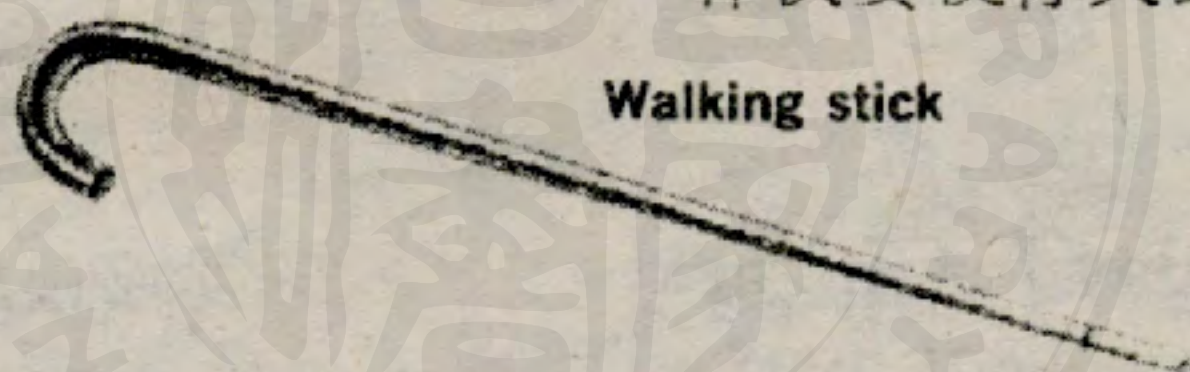
I left with my two dollars, richer than I had ever been in my whole life. I decided that I was going to get four dollars from her next week. But I failed to reach even the three-dollar mark. My will began to grow weak the second time around her lawn.

"Two dollars again? That kind of work puts you close to losing your job, young man."

你你所認為應得的錢。”

我帶着兩塊錢離去，我這時是我一生中最有錢的時候了。我決定下週要得四塊錢。但是，我甚至不能達到三塊錢的分數。第二次在她的草地上時我的意志開始變弱了。

她說道，“又到了兩塊錢的時候了。小伙子，那樣的工作快要使你失去工作了。”



Walking stick

"Yes, ma'am. But I'll do better next week."

“夫人，是的。可是下週我將做好一點。”

A Three-Fifty Man

三塊五毛錢的人

Somehow I did do better. The last time around the lawn I was very tired, but I found that I could force myself to go on. In the wonder of that new feeling, I thought

不知怎的，我真地做好一點了。我在草地上工作，最後覺得非常疲乏，但是我覺得可以勉強做下去。這一新感覺造

will 意志，決定做，就去做的決心。

tired 疲乏的，辛苦工作後需要休息的感覺。

that I was quite right in asking the Countess for three dollars.

成了奇蹟，我覺得我可以要求女伯爵給我三塊錢。



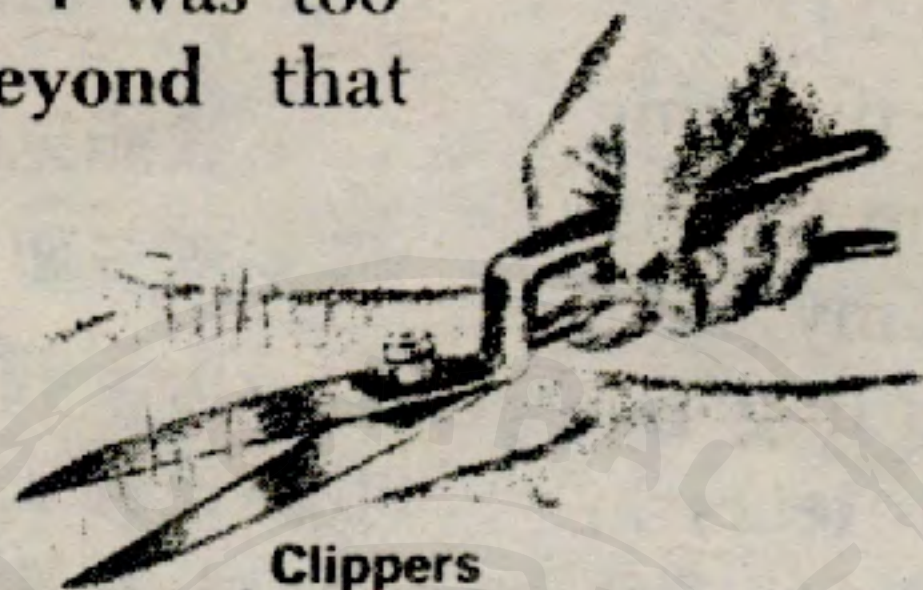
Lawn mower

Each Thursday for the next four or five weeks I earned either three dollars or three dollars and a half. I knew her lawn better now. I knew the places where the ground was a little high or a little low. I knew the places where the grass should be clipped short or left a little long to make a better **edge** along the garden.

從那週起的四五週的星期四，我賺三塊錢或三塊五毛錢。我對她的草地了解較多了。我知道草高的地方和草低的地方。我知道什麼地方的草要修剪，或留得稍長一點可以給花園留點邊緣。

edge 邊緣，某物的邊際。邊緣用在這裡指草地與花園接壤之處。

And I knew now what a four-dollar job on the lawn would be like. Each week I decided to do just that kind of job. But by the time I had earned my three or three and a half dollars I was too tired to work beyond that point.



Clippers

"You look like a three-fifty man," she would say as she handed me the money.

"Yes, ma'am," I would answer, too happy at the sight of the money to remember that I had ever hoped to do a better job.

"Well, don't feel too bad," she would comfort me. "There are only a few people in the world who could do a four-dollar job."

Even If It Killed Me

Her words *were* a comfort at first. But then, without my

現在我知道草地上四塊錢工作的要求了。每週我決定做那樣的工作。但是等到我賺三塊或三塊半錢的時候，我已疲乏不堪了。

她說道，“你好像是賺三塊五毛錢的人。”說着，她把錢交給我。

“夫人，是的。”我回答時看着錢非常的高興，記得我會希望我能把工作做得好一些。

“嗯，不要難過”她這樣地安慰我。接着又說，“世界上能做這四塊錢的工作的人太少了。”

即使殺了我

初聽她的話是一種安慰。但

beyond 超越，較遠。紐約比洛杉磯距太平洋較遠。

knowing quite what was happening to me, they were no longer a comfort. Instead, they made me angry—angry enough to decide to do that four-dollar job, even if it killed me.

I could see myself dying on the lawn, with the Countess on her knees at my side. I could see her handing me the four dollars with tears in her eyes, begging me to forgive her for having thought I couldn't do the job.

One Thursday night, when I was trying to forget that day's failure and get some sleep, the truth came to me. I sat up in bed in my excitement. It was the *five-dollar* job I had to do, not the four-dollar one! I had to do the job that seemed impossible.

I knew just how hard it would be, too. I would have to do something about the worm hills in the lawn. The

是，不知如何，她的話並不是安慰了。相反地，那些話使我生氣，氣得我決定即使殺掉我，我也要做那四塊錢的工作。

我能見到我在草地上疲乏得差不多要死了，女伯爵跪在我身旁。我能看見她含淚遞給我四塊錢，請我原諒她說我不能做那種工作。

一個星期四的夜晚，在我想忘掉那天的失敗而去睡覺的時候，我想得一項真理。我非常興奮從床上坐起來。那就是我必須做五塊錢的工作，而不是四塊錢的。我必須做那似乎是不可能的事。

我也知道那是非常困難的。我要做草地裏除蟲的工作。女伯爵或許還沒有看到，因為

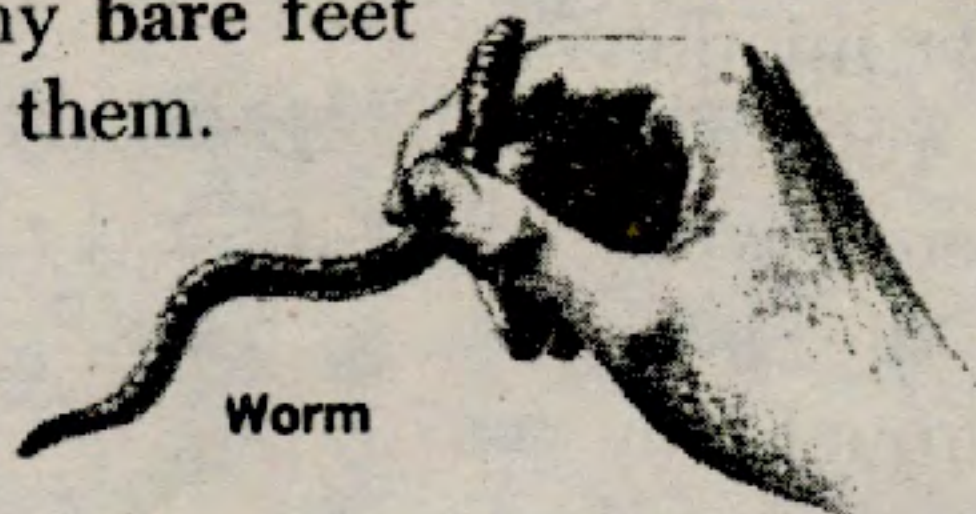
tears 眼淚，啼泣時眼裡流下的淚水。

excitement 興奮，強烈的感情；此處指想做不可能的事的強烈感情。

worm hills 蟲山，地下多蟲的小山。

Countess might not have seen them yet because they were so small. But in my bare feet I knew all about them.

那些蟲太小了。可是，我的赤脚走上去，我知道很清楚。



I could go on clipping the garden edges just as I had been doing. But I knew what a five-dollar job demanded. I must line up each edge carefully with a measuring stick and string, and then clip right along that string. And there were other things that only I and my bare feet knew about.

我能照樣地修剪花園的邊緣。但是我知道五塊錢的工作所要求的事情。我必須用量尺和繩子仔細地把每一邊緣劃成界綫，依繩子去修剪。還有別的事，祇有我和我的赤脚知道。

It Didn't Kill Me

那件事並沒有殺掉我

I started the next Thursday by smoothing down the worm hills with a heavy roller. After two hours of that I was ready to ^{give up} ~~give up~~ for the day. At nine o'clock in the morning my will was already gone!

下一星期四我開始用轆子夷平那“蟲山。”經過兩小時的工作，我準備放棄全天。到了早上九點鐘時候，我的意志喪失了。

bare 赤裸的，未掩蓋的，這裡指沒有穿鞋。

measuring stick 量尺，用以量長，寬，高，或深的尺。

smoothing 使平，使沒有高低之分。

roller 轆子。參閱85頁圖。

It was only by chance that I found out how to get my wiii back again. Sitting under a tree for a few minutes after finishing the rolling, I went to sleep. When I **woke up** minutes later, the lawn looked so good through my fresh eyes and felt so good under my bare feet that I wanted to go on with the job.

I did this for the rest of the day, sleeping a few minutes every hour to get back my **strength**. Between **naps** I mowed two times down the length of the lawn and two times across it, until it all looked just as smooth as silk.

Then I **dug** around every tree. With my hands I **broke up** the large pieces of earth and smoothed them down. I finished by clipping carefully around the edges. Then I clipped the grass between the stones of the front walk.

偶然我想到怎樣把我的意志再堅強起來。轉完了草地，我坐在樹下一會兒就睡着了。幾分鐘後我醒來，眼看草地，腳踏草地，覺得很好，我就想繼續工作下去。

那天我每小時睡幾分鐘，以恢復體力，把那天餘下來的時間都用於工作。在小睡之間我兩次把草地平推，兩次橫過它，直到草地平如絲緞。

然後我把每棵樹的周圍都挖掘。我用手破開大塊泥土，弄平，仔細剪切，圍繞着園的邊緣。後來我修翦園前小徑石頭間的草。那大剪刀十分沉重。

woke up 醒來，不睡了。*wake* (是現在式)。

strength 力量，權力；力。

naps 小睡。小睡是短時的睡眠。

dug 掘，挖土地。*dig* 是現在式，*digging* 是現在分詞。

broke up 打碎，弄碎，使成小碎片。*break* 是現在式，*broken* 是過去分詞。

The clippers were so heavy that my hands began to bleed.

，我的手開始流血了。



Roller

At last, about eight o'clock that evening, after I had run home at five for something to eat, it was all finished. I was so pleased with myself that I didn't even feel tired when I went up to the door of her house.

"Well, what is it today?" she asked.

"Five dollars," I said, trying to look as though I thought nothing of it.

最後那天晚上將近八點鐘的時候，那時我已經在五點鐘回家吃過東西，一切工作都完畢了。我心情非常愉快，我經過她的房屋門前時我甚至並不感到疲乏。

她問道，“嘿，今天怎樣？”

我答道，“五塊錢，”做出好像蠻不在乎的樣子。

bleed 流血。血液在身上流動像水一樣。如果我們割傷自己，就流很多血。

“Five dollars? You mean four dollars, don't you? I told you that a five-dollar lawn isn't possible.”

“Yes it is,” I said. “I just did it.”

“Well, young man, the first five-dollar lawn in history must be looked at.”

We walked about the lawn together in the last light of evening. Even I was surprised by the impossible thing that I had done.

“Young man,” she said, putting her hand on my arm with great gentleness, “what made you do such a wonderful thing?”

I didn't know why. Even if I had known, I could not have explained it in the excitement of hearing that I had done it.

Doing the Impossible

“I think I know,” she continued, “how you felt when this idea came to you of

“五塊錢嗎？你是不是說四塊錢呀？我告訴過你五塊錢的草地工作是不可能的呀。”

我說，“是的，是可能的，我剛剛做的。”

“好吧，小伙子，這可說是歷史上的五塊錢草地工作。”

我們在那天傍晚繞行草地。對於我所做的不可能的事，連我也感到驚奇。

她輕拍我的臂膀，說道“小伙子，你怎麼做出這樣令人驚奇的事來？”

我也不知道是什麼道理，即使我知道我聽說我已經做了，興奮之餘，我也不能加以解釋。

做不可能的事

她接着說，“我想我知道你聽到我說一件不可能的事情

history 歷史，過去發生的事。

surprised 感到驚奇的，對於想不到的或不知道的事，感到奇怪。

doing something that I told you was impossible. It made you very happy when it first came; then, a little afraid. Am I right?"

She could see that she was right by the surprised look on my face.

"I know how you felt because the same thing happens to almost everybody. They feel all at once that they want to do some great thing. They feel a wonderful happiness. But then it passes because they say, 'No, I can't do that. It's just impossible.'

"Whenever something in you says 'It's impossible,' remember to take a careful look. See if it isn't really God asking you to grow a foot or a mile so that you may come to a fuller life."

She put five dollars into my hand. "You have been a great man today. It is not often that a man is paid for greatness. You are being paid because you are **fortunate** and because I like you."

你的感想是怎樣的。你會先覺得快樂，於是，有點害怕。我說得對嗎？”

她看到我面現驚異之色，能看出來她說得是對的。

“我知道你心裏的感想，因為差不多每一個人都會遇到這種事情。他們忽然想到做一件偉大的事情。他們覺得非常快樂。可是那件事過去了，因為他們說，不，我不能做那件事，那是不可能的呀。”

遇到一件事你說“不可能”時，記住去仔細觀察。看看是否上帝真地要你去按部就班地做去，使你的生活更為美滿。

她把五塊錢放在我的手裡，說道，“今天你做了一個偉大的人了。一個做大事的人並不是常得報酬的。現在你得到報酬因為你是幸運的，因為我喜歡你。”

fortunate 幸運的，有好運氣的，有好事發生的。

Since that time, some 25 years ago, I have sometimes felt myself at an end with nothing before me. Then all at once I have remembered that word "impossible." And I have experienced again the excitement inside me. I have known that the only possible way lay through the heart of the impossible.

自從二十五年前以來，我有時自己感到山窮水盡。於是，我想起那“不可能”的字來。我又有一次內心興奮的經驗。我已經知道在不可能的事情中自有其可能的方法或途徑。



CHECK THE BEST ANSWER

選擇正確的答案

Put a check (✓) before the best answer to each question.
劃✓的記號在正確答案之前。

1. What made people think that the Countess was not an American?
 a. her large garden
✓ b. the way she spoke English
 c. her walking stick
2. Why did the boy do a three-fifty job for so long?
 a. because he needed only three dollars and a half
✓ b. because he was happy to get that much money
 c. because he liked the Countess too much to ask for more
3. What did he at last decide?
 a. to do the four-dollar job
 b. to give up his job
✓ c. to do the five-dollar job

4. When tired, how did he get back the strength and will to continue?
✓ a. by taking a nap every hour
 b. by getting something to eat every hour
 c. by changing his mind
5. What did the Countess say when the boy did a five-dollar job?
 a. "You are a wonderful boy."
✓ b. "You are a great man."
 c. "You are a fool."

FIND THE MEANINGS

選擇意義

Before each word in List A, write the letter of its meaning in List B. There are more meanings in List B than you will need.

從B組的意義解釋中對A組的字，擇其正確者，標以a,b,c,d等在A組中。注意，B組中有多餘的解釋。

List A—Words

1. ^h..... hurt
 2. ^f..... job
 3. ^k..... fool
 4. ^m..... weed
 5. ^a..... beyond
 6. ^d..... satisfied
 7. ^c..... bare
 8. ^e..... bleeding
 9. ⁱ..... ma'am
 10. ^l..... earn

List B—Meanings

- 5 a. farther than
 b. look for
 7 c. not covered
 6 d. pleased
 8 e. losing blood
 2 f. piece of work
 g. great man
 1 h. feeling pain
 9 i. title for a lady
 j. servant
 3 k. person with no sense
 10 l. get in return for work
 4 m. useless plant

He saved many people from terrible deaths.

他從可怕的死亡中救了很多的人。

Fearless Man of Stone

石山中的無畏者

ELIAS NOUR was an electrician by trade. All day he worked at his trade, taking care of the electrical equipment that people used in their homes. And for 30 years he also ran a rescue service on Stone Mountain.

埃里亞斯·諾爾是一位電工技師。他整天在他的行業上工作，替人家裝修電氣設備。他又在石山上做救人的工作達三十年之久。

electrician
rescue service

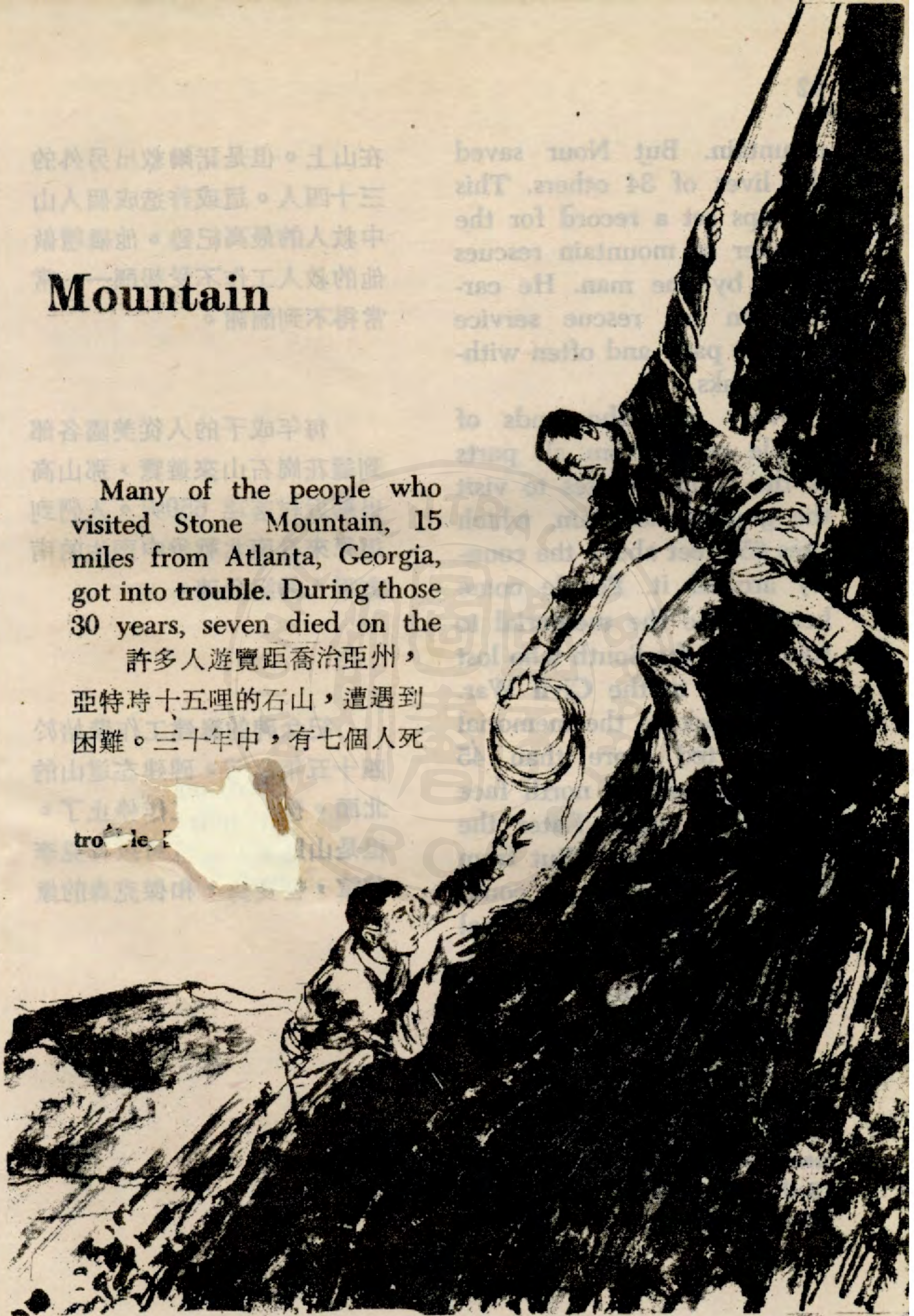


Mountain

Many of the people who visited Stone Mountain, 15 miles from Atlanta, Georgia, got into trouble. During those 30 years, seven died on the

許多人遊覽距喬治亞州，亞特特十五哩的石山，遭遇到困難。三十年中，有七個人死

trouble. E



mountain. But Nour saved the lives of 34 others. This perhaps set a record for the number of mountain rescues made by one man. He carried on his rescue service without pay—and often without thanks.

Every year thousands of people come from all parts of the United States to visit the granite mountain, which rises 650 feet above the country around it. People come here to see the memorial to soldiers of the South who lost their lives in the Civil War.

The work on the memorial was started more than 45 years ago on the north face of the mountain. Later the work was stopped. But from the road below people could see the figures of General Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis and Stonewall Jackson

在山上。但是諾爾救出另外的三十四人。這或許造成個人山中救人的最高紀錄。他繼續做他的救人工作不受報酬——常常得不到酬謝。

每年成千的人從美國各部到這花崗石山來遊覽，那山高出鄰近村落達 650 呎。人們到這兒來看南北戰爭中喪生的南方軍人的紀念碑。

紀念碑的籌建工作肇始於四十五年以前，碑建在這山的北面。後來工作停止了。但是山頂上可以看見李將軍，賈文孫，和傑克森的像

set a record 造成紀錄。

granite 花崗石，一種很堅硬的石頭。

rises 升起，起來。*rose* 是過去式；*risen* 是過去分詞。

memorial 紀念物，紀念碑，幫助我們紀念事蹟或一個人的東西。

Civil War 南北戰爭，1861—1865 美國的南北戰爭。

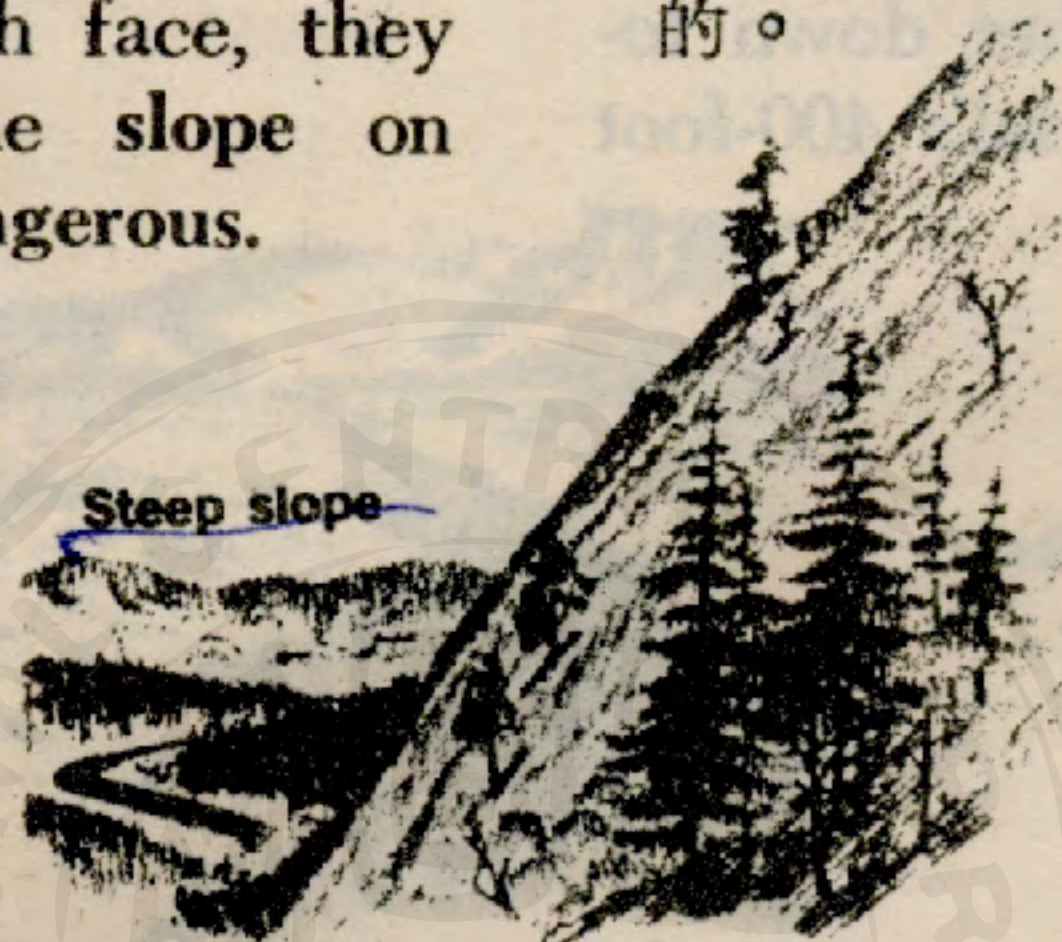
below 下面，下面的地方。

carved into the granite wall of the mountain.

During those years sight-seers followed the old Indian trail to the top of Stone Mountain. When they tried to go down to the memorial on the north face, they learned that the slope on that side was dangerous.

鑄刻在這山的花崗石上。

在那些年裡，觀光客循印地安人的舊路到達山頂。當他們試行下山到北面的紀念碑時，他們聽說那邊的山坡是危險的。



About 150 feet below the top of the mountain, the slope on the north face became so steep that the sight-seer would find he could not reach the memorial. When he tried to walk back up the steep granite slope, he slid farther down.

由山巔下來約 150呎處，那北面的山坡非常陡峻，觀光者覺得他們不能到達紀念碑前。當他試行回到花崗石山坡時他滑下很遠。

sight-seers 觀光客，遊客，觀賞名勝的人。

trail 踏路，僅能容行人或動物行走的小路。

slope 山坡，傾斜的地方。

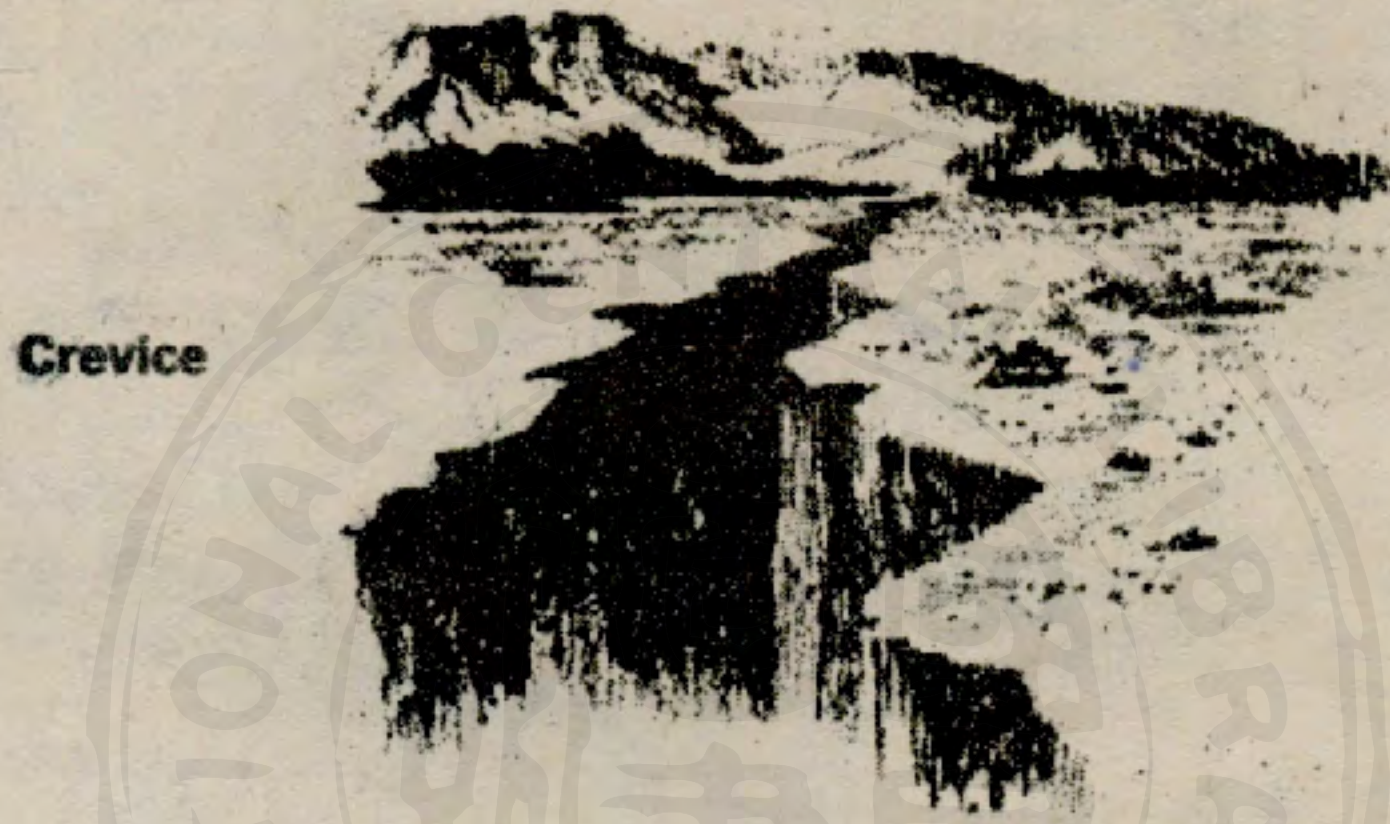
dangerous 危險的，有危險性的。危險使人受到損傷或喪失生命。

steep 陡峻的，峻峭的，有危險的山坡。參閱上圖。

slid 滑溜，滑下。**slide** 是現在式。

If he had just stayed still and called for help, he would have been all right. But he could not lie still and wait. For some unexplained reason, he continued to try to reach the top. Then he slid farther and farther down toward the memorial's 400-foot precipice.

如果他稍停一下，靜待援救，那就沒有問題了。可是他不能靜待。說不出什麼理由來，他繼續前進想到山頂。於是他愈滑愈遠，直下達距紀念碑400呎的絕壁。



Nour's First Rescue

Elias Nour made his first rescue when he was 13 years old. He lived in a little town near the foot of the granite rock. He had visited the mountain so often, climbing all over it, that by the time he was 13 he knew every stone and crevice. He taught

諾爾第一次的援救

埃里亞斯諾爾第一次救人時只有十三歲。他住在靠近山麓的一個小鎮裡。他常到石山遊玩，山的各處他都爬過，所以，到了十三歲時，他知道這山的每一塊石頭和每一個罅隙

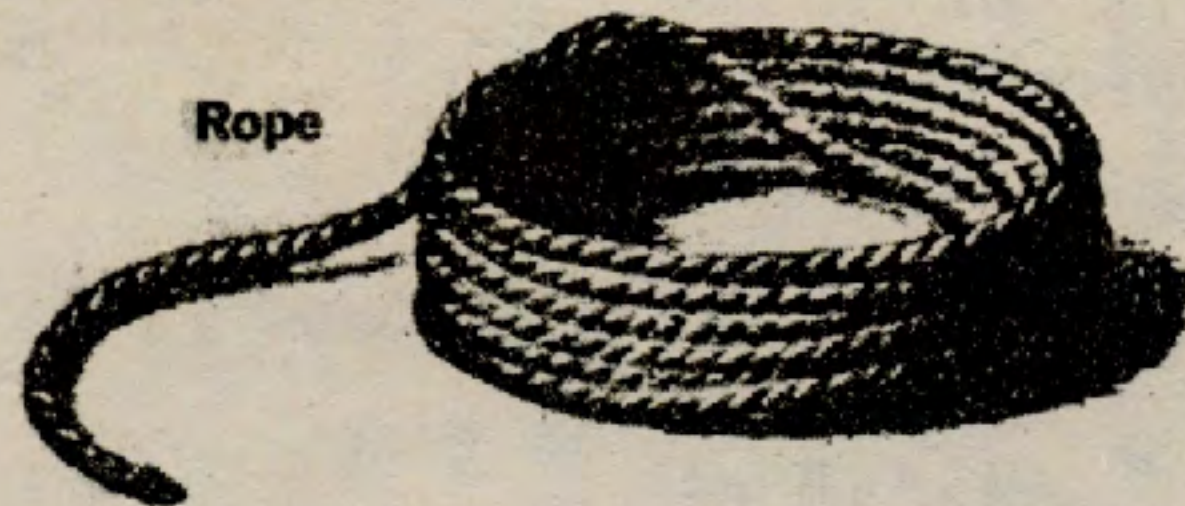
precipice 峭壁；懸崖，非常陡峻的地方，像牆一樣。

climbing 爬上，爬上或爬下。

crevice 罅隙，裂縫，石或地的裂縫。參閱上圖。

other boys how to hold a rope for him while he climbed down the steep slope to the memorial.

。他教別的孩子們在他爬下陡坡到紀念碑前時怎樣替他抓住繩子。



One day a woman ran into his father's shop with the news that a man was in danger on the mountain. Nour took up his rope, collected several of his friends and went off to the top of the mountain as fast as he could go. Several hundred feet down, a man lay with his feet braced in a little crevice that had stopped his slide.

有一天一個婦人跑到他父親的店裡告訴他有人在山上遭遇危險。諾爾拿着繩子，約了幾個朋友，儘速爬到山頂。在下面幾百英尺的地方，一個人兩腳撐在一個小罅隙才停止他的滑跌。

Quickly Nour showed the boys where to hold the rope. Then he began to climb down the slope, bracing himself against the rope. When he reached the man, he tied the rope around the man's body

諾爾趕快指示那些孩子在什麼地方抓住繩子。然後他開始爬下山坡，他自己用繩縛緊。他到了那人身邊時，用繩將他綁起，和他自己捆在一起。

rope 繩索，大而粗壯的線。參閱上圖。
news 新聞；消息，已經發生的事的報導。
braced 撐住，用力支撐。

and then around his own. When he called out that he was ready, the boys above pulled on the rope. Slowly he and the man were brought to the top of the mountain.

Always Ready

Nour's method of rescue remained the same through the years. While working at his job as an electrician, he kept his ropes ready nearby. The moment anyone heard that another sight-seer was in trouble on the mountain, the call went out for Nour. He stopped whatever he was doing, collected a few helpers and hurried to the mountain.

Once, in order to make his rescue before night closed in, Nour had to use 120 feet of rope so old that it was dangerously weak. A young man and his wife had thought that a mark made by heavy rains was a trail to the memorial. When they found that they could not get back

當他高呼準備停當時，上面的孩子們把繩子拉上去。慢慢地把他和那個人都帶到山頂上去了。

隨時準備

諾爾的援救方法經過多年沒有改變。在他做電工技師的工作時，他把他的繩子準備在近旁。有人一聽到觀光客在山上遇到危險，就跑來告訴諾爾。他停止任何的工作，召集幾個助手趕快跑到山頂。

有一次，他爲了要在黑夜來臨以前救人，他不得不用120呎長的繩子，那繩太舊，非常脆弱。一個年青男子和他的妻子想起大雨沖過的路，可以到達紀念碑。當他們發覺他們不能回到山頂時，那男子告訴他的妻子站在那兒不要動。他可

method 方法，作一件事的方法。

hurried 趕快，快去。*hurry* 是名詞，*hurries* 用於第三人稱，單數。

to the top, the man told his wife to remain where she was. He would look for some other way down. People on the road below heard her cries for help and were able to pull her to safety.

When Nour arrived, the man was dangerously close to the memorial precipice. He could not move forward, and he could not move back. Nour had himself lowered 485 feet. That was as far as his good rope would reach, but he was still far from the man.

A car was on the way from town with more rope, but night was already coming down on the mountain. Nour knew that he could not wait. He returned to the top and added the piece of old, weak rope that, in his hurry, he had picked up when called to the rescue.

以找別的路下去，下面路上的人聽到她喊救命，可以把她安全地拉下來。

當諾爾到達時，那男子已經很危險地接近紀念碑的絕壁了。他不能前進，也不能後退。諾爾自己爬下 485 呎。那是他的好繩索所能到達的地方。可是他距離那男子還是很遠。

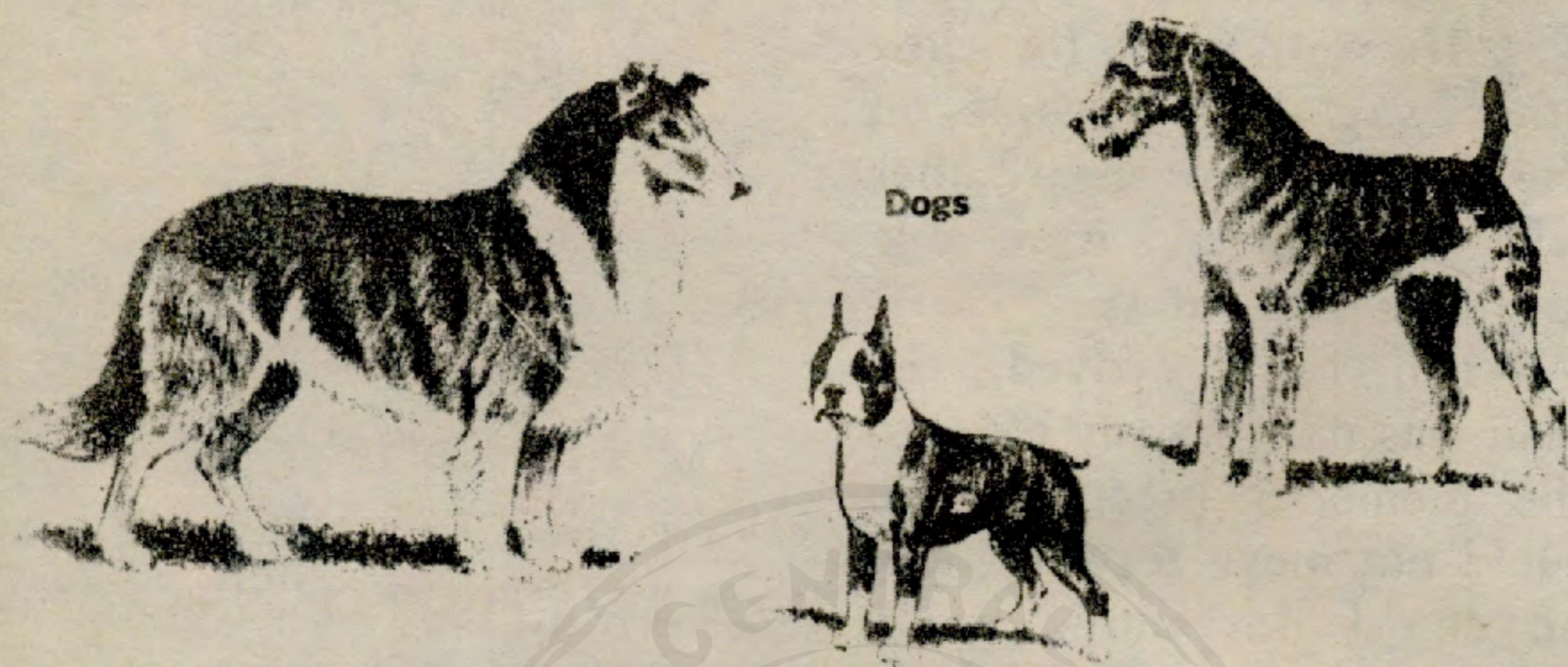
一輛車子從鎮上開出帶着較多的繩子，但是山下已經暮色蒼茫。諾爾知道他不能等待。他回到山頂，把預備救人而存起的繩子，匆匆地接在舊繩子上。

safety 安全，安全的狀態。安全謂無危險。

forward 向前，向前方。

lowered 使低，降低。

picked up 拾起，拿起。



Then, asking God for help, he went over the side again. Fortunately the rope held.

In 30 years, few people thanked Nour for saving them. Usually they were so frightened by their experience that they just wanted to leave the place quickly.

Dogs—and Nour rescued six of them—were more grateful. “They wanted to stay with me forever after,” he said.

於是他請求上帝的援助，他再度爬到山邊。幸而這繩子支持很得力。

三十年間，很少的人因獲救而感謝諾爾。通常是因為他們非常害怕，他們祇想趕快離開那個地方。

狗——諾爾救過六隻狗——牠們比較知道感謝。他說，“牠們要永遠跟我在一起。”

usually 通常，常常地。

frightened 受驚的，充滿了恐懼。

dogs 犬。上圖示三種的狗。

grateful 知感謝的，感恩的。

forever 永遠的，永久的；這裡指有生之日。

Several years ago the government of Georgia established the Stone Mountain Memorial Association. The association was asked to take care of the memorial and to make the slope above it safer.

Nour said he was glad to know that Stone Mountain would become a safer place for sight-seers. But until it was really safe, he planned to keep right on helping people. "When anyone is in trouble," he said, "I just have to go and get him."

幾年前喬治亞政府成立石山紀念碑協會。該會照管紀念碑，並改善上面的山坡，使它能較為安全。

諾爾說他聽到石山將使觀光客能比較安全，非常高興。但是，除非到了它真正安全的時候，他計劃繼續地幫助人們。他說道，“任何人有困難時，我勢必去救他。”

established 設立；成立，創立。

association 協會，為某種事業而組合的團體。

YES OR NO?

是或非？

Write Y for Yes in the space if the story says that the sentence is true. Write N for No if the story says that the sentence is not true.

寫Y表示對的。寫N表示不對。

-X 1. Elias Nour was an electrician.
-X 2. Nour ran his rescue service without pay.
-X 3. Thousands of sight-seers visit the Stone Mountain Memorial each year.

- 4. The Stone Mountain Memorial is a granite building.
- 5. Sight-seers had trouble on the mountain because of the steep slopes.
- 6. Nour never climbed Stone Mountain before he was 13 years old.
- 7. He changed his method of rescue each year.
- 8. Many people forgot to thank him for rescuing them.
- 9. Dogs seemed more grateful than people for the rescue service.
- 10. Nour established the Stone Mountain Memorial Association.

FIND THE MEANINGS

找出正確的意義

Draw a line under the best meaning for each numbered word.

在對的或正確的意義的下面劃線。

1. *rescue* (a) receive (b) save (c) remain
2. *service* (a) supplying help (b) visiting places (c) collecting money
3. *trail* (a) trouble (b) trade (c) road
4. *record* (a) up and down (b) forever after (c) the best yet
5. *steep* (a) like grass (b) like a stone (c) like a wall
6. *braced* (a) pulled up (b) put force against (c) held down
7. *method* (a) group (b) way of doing (c) rescue service
8. *grateful* (a) fearful (b) hopeful (c) thankful
9. *hurried* (a) hoped (b) went quickly (c) helped
10. *able* (a) having power (b) being weak (c) asking help

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

完成下面的句子

Draw a line under the right ending for each sentence.

選擇適當的字，劃線於其下。

1. Stone Mountain is in (a) Idaho (b) Georgia (c) Ohio.
2. The memorial at Stone Mountain is to soldiers of (a) World War II (b) World War I (c) the Civil War.
3. When he went to rescue a person, Elias Nour always took a long (a) rope (b) string (c) thread.
4. Nour had climbed Stone Mountain so often that he knew every (a) stick (b) weed (c) crevice.
5. Nour ran his rescue service for (a) 15 years (b) 30 years (c) 10 years.



*Almost anything can
happen when a little girl
gets a new dress.*

女孩子穿上新衣幾乎
什麼事都可能發生了。

The New Blue Dress 藍色的新衣

WHEN spring came to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1909, it did not change Gates Avenue. The people who lived on the pretty streets near Gates Avenue were making gardens, painting their houses and getting

當1909年春天來到克里夫蘭城的時候，它並沒有改變了蓋茨大道。住在靠近蓋茨大道的人都在做花園，油漆房屋，

avenue 大道，寬的街道。

painting 油漆（或粉刷），加顏色。顏色像水似的，叫做顏料。

their lawn mowers ready for the summer. But Gates Avenue continued to look **dirty** and ugly.

Gates Avenue was a short street. But it seemed long because it was so ugly. Most of the families who lived there had very little money. They never **expected** to have much more.

Sometimes the men had jobs and sometimes they didn't. Their houses had not been painted in many years and did not even have running water. The Gates Avenue families carried their water from the **hydrants** on the street corners.

The street itself was ugly, too. It had no **pavement** and no street light. The railway at one end of Gates Avenue added **noise** and dirt.

準備刈草機過夏天。但是蓋茨大道仍然是骯髒而醜陋。

蓋茨大道是一條短的街道。可是看起來好像很長，因為它太醜了。住在那兒的人，多半很窮。他們從不希望多賺點錢。

有時男人有工作，有時沒有。他們的房屋多年沒有油漆過甚至沒有自來水。蓋茨大道的人家從街道交叉處的消防栓取水。

街道的本身也是醜陋的。它沒有人行道和街燈。蓋茨大道的一端的鐵路增添了噪音和污穢。

dirty 污穢的，不潔的。我們用水把我們的臉，手，和衣服洗淨。如果我們把衣服穿得太久而不洗淨，它們就污穢了。

expected 希望，期待。

hydrants 消防栓；給水龍頭。這種水可以撲滅火災，洗滌街道。參閱104頁圖。

corners 角，隅，交叉處。兩街交叉處，或兩線相交處，房間的角隅，花園的角隅。

pavement 人行道。

noise 喧聲，噪音。火車行過時發出噪音。

The Little Girl

Most of the little girls in the school near Gates Avenue wore pretty new clothes that spring. But the little girl from Gates Avenue wore the same dirty dress that she had worn all winter. It was **probably** the only dress she owned.

Her teacher **sighed**. The little girl was so **nice**! She always worked hard in school; she was always **polite** and friendly. But her face was dirty and her hair was **untidy**.

一個女孩

靠近蓋茨大道學校裏的大多數的女孩子在那年春天都穿着漂亮的衣服。但是這個蓋茨大道的小女孩穿著她穿了一冬的髒衣服。那或許是她僅有的衣服。

她的老師爲她嘆息。這個女孩是漂亮的。她在校讀書很用功，她有禮貌並且對人和善。但是她的臉上骯髒，頭髮蓬亂。

Hydrant



消防栓

probably 或許，也許。

sighed 嘆氣，嘆息表示憂煩。

nice 美好，令人愉快的，好的。

polite 有禮貌的，有禮而令人喜悅的。禮節是行動的準則。一個有禮貌的孩子說“請您……”和“謝謝您。”

untidy 不整潔的，不整齊的。

One day the teacher said, "Will you wash your face before you come to school tomorrow morning? Please do that for me." The teacher could see that the girl was pretty under the dirt.

A Clean Face

The next morning the child's pretty face had been washed. Her hair was clean and tidy, too. Before the little girl went home that afternoon, the teacher said, "Now, dear, please ask your mother to wash your dress."

But the little girl continued to wear the dirty dress. "Her mother is probably not interested in her," the teacher thought. So she bought a bright blue dress and gave it to the little girl. The child took the present eagerly and hurried home as fast as she could.

有一天老師說道，“你明早到校前洗洗臉好嗎？請你替我做那件事。”這位老師能看出那女孩在骯髒的~~面~~面是漂亮的。
裏 面

一個乾淨的臉面

第二天早晨這孩子漂亮的臉洗過了。她的頭髮也整潔了。在小姑娘下午回家以前，老師說“親愛的，現在請你要求你的媽媽把你的衣服洗一洗吧。”

但是這個小姑娘繼續地穿着髒的衣服。老師想道，“或許她的媽媽不大喜歡她。”所以她（指老師）買了一件藍色的衣服給這個小女孩。這孩子誠懇地拿了這份禮物，飛奔回家去了。

wash 洗滌，用水洗淨。

dear 親愛的，對小孩或愛人用語。

bright 鮮明的，此處指顏色。

eagerly 懇切地，熱烈地想一件東西。

The next morning she came to school in the new blue dress, and she was clean and tidy. She told the teacher, "My mother was surprised when she saw me this morning in my new dress. My father wasn't at home; he had gone to work. But he will see me at supper this evening."

When her father saw her in the new blue dress, he was surprised to find that he had a pretty little girl. When the family sat down to eat supper, he was even more surprised to find a cloth on the table. The family had never used a tablecloth before. "What is the cloth for?" he asked.

"We're going to be more tidy here," his wife said. "It isn't nice to have a house that is dirty and untidy when our daughter is so clean."

After supper the mother started to wash the floors. Her husband watched for a little while without saying anything. Then he went out-

第二天早晨她穿著新的藍衣來校；她清潔而整齊。她告訴老師說，“我媽今早看見我穿上新衣，感到驚奇。我的爸爸不在家，他去上工了。但是今晚吃晚飯的時候他會看到我的。”

她的父親看見她穿上新的藍衣時，他覺得他有一個漂亮的女孩子，感到驚奇。當家人坐下來吃晚飯的時候，他看到桌上有檯布，更感到驚奇。這家庭以前沒有用過檯布。他問道，“爲什麼要這塊布呢？”

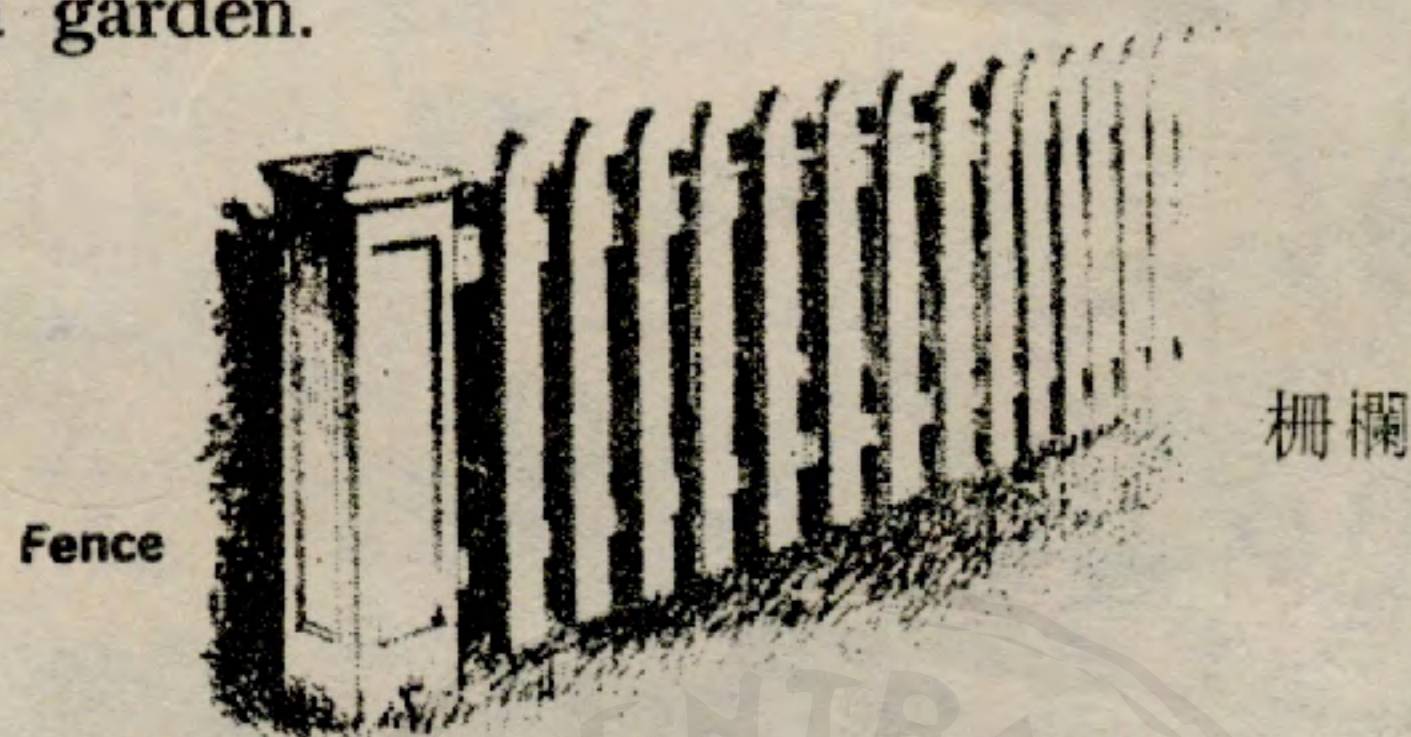
他的太太說，“我們預備弄整潔一點，我們的女兒這樣整潔，家裡却骯髒，這是不好的”

晚飯後這位媽媽開始洗地板。她的丈夫看了一會兒，沒有說話。後來他到後院，開始

supper 晚餐，晚間的餐食。

side into the back yard and began to repair the fence. The next evening, with the family's help, he started digging for a garden.

修柵欄。第二天晚上，由家裏人的幫助，他開始掘一個花園了。



Changes on Gates Avenue

During the next week, the man who lived in the next house watched what the little girl's family was doing. Then he started to paint his house for the first time in ten years.

A few days later the young minister of a church near Gates Avenue passed the two houses and saw the men working. He noticed that there was no pavement on Gates Avenue and no street

蓋茨大道的改變

在下一星期裡，鄰屋的男人注意那女孩家庭所做的事情。於是他們開始十年間第一次的油漆房屋。

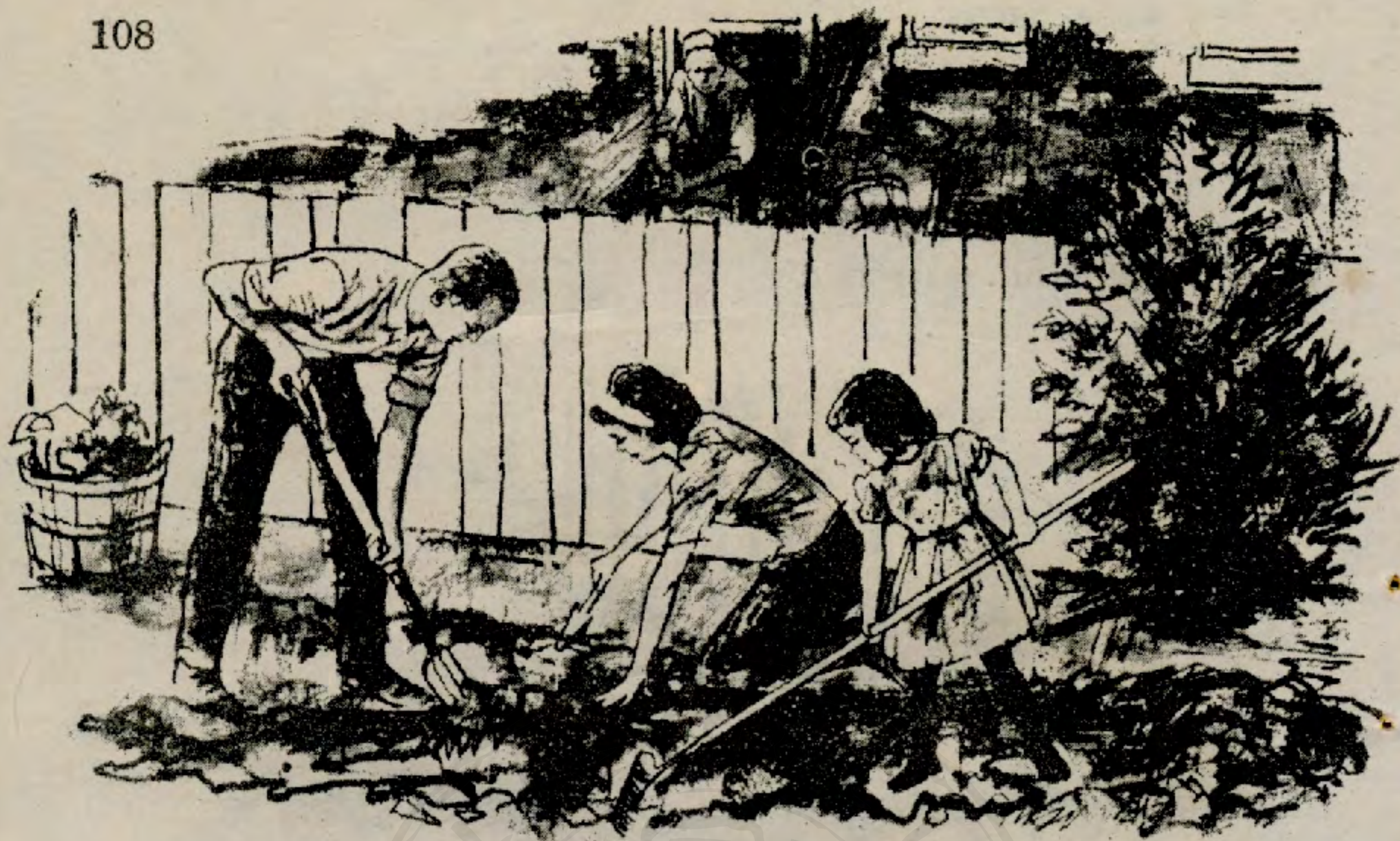
幾天以後教堂的年青的牧師走過這兩個人家，看到這些人在工作。他注意到蓋茨大道沒有人行道和街燈。他知道這

repair 修理，使再合用。

fence 籬，柵，庭院或花園的柵籬。參閱上圖。

minister 牧師。

noticed 注意，看見。



light. He knew the houses had no running water. "People who are trying so hard to have clean homes and tidy yards on a street like this should be helped," the minister said to himself.

He went to see the men who were at the head of the city government. And he went to see important businessmen and the leaders of the churches and schools. He asked them to help the families living on Gates Avenue.

A few months later Gates Avenue looked like a different street. There was pave-

些人家沒有自來水，這位牧師對自己說道，“像這樣的街道上的住民，他們努力使家裡庭院整潔，是應當得到幫助的。

”

他去找市政府的首長。他去看商界要人，教會以及學校的領導人物。他要求他們幫助住在蓋茨大道的人家。

幾個月以後蓋茨大道煥然改觀了。現在有人行道了。又

ment now on the avenue. There was a street light on the corner. The houses had running water. Six months after the little girl got her new blue dress, Gates Avenue was a tidy street of friendly homes where **respectable** families lived.

People who knew about the changes called it the "Gates Avenue Cleanup." Everywhere the young minister went, he told the story of this **miracle**.

Other cities heard of the "cleanup," and began to **organize** their own "cleanup" campaigns. Since 1913, thousands of U. S. towns and cities have organized campaigns for painting and repairing homes. For the people who live in the homes, life has been made better.

Who knows what miracles may happen when a teacher

道處也有街燈了。屋子裡有自來水了。在這位小姑娘得到她的藍色新衣六個月以後，蓋茨大道成爲整潔的街道，那兒住着和樂而受到尊敬的人家。

知道這種改變的人們叫它做“蓋茨大道的大掃除。”這位牧師到處宣揚這一奇蹟。

別的城市聽到這“大掃除，”便開始組織他們自己的“大掃除”的運動。自一九一三年以來，成千的美國城鎮已組織運動來油漆和修繕住屋。對於住在家裡的人，生活已經改善了。

誰知道一位老師給一個小姑娘一件藍色的新衣就會發生

respectable 令人尊敬的，可尊敬的，高尚的。我們尊敬誠實的，清潔的，苦幹的人，這種人是令人尊敬的。

miracle 奇蹟，想不到會發生的事情。

organize 組織。

campaigns 運動，如捐款賑濟的運動。

gives a little girl a new blue dress? 奇蹟呢？

FIND THE BEST ANSWER**選擇正確的答案**

Put a check (✓) before the best answer to each question.

劃(✓)號於正確答案之前。

1. What were people who lived on the streets near Gates Avenue doing when spring came?
..... a. They were weaving cloth.
..... ✓ b. They were making gardens.
..... c. They were buying electrical equipment.
2. Why did Gates Avenue seem longer than it was?
..... a. because it was so beautiful
..... b. because a railway was at the end of it
..... ✓ c. because it was so ugly
3. What did the little girl from Gates Avenue wear to school at first?
..... ✓ a. a dirty dress
..... b. a new silk dress
..... c. a new pair of shoes
4. What did the teacher ask the little girl to do one day?
..... ✓ a. to wash her face
..... b. to work harder in school
..... c. to paint her house
5. What happened when the girl's father came home for supper?
..... a. He became angry.

-✓ b. He was surprised to find that his daughter was pretty.
- c. He told his wife to put a cloth on the supper table.
6. Why did the girl's mother wash the floors?
- a. Her husband told her to.
-✓ b. She didn't want to have a dirty house when her daughter was so clean.
- c. The other houses on Gates Avenue were clean.
7. What did the girl's father do that evening?
-✓ a. He began to repair the fence.
- b. He told the teacher he would be more tidy.
- c. He told other people to paint their houses.
8. What did the man in the next house do?
- a. He put new pavement on the street.
- b. He talked to the minister about a street light.
-✓ c. He began to paint his house.
9. Why did the minister want to get help for the people on Gates Avenue?
-✓ a. He thought people who tried so hard to have clean homes should be helped.
- b. He often saw them in his church.
- c. He had always been unhappy about the way people lived on Gates Avenue.
10. What did people in other cities and towns do when they heard the story of Gates Avenue?
- a. They gave a party for the teacher.
-✓ b. They began to organize "cleanup" campaigns.
- c. They sent the little girl a new blue dress.

FINISH THE SENTENCES

完成下面的句子：

In each space write the word from the list that best completes the meaning of the sentence. The list has more words than you will need.

從下列字表中選擇適當的字，完成每句的意思（填在空白中）。

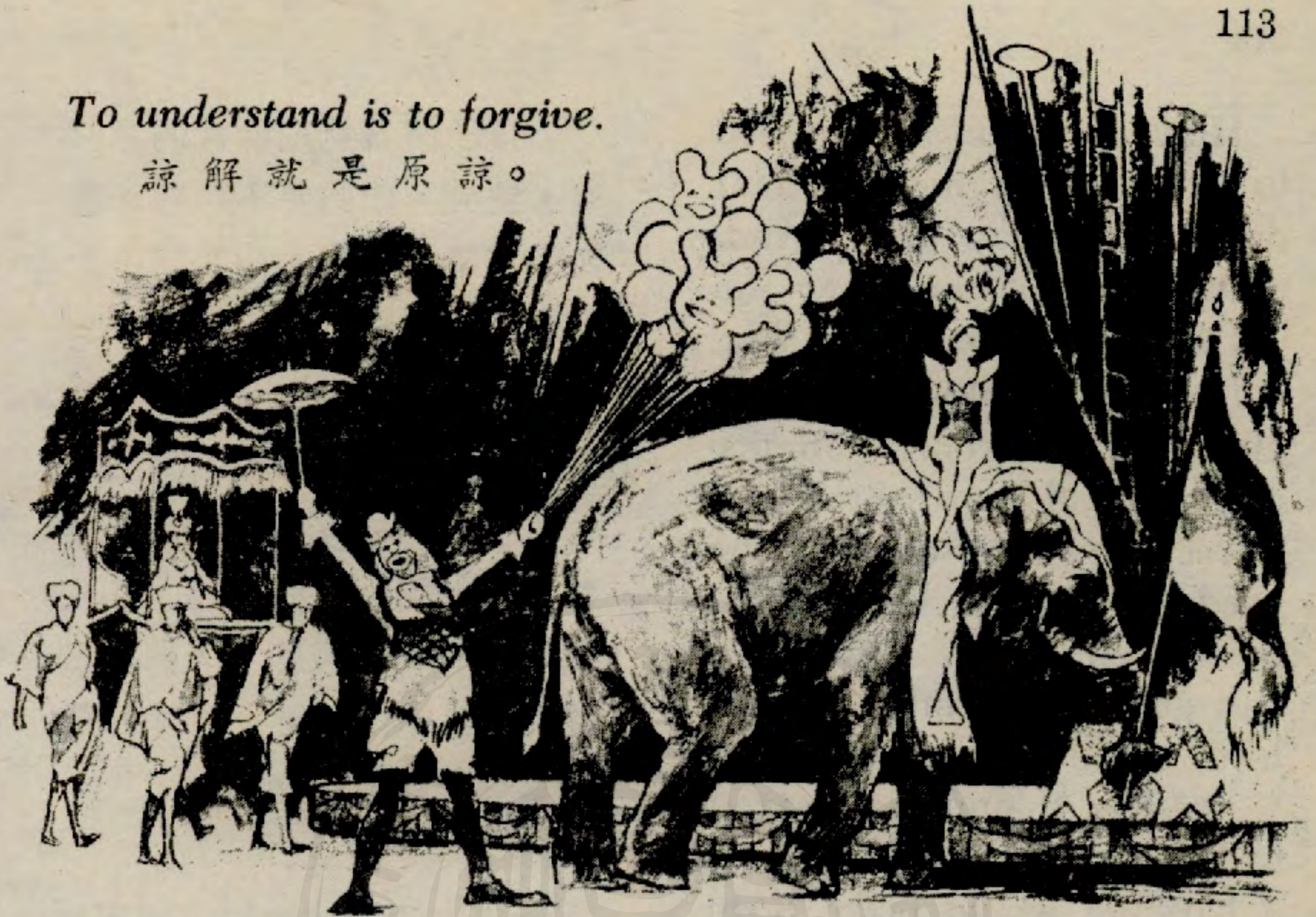
注意：表中所列的字有多餘的（即不能選用的）。

cleanup	evening	miracle	running water
(continued	fence	pavement	sighed
eagerly	interested	present	supper

1. Many streets began to look pretty when spring came, but Gates Avenue to look ugly.
2. It was hard for people on Gates Avenue to be clean because their houses did not have
3. There was no to cover the street.
4. The girl's teacher because she was sad about the untidy little girl.
5. The teacher thought the mother was not in the way the child looked.
6. The teacher gave the little girl a
7. The family ate at a table with a cloth on it.
8. The time between afternoon and night is

To understand is to forgive.

諒解就是原諒。



Bozo Finds a Friend

波梭找到一個朋友

Bozo was an elephant who worked in a circus. He was always gentle and polite, and the children who came to the circus loved him. He would dance and turn round and round—then lie down and play that he was dead.

波梭是在馬戲團工作的一頭象。牠總是溫柔而有禮的，到馬戲團來玩的孩子們都喜愛牠。牠會跳舞，打滾，然後躺下來裝死。

elephant 象，最大的四足獸。參閱上圖。

circus 馬戲團，動物和人的表演。馬戲團常在各城市巡迴表演，每處演幾天。

How the children laughed to see such a big elephant dance and play dead! And, at the end of the show, he led the procession with a flag.

But one day Bozo suddenly changed. He wouldn't dance or play dead or carry the flag. Three times in a week he tried to kill his keeper. He trumpeted angrily at the boys and girls who wanted to give him something to eat. It seemed as though he wanted to kill them, too.

Nothing would make Bozo quiet and gentle again. The city officers told the owner of the circus that Bozo was a dangerous animal who must be put to death.

A circus elephant costs a lot of money. So the circus owner decided to sell tickets to Bozo's execution. The owner could use the money to buy another elephant.

孩子們看見這樣大的象跳舞，裝死，他們笑不可仰。牠表演完畢，捲着（用牠的鼻子）旗子領導遊行。

但是有一天波梭忽然變了。牠不願跳舞，或裝死，或帶着旗子。有三次牠想殺死牠的飼主。牠對那些想給牠東西吃的男孩和女孩發脾氣，對他們發出喇叭似的鳴聲。看來好像牠也要殺害他們。

沒有法子使波梭安靜下來再溫柔下去。市政官員們告訴馬戲團的團主說波梭是危險的動物，必須把牠處死。

馬戲團裡的一頭象是值很多錢的。所以團主決定爲波梭的行刑而售票。團主可以用這筆錢再買一頭象。

flag 旗幟，代表國家的旗子。參閱118頁圖。

suddenly 忽然，迅速地；立即。

trumpeted 作似喇叭的鳴聲，象的長鳴。

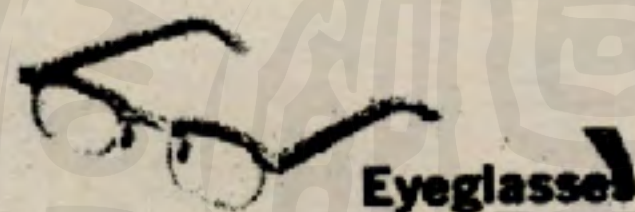
lot of 許多。

tickets 票，券，持票者可享有某種權利。

execution 行刑，受命被人處死。

On the Saturday morning of the execution, hundreds of people filled the big circus tent. The men who were to put Bozo to death were ready and waiting with their guns. Bozo, in his large cage, walked heavily around and around, never stopping. Now and then he lifted his trunk and trumpeted. He seemed to know what would soon be happening.

行刑的星期六的早晨，好幾百人把馬戲團的大帳篷塞得滿滿的。行刑的人把他們的鎗都準備好等着放。波梭在牠的大籠子裏，用沉重的步子走來走去，走個不停。牠時時仰鼻長鳴。牠似乎知道將要發生什麼事情。



Derby



Outside the cage, the ringmaster was getting ready to start Bozo's last show, his execution. Just then a little man wearing eyeglasses and a derby appeared before the circus owner.

籠檻外面，馬戲團的管理員準備讓波梭作最後的一次表演，那就是牠的處死。就在此時，一個身材短小，架着眼鏡，戴着圓頂窄邊硬氈帽的人，在馬戲團主的面前出現了。

tent 帳篷，布篷，用以蔽雨或遮太陽的。可以迅速地拆除，便於移動。

cage 籠，檻，畜養動物的禁閉處所。120頁圖。

lifted 舉起，提起。

trunk 象鼻，象的長鼻。

ringmaster 馬戲團的經理，競技場的主人，指揮馬戲團的人和動物作各種表演者 **ring** 是圓形競技場。此處之 **master** 係指發令者。

eyeglasses 眼鏡，眼鏡助人看得清楚。參閱上圖。

derby 圓頂窄邊的氈帽。參閱上圖。

“Wouldn't you rather keep that elephant alive?” asked the little man.

“There isn't a chance,” said the owner. “He is a bad elephant. Nothing can make him well now.”

“Let me go into the cage with him. In two minutes I will prove that you are wrong.”

The owner looked at the little man sadly. “You yourself would be dead in three minutes,” he said.

“I expected you to say that.” The little man smiled. “So I brought you a paper on which I have written that all the risk is mine.”

The owner looked at the paper. He wanted to be sure it *really* said that the little man would take all the risk. Then he turned and told the waiting crowd the news: a fearless man would now go into the cage of the elephant.

這個矮小的人問道，“你留下那頭象的命，好嗎？”

團主說，“牠是一頭壞象現在沒有辦法使牠恢復正常了。”

“讓我進籠去陪牠。在兩分鐘後，我可以證明你是錯誤的。”

團主帶着愁容看着他。他說道“三分鐘後你自己就要死了。”

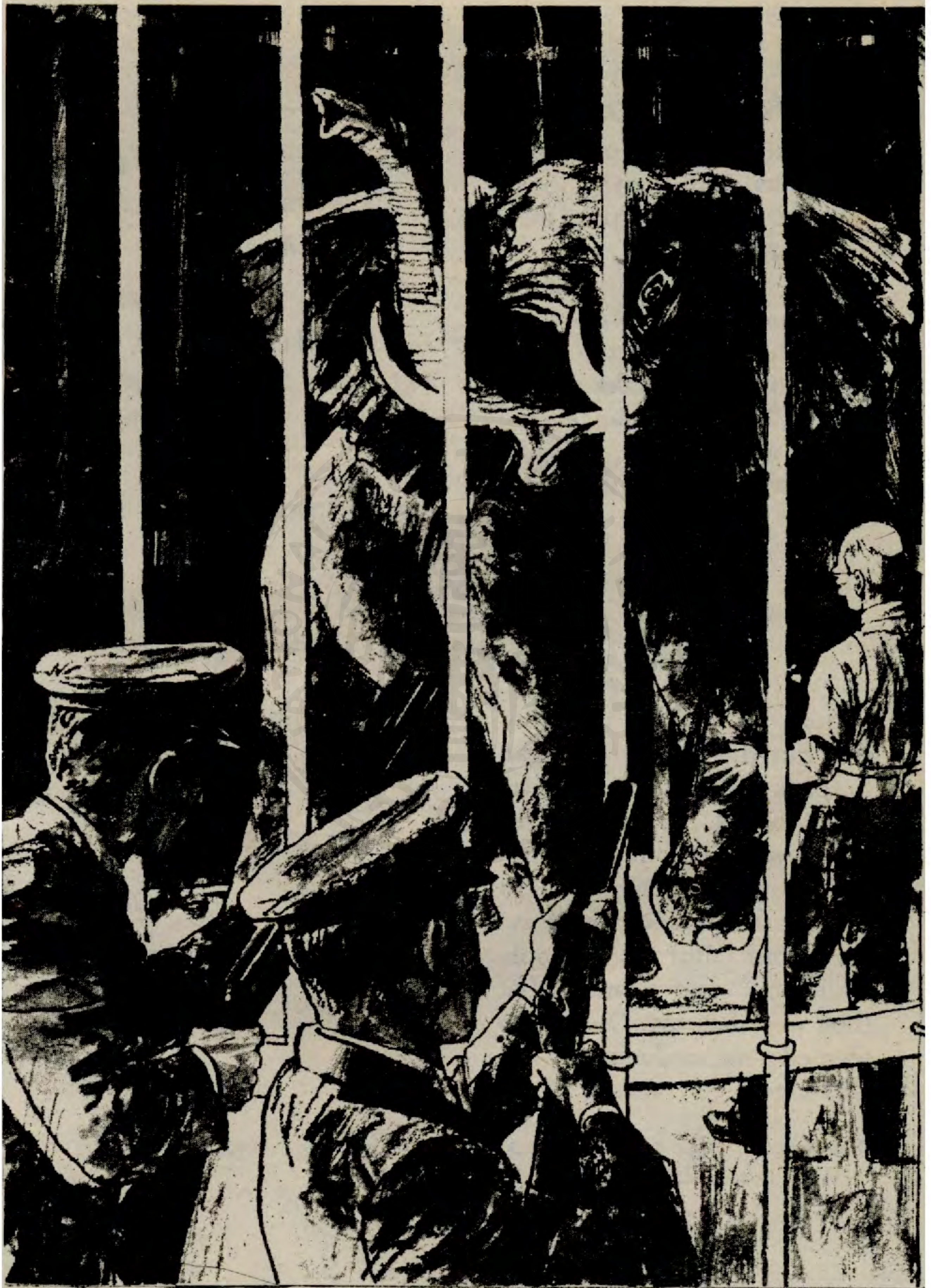
那小人笑着說，“我希望你的話應驗。我帶了一張紙來，我已經在上面寫着，一切危險是我的，與你們無關。”

團主看看那張紙。他想確知那小人真地冒一切危險。於是他轉身告訴等候的群眾這一消息：“一個無畏的人現在進入象檻了。”

alive 活着的，活的。

risk 危險，受傷或被殺害的危險。

crowd 羣衆，集合在一起的人羣。



Dangerous Moment

Quickly the little man took off his hat and coat. "Now," he said quietly, "you may open the door."

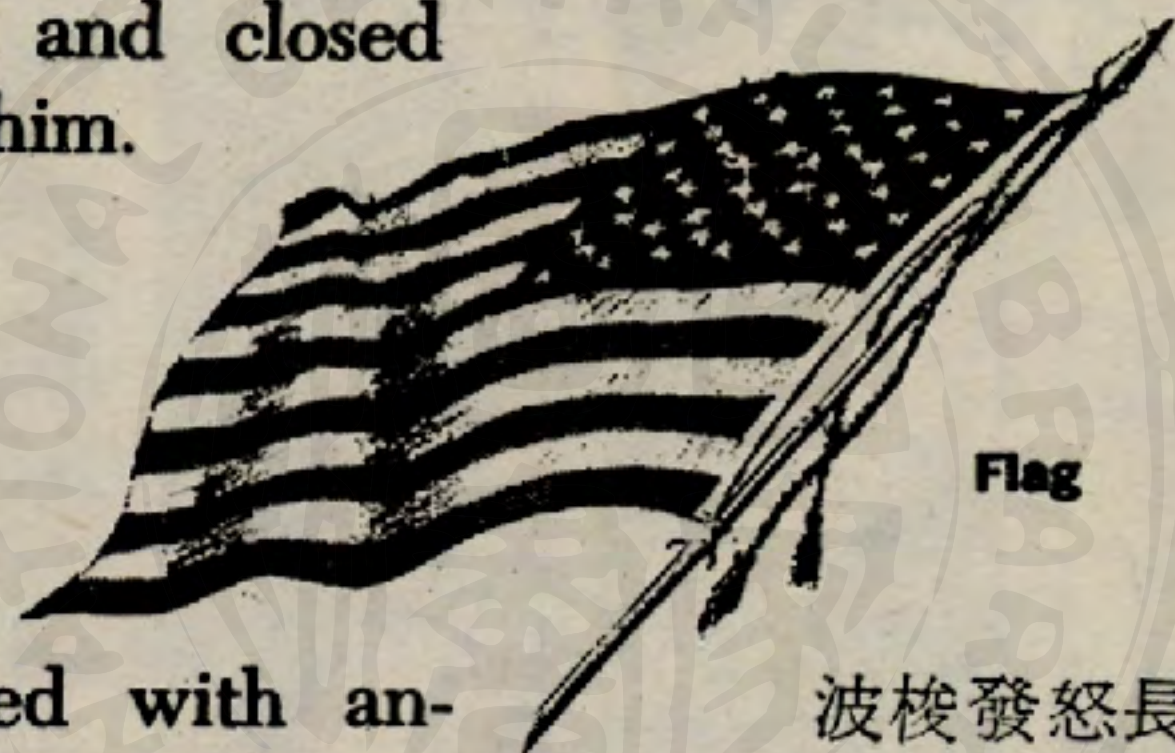
Bozo stopped his walking. He turned his red eyes toward the door of the cage and stood there shaking as it opened. The little man, carrying no gun or stick, stepped inside the cage and closed the door behind him.

Bozo trumpeted with anger. But the little man began to speak gently. When the elephant heard the first words, he grew quiet but watchful. The crowd, too surprised to make a sound, could hear every word. But the people could not understand what they were hearing. Only Bozo seemed to understand the language.

千鈞一髮的一刹那

那小人很快地脫去帽子和上衣，靜靜地說道，“現在你可以打開這扇門。”

波梭止步，轉動牠的紅眼睛對着檻門看，在門開時，牠抖動起來。那小人沒有帶鎗和棍，走進籠裡把身後的門關上。



波梭發怒長鳴。但是那小人開始溫和地說話。那象聽到第一個字的時候，牠安靜下來，但是還警戒着，人群嚇得不能作聲，每個字都可以聽得清楚。可是這些人對於所聽到的話不能懂得。只有波梭好像懂得這種語言。

shaking 搖動；搖撼；抖動；戰慄。那象因恐懼憤怒而抖動。那人與朋友握手。**shake** 是現在式；**shook** 是過去式；**shaken** 是過去分詞。

The great body, no longer shaking, remained still while the gentle voice went on and on. Suddenly Bozo gave a small cry, childlike and pitiful. The great head began to move from side to side.

Going closer, the little man patted the long trunk. With the end of the trunk wrapped about his hand, he began to walk slowly around the cage with the elephant. The crowd could bear it no longer. The people stood and cheered.

At last the little man left the cage. "There is nothing bad about Bozo," he told the circus owner. "He just wanted to be in his old home again. I talked to him in Hindustani because he is an Indian elephant. Hindustani is the language he grew up with. It made him feel at peace again. Now he will be all right for a long time."

The little man did not seem to notice that the own-

那柔和的聲音繼續下去的時候，那龐大的身軀不再抖動了，保持安靜了。忽然之間，波梭發出低沉的，像小孩似的，可憐的喊叫。牠的大頭開始兩邊搖幌起來。

小人走近一點，輕拍牠的鼻子。他用象鼻的末端裹着他的手，開始和象在籠裡慢慢地走着。人群不能再忍了。人們站着歡呼。

最後那小人離開籠子。他告訴團主說，“波梭沒有什麼壞，牠不過是想回牠的老家罷了。我用印度的普通語言和牠談，因為牠是印度的象。牠生來就懂得印度的普通語言。這使牠心安下去。現在牠會長久地恢復正常了。

那小人似乎沒有注意到團

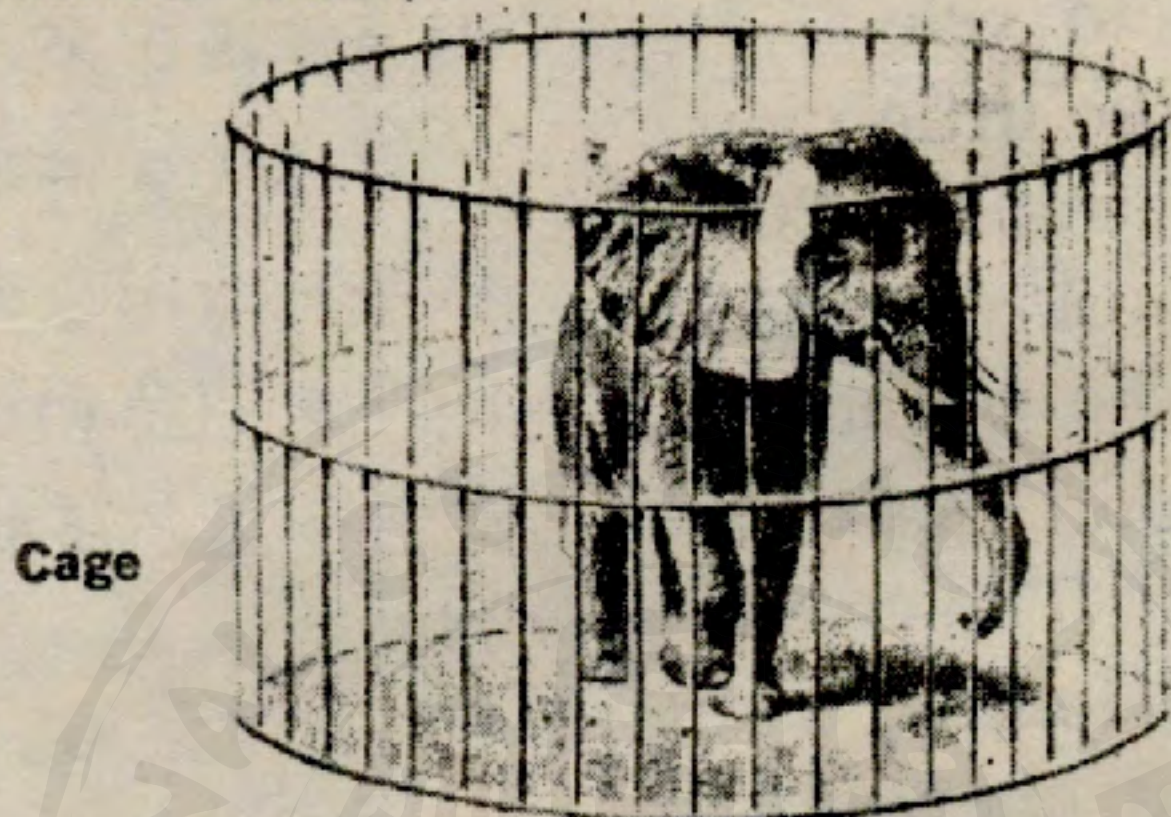
patted 輕拍，撫摸，表示喜愛。

cheered 歡呼，以歡呼表示讚美。

at peace 安詳；泰然，不怒，不要打鬧。

er wanted to shake his hand. Perhaps he didn't want to shake hands with a man who would sell tickets to the execution of an elephant. He turned and walked away.

主要和他握手。或許他不願和一個要殺死象以賣票的人握手吧。他轉身走開了。



The owner, much surprised, stood there holding the paper in his hand. Then he looked at it again. For the first time he noticed the name on it, and then he understood. The name was Rudyard Kipling.

團主驚奇之餘，站在那兒，手裡拿着那張紙。於是他再看了一遍。他首先注意到上面的署名，然後他知道了。那名字是：路德亞吉布林。

Rudyard Kipling was a famous English writer and poet. He was born in India and lived there with his family for many years. This little story about Kipling was first published in England in a magazine for women. Later

路德亞吉布林是著名的英國作家和詩人。他生在印度，和他的家人在印度住了多年。這個小故事首刊於英國的婦女雜誌。後來陶考埃的麥唐納小

Miss F. Macdonald of Torquay, England, wrote this to the editor of the magazine:

"I am a cousin of Rudyard Kipling and I was interested in this story. He never told me the tale, but I know of his love for animals and I can believe that it is true. I have been with his sister to the zoo in Edinburgh, and have seen Indian elephants hurry to her because she always spoke to them in Hindustani. They would bow to her, or trumpet with happiness."

姐寫信給這雜誌的編輯，信裡說：

"我是路德亞吉布林的堂姊妹，我對這故事感到興趣。他從沒有告訴我這故事，但是我知道他愛動物，那故事是真實的。我同他的姊妹到愛丁堡動物園去過，看到印度的象跑到她面前，因為她對象說的是印度普通語言。牠們向她鞠躬，或向她長鳴表示快樂。"

editor 編輯人，雜誌的編輯者。

cousin 堂兄弟，堂姊妹；表兄弟，表姊妹。

zoo 動物園，(搜集世界的動物)的地方。

bow 鞠躬，鞠躬是表友愛及尊敬。

RIGHT OR WRONG?

是或非？

Write R for Right in the space if the sentence is true. Write W for Wrong if the sentence is not true.

在下列句子中把對的標以R，把錯的標以W。

- 1. A circus usually remains in one city only a few days.
- 2. The children laughed when the elephant played dead.
- 3. Bozo killed his keeper.

- 4. The city government ordered the execution of Bozo.
- 5. Only a few people bought tickets for the execution.
- 6. The owner thought that the little man would be killed if he went into the cage.
- 7. The ringmaster went into the cage with the little man.
- 8. The little man wanted the owner to pay him for taking the risk of being killed.
- 9. The little man sang to the elephant.
- 10. The owner shook hands with the little man.

FIND THE MEANINGS

選擇正確的意義

Draw a line under the meaning of each numbered word.

劃線於正確的意義之下。

1. *suddenly* (a) quickly (b) quietly (c) smoothly
2. *a lot* (a) too much (b) not enough (c) much
3. *tent* (a) water in the eyes (b) cloth covering (c) the tent! one
4. *lift* (a) lower (b) raise (c) let go
5. *alive* (a) fearful (b) unfit (c) not dead
6. *crowd* (a) many people (b) much noise (c) lots of food
7. *shaking* (a) showing great happiness (b) listening very carefully
(c) moving the body

FINISH THE SENTENCES

完成下面的句子：

Complete each sentence with the word from the list that best fits the meaning. The list has more words than you will need.

從下列的字表中選擇適當的字，完成每句的意思（填在空白中）。

注意：表中所列的字有多餘的（即不能選用的）。

4 alive	cheer	8 pat	1 ticket
5 appeared	execution	risk	2 trumpeting
3 cage	6 language	7 shakes	trunk

- How much do you pay for a
to the circus?
- We could hear the of the elephant.
- It makes me sad to see a bird kept in a
- How long can a person stay without
food?
- The story of Bozo first
in an English magazine.
- Kipling could speak Hindustani, a
of India.
- My father hands when he meets a
friend on the street.
- To show friendliness, people often
children on the head.

*Life was beautiful and safe until the day
the sea turned into a moving wall of water.*

生活原來是美滿安全，直到有一天海浪洶湧奔騰有如高牆。

Carried Out to Sea

PART ONE

海 嘯 餘 生 (一)

IT WAS A beautiful place in which to live—the little house by the side of the sea. The waves were gentle; the weather was always like spring.

那是海濱一所小屋，是美麗的居住的地方。那兒的海浪柔和，氣候總是像春天一樣。

waves 浪，滾向陸地的海水。



Helen Kingseed and I shared a bedroom in the little seaside house. Dottie Drake and Fay Johnson shared another bedroom across the hall. The four of us had just finished our schooling on the mainland. We had come to Laupahoehoe the fall before to teach. Laupahoehoe, on an eastern point of the big island of Hawaii, looks out across the northern ocean.

Danny Akiona woke us up that Monday morning by calling from below our window. "Miss Kingseed! Miss Kingseed! You want to see a tidal wave? Come, come quick!"

Helen and I hurried into our clothes and went outside. Fay and Dottie soon came out, too. We were just in time to see the water recede from

海倫·金西德和我同住海濱小屋的一間臥室裡。道特·德來克和佛萊·約翰生同住廳堂那邊的另一間臥室。我們四個人剛從大陸（指美國）的學校結束了我們的學業。我們在上年秋天來到勞伐和地方教書。勞伐和是在夏威夷大島的東端，可以眺望北邊的大洋。

丹妮·阿其阿娜，在星期一的早晨，從我們的窗下把我們喚醒，叫道，“金西德小姐，金西德小姐！你要看海嘯嗎？快來呀！”

海倫和我連忙穿起衣服跑出去。費和道特立時也來了。我們恰好看到海水迅速而靜靜

shared 分享，共同使用；給別人以部分的利益。

mainland 大陸。夏威夷的人稱美國為大陸。

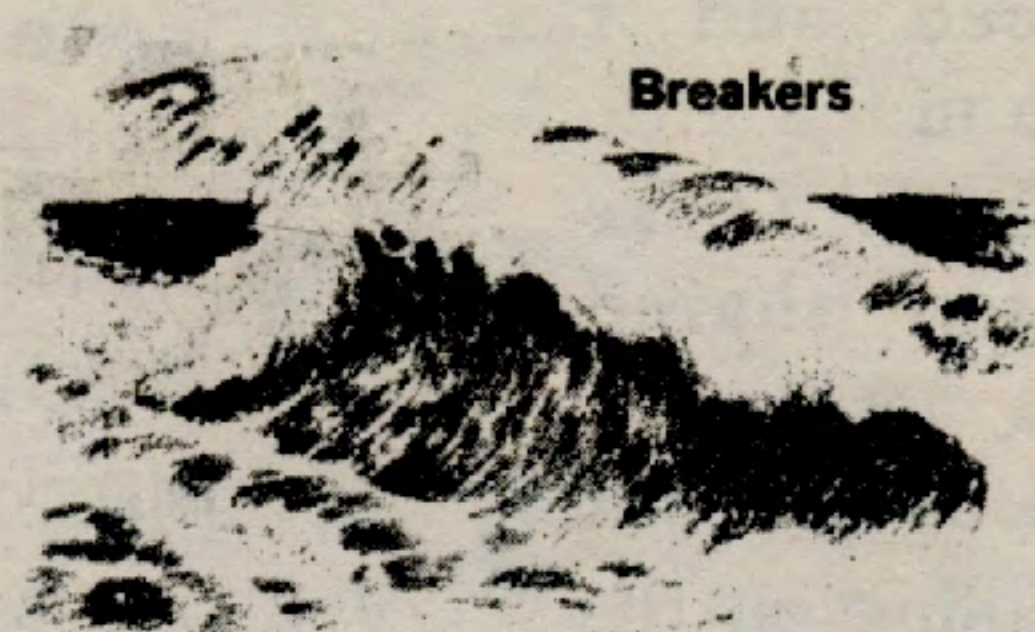
-ern 為語尾，用於 south, east, west, north 之後變成形容詞。

island 島，四面環水的陸地。

ocean 洋，謂大的海洋。北美在大西洋與太平洋之間。

tidal wave 海嘯，由地震引起的巨浪，或為強風所引起。

recede 退去，退卻。



the **shore**, quickly and quietly, leaving the **bottom** of the ocean bare. Then, without sound, without any change that we could see, the water began to come in again. There were no waves or **breakers**.

We were **silent** and a little frightened, but Danny was **excited**. "Watch it!" he shouted. "It will come in now—big water!" It came and it kept on coming. It passed the usual high-water marks. It came on and on, almost to our feet. Then it stopped for a few minutes and began to recede.

地從岸上退去，露出洋的底部。後來沒有聽到聲音，也沒有看到什麼變化，那水開始又來了。沒有浪或打在礁石的激浪。

我們靜默着，稍帶驚惶，但是丹妮很激動，他叫道，“注意呀！馬上大水就來啦！那水來了，繼續地來了。”那水超過尋常的高水位的標尺。水繼續湧來，幾乎到了我們的足部。然後水停止了幾分鐘又開始退去。

shore 岸，水陸交接處。

bottom 底，最低的部分，這裡指洋下的地。

breakers 碎波，激浪。參閱上圖。

silent 靜默，不作聲，不說話。

excited 興奮，情緒昂揚。

So this is all there is to a tidal wave, I thought. Then heard Danny shout, "Here's another one—this one is better!"

Another one? I had thought that a tidal wave was *one* wave, not several. But out where the ocean seemed to begin, another one was building up. As we watched it Fred Kruse, who taught history in our school, walked by with five schoolboys. I shall never forget his wide smile. "Good fun," he called to us

The new wave reached the shore line and began to come in. But it was small and we were **disappointed**. Helen turned to go into the house. "The show is over," she said.

"I wish a really big one had come," I answered.

A Bigger Wave

Dottie and Helen went inside, but Fay and I remained a moment longer. Then we

我心裡想，這就是海嘯吧。接着我聽見丹妮叫道，“這裡又來了一個，這一個比較好一點！”

另一個嗎？我曾經想海嘯只有一次潮汐，不會有幾次的。但是遠處的海洋似乎開始形成另一次潮汐了。我們正注意時，佛萊德·克魯斯原是我們學校的歷史老師，帶着五個學生來。他的笑容使我永不能忘。他對我們叫道“好玩呀！”

新潮到了海岸線，開始進來。但是潮很小，我們感到失望。海倫回到房屋裡，她說道，“這次的表演完畢了。”

我答道，“我希望有一次大的。”

較大的浪潮

道特和海倫到裡邊去，但是費和我在外邊呆了一會兒。

fun 有趣的事，玩笑，使人愉快，感興趣及興奮的事物。孩子們以為馬戲團裡玩藝兒很多。
disappointed 失望的，對希望中的事沒有發生而感到憂愁或遺憾。



both saw it at the same time. The ocean receded once more, fast this time, with the sound of a deep sigh.

The deep place just off the rocks, where we had gone swimming, was suddenly dry. A great wall of water was building up out there to the left of the lighthouse. For the first time I began to be really afraid.

Fay and I ran into the house, closing the door behind us. We ran on through the house to the back, where we met Dottie and Helen. The four of us stopped a minute at the back door. We all

接着我們兩個看到潮水這次又很快地退去，帶着長嘆的聲音。

我們過去游泳的地方是礁石的那一邊，本是很深的，忽然乾了。一座高的“水牆”正在燈塔的左邊形成。我第一次真正地害怕起來。

費和我跑到屋子裡，把門關上，我們跑到屋後，看到道特和海倫。我們四個人在後門停了一會兒。我們有同樣的想

swimming 游泳，以兩臂兩腿在水中通過。*swim* 是現在式，*swam* 是過去式。

dry 乾的，沒有水。

lighthouse 燈塔，有強光照耀船隻的高建築物，指示近岸的危險區域。參閱上圖。

had the same thought: should we risk running across 150 feet of lawn to the little hill beyond?

Then the wave struck. There was a noise like all the winds in the world. I looked back to see dark water fighting at the windows. We heard the sound of breaking glass as the windows fell in. The walls of the house made frightening noises, too. We held on to the sides of the doorway as the house began to tilt and move.

“It’s going to tear the house down,” Helen said. She spoke quietly, with more wonder than fear in her voice.

After that, we were all silent; we just braced our feet and waited. Suddenly nothing was there, and we were in the water. Helen tried to keep her head above water, but she went down, right in front of me. I reached down and put

法：我們將冒險越過 150呎的草地到那邊的小山上嗎？

此時海浪打來，發出像暴風的聲音。我回頭看黑水打在窗子上。我們聽到玻璃破碎的聲音。房屋的牆壁也發出可怕的聲音。房屋開始動搖時，站在門口。

海倫說道，“浪要把房屋摧毀了。”她靜靜地說，她的聲音顯示她的恐懼多於驚奇。

之後，我們大家都默默無語，我們勉強振作等待着。忽然之間，我們已經在水裡了。海倫試把她的頭伸出水面，但是她下去了，正在我的前面。

tilt 傾側，傾斜。

tear 撕裂，撕毀，撕碎；tore 是過去式，torn 是過去分詞。

my hands under her arms. The rushing water pulled her away from me, and she was gone.

In the first rush of water, the house was broken up and swept away. Only the roof was left. It turned round and round on top of the water.

我把手伸向她的臂膀下面。那衝激的水把她拉開，她便不見了。

水第一次衝來時，屋子被摧毀沖走，祇剩下屋頂。它在水面上滾來滾去。費和我找到

rushing 衝激，非常有力而迅速的移動。

swept 掃蕩，有力的移動。*sweep* 是現在式。

roof 屋頂，掩蓋房屋的頂。



Fay and I found the edge of the roof and held on to it. Then somehow we climbed up the slope of the roof to the top.

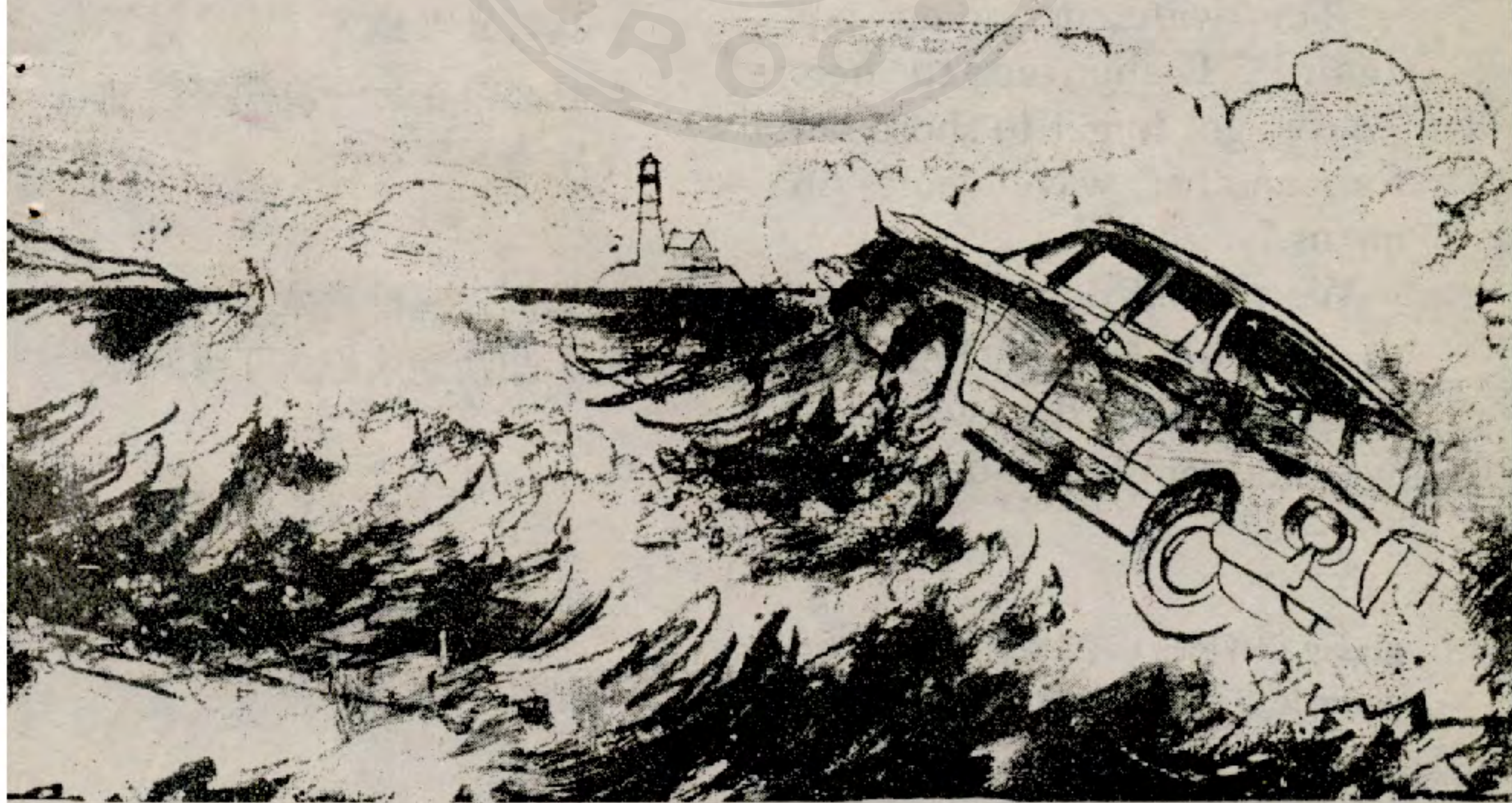
The wave began to recede, and we were rushing along with it. The roof, tilting first one way and then the other, was swept out toward the open sea. We saw Mr. Ferdun's car, which had been standing in the road behind our house. Now it was turning over and over in the dark, rushing water.

Suddenly our roof tilted to one side and stopped. It had struck a rock and the sea was

屋頂的邊緣就爬上去。後來不知怎樣我們從屋頂的斜面爬到頂上。

浪潮開始退去，我們也隨着它衝下去。那屋頂先兩邊擺動，就被衝到大海去了。我們看到佛登先生的車子，本來是在我們屋後的路上的，現在它在黑水中滾來滾去。

忽然間，我們的屋頂歪到一邊停下來。它碰到礁石上海



moving out from under it. Fay said, I don't have any clothes on!" I looked at myself. All that remained of mine was part of my dress. The sea had torn away our clothes.

Then we saw Dottie's head at the corner of the roof. She was trying to hold on to the edge with both hands. Her eyes were glassy with fear and panic. I started slowly down the slope of the roof toward her, but her hands let go their hold and she went down.

"We are going to be killed," said Fay again, quietly.

"The water is going out again!" I shouted to her. "We've got to get to shore before another wave comes in on us."

We moved down the slope of the roof together and dropped into the water. It was now only knee-deep. The

水從下面沖過。費說道，“我身上的衣服都沒有了！”我看看我自己。我的衣服也只剩下一部分了。海水把我們的衣服全撕去了。

接着我們看到道特在屋頂的角隅露出她的頭。她想用雙手抓住屋頂的邊緣。她的眼睛嚇得發直。我順着屋頂的斜面慢慢地爬向她，但是她的手沒有抓緊，於是她掉下去了。

費又靜靜地說道，“我們要被殺害了。”

我對她叫道，“水又退了，我們必須在另一浪潮來以前到達岸邊。”

我們大家沿着屋頂的斜面移動，却跌到水裡去了。那水

glassy 似玻璃的，因恐懼或痛苦而目光呆滯的。
panic 恐慌，因驚慌而做出無意識的事。

bottom was rocky and hard to walk on. Fay could not swim, and we held hands as we fought our way forward. It wasn't far now.

"We'll get there, we'll get there," I said over and over again. "Hold on, we're going to get there!"

And then the wave struck us. Fay's hand was pulled from mine. I was swept, like Mr. Ferdun's car, toward the great rocks near the lighthouse point. I gave up all thought of living and went limp. I am sure this saved my life.

Without thinking, I held my breath. As I struck the rocks, it seemed that I could hear my own body breaking into pieces. I waited for death. As I waited I had clear thoughts that I remember well.

I thought of my brother. He had come safely through three years of war, while I,

深僅及膝。底下盡是礁石，難於行走。費不能游泳，我們攜手前進，離岸不很遠了。

我屢次說道，“我們要到那兒，我們要到那兒，我們繼續向前，就要到那兒了。”

接着浪潮打到我們身上。費的手和我的手被衝開了。像佛登斯的車子一樣，我被冲到靠近燈塔的大礁石上。我放棄生存的希望，變得軟弱了。我認爲這樣可以救我的命。

我屏息，沒有想什麼。我碰到礁石時，我似乎聽到我的身體撞碎了。我在等死。在我等待的時候，我思想清楚，還能記憶。

我想到我的弟弟。經過三年的戰爭，他平安地回來，而

limp 軟弱，無力而不能站穩。

breath 呼吸，吸進人體的空氣。

who lived the quiet life of a teacher, was about to die a terrible death.

I thought of Leabert Fernandez. He was a young doctor whom I had first met at a school party soon after we arrived in Hawaii. We had met often after that. And I was to have seen him again this evening. We both knew we were in love. Now all this was finished.

And then I thought of the millions who had died in the hundreds of years before me, as now I was about to die. Death brings an end to so many things. How well you understand that when it is your own death!

(Story continued on page 138)

我呢，過着安靜的教師生活，快要慘死了。

我想到李伯特·佛蘭德斯。他是一位年青的醫生，我們到夏威夷後；在一個學校宴會中初次遇到的。後來我們就常常碰面。我預備這天晚上再看見他。我們知道彼此相愛。現在這一切都完了。

接着我想到在我以前的百年戰爭中死去的幾百萬人，現在我快死了。死亡結束了許多事情。臨到你自己死亡的時候你會明白的。（續見138頁）

FIND THE ANSWERS

選擇答案

Underline the best answer to each question.

在對的答案下面劃線。

1. Where did the four teachers live? (a) beside the sea (b) on a hill (c) in a lighthouse
2. When we use the word *weather*, we are speaking of the condition of the (a) sea (b) air (c) ground.

3. What does the water of the sea do just before a tidal wave comes in?
 (a) recedes from the shore (b) breaks windows and moves cars
 (c) turns black
4. What did the history teacher say about the tidal wave? (a) "Watch it!" (b) "Go inside!" (c) "Good fun!"
5. Where was the lighthouse? (a) on a rocky point (b) on an island off the shore (c) near the schoolhouse
6. When the big wave struck, what did it sound like to the writer?
 (a) a deep sigh (b) a shouting crowd (c) all the winds in the world
7. When the girl was waiting for death, what did she think of? (a) cuts and pains (b) family, friends, death (c) waves, wind, weather

USE YOUR NEW WORDS

用你自己的字：

In each space write the word from the list that best completes the meaning of the sentence. More words are on the list than you will need.

從下列的字表中選擇適當的字，完成每句的意思（填在空白中）。注意：表中所列的字有多餘的（即不能選用的字）。

bottom

fun

roof

breakers

glassy

swept

disappointed

island

swimming

1. On hot summer days I like to go
 in the ocean.
2. The wind was so strong that it blew the
 off the house.
3. Few people have ever seen the of the
 ocean.
4. The great tidal wave everything
 out to sea.

5. Laupahoehoe is on an in the Pacific Ocean.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

完成下面的句字

In the space after each beginning, write the letter of the group of words that best completes the meaning of the sentence. One sentence has been completed for you.

在下面句子的空白裡選a, b, c, d, 等適當的句尾以完成之。O句係選用下表的f, 作為例子。

Sentence-Beginnings

0. We liked our house because it was near the sea and we^f
- d 1. When two or more people use the same thing, we say that they
- g 2. Danny woke the girls because he
- a 3. When the water receded from the shore, the girls
- i 4. They were disappointed in the second wave because it
- b 5. They knew that another wave was coming because the
- h 6. *Carried Out to Sea by a Tidal Wave* would be
- q 7. Before the girl could reach her, Dottie's
- c 8. The girl did not die when she was washed against the great rocks because she

Sentence-Endings

- a. could see the bottom of the ocean.
- b. water began to recede from the shore where they were standing.
- c. went limp.

- d. share it.
- e. hands let go their hold.
- f. could go swimming.
- g. thought they would want to see a tidal wave in the ocean.
- h. a good title for this story.
- i. wasn't a big one.



A day of pain, tragedy and panic ends at last.

一天的痛苦，造成悲劇與恐慌的後果。



Carried Out to Sea

海嘯餘生

PART TWO

(二)

SUDDENLY I could see light through the darkness of the water. But I could live no longer without air, so I took a deep breath—of fresh, clean air! It was a miracle. I was on top of the water!

忽然透過水的黑暗，我能看到光了。可是我離開空氣不能生活，所以我作了一次深呼吸，吸進新鮮清潔的空氣！我在水的頂上了。這是一個奇蹟。

As I drew in the life-giving air, I began to **take stock**. I moved my arms first and was surprised to find that they were still there. Then I tried my legs; they were still a part of my body, too, and I could move them.

I could see, but I couldn't hear. The water had been so heavy against my ears that for the moment my hearing was gone. I was alone in an angry but soundless sea.

Then I began to swim, **awkwardly indeed**, but well enough to get into quieter water beyond the rocks. I was surprised that I could float so **easily** until I noticed that I was holding on to a piece of wood. It was painted green and was about as long and as wide as my body.

I raised myself out of the water as much as I could and shouted "Help!" My hearing

當我吸進增加生氣的空氣時，我開始清查一下。我先移動我的臂膀，發見它們還在，覺得驚奇。接着我試驗我的腿，它們也還是我身體的一部，我能夠移動它們。

我能看，但不能聽。那水猛衝我的耳朵，結果我片刻間失去了我的聽覺。在激怒而無聲的海中，我是孤獨的。

於是我開始游泳，老實說，游得很醜陋地；可是我力能達到礁石那邊比較安靜的水中。我還能容易地浮起，這使我感到驚奇。後來我注意到我抓住一塊木板。那木板漆成綠色，和我的身體差不多的大小。

我盡力伸出水面，叫“救命！”我的聽覺回復了，我的

take stock 清查，看看還留下什麼，情形怎樣。

indeed 真實地；的確，真地。

float 漂浮，停在水面。

easily 容易地，不難地。



Raft

was coming back, and my own voice frightened me. Then I saw the shore, far away, and the great breakers between, and I knew that no one could hear me. I could see cars moving slowly along the shore road as though they were full of happy people quite uninterested in me.

A Little Safer

I noticed several boards still held together in one piece, like a raft. They were floating toward me. I swam to them and climbed aboard. The raft was big enough for only half of my body, but I lay across it and felt safer. I was higher out of the water now.

聲音使我驚怕。接着我看見遠處的海岸，和其間的激浪，我知道沒有人聽到我的聲音。我能看到岸上的車子慢慢移動，好像裡面充滿了人，對於我不十分關心的。

情形好轉

我看見幾塊木板釘在一起，好像木筏的東西，向我漂來。我游到那兒爬上板去。那板祇能容我一半的身軀，但是我橫躺在上面，覺得安全一點。我現在高出水面了。

boards 板，平滑的木片。

raft 筏，用板做成，能浮漂的東西。參閱上圖。

aboard 上船(車)。當你上了船或火車時，我們說“上去。”

I kept thinking of the dangers from below—the man-eating fish. But I quieted this fear with a little reasoning. In a tidal wave, most fish would surely seek the safety of the ocean bottom. My panic left me and I looked around. It was then that I saw the others.

On the top of a high wave I counted seven children. Some were holding on to pieces of broken buildings; two were holding on to a floating tree. “Hello!” I shouted. But they didn’t shout back—they just looked at me with glassy eyes.

Later I looked down from the top of a big wave and saw a small boy on a board. He began to work toward me and I toward him.

“What’s your name?” I asked.

“Thomas Fujimoto. You’re Miss McGinnis?”

“Yes,” I said, and we floated close enough for me to

我想到下面的危險——那吃人的魚。但是我用理智抑制這種恐懼。在海嘯時，大多數的魚一定游到海底找安全的地方去了。我的恐慌稍息，四周看看。那時我看到別人了。

在高的浪潮中我數到七個孩子。有幾個抓住破屋的碎板，兩個抓住一棵漂浮的樹。我叫“喂！”但是他們沒有回叫，他們祇是呆呆地看着我。

後來我從大浪的頂上看見木板上有一個小男孩，他開始向我游來，我也向他游去。

我問道，“你叫什麼名字？”

“湯麥斯·富以磨妥。你是麥克金莉斯嗎？”

我說，“是的”我們游近，我的手剛好可以抓到他的手

fish 魚，水中的某種動物。

counted 計算，找出數目來。

take his hand for a moment. "Where were you when the wave came in?"

"In the school washroom," he answered. So the wave had got up that far. That was why I had seen so many children. "Hold on!" I said as we floated away from each other.

Time had little meaning now, for my body was full of pain. I could feel cuts all over me. I had bitten through my lower lip and couldn't close my mouth without pain. I was getting colder. A strong wind was blowing, and a cold rain had started.

A Better Raft

My raft was beginning to fall to pieces. Then I saw a larger one coming toward me. Finally it floated near enough for me to swim to it. This one was big enough to lie on. But when I moved a little to the right or to the left, it turned

，問他道，“浪潮來時你在那裡？”

他答道，“在學校的盥洗室裡。”那時浪潮高起，我看見很多小孩。我們游開時我說道，“支持下去吧！”

現在時間沒有意義了，因為我渾身覺得疼痛，我覺得渾身是傷。我咬傷我的下唇，我的嘴痛，不能閉起來。我覺得寒冷。強風在吹，寒雨在落。

較好的木筏

我的木筏開始破碎了。接着我看見較大一個木筏向我漂來。最後它漂近我，剛好我游泳上去。這筏很大，足可使我躺在上面。但是當我在左右移

bitten 咬，用齒咬。我們用牙齒，咬碎我們的食物。

lip 唇，嘴之一部。嘴有上下唇。嘴是身體之一部，用來吃東西的。我們笑時也用嘴。

finally 最後，末後，末了。

Plane



over and I was in the water again. It seemed to me that I climbed aboard that thing a thousand times.

Now I began to hear planes overhead. I got on my knees on the raft and waved my arms. Again and again this made my raft turn over. Each time I would climb aboard, balance myself carefully and wait for the next plane.

While I waited, I counted the things that floated by. I counted eight hens, probably from Mr. Nakano's house next to ours. Then there was Fay's purse, which she had carried the first time I ever saw her. A moment later my own purse went floating by. It had been safely put away in my room.

動時，它翻轉，我又下水了。我爬上爬下那木筏不下幾百次。

這時我開始聽見頭上的飛機聲。我爬上木筏，用臂打招呼。我迭次這樣動作，我的木筏又翻了。每次我爬上木筏，盡力使其平衡，等待下次的飛機。

當我等待時，我計算漂浮的東西。我數到八隻母雞，也許是我們鄰居賴克羅先生的，還有費的錢袋，那是我第一次見她時她帶着的。少時我自己的錢袋漂過，那是我安放在我

planes 飛機。參閱上圖。

waved 揮(招)手，揮手說，“我在這兒”或“喂！”

balance 使平衡，使不傾側。

purse 錢袋，裝錢或小東西的袋。

And there was a picture of Mrs. Nakano which Mr. Nakano always kept on a table in their living room, a book titled *Literature and Life* and Dottie's writing table from her bedroom.

Supper Hour

The sea was carrying me around a point. Laupahoe had disappeared long ago, and now Ookala was coming into sight. When I saw the houses of Ookala, I began to shout again. But it was growing late. People would be sitting down to supper with those they loved. I was alone and forgotten, and death seemed very near.

Then another plane flew over me, this time so low that I could see the flyer himself. I waved as hard as I could, went over into the water as usual and climbed back aboard the raft. But I didn't care. He had seen me.

房間裡的。還有賴克羅夫人的照片，那是，賴先生常擺在他起居室的枱子上的，還有一本題名“文學與人生，”和道特的寢室裡的寫字枱。

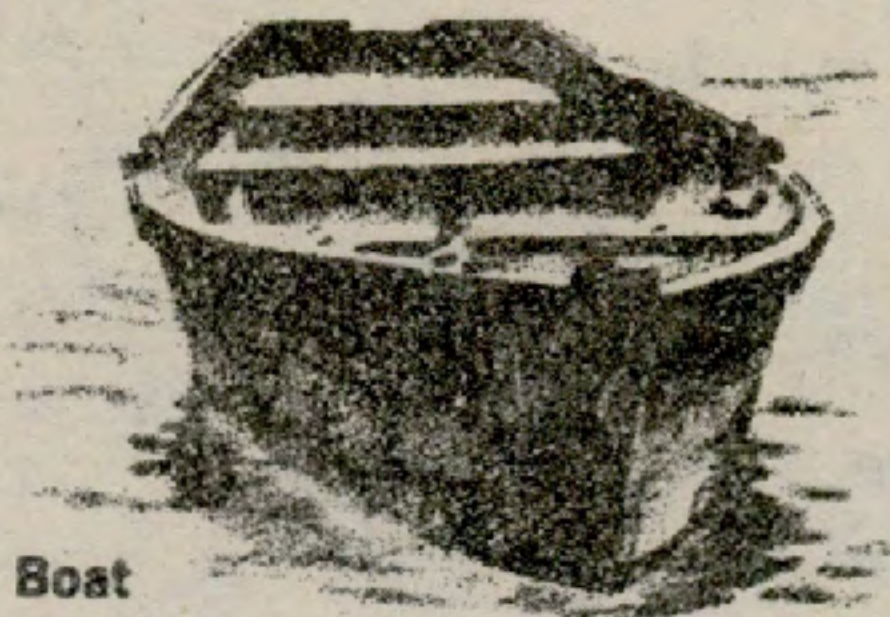
晚飯時間

海浪把我帶到一個地點。勞伐和我久已不見了，現在阿克拉在望了。當我看到阿克拉的房屋的時候，我再度叫喊起來。可是那太遲了。人們坐下來和他們所喜愛的人吃晚飯。我是孤獨而被人遺忘的，而且死亡似已接近。

於是另一架飛機飛過，這次飛得很低，我能看到駕駛員。我盡力招手，照樣下水，爬上木筏。我滿不在乎。他已看見我。

literature 文學，一國或其人民的作品。

disappeared 不見，看不見了。



Boat

He turned, came back and dropped a big package. I swam to it. The large black letters on the outside told me what to do: "To inflate, pull the string." That's all there was to it. Like a miracle, the raft inflated and I climbed aboard.

I lay in the bottom, limp and at peace. For the first time since I had come up for air at the lighthouse, I could rest. There was no fear of falling off, no balancing, no waving or shouting. I was in heaven.

Like a Storybook

It was then I saw the little boat coming toward me.

inflate 膨脹，以空氣充滿。

heaven 天堂，上帝所居。這裡“在天堂”意指在膨脹的筏中是令人驚奇的，好像在天堂似的。

boat 船。參閱上圖。

他轉身，投下一個大包裹。我游到那兒，那包上的大字告訴我做什麼：“拉繩，就會膨脹。”那就行了。像奇蹟似的，那筏膨脹起來，我爬上去。

我躺在底下，軟弱而泰然。這是我從在燈塔呼吸空氣以來，我第一次得到休息。這裡不怕跌下去，不要平衡，不要招手或叫喊，我在天堂了。

像故事書一樣

那時我看見一個小船向着我來。那船靠我很近，我覺得

It was so close I wondered why I hadn't seen it before. The man in the front of the boat was Leabert Fernandez. "This can't be true," I thought. "It's too much like a storybook."

But it was indeed Leabert. He had rushed to the shore as soon as he heard about the tidal wave. Somehow he had found a boat and had gone out to rescue anyone he could find. He was dressed for swimming and looked wonderfully strong and safe and good. He reached out and held the raft and the boat together with his hands. The waves rolled under us.

"Are you all right?" he asked. I could not answer. "Marsue! Can you climb into the boat?" I found my voice. "I haven't any clothes on."

"Never mind," he said. He climbed on the raft, wrapped me in a blanket and lifted me into the boat

奇怪爲什麼以前我沒有看到。船頭的人是李伯特·佛蘭德斯。我想，“這不會是真的，這太像一本故事書了。”

但是那確是李伯特。他在聽到海嘯的消息時，立即跑到岸上。不知如何他找到一隻船，出海援救他所遇到的人。他穿着泳裝，看來非常結實，安全，而善良。他用雙手抓住船和筏。

他問道，“你很好了嗎？”我不能回答。“瑪秀！你能爬進船來嗎？”我聽我的說話聲音，“我沒有穿衣服呀。”

他說“沒有關係。”他爬上筏來，用毯把我裹起，把我帶進船去。

blanket 毯子，牀上用的覆蓋物，用以保溫者。

Two schoolboys were also aboard. One was lying limp in the bottom, looking more dead than alive. The other was sitting up facing the shore, a bandage around his head. His face showed no feeling at all, and his eyes were glassy. It was the same look I had seen on those other childish faces rolling about in the waves.

兩個學童也上來了。一個人軟弱地躺在船底，看來差不多要死的樣子。另外的一個坐着面對岸上，頭上紮着繃帶。他面上毫無表情，眼睛發直。那面容和我所看到的在浪裡滾的孩子們的臉一樣。

bandage 繃帶，裹傷口用的布。

-ish — **ish** 是語尾，表“似”或“像” 這裡像孩子樣的臉是一個孩子的臉。這老人像小孩，是說這老人的舉止有點像小孩。



There was a quiet, sad-faced crowd waiting on the shore—waiting for Dottie and Helen and Fay and Thomas Fujimoto and 169 others who would never come home. I was lifted out, and Leabert carried me to his car. The two boys were carried to the car, too, and we started for the hospital.

There, covered with blankets, I still shook with cold. My lips stayed blue for hours. Finally I went to sleep and slept for 24 hours.

When I woke, Leabert was sitting beside my bed. For a long time neither of us spoke. Finally, very gently, he said, "Marsue, will you marry me?" I couldn't say anything because my lower lip had been sewn up and was covered with white bandages. But we have lived very happily ever after.

beside 在旁，在……的旁邊。

neither 亦不，也不。

有一群安靜而面帶愁容的人在岸上等待道特和海倫和費和湯麥斯·富以磨陀和 169 個其他的人，他們都失蹤了。我被抬出來，李伯特把我帶上他的車子。兩個男孩也被帶上車子，我們出發到醫院去。

在那兒我裹着毯子，仍覺寒冷。我的嘴唇發青有幾小時。最後我去睡，一睡就是二十四小時。

我醒來時，李伯特坐在我的牀邊。我們很久相對無語。最後他很溫柔地說道，“瑪秀，你願嫁給我嗎？”我因為下唇縫起，綁着繃帶，不能講話但是後來我們很幸福地生活在一起。



FIND THE ANSWERS

選擇正確的答案

Draw a line under the right answer to each question.

劃線在正確的答案之下。

1. When the girl finally took a deep breath, where was she? (a) near the bottom of the sea (b) on top of the water (c) in a boat
2. What did she do while she first took in the life-giving air? (a) counted hens (b) counted children (c) took stock
3. How did she swim at first? (a) quietly (b) awkwardly (c) angrily
4. Why did she float so easily? (a) She was holding on to a board. (b) She was a good swimmer. (c) She was holding her breath.
5. Why did the raft feel safer than the green board? (a) It was heavier. (b) It moved faster. (c) It raised her higher out of the water.
6. After she found the first raft, what was she afraid of? (a) breakers (b) rocks (c) fish
7. How many children did she see in the water? (a) eight (b) seven (c) one
8. Why did it hurt her to close her mouth? (a) A rock had cut it. (b) She had bitten her lip. (c) Her teeth were falling out.
9. When her raft turned over and she fell into the water, what did she do? (a) waved her arms (b) climbed aboard again (c) got on her knees
10. What did the flyer of the last plane do? (a) flew back to land (b) disappeared (c) dropped a package

WHICH SENTENCES SAY THE SAME THING?

那一句是同樣的意義？

Put a check (✓) in the space before the lettered sentence which means the same thing that the numbered sentence means.

劃✓的記號在同樣意義的句子之前。

1. As I drew in the life-giving air, I began to take stock.
 - ✓ a. While I drew in the life-giving air, I began to take stock.
 - b. I began to take stock because I drew in the life-giving air.
 - c. I began to take stock in the same way that I drew in the life-giving air.

2. For the moment my hearing was gone.
 - a. Because of the moment, my hearing was gone.
 - b. I had lost my hearing forever.
 - ✓ c. I couldn't hear for a short time.

3. Then I saw the shore and the great breakers between.
 - a. Then I saw that I was between the great breakers and the shore.
 - b. Then I saw the shore between the great breakers.
 - ✓ c. Then I saw the shore, and the great breakers between me and the shore.

4. Time had little meaning for me now.
 - ✓ a. Time did not seem important to me now.
 - b. I didn't know what time it was.
 - c. I thought I had been there only a short time.

5. I began to swim awkwardly indeed.
 - a. I began to swim awkwardly in deep water.
 - ✓ b. I began to swim awkwardly in fact.
 - c. I began to swim awkwardly in fear.

CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORD

選擇正確的字

Draw a line under the word within brackets [] that best completes the meaning of each sentence.

在[]的字中，選擇正確的以完成全句的意思。

1. It was a [miracle, memorial, majesty] that I lived through the experience.
2. When my [history, hearing, humor] came back, the sound of my own voice frightened me.
3. Many things [floated, failed, forgot] by me as I waited for rescue.
4. I tried to keep my body under water because I had no [cloth, clock, clothes] on.
5. When I heard planes overhead, I [watched, waked, waved] my arms.
6. Panic often makes people do [fresh, foolish, frosty] things.
7. After I was rescued, I was [wrapped, written, waked] in a blanket.
8. I learned how many people had been [lifted, lost, lowered] that day.
9. When the doctor heard about the tidal wave, he [rescued, rushed, rolled] to the shore.
10. I couldn't say anything because my mouth was covered with [food, beads, bandages].



*The boy became famous, but for many years
the world forgot all about the woman who had helped him.*

那男孩出名了，但是多年來世上忘掉那幫助過他的婦人。

“He Loved Me Truly”

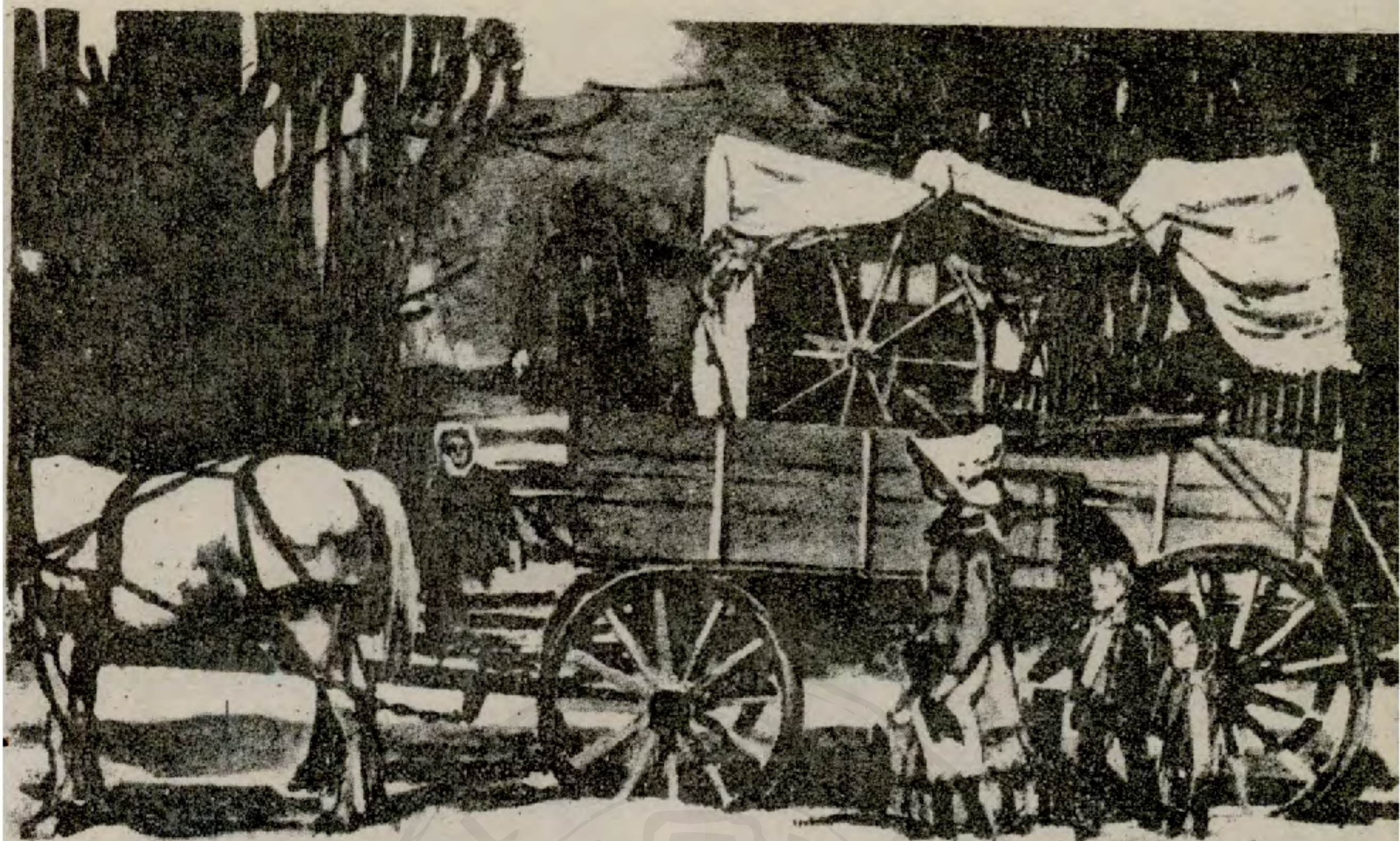
他真地愛我

THE YOUNG woman rode with her new husband on the high front seat of the wagon. It was a cold December day, and they were headed north toward a part of the country where only a few people lived. “I think the weather will be just fine,” she said. She tried to find good in everything.

那年青的婦人和她的新丈夫坐在馬車的前座。那是十二月的寒天，他們驅車北行，向着人煙稀少的地方去。她說道，“我想天氣會變好的”她希望各事都很順心。

seat 座位。

wagon 運貨的馬車。參閱154頁圖。



Only the day before, Tom had arrived on horseback at her house in Elizabethtown, Kentucky. He had come all the way from his farm in the wild country to the north.

As soon as he saw her, he told her his reason for coming: "Miss Sarah, I have no wife and you have no husband. I have come to marry you. I have known you since you were a child, and you have known me. I've no time to lose. If you are willing, we'll be married tomorrow."

farm 農場，種植及畜養動物的場地。

wild 荒野的，人跡罕至的；亦指動植物無人照管的。

tomorrow 明日。今天是星期一；明天是星期二。

祇是頭一天的事，湯姆騎馬到肯特基州的伊莉沙白鎮她家裡。他從荒野的鄉村的農莊到北方來。

他一看見她，便告訴她來的理由：“賽娜小姐，我沒有妻子，你沒有丈夫。我是來娶你的。我從你小時就知道你，你也知道我。我沒有時間。如果你願意，明天我們就結婚。”



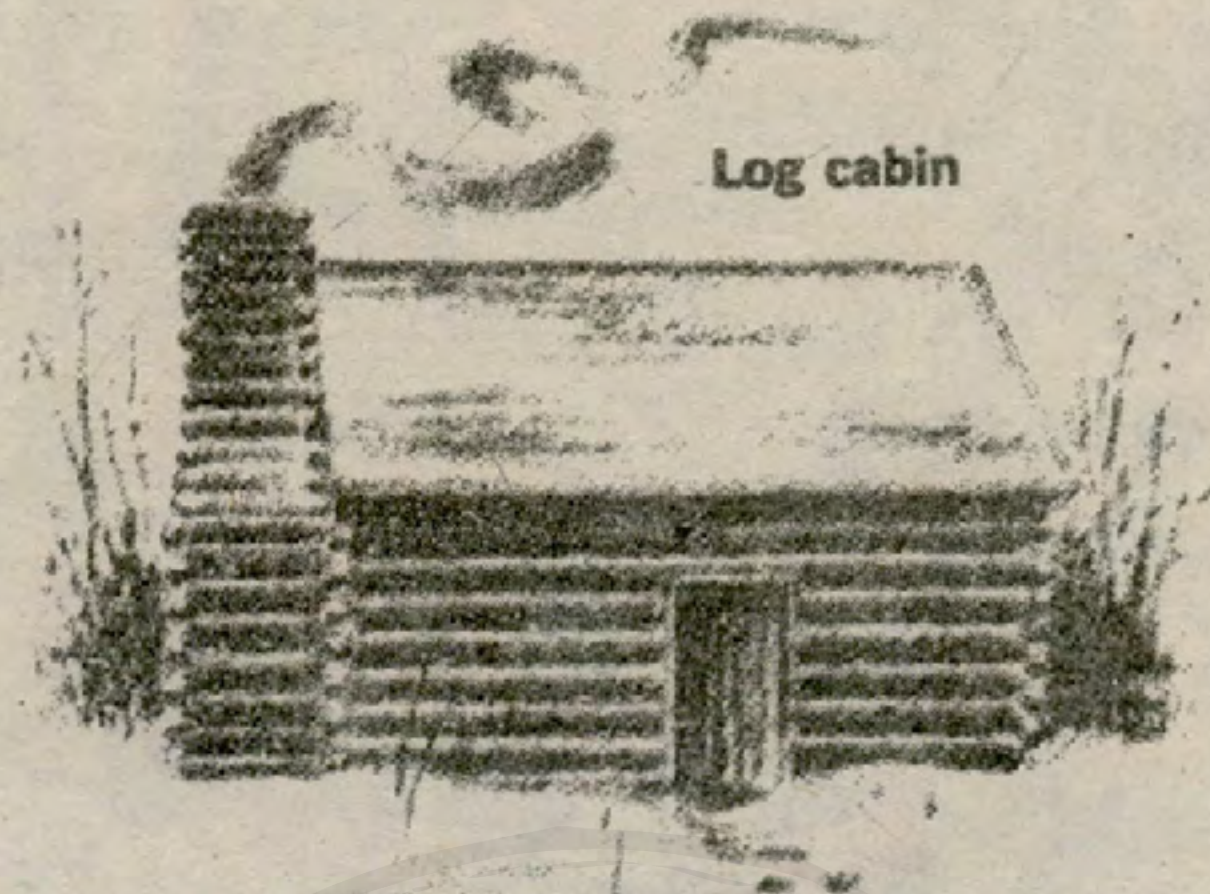
So they were married. The minister wrote down that Sarah Johnston's husband had died three years ago and that Tom's wife had died last winter. The borrowed horses and wagon waited outside. The wagon was so full of her boxes and furniture that there was little room for her three children.

Tom had two children of his own, but he hadn't told them that he was bringing back a new mother. There was sadness in Sarah's blue-gray eyes when she thought about that. Maybe they wouldn't want her to be their mother.

borrowed 借來，從別人處借來而必須歸還。
furniture 傢具，房屋的設備，如桌，牀等。

於是他們結婚了。牧師記下賽娜的丈夫三年以前亡故，湯姆的妻子上年冬天死去。那借來的馬和車子在外邊等着。馬車中充滿了她的箱子和傢具沒有空的地方容納她三個孩子。

湯姆自己有兩個孩子，但是他沒有告訴他們她要接一個新媽媽來。賽娜想到這事的時候，她的心事就上來了。或許他們不願意要她做他們的媽媽。



A raft carried the wagon across the Ohio River into Indiana. The air grew colder, and deep snow lay on the road. After five days they came to a log cabin beside a little river. The cabin had no windows, and the door was only an opening covered with deerskin. The trees had been cleared away around the cabin to make a farm.

Tom shouted and a little boy came running out of the cabin. He looked as though he had never had enough to eat. His shirt was dirty and his deerskin trousers were

一個木筏帶着馬車過了俄亥阿河到印第安那。那兒天氣比較冷，路上積雪很深。過了五天他們來到小河旁邊一個園林小屋。那園林小屋沒有窗子，門是用鹿皮遮掩的周圍的。樹木都砍掉，做了農場。

湯姆叫喊，一個小男孩從那木屋跑出來。他看來好像從未吃飽似的。他的襯衫是髒的，他的鹿皮袴都破了。但是這

log cabin 木屋，以圓形木材造成之屋。圓形木材是未經鋸成木板之木材。
 deerskin 鹿皮。鹿是一種動物。參閱153頁圖。皮爲人或獸的表皮。
 shirt 襯衫。參閱159頁圖。

torn. But it was the look in his eyes that Sarah saw. She got down from the wagon, opened wide her arms and held the boy close.

祇是賽娜所看見的他的外貌。她從馬車上下來，伸開她的臂膀，緊緊地抱住這個孩子。



Leaves

"Hello, Abe Lincoln," she said. "I think we'll be good friends."

她說道，"喂，愛伯林肯，我想我們將是好朋友。"

Taking Stock

清 查

Sarah had never been in wild country like this; she had always lived in small towns. Her new home was a one-room cabin with a floor of hard earth. The bed was made of boards with a mattress of leaves. The bedcovers were skins and old clothes.

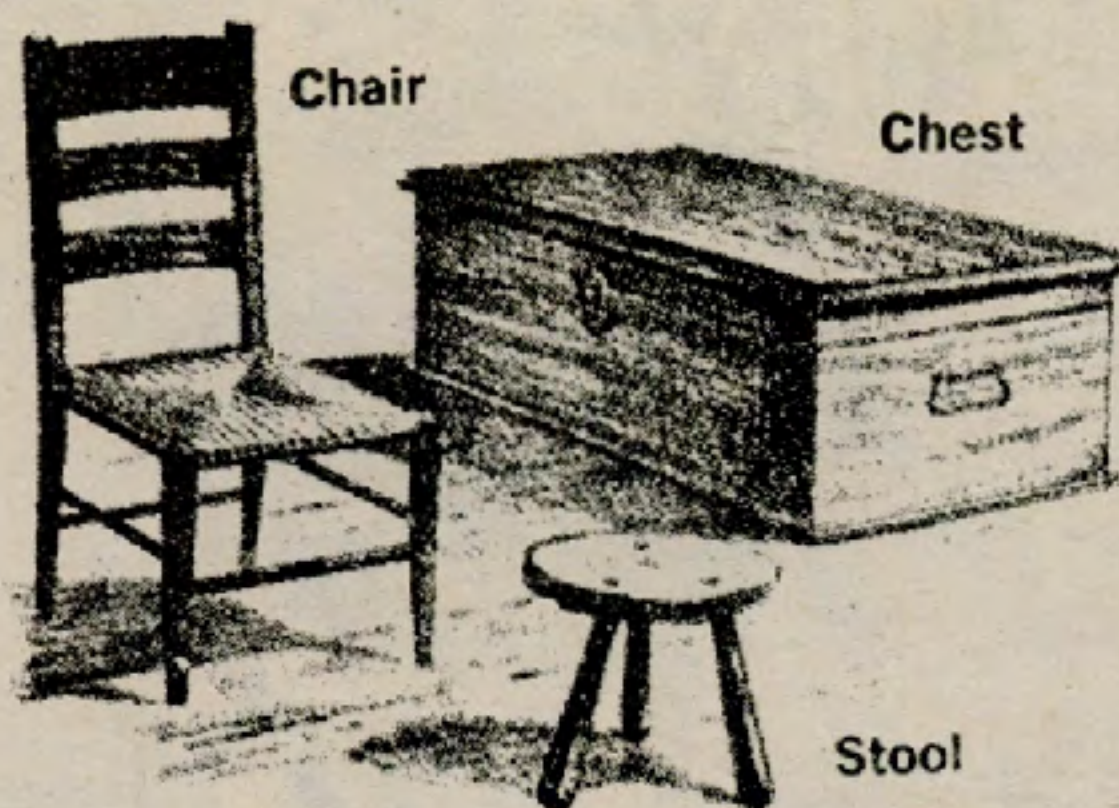
賽娜從沒有到過像這樣荒野的鄉下；她總是住在小鎮上的。她的新家是一間木屋，硬土當作地板。用木板當牀。用樹葉當褥。用獸皮和舊衣當被。

Ten-year-old Abe and his 12-year-old sister slept on beds of leaves in a little

十歲的愛伯和他十二歲的姊姊睡在屋頂下面一間小屋的

mattress 褥，墊褥，用於牀上，或作牀用。

leaves 樹葉，樹或植物的綠色部分。*leaf* 是單數形。參閱上圖。



room up under the roof. They climbed up to their beds by means of rounded sticks set into the wall.

There were no chairs, only three-legged stools. The table was a log that had been smoothed on the top side.

Dennis Hanks, an 18-year-old cousin of Tom's first wife, Nancy Hanks, was living with the family. He had been trying to cook, but Sarah could see that he had very little equipment to work with.

She probably expected a better place than this. But all Sarah said was, "Tom, bring me some wood for a fire. I need some hot water."

樹葉做的牀上。他們從釘在牆上的圓木棍爬到他們的牀上

沒有椅子，只有三脚櫈。桌子是一塊圓木，面上弄平了的。

鄧尼斯·漢克斯是湯姆前妻南錫·漢克斯的十八歲的堂弟，和這家庭住在一起。他試行烹飪，但是賽娜能看到他沒有足夠的炊具。

她或許期望有一個較好的地方。可是賽娜所說的是：“湯姆呀，拿些木頭給我生火，我需要熱水。”

chairs 椅，有靠背的座椅。參閱上圖。

stools 櫈，沒有靠背的座位。參閱上圖。

cook 烹飪，以火烹製食物。



This new mother with the smiling face and pretty hair went to work at once. As soon as the water was hot, she washed Abe and his sister and tidied their hair. When her boxes and furniture were brought from the wagon, little Abe ran his hand over the smooth wood of the beautiful chests.

The boxes and chests were full of blankets and clothing and a hundred other things. There were real chairs, too, and a loom. And that night, when Abe went to bed, he did not find the leaves. Sarah

這位帶着微笑有美髮的新母親立時去工作。水一熱了，她就替愛伯和他的姊姊梳洗。她的箱子和傢具從馬車裡搬出來之後，小愛伯的手就去撫摩那美麗的箱子的平滑的木頭。

這些箱子裡裝滿了毯子和衣服和百件其他的東西。也有真的椅子和一架織機。那晚愛伯就寢時，他看不到樹葉了。

chests 大箱，櫥。參閱157頁圖。

had carried them out of the house and given him a soft mattress and enough blankets to keep him warm at night.

賽娜已經把樹葉拿出去，給他一牀軟褥和足夠的毯子使他夜裡得到溫暖。



Shirt

In two or three weeks, the cabin didn't look like the same place. Sarah worked hard. She could make others work, too—even Tom. He had always meant to make the cabin better but somehow never did. She didn't tell him what to do; she was too wise and too gentle. But Tom found himself making a real door for the cabin and cutting a window for her. He put down a floor of boards, too, and covered the inside

兩三星期後，這木屋不像從前的樣子了。賽娜努力工作。她能使別人工作，甚至湯姆。他總想把家裡弄好，可是他從沒有去做。她沒有告訴他們做什麼；她太聰明而溫柔。但是湯姆親自為木屋做了一扇門，並且替做了一個窗子。他也

soft 軟的，不硬的。

wise 聰明的，有意識的。

walls with white water paint. Abe thought the cabin looked wonderful.

Sarah wove cloth and made new shirts for Abe. She made him new deerskin trousers and even deerskin shoes. She had a little mirror and held it up so that he could see himself. It was the first time he had ever seen himself. "Is that *me*?" he asked.

Sometimes Sarah thought about how strange it was that all this had happened. Tom had wanted her to marry him 14 years ago, but she had married Daniel Johnston instead. Tom had married Nancy Hanks. Now, after all these years, Tom and she were together again, with his children and hers to take care of.

The cabin was only 18 feet long on each side, and eight people lived under its roof. Somehow she must help the two families, along with Dennis Hanks, love each oth-

做了地板，把裡面的牆加以粉刷。愛伯覺得這木屋太好了。

賽娜織布替愛伯做新襪衫。她替他做新的鹿皮袴甚至鹿皮鞋。她有一面小鏡她把它掛起來，給他照臉。這是他第一次看見他自己。他問道，“這是我嗎？”

有時賽娜想到這些事情，覺得很奇怪。湯姆在十四年前要她嫁給他，但是她嫁了丹尼爾·約翰斯頓了。湯姆娶了南錫漢克斯。經過若干年之後到現在，湯姆和她又在一起了，他和她的孩子都有照應了。

這木屋，每邊只有十八呎長，八個人睡在裡面。她想法幫助這兩個家庭，和鄧尼斯漢克斯·漢克斯；使他們彼此相

strange 奇異的，不尋常的，人所不知的，不了解的。

er. She wanted them to feel that they had always been together.

During those first weeks, Sarah worried a lot. Especially she worried about Abe, although he always did what she asked him to without saying anything.

Once she saw him watching her with serious eyes when she was making johnnycake. “All my life I’m going to like johnnycake best,” he said suddenly, and then ran out of the cabin. She couldn’t quite understand Abe. As Dennis said, “There’s something strange about Abe.”

Maybe, if she hadn’t come to the cabin in the clearing, he wouldn’t have lived to be a man. He had always grown so fast, with never enough to eat. But now, after eating enough of her good food, he looked better. He talked more, too, and even laughed.

愛。她願意他們覺得他們一向就在一起生活着。

在最初幾個星期裡，賽娜很煩惱。她尤其為愛伯擔心；雖然她不說話而他總是替她做事情。

有一次她在做麵包時看見他在密切地注意着，他忽然說道，“我這一輩子裡我將最喜歡這種麵包，”接着他就跑出木屋去了。她不能十分了解愛伯。誠如鄧尼斯說的，“愛伯有點奇怪。”

或許，如果她不把這木屋弄得乾乾淨淨，他不會成爲一個人的。他長得很快，沒有足夠的東西吃。可見現在，他吃得飽了，他長好看些了。他也多談一些話了，甚至笑了。他

worried 擔心的，煩惱的。*worry* 是動詞的現在式；又爲名詞。

especially 尤其是；特別是；主要地。

johnnycake 一種玉蜀黍粉製成之餅。麪包爲一般人的食物。麪包的種類很多。

He learned to tell **funny** stories; he tried them out on Sarah to see if she would laugh in the right places.

Sometimes Sarah thought to herself that she loved Abe more than her own children. But she didn't really. It was just that she knew, deep in her heart, that Abe was somebody **special**. He didn't really **belong** to her, but he was hers to take care of for a little while.

When Abe was a small boy, Tom had let him walk the nine miles to school where he learned his letters and numbers. But now Abe was older and stronger. Tom thought that he should stay at home and cut down trees and help on the farm, or work for a neighbor at 30 cents a day.

Of course, Tom felt **proud** when the neighbors came to have Abe write their letters

學講有趣的故事；他試講給賽娜聽；看看她是否適時而笑。

有時賽娜自己想她愛愛伯有過於她自己的孩子。但她沒有真地做到。她的內心深知愛伯是特殊的人。他並不是真地屬於她的，但是，她要在短期內照應他的。

愛伯幼時，湯姆讓他走^九哩路去學校，唸字母和數字。但是現在愛伯長大一些又結實一點了。湯姆覺得他應該呆在家裡砍樹木，幫忙農場的工作，或為三角錢一天的工資替鄰人工作。

當然，湯姆在鄰人來請愛伯替他們寫信的時候，覺得驕

funny 有趣的；好玩的，逗人笑樂的。

special 特殊的，與眾不同的。

belong to 屬於。這些小孩是誰的？他們屬於我。這是誰的車子？它是屬於這醫師的。

for them. But Abe was “reaching too far,” Tom said, when the boy kept reading books instead of clearing more land. Tom told Abe that he didn’t need to know so much to be a good farmer.

Sarah took Abe’s part against his father. If she hadn’t, Abe would have got even less schooling than he did. And what he got wasn’t much.

Abe would rather read than eat. He would read in the morning as soon as it was light enough to see. He would read in the evening when the farm work was finished. He would read while he worked the horses in a field and while the horses were resting.

Once he gave a man 50 cents for an old box and found a book on law at the bottom of it. You would think that he had found gold. He began reading the

傲。但是，當這孩子繼續地讀書而不清除更多的土地時，湯姆說，“愛伯進步太快了。”湯姆告訴愛伯，做一個好農夫不需要知道很多。

賽娜支持愛伯反對他的父親。如果她不這樣，愛伯學習的機會更少了。他所得的却是不多。

愛伯寧願讀書，而不吃飯。天一亮他就讀書。工作做完了他在晚間讀書。他牽馬時和馬在休息時讀書。

有一次他用五角錢買了一個舊箱子，他發現箱底有一本法律書。你可以想到他發現了金子。他開始在夜深時於爐邊

proud 驕傲的，自豪的，自己感到滿意的，對於自己的孩子或自己的東西。

book late at night by the fire. When Tom told him to stop, Sarah said, "Let the boy read." She always let him read as long as he wanted to. If he went to sleep on the floor, she would get a blanket and wrap it gently around him.

He was always writing, too, and never had enough paper. He would put black marks on a board so that he could remember what he wanted to write. When he finally got paper again, he would write it all down. Later he would read it aloud to Sarah by the fire, after Tom and the others had gone to bed.

In Illinois

In 1830, Tom decided to look for better farm land, so the family moved to Illinois. There Abe helped his father build the two-room cabin where Sarah and Tom were to live the rest of their lives.

讀這本書。當湯姆叫他停止時，賽娜說，“讓孩子唸吧。”她總是讓他儘量地讀。如果他(去)睡在地板上，她用毯子輕輕地給他裹上。

他也常寫字，從沒有足夠的紙。他在木板上作黑色的標記，這樣他就能記起他所要寫的東西。他得到紙以後就完全寫出來。後來他在爐旁高聲讀給賽娜聽，那時湯姆和其他的人都已睡了。

在伊里諾

一八三〇年間湯姆決定找較好的農場，於是全家搬到伊里諾。在那兒愛伯幫助他的父親蓋了兩間房的木屋給賽娜，湯姆長住下去。

Soon after the cabin was finished, the day came that Sarah had long expected, the day when Abe would leave home. He was a man now, 22 years old, and he had a chance to work in a store in New Salem. There was nothing more she could do for Abe. For the last time she had taken Abe's part against Tom. For the last time she had kept the cabin quiet so that Abe could read.

At first Abe came back often. Later on, after he became a lawyer, he visited the farm twice a year. Every time Sarah saw him, it seemed to her that his mind was bigger. Other people's minds grew just so big and then stopped, but Abe's kept on growing.

Abe told her about his law cases. Later he told her that he had been elected to office in the state of Illinois and

木屋造成後，賽娜久盼的日子——愛伯可以離家的日子到了。他現已長大成人，二十二歲了，在新賽蘭姆他找到一份工作。她可以不替愛伯做事了。最後一次她站在愛伯的立場對抗湯姆，她保持木屋的清靜使愛伯能夠閱讀。

起初愛伯常回來。後來他做了律師，每年回到農場兩次。每次賽娜看到他，她覺得他的心志增長一點。別人的心志增長後便停止了，但是愛伯的心志是繼續地增長的。

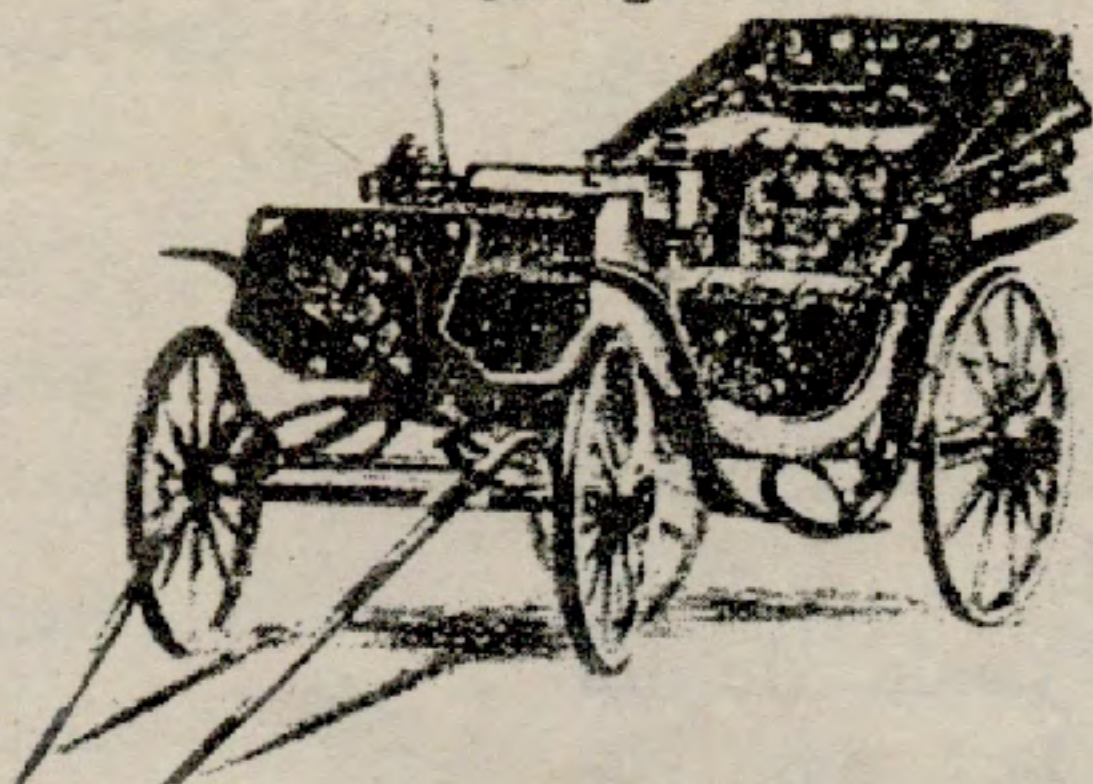
愛伯告訴她關於他接受的案件。後來他告訴她當選伊里諾州的職務，並已經和瑪莉陶

store 店，舖子，買東西的地方。

twice 兩次。

elected 當選，被人民選舉。當選指比其他的人為需要。在多數想任職的人中他當選了。

Carriage



that he had married Mary Todd. After Tom died, in 1851, Abe took care to see that Sarah had everything she needed.

Abe Becomes Famous

When Sarah heard that Abe was going to make a **speech** in a nearby town, she went there without saying a word to him. It would be enough—it always had been enough—just to watch him.

She was one of the crowd on the street as he came along in a procession. He was riding in a fine black **carriage**, lifting his tall black

德結婚。在1851年湯姆死後；愛伯照應賽娜，供給她一切的需要。

愛伯成名了

當賽娜聽到愛伯將在附近的城鎮發表演說時，她到那兒，沒有跟他說一句話。這就夠了——這總是夠了——祇是看看他就可以了。

在他遊行時她是街上群眾之一。他坐在一輛漂亮黑色馬

speech 演說，對公眾的講話。

carriage 馬車。參閱上圖。

tall 高的。

hat from his head as he bowed to the right and then to the left.

She tried to make herself small, but he saw her and made the carriage stop. Then, in front of everybody, he got out of the carriage and went over and put his arms around her and kissed her. Yes, that was her Abe.

She wasn't the kind of person who cried easily; but she cried when he was elected President. In the winter of 1861, before he went to Washington, D.C., he crossed the state to see her. He came by train and carriage over the snowy roads to say good-by to her.

Abe looked tired, and he had a lot on his mind, but they had a fine talk. Even when they were silent, they still seemed to be saying things to each other. When he kissed her good-by, he said that he would see her

車裡，舉起黑色高帽對左右的人鞠躬。

她想法使她自己渺小，但是，他看到她，便命車子停下來。於是，在大眾之前，他下車伸臂擁抱，和她接吻。是的，那是她的愛伯。

她是不容易落淚的人，但是在他當選總統時，他哭了。在1861的冬天，在他當首都華盛頓之前，他越州來看她。他坐火車和馬車經過雪路來向她告辭。

愛伯看來很疲乏，他滿腔心事，他談說得很好，甚至在他們默默無語時，他們好像在談話。當他和她吻別時，他說

soon, but she knew somehow that she would not see him again.

"He Loved Me"

Four years later, they came and told her that he was dead. The newspapers wrote the longest pieces about his real mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln. That was right, of course.

But some people came and asked her what kind of boy Abe had been. She wanted to tell them, but it was hard to find the words. "Abe was a good boy," she said. "He never gave me an angry word or look." And then she added, "He loved me truly, I think."

Sarah Bush Lincoln died on December 10, 1869. Her death passed unnoticed by the nation. For many years, her name never appeared in the books that were written about Abraham Lincoln. But now the place where the Illinois cabin stood is a state

他就要來看她，但是她似乎知道她將不能再見到他了。

他 愛 我

四年後，他們來告訴他死了。報紙對他的生母南錫漢克斯林肯有長篇報導。那當然是對的。

但是有些人來問她愛伯是怎樣的一個孩子。她想告訴他們，可是想不出好的字眼來，她說道“愛伯是個好孩子。他從沒有給我疾言厲色。”她接着又說道，“我想，他真地愛我。”

賽娜、布煦、林肯於1869年十二月四日逝世。她的去世不為國人所注意，多年以來，林肯的傳記裡從沒有發現過她的名字。但是現時那伊里諾的木屋所在地已成爲國家公園，

park, with a two-room cabin just like the one that Abraham Lincoln helped to build. And at last people know what Abraham Lincoln meant when he said, "All that I am I owe to my angel mother." He was speaking of Sarah, who became his second mother.

有兩間木屋正像林肯幫助蓋的木屋一樣。當他說“我的一切都受賜我天使的母親”時，人們才知道他的意思。他是說他的繼母賽娜。

park 公園。

angel 天使；這裡指善良如天使的人。

WHAT HAPPENED WHEN?

何事發生？ 何時發生？

Write number 1 before the sentence that tells what happened first in the story. Write 2 before the sentence that tells what happened next, and so on.

寫 1 在最先發生的事之前，寫 2 在接着發生的事之前，餘依次類推。

-⁷ a. Abe went to work in a store in New Salem.
-⁶ b. Abe helped build a two-room cabin in Illinois.
-¹ c. Tom and Sarah were married.
-⁴ d. The first time Abe looked into a mirror, he asked, "Is that *me*?"
-² e. After five days Tom and Sarah came to a log cabin in Indiana.
-⁵ f. She cried when he was elected President.
-⁸ g. Sarah went to a nearby town to hear Abe make a speech.

-³ h. In two or three weeks after Sarah came, the cabin didn't look like the same place.
-¹⁰ i. Abe visited Sarah for the last time.
-⁵ j. The family moved to a better farm in Illinois.

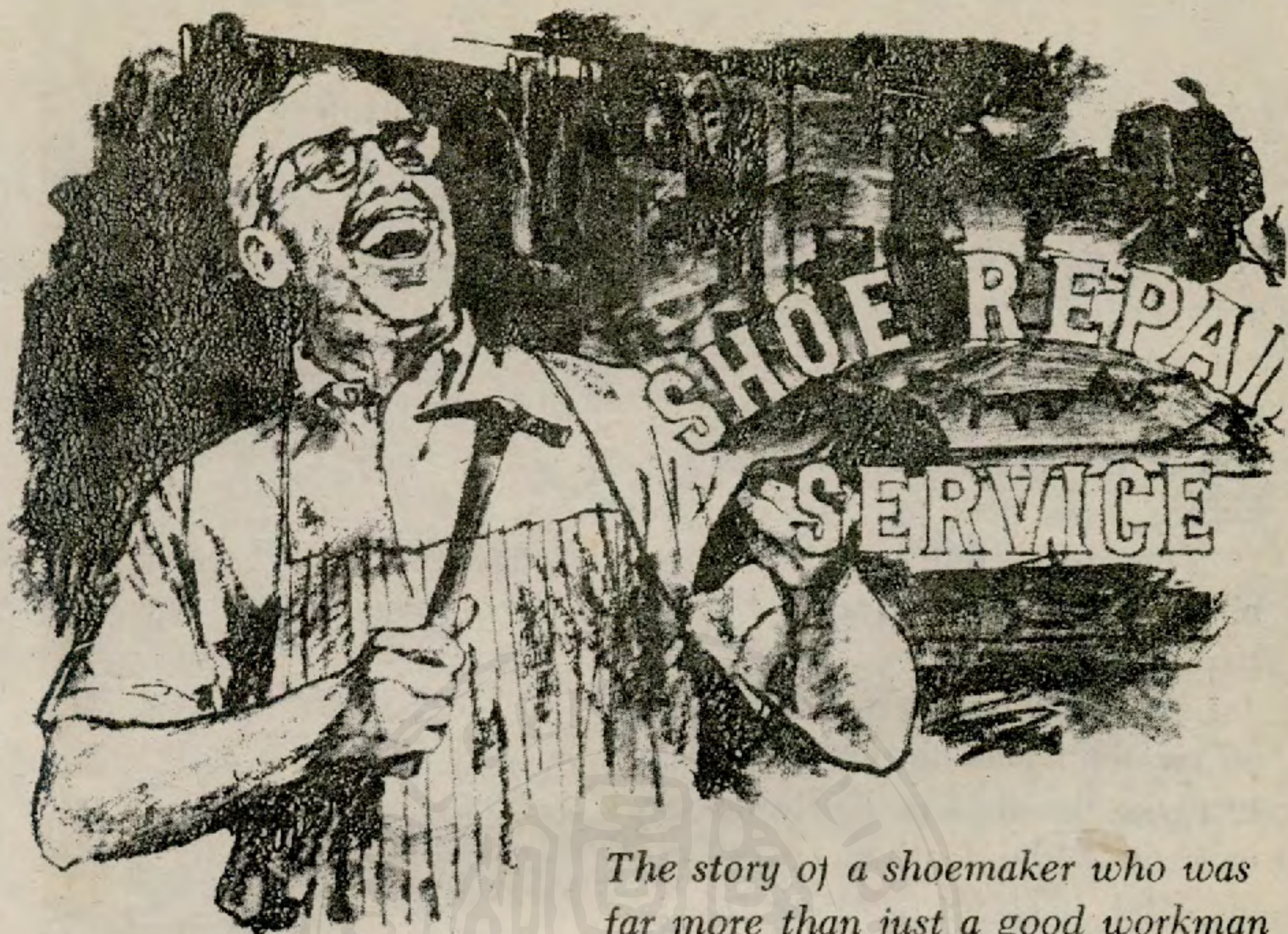
CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORD

選擇正確的字

Underline the word within brackets that best completes the meaning of each sentence.

選用大括弧的中的字，以完成全句的意思。

1. The wagon was carried across the river on a [ship, boat, raft].
2. A seat without a back is called a [stool, store, story].
3. The children had slept on [leaves, letters, laws].
4. Sarah [wave, wove, rode] cloth on her loom.
5. Abe was first [elected, excited, expressed] to public office in Illinois.



The story of a shoemaker who was far more than just a good workman

一個技術高強的鞋匠的故事。

“The Light in the Window”

窗內的光

I MET HIM first on a summer day in 1936. I had rushed into his ugly little shop to have the heels of my shoes repaired. It wasn't much of a job, so I waited while he did it. He greeted

我在1936年的夏天遇見他。我貿然進入他那簡陋的店舖，修理我的鞋跟。那工作並不費事，所以我在那兒等着。他

heels 後跟。後跟是鞋子後部提高腳的地方。亦解釋為腳的後跟。
greeted 致敬，打招呼，如“喂”，或“您好？”

me with a cheerful smile. "You're new in this neighborhood, aren't you?"

I said that I was. I had moved into a house at the end of the street only a week before.

"This is a fine neighborhood," he said. "You'll be happy here."

I sat there with my shoes off, watching as he got ready to make the repairs. Sadly he looked at the leather covering the heel. It was worn through because I had failed to have the repair job done a month ago. I grew a little impatient, for I was rushing to meet a friend. "Please hurry," I begged.

A Proud Man

He looked at me over his spectacles. "Now, lady, we won't be long. I want to do

帶着愉快的微笑招呼我，說道，"您是新到這一帶來的嗎？"

我說是的。我只是一星期前搬到這條街角隅上的一所房子裡。

他說道，"這兒的鄰居很好，您在這兒一定會快樂的。"

我脫了鞋坐在那兒，看着他修鞋。他看着那鞋跟上面的皮發愁。那塊皮完全壞了，因為我在一個月以前沒有修理它。我覺得有點不耐，因為我急於要看一個朋友。我請求他說，"請快些。"

一個驕傲的人

他透過他的眼鏡看着我說，"太太，我們不需要多久的時間，我要替您做好一點。"

cheerful 愉快的。cheer 是名詞，快樂。

neighborhood 附近，鄰近地方。附近的人叫做鄰居。

leather 皮，獸類去毛後的皮，其後就製成皮革。

impatient 不耐煩，不願意等待。

spectacles 眼鏡，另一字為 **eyeglasses** 參閱115頁圖。

a good job." He was silent a moment. "You see, I have a **tradition** to live up to."

A tradition? In this ugly little shop that was no different from so many other shoe-repair shops on the side streets of New York?

His Tradition

He must have felt my surprise, for he smiled as he went on. "Yes, lady, I **inherited** a tradition. My father and my grandfather were shoemakers in Italy, and they were the best. My father always told me, 'Son, do the *best* job on every shoe that comes into the shop, and be proud of your fine work. Do that always, and you'll have both happiness and money enough to live on.'"

As he handed me the finished shoes, he said: "These will last a long time. I've used good leather."

他停了一下，又說“您看我有一個嚴守的傳統。”

傳統嗎？在這簡陋的小舖子和紐約街上許多別的修鞋店舖有什麼不同的地方嗎？

他的傳統

他一定會感覺到我的驚奇，因為他微笑着說下去，“太太，是的，我繼承了一個傳統。我的父親和我的祖父是義大利的鞋匠，他們的技術是最好的。我的父親常對我說，“孩子，把送到店來的每隻鞋子都做得最好，對你的美好的工作感到驕傲。總要這樣，你既得快樂又得到足夠生活的錢。”

他把修好的鞋子交給我時說道，“這雙鞋可以穿很久，我用的是好皮呀。”

tradition 傳統，世代相傳的信仰，觀念，及做事的方法。

inherited 遺傳，繼承。

I left in a hurry because I was late and my friend would be waiting for me impatiently. But I had a warm and grateful feeling. On my way home I passed the little shop again. There he was, still working. He saw me, and to my surprise he waved and smiled. This was the beginning of our friendship. It was a friendship that came to mean more and more to me as time passed.

Good Friends

Every day as I passed his shop, we waved to each other in friendly greeting. At first I went in only when I had repair work to be done. Then I found myself going in every few days just to talk with him.

He was a tall man, but bent from long years of work. His hair was gray and there wasn't much of it. His face was deeply lined. But I re-

我匆匆離去，因為我已經遲了，我的朋友一定等得很不耐煩。但是我有一溫暖及表示謝意的感覺。歸途我又走小店門口過。他還在那兒工作。他看見我，說也奇怪，他向我招手微笑。這是我們友誼的開始。這友誼與日俱深了。

好 朋 友

每天我走他的舖子門口過，我們互相招手打招呼。起初只是爲了修鞋進入。後來我隔幾天進去找他聊天。

他是高個子，但因長年工作，背已駝了。他的頭髮花白，沒有幾根了。他滿臉皺紋。

-ship - ship, 語尾, 表情況, 友誼指交友的情況。

bent 駝背, 彎曲。年青的人站得直。年老時他可能變成駝背了。bend 是現在式。

member best his fine dark eyes, alive with kindness and humor.

The Happiest Man

He was the happiest man I've ever known. Often, as he stood in his shopwindow, working at a pair of shoes, he sang in a high, clear Italian voice. The Italians in our neighborhood called him *la luce alla finestra*—“the light in the window.”

Once, as we talked, he turned to wave to a man who was passing. Then he said to me: “There's a man I'd like to know. He's been passing here for years. I wish he would stop in sometime, for he has a fine, honest face.”

I did not tell him that I knew the man. But a week later the shoemaker told me: “I was right about that man. He stopped in yesterday and we had a fine talk. He is a good man.”

yesterday 昨日。

但是我記得最清楚的是他的眼珠深黑，神采奕奕，表現親切和談諧。

最快樂的人

他是我所知道的最快樂的人。常常他站在他窗子裏面，做修鞋的工作，他高唱義大利的歌曲。我們附近的義國人都叫他“窗內的光”。

有一次，在我們聊天時，他轉身向一個路過的人招手。然後對我說，“有一個人我想認識。他從這裡過已有多多年。我願他有時會停下來，因為他臉上表現誠懇親切。”

我沒有告訴他我知道這個人。但是一星期後，那鞋匠告訴我：“我對那人的看法是正確的。他昨天進來，我們說得很痛快。他是一個好人。”

I knew then that the honesty and goodness of this gentle shoemaker had warmed another heart as it had mine. He had broken through the shyness of a lonely man and let the friendliness come out.

Our neighborhood was full of children, and crowds of them came into his shop. They were always welcome. Often he stopped his work to act as peacemaker if they seemed about to fight.

Poor Workmen

One day I came away from my house disappointed and angry because of a poor job some painters had done for me. My friend waved to me as I went by, so I went into his shop for comfort. He let me go on talking angrily about the poor work and carelessness of present-day workmen. "They had no pride in their work," I said. "They

後來我知道這位和善的鞋匠以忠誠感人。他衝破孤單的人的羞怯，而引出了友誼。

我們附近孩子很多，成群的孩子進入他的店舖。他們總是受歡迎的。時時他停止他的工作，替人排難解紛。

拙劣的工人

有一天我從家裡出來，滿懷失望和憤怒，因為油漆工人把我的工作做得太差勁。我走過時，我的朋友向我招手，於是我進去想得到點安慰。他讓我繼續地憤慨地說現時一般工人工作的差勁與粗心。我說，
“他們對他們的工作沒有自尊

welcome 歡迎，熱誠地接待。
pride 驕傲，自尊心。

didn't want to work. They just wanted to collect their money for doing nothing."

心，他們不願工作。他們祇是想不勞而穫。”

Wise Words

至理名言

He agreed. "There's a lot of that kind around, but maybe we should not blame them. Maybe their fathers had no pride in their work. That's hard on a boy. It keeps him from learning something that is important."

他同意我的話。接着他說道，“這種人到處都是，但是我們似乎不要責備他們。也許他們的父親對於工作沒有自尊心。那就難怪孩子了。這使他不能學到重要的東西。”

"What can be done about it?" I asked.

我問道，“這該怎麼辦呢？”

He waited a minute before answering, then looked at me seriously. "There is only one way. Every man or woman who hasn't inherited a prideful tradition must start building one."

他想了一會兒，嚴肅地看着我，答道，“只有一個辦法。每一個沒有自尊的傳統的男人或女人必須開始建立一個這樣的傳統。”

"In this country, our freedom lets each of us make his own contribution. We must make it a good contribution. No matter what sort of work

“在這個國家裡，我們的自由讓我們每一個人自由貢獻。我們必須有良好的貢獻。無

agreed 同意，贊成。

blame 責罵。

freedom 自由。

contribution 貢獻。

"Without rain no gain"

many

a man does, if he gives it his best each day, he's starting a tradition for his children to live up to. And he is making lots of happiness for himself."

The Light Goes Out

I went to Europe for a few months. Shortly after my return I walked down the street, looking forward eagerly to the shoemaker's surprise when he saw me.

There was no "light in the window." The door was closed. There was a little sign: "Call for shoes at shop next door."

I went into the next shop, full of fear. Yes, the old man suddenly had got sick two weeks ago, right there in his window. He had died a few days later.

"We sure miss him around here," the shopman said. "He was so happy all the time."

I went away with a heavy heart. I would miss him, too. But he had left me something—an important piece of

論一個人做什麼工作，如果他每天都盡力去做，他就可以示範他的孩子們。他也爲他自己謀求幸福。”

那光消失了

我到歐洲去了幾個月。我回來不久便走到街上，熱望那鞋匠看到我而表示驚奇。

可是那“窗內的光”消失了。那扇門關了。有一張小條子寫着：“要鞋請到隔壁”。

我到隔壁去，充滿了恐懼。是的那老人兩星期前忽然病了，就在那窗子裡。幾天之後他死了。

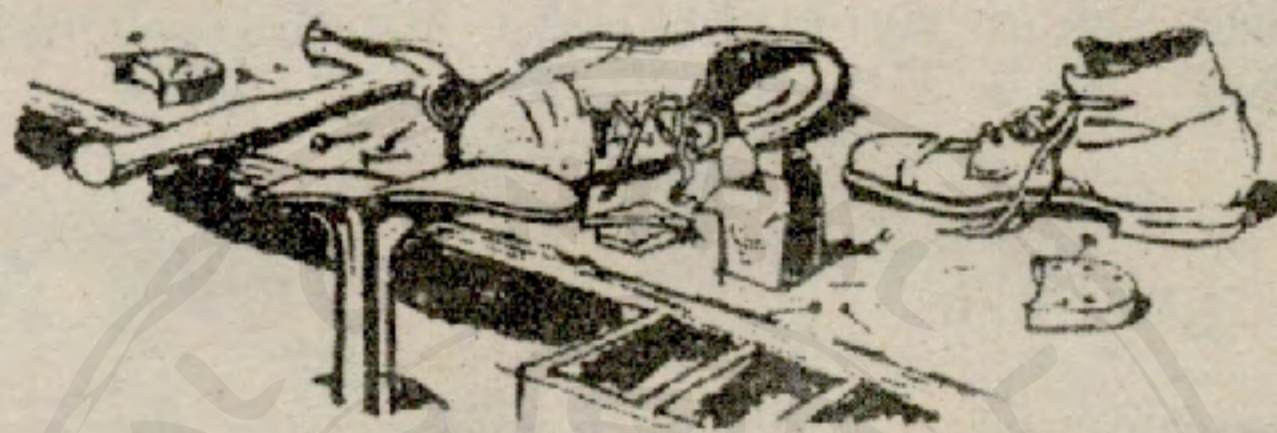
那店員說道，“我們這兒的人都懷念他，他總是快樂的。”

我心情沉重便走開了。我也懷念他。可是留給我一句永

wisdom I shall always remember: "If you have inherited a prideful tradition, you must carry it on; if you haven't, then start building one now."

不能忘的名言：“如果你已有足以驕傲的傳統，你得保持下去；如果你沒有，那末現在就開始建立吧。”

wisdom 智慧。



FIND THE BEST ANSWER

選擇正確的答案

Put a check (✓) before the best answer to each question.

劃✓的記號在正確的答案之前

1. Why did the writer go into the little shop?

- a. to get some new shoes
- ✓ b. to have her shoes repaired
- c. to learn about her neighbors

2. Why did the repairman look sadly at the shoes?

- ✓ a. The writer hadn't taken good care of them.
- b. He didn't have the right kind of leather.
- c. He thought the heels were too high.

3. Why did the writer become impatient?

- a. The work was not well done.
- b. The repairman was singing and talking too much.
- ✓ c. The job was taking more time than she had expected.

4. Why was the writer surprised to find that the shop had a tradition?
..... a. because it had a light in the window
..... b. because it looked like all other shoe-repair shops
..... c. because it was on a main street
5. Why did the shoemaker think the heels would last a long time?
..... a. He had used good leather.
..... b. His grandfather came from Italy.
..... c. He was a happy man.
6. What did the writer remember best about the shoemaker?
..... a. his eyes
..... b. his voice
..... c. his gray hair
7. Why did people like to talk with the gentle shoemaker?
..... a. because he wore spectacles
..... b. because he had a clear Italian voice
..... c. because he was good and cheerful
8. Why was the shop closed when the writer returned from Europe?
..... a. The shoemaker had gone to Italy.
..... b. He had died.
..... c. He had moved to another street.
9. What is wisdom?
..... a. good sense
..... b. good weather
..... c. good wishes
10. What did the writer inherit from the shoemaker?
..... a. a piece of wisdom
..... b. the shoe-repair shop
..... c. a lot of money

USE YOUR VOCABULARY

用自己的字

In each space write the word from the list that best completes the meaning of the sentence. The list has more words than you will need.

從下列字表中選用正確的字來完成句子的意思。這表中的字有多餘的（即不適用的）。

agreed

heels

neighborhood

welcome

blame

7 impatient

spectacles

wisdom

3 greeted

4 inherited

tomorrow

5 yesterday

1. The children in our
play ball every afternoon after school.
2. The doctor became when
he had to wait 30 minutes for a taxi.
3. The circus elephant the
crowd with a wave of his trunk.
4. Pete his shop from his grandfather.
5. Today is Monday; was Sunday.

Two men who started with very little and became famous

兩個用很小的本錢而成名的人。

Currier and Ives

克利爾與艾伍茲

WHEN Nathaniel Currier's big chance came, he was ready for it. On January 13, 1840, the steamship *Lex-*

當奈桑尼爾·克利爾的好機會到臨時，他就準備爭取它。
。1840年一月十三日，勒克新

steamship 汽船。蒸汽從熱水裡出來。



ington burned in the waters near New York City. All but four of the people on the ship were burned to death or **drowned** in the deep water.

When news of the tragedy reached the city, the editor of the *New York Sun* sent one of his men down the street to Currier's printing shop. Could Currier produce a picture of the tragedy?

Currier could. Quickly he called in an artist and a printer. Three days later the picture was ready. And thus began a new age of pictorial reporting.

The *Sun* printed the story of the *Lexington* on a single large piece of paper. The names of the people who had died appeared along with the personal story of one who

登汽船在紐約市附近焚燬，船上的人除了四個人外都燒死或在深水中溺斃。

這慘劇的消息傳到紐約市時，紐約太陽報的編輯就派人到克利爾的印刷廠來。克利爾能製一張慘案的圖嗎？

克利爾能夠的。他很快地叫來一位藝術家和一位印刷業者。三天後圖製成了。於是圖畫報導的時代開始。

太陽報以巨大篇幅刊載勒克新登的消息。死難者的姓名

drowned 溺斃，死在水裡。

printing 印刷，用印刷機印刷。機器是一種裝置，有許多能動的部份。

artist 藝術家。

pictorial reporting 圖畫報導，以圖畫報告新聞。報導義為搜集和記錄新聞，報導發生的事。畫刊是圖畫的刊物。

single 單一的，一個。

personal 個人的，不屬於公眾的。私人的，不為人知的。

had lived through the tragic experience. Currier's picture of the tragedy was printed across the top of the page.

In the picture, fire and smoke come from all sides of the ship. Crowded lifeboats fall into the sea and turn over. People jump from the fire into the cold water. A mother struggles to swim with one arm while holding her baby above water. A husband and wife, tired out with the struggle, go down in each other's arms.

The *Sun* sold thousands of copies of the *Lexington* news story. Suddenly the 27-year-old Currier found himself famous.

Currier, the Printer

Ever since Nat Currier had been 15, he had worked with *lithography*, a new

和他們遭難的經過都登出來。克利爾的圖片印在報頁的上端。

在這圖片裡，顯示火和煙從船各方面冒出。擁擠不堪的救生艇落水翻覆。人們從烈火中跳到寒冷的水裡。一母親用一隻膀子抱着她的嬰孩在水面掙扎。一對夫妻，掙扎得筋疲力盡，他倆終於互相擁抱而分開了。

太陽報刊載勒克新登的消息銷了好幾千份。二十七歲的克利爾忽然成名了。

印刷工人克利爾

克利爾從十五歲就做石印

page 頁，紙的一面。

smoke 煙，由火生出的煙。如果你看到煙，一定有火的。

jump 跳躍。

struggles 掙扎。

copies 份，冊，張，是同一印刷物的份，冊，或張。

method of printing from letters and pictures cut into stone. He had learned his trade in the first successful lithographic printing shop in America.

Now he had his own shop where he printed lithographed writing paper, calling cards and, once in a while, a picture. After the *Lexington* news story, he decided to print more pictures.

At first he printed only news pictures. Soon he added other subjects that would make good pictures for the walls of people's homes. He chose romantic American scenes and subjects from history: the great sailing ships called "clippers," railway trains, life among the American Indians, pioneers crossing the country in covered wagons, the Wild West.

工作。他在美國第一家成功的石印印刷所學他的手藝。

現在他自己開石印印刷所，承印各種稿紙，名片，偶然也印製圖片。在勒克新登的消息刊出後，他決定多印圖畫了。

起初他祇印新聞圖片。接着他加上別的題材，可作人家牆壁裝飾之用。他選擇歷史中美國的羅曼蒂克的題材，如大帆船，“快船號，”火車，美國印第安人的生活，坐運貨馬車的開拓者橫越美國，和荒野西部的情狀。

calling cards 名片，訪問時可留下名片。

romantic 羅曼蒂克，像羅曼絲。羅曼絲是不平常的或令人興奮的故事。

scenes 景物，情景。

sailing 啓帆，出航。帆是以布做成。帆船仗風吹帆而行。

pioneers 開拓者，倡導者。

The lithographed pictures were colored carefully by hand after they were printed. They charmed everyone who saw them. They didn't cost much either. Small ones sold for 15 to 25 cents each. Prints large enough for a living-room wall sold for \$1.50 to \$3 each. Currier soon learned that humorous subjects were the best sellers of all. He sold 73,000 copies of a single humorous picture.

The business grew beyond anything he had ever hoped for. On the walk in front of his shop Currier put tables piled with prints. In the shop pictures crowded the walls. Great boxes stood about the floor of the shop, filled with more pictures.

Every morning pushcarts piled with pictures started from the shop. They were headed for the parts of town

石印的圖畫在印好後，經審慎地着色非常美觀，人人愛看。它們的成本很低，小號的售價每份一角五至兩角五。起居室用的大號的售價一元五至三元。克利爾立時知道滑稽的題材銷路最好。只是一種滑稽畫刊他就賣了73,000份。

這種生意之好，出乎他意料之外。在他店舖前面的走道上，他放了許多桌子，堆着畫刊。在店裡畫刊堆積如山。大箱子裡裝滿了更多的畫刊。

每天早晨手推車裝滿了畫刊從店裡出發。它們送到鎮上

charmed 感到非常愉快。

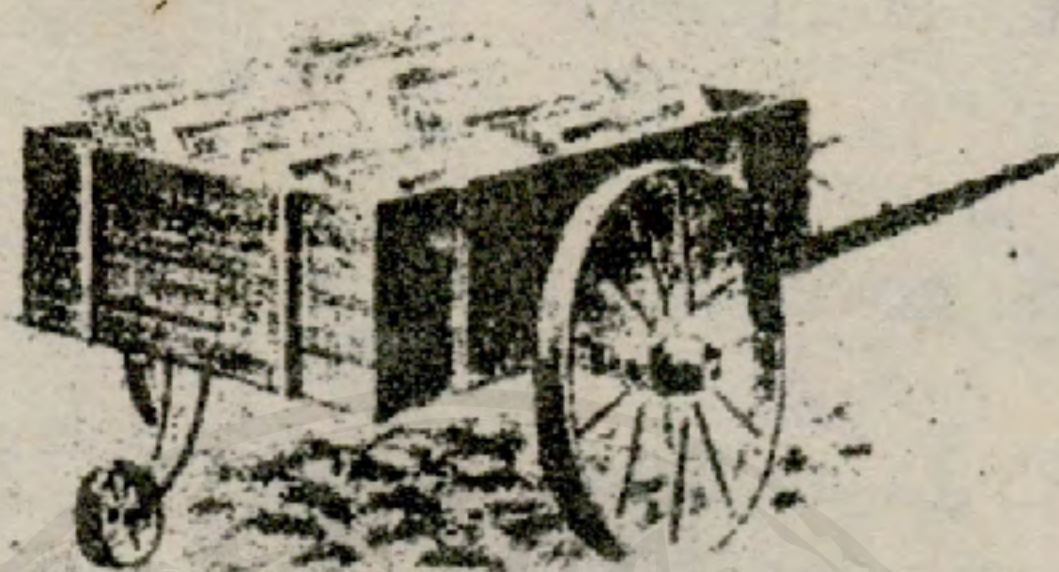
humorous 滑稽的，談諧的，幽默的，使人發笑的。

piled 堆積。

pushcarts 手推車。參閱187頁圖。

where people had their homes. Businessmen in other cities sold prints for Currier. A special office for mail orders was established.

的人家。別的城市商人替克利爾賣印刷物。郵購的特別辦事處也設立了。



Pushcart

Later there was a Currier office in London. It distributed prints in cities and towns all over Europe. The people of France liked the humorous pictures and the prints of clipper ships. The people of Germany and Great Britain liked the romantic American scenes and pictures of the Wild West. Currier's firm became the world's greatest seller of pictorial art.

後來倫敦也有克利爾的辦事處，把印刷物分發到全歐。法國人喜歡滑稽畫刊“快船”的印刷物。德國人和英國人喜歡羅曼蒂克美國景色和荒野的西北的圖片。克利爾的公司成為全世界售賣畫刊的巨擘。

mail orders 郵購。郵寄是用火車，飛機，或船。

distributed 分配，分發到各處。

firm 公司，商號。

Currier and Ives

Nat Currier was a fine-looking man—tall and rather thin, with fair hair and blue eyes. He was both forceful and friendly. He made friends with workingmen, artists, businessmen, famous writers and poets and government officers.

Currier needed a bookkeeper for his growing business. He employed a young cousin, James Ives. The young bookkeeper looked nothing like his employer. Ives was short, heavy and dark of skin. In business, however, he was as able as Currier. He proved to be just the right man for the job. In 1857 he became a partner in the firm. From that time, all prints carried the name Currier & Ives.

克利爾和艾伍茲

奈特克利爾是一個漂亮的人——高高的個子，很瘦，有細軟的頭髮和碧眼。他既有魄力，又對人和藹。他和工人，藝術家，商人，著名作家，詩人和政府官員做朋友。

克利爾需要一位簿記員來擴展他的業務。他雇用一位年青的表兄弟詹姆士·艾伍茲。這位年青的簿記員看起來不像他的雇主。艾伍茲生得五短三粗，皮膚黝黑。但是，在商業上，他和克利爾一樣地能幹。他真能勝任愉快。在1857年他成爲這公司的股東。從那時起，所有的印刷品都列上克利爾和艾伍茲的名字。

thin 瘦的。愛伯太瘦了；他沒有吃飽。

bookkeeper 簿記員。

employed 雇用。

partner 股東，合夥的人。

The firm completed about three new pictures each week for more than 50 years. Nearly 7000 different pictures can still be found. To do all this work, the firm employed six artists.

A dozen other people did color work. One person colored winter scenes, another the horse pictures. A third did ships. A fourth colored pictures of dogs and guns.

The artist who created more pictures than nearly anyone else was Fanny Palmer. She was a little woman who looked too sickly and weak to work at all. But whenever she had a free hour, she asked for color work. She colored the prints for a penny each.

The Currier & Ives colored pictures that once sold for 15 cents to three dollars each sell today for as much as \$4000. In 1957, the largest

公司每週出刊三張新圖片，賡續達五十年之久。現時還可以找到7000張不同的圖片。公司雇用六位藝術家來做這項工作。

另有十二個人做着色的工作。一個在冬景圖上着色，另一位在馬圖上着色。第三位在船圖上着色。第四位在狗和鎗的圖上着色。

着色最多的一位是芬萊·派麥。她是一個小婦人，看去好像憔悴軟弱而不能工作的樣子。但是只要她有空餘的時間她要求着色的工作。她在印刷物上着色，每份一辨士。

克利爾和艾伍茲的着色圖片以前售價一角五至三元的現在賣四千元。在1957年最大的

completed 完成。

dozen 一打，十二個。

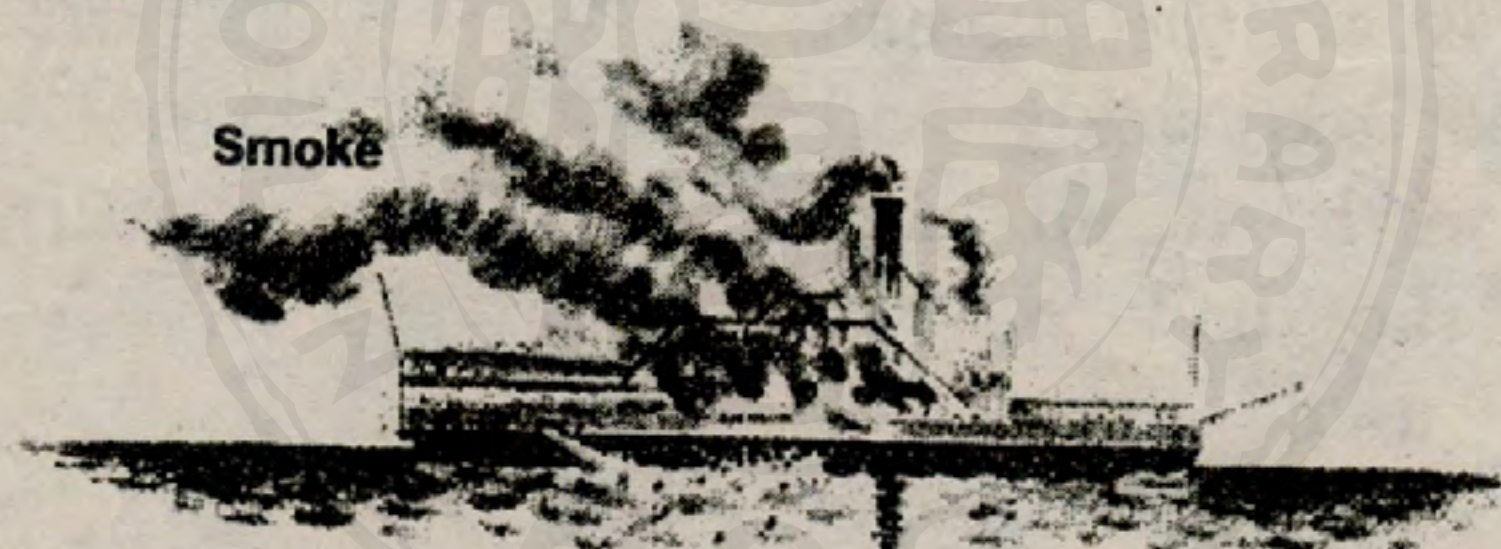
created 創造；造成。

single collection, worth a small fortune, was shown in the Museum of the City of New York. Because the charm of the old pictures had grown with the years, visitors from all over the world went to the museum. They wanted to see the prints that people in their great-grandfathers' time could buy from pushcarts in the streets.

畫集，抵得一筆小財產，曾在紐約市立博物館展覽。由於舊圖的魔力與年俱增，全世界的遊客都到這博物館來觀賞。他們要看看在他們的曾祖時代人們祇能從市街的手推車上買印刷物的情景。

collection 集，叢刊。

great-grandfather 曾祖。



YES OR NO?

是 或 非 ？

Write Y for Yes in the space if the sentence is true. Write N for No if the sentence is not true.

如果句子所說的事情是對的，標以Y字，如果不對，標以N字。

- 1. Only four people lived through the *Lexington* tragedy.
- 2. Currier's picture of the *Lexington* was ready three days after the ship burned.
- 3. The age of pictorial reporting began in 1800.

-✓ 4. Currier became famous when he worked in the first successful lithographic shop in America.
-✓ 5. Currier's pictures of the Wild West became best sellers in Germany and Great Britain.
-✓ 6. The pictures were colored by machine.
-✓ 7. Currier sold his prints by mail order only.
-✓ 8. Ives was less of a businessman than Currier.
-✓ 9. The firm employed a number of artists.
-✓ 10. Currier & Ives prints are worth much money today.

FIND THE MEANING

釋 義

Underline the word or group of words that gives the meaning of each numbered word.

劃橫線於正確解釋（或意義）之下。

1. *drown* (a) go away (b) ✓ die in water (c) float in water
2. *print* (a) ✓ color by hand (b) read a book (c) ✓ put on paper by machine
3. *single* (a) ✓ no more than one (b) with only a few parts (c) ✓ not hard to understand
4. *humorous* (a) ✓ funny (b) honest (c) ✓ frosty
5. *card* (a) news report (b) ✓ piece of paper (c) machine
6. *pile* (a) ✓ feel sorry for someone (b) have two of something (c) ✓ put one thing on top of another
7. *employ* (a) help someone (b) go into something (c) ✓ hire someone
8. *create* (a) ✓ make something new (b) go up (c) cut into stone
9. *charm* (a) walk (b) ✓ please (c) praise
10. *dozen* (a) six (b) ✓ twelve (c) twenty-four

本書的字彙

A

able 能夠。
 aboard, 上船或車。
 afraid, 害怕。
 afternaon, 午後, 下午。
 agree, 同意。
 alive, 活的。
 aloud, 高聲地。
 although, 雖然。
 angel, 天使, 安琪兒, 善良的人。
 angry, 發怒的生氣的。
 animal, 動物; 馬是動物。
 arrive, 到達。
 art, 藝術。音樂是藝術。繪畫是藝術。
 artist, 藝術家。
 association 協會。
 at ease, 安閒, 不羞怯的。
 at peuse, 和平相處。
 avenue, 大道, 馬路。
 awkward, 醜惡的。

B

balance, 使平衡。
 bandage, 繃帶。
 bare, 赤裸的, 不穿衣服的。
 bead, 串珠, 有孔之小珠。參閱30頁圖。
 beg, 請求。
 bell, 鈴, 鐘參閱36頁圖。
 belong, 與 to 連用, 屬於。

belong
belong

below, 在下。
 bend, bent (過去式, 及過去分詞)
 彎曲。年老人背曲。
 beside, 在旁。
 beyond 在較遠的一邊。
 bite, 咬。bit 為過去式; biter, 為
 過去分詞。
 blackboard, 黑板。參閱4頁圖。
 blame, 責罵。
 blanket, 毯。
 bleed, 流血。
 blood, 血。
 board, 板。
 boat, 船。參閱145頁圖。
 booklseeper 簿記員。
 born, 出生。
 borrow, 借入。
 bottenr, 底。
 bow, 鞠躬。
 brase, 用力支撐。
 brain, 腦。
 bread, 麪包。
 brealsr 碎波, 激浪。
 breals up 打碎。brake, 為過去式
 , braken 為過去分詞。
 breath, 呼吸。
 bridge, 橋。參閱58頁圖。
 broke up, 參閱 break up。
 bullet, 子彈, 參閱23頁圖。

busy, 忙碌。

C

cabin, 小屋。

cage, 籠, 檻。

calling card, 名片, 訪問用的卡片。

campaign, 運動, 如捐款賑濟的運動。

candle, 蠟燭。參閱62頁。

carriage, 馬車。參閱166頁圖。

carve, 雕刻。

celebration, 慶祝會。

cent, 分, 一百分為一元。

chair, 椅。參閱157頁圖。

charm, 使愉快。魔力。

charmd, 非常愉快。

cheat, 欺騙。

cheer, 歡呼。

cheerful, 愉快的。

chest, 箱, 櫃。

chiefly, 主要地。

choose, 選擇。chose為過去式;

chosen 為過去分詞。

Christmas, 耶誕。Christmas

Eve, 耶誕前夕; 耶誕夜。

circus, 馬戲團。 *circus*

class, 班, 級。

clean, 清潔的。

clever, 聰明的。

climb, 爬, 攀登。

clip, 剪輯。大剪刀。參閱81頁圖。

clock, 時鐘。參閱21頁圖。

cloth, 布。

clothes, 衣服。亦作 clothing。

coat, 上衣。

collect, 收集。

collection, 蒐集物。

comfort, 安然。

complete, 完成。

contribution, 貢獻; 捐贈。

cook, 烹飪。

copy, 一冊, 一份。copies為複數形。

corner, 角隅。

council, 會議, 委員會。

count, 計算。

counter, 櫃台。

countess, 女伯爵, 伯爵夫人。

cousin, 堂兄弟, 堂姊妹; 表兄弟, 表姊妹。

create, 創造。

crevice, 罅隙。參閱94頁圖。

crowd, 群眾; 人群。

D

dance, 跳舞。

danger, 危險。

dangerous, 危險的。

daughter, 女兒。

dear, 親愛的。

decide, 決定。

deerskin, 鹿皮。

derby, 一種帽子, 圓頂, 窄邊的毬帽。

參閱115頁圖。

dig, 掘dug, 為過去式及過去分詞;

digging, 爲現在分詞。
 dinner, 正餐。
 dirt, 污穢。
 dirty, 污穢的。
 disappear, 不見。
 disappointed, 失望的。
 distribute, 分配。
 dog, 犬。參閱98頁圖。
 do one's best, 盡力而爲。
 dozen, 一打。
 Dr., doctor, 的縮寫。
 drawings, 圖畫。參閱4頁圖。
 drown, 溺斃。
 dry, 乾燥的。
 duck, 鴨。
 duckyard, 養鴨的處所。
 dug, dig 之過去式及過去分詞。

E

eager, 誠摯的, 熱烈的。
 eagerly, 誠摯地, 熱烈地。
 earn, 賺(錢)。
 earth quake, 地震。
 ease, 容易; 安閒。參閱 at ease。
 easily, 容易地。
 edge, 邊緣。
 editor, 編輯員。
 elect, 選舉。
 electrical, 電氣的。需要電氣發動或
 推動的東西, 叫做電器。
 electrician 電工技師, 電機師
 electricity, 電氣。
 elephant, 象。

else, 別的, 其他的。
 emperor, 皇帝。
 empire, 帝國。
 employ, 雇用。
 empty, 空的。
 enter, 進入。
 equal, 相等的。
 equipment, 設備; 裝備。
 ern, 爲語尾, 表方向, 如 eastern,
 western 等。
 especially, 尤其是; 特別是。
 establish, 設立; 創立。
 except, 除……外。
 except that, 其後加子句, 相當於but
 excite, 使興奮。
 excited, 興奮的; 刺激的。
 excitement, 興奮, 激動。
 execution, 行刑; 處死。
 expect, 期望; 盼望。
 experience, 經驗。
 explain, 解釋; 說明。
 express, 表示, 表達。
 eyeglasses, 眼鏡。參閱。115頁圖。

F

fail, 失敗。
 failure, 失敗(名)。
 fairy, 小妖怪, 神仙。
 famous, 著名的。
 farm, 農場。
 favour, 恩惠。
 fence, 柵欄, 籬。

finally, 最後地。
 finish, 完成。
 firm, 公司 商號。
 fish, 魚。
 fit, 適合的, 適當的。
 flag, 旗幟。
 float, 浮。
 fool, 愚人。
 forever, 永遠地。
 forget, 忘却。
 forgive, 寬恕,
 fortunate, 幸運的。
 fortune, 幸運; 財產。
 forward, 向前。
 freedom, 自由。
 frightened, 受驚的。
 frost, 霜。
 fun, 玩笑, 樂趣。
 funny, 好玩的; 有趣的。
 furniture, 傢具。

G

gallop, 疾馳, 指馬。
 generation, 世代, 約為三十年。
 genius, 天才。
 gentle, 溫柔的, 和善的,。
 glass, 玻璃。
 glassy, 似玻璃的, 眼睛發直的, 目光
 遲鈍的。
 grandfather, 祖父。
 granite, 花崗石。
 grass, 草。

grateful, 感恩的, 感激的。
 gray 或 grey, 灰色的。
 great-grandfather, 曾祖父。
 greet, 致敬, 致候, 打招呼。
 grief, 憂愁; 悲傷。

H

hat, 帽。
 hearing, 審問。
 heaven, 上天; 上蒼; 天堂。
 heel, 腳跟。
 hen, 母雞。參閱67頁圖。
 hire, 租, 賃。
 history, 歷史。
 honest, 忠實的。
 hospital, 醫院。
 humor, 幽默; 滑稽談諧。
 humorous, 幽默的, 談諧的。
 hurry, 匆忙。
 hurt, 疼痛; 使痛。
 hydrant, 消防栓。參閱104頁圖。

I

im, 為語首, 義為“不”。
 impatient, 不耐, 焦燥。
 indeed, 真實地; 的確。
 inflate, 膨脹。
 inherit, 遺傳; 繼承。
 instead, 代替。
 in turn, 依次; 相繼。
 invent, 發明。
 invention, 發明(n.)。
 inventor, 發明家。

-ish 爲語尾，義爲“似”。

island, 島。

J

jealous, 嫉妬的。

jewel, 珠寶。

jewelry, 珠寶之集合稱。

job, 工作。

johnnycake, 一種麪包。

jump, 跳躍。

K

kiss, 接吻。

knee, 膝。

L

lamp, 燈。參閱62頁街燈圖。

language, 語文。

lawn, 草地。

lawyer, 律師。

leaf, 樹葉。

leather, 皮。

leg, 腿。

library, 圖書館(室)。

lift, 抬, 舉。

lighthouse, 燈塔。

limp, 無力的; 軟弱的。

-ling, 語尾, 義爲“小”, 如小鴨, 小鵝等。

lip, 唇。

listen, 聆聽。

literature, 文學。

log, 圓形木材。

log cabin, 木屋。(參閱155頁圖)。

lonely, 寂寞的; 孤獨的。

loom, 織機。

lose, 失去。

lot, lots, 許多。

lower, 降低。

M

ma'am, 爲夫人的縮寫。

madam

machine, 機器。

magazine, 雜誌。

mail, 郵件。

mail order, 郵購。

mainland, 大陸。

manners, 禮貌。

manners

march, 前進; 進行。

master, 主人。

match, 火柴。

mattress, 褥。

maybe, 或許。

meal, 餐。

mean, 意欲。 meant 爲過去或及過去分詞。

meant, mean 的過去分詞。

measuring stick, 量尺。

memorial, 紀念物; 紀念碑。

merry Christmas, 恭祝聖誕快樂。

method, 方法。

midnight, 午夜。

minister, 牧師。

miracle, 奇蹟。

mirror, 鏡子。參閱50頁圖。

moon, 中午。

mouth, 嘴。
 mow, 刈。
 museum, 博物院。
 music, 音樂。

N

nap, 小眠
 neck, 頸。
 necklace, 項圈；項鍊。
 neighbor, 鄰人。
 neighbourhood, 鄰近的地區；附近。
 neither, 也不。
 -ness, 語尾，表情況，狀態。
 news, 消息，新聞。
 nice, 美的，好的。
 nobility, 貴族。
 nod, 點頭。 nodded 爲過去式。
 noise, 聲音；噪音。
 none, 無；沒有。
 noon, 中午。
 nose, 鼻。
 notice, 注意。

O

ocean, 海洋。
 o'clock, 鐘點。參閱21頁圖。
 office boy, 辦公室服務生。
 on board, 上船(車)。參閱aboard。
 operate, 動手術；開刀。
 organize, 組織。
 over, 完畢，完了。

P

package, 包裹。

page, 頁。
 pain, 痛苦。
 paint, 着色，繪圖；油漆。
 pair, 一双，一對。
 panic, 恐慌。
 park, 公園。
 partner, 股東，合夥。
 pat, 輕拍，撫摩。
 patent, 專利。
 pattern, 式樣；花樣。
 pavement, 人行道。
 peace, 和平。
 penny, 辨士。
 personal, 個人的；私人的。
 pick up, 拾起。
 pictorial, 畫刊。
 pile, 堆積。
 pioneer, 開墾者；拓荒者。
 pity, 同情；憐憫。
 plane, 飛機。
 pocket, 口袋；衣袋。參閱31頁圖。
 poet 詩人。
 poetry, 詩歌。
 polite, 有禮貌的。
 praise, 稱讚。
 precipice, 懸崖絕壁。
 pretend, 假裝，佯爲。
 pride, 自尊心；驕傲。
 prince, 王子。
 princess, 公主。
 print, 印刷。

probably, 或許。
 procession, 遊行。
 proud, 驕傲的。
 prove, 證明。
 publish, 印行；發表。
 pull, 拉。
 punish, 處罰。
 purse, 錢袋。
 pushcart, 手推車。

Q

queen, 后；女王。
 quiet, 安靜的。
 quietly, 安靜地。

R

radio, 無線電。
 raft, 筏。
 railway, 鐵路。
 rang, ring 之過去式。
 recede, 退却。
 record, 紀錄。
 repair, 修理。
 report, 報告。
 rescue, 拯救。
 respect, 尊敬。
 ribbon, 絲帶。
 ring, 圓形競技場。
 ring, 搖鈴。
 ringmaster, 馬戲團管理人。
 rise, 升，起。rose 爲過去式；
 risen 爲過去分詞。
 risk, 危險；冒險。

roller, 轆子。參閱85頁圖。
 romance, 羅曼絲；愛情故事。
 romantic, 羅曼蒂克，浪漫的。
 roob, 屋頂。
 rope, 繩索。
 rose, rise 的過去式。參閱 rise。
 royal, 皇家的。
 rung, ring 之過去式。參閱ring。
 rush, 衝；急進。

S

sad, 悲傷。
 safe, 安全的。
 safely, 安全地。
 safety, 安全(n.)
 sail, 帆。揚帆而行。
 satisfy, 使滿意。
 scene, 情景，景色。
 science, 科學。
 search, 搜尋。
 seat, 座位。
 seek, 尋求。
 seef-pity, 自憐。
 sell, 售賣。
 sense, 意識。
 sensible, 聰明的；有理性的。
 serious, 審慎的。嚴肅的。
 seriously, 審慎地，嚴肅地。
 servant, 僕人。
 service, 服務。
 set a record, 造成紀錄。參閱 record。
 sew, 縫紉。

shake, 搖動。
 share, 分享。
 -ship, 語尾, 表情形。如友誼等。
 shirt, 襯衫。
 shoe, 鞋。
 shook, shake 的過去式。
 shoot, 射擊。shot 是過去式及過去分詞。
 shop, 商店。
 shopper, 購物者。
 shore, 岸。
 shot, shoot 的過去式。參閱shoot,
 shout 叫喊
 shy, 羞怯。
 sick, 有病。
 sigh, 嘆息。
 sight-seer, 觀光客。
 silent, 靜默的。
 silk, 絲, 綢。
 simple, 簡單的。
 single, 單一的。
 skin, 皮膚。
 slide, 滑, 溜。slid是過去式。
 slope, 斜坡。
 slow, 緩慢的。
 slowly, 緩慢地。
 smoke, 煙。
 smooth, 平滑的。
 snow, 雪。參閱24頁圖。
 soft, 柔軟的。
 sold, 售賣 sell 之過去式。
 sorry, 憂愁; 抱歉。

ought, 尋求。seek 之過去式及過去分詞。
 special, 特殊的。
 spectacles, 眼鏡。參閱115頁圖。
 speech, 演說。
 steam, 蒸汽。
 steamship, 汽船。
 steep, 陡峻。參閱93頁圖。
 stick, 棍, 棒。
 stool, 櫈。
 store, 店舖。
 strange, 奇怪的。
 strength, 力量。
 strike, 打擊。
 string, 繩。絃。參閱30頁圖。
 struck, 打擊, strike 的過去式及過去分詞。
 struggle, 掙扎。
 student, 學生。
 study, 學習; 研究。
 stupid, 愚笨。
 subject, 課題, 題目。
 succeed, 成功。
 success 成功 (n.)。
 successful, 成功的。
 suddenly, 忽然。
 supper, 晚餐。
 surgeon, 外科醫生。
 surprise, 驚奇。
 surprised, 感到驚奇。
 swam, 游泳, swim 的過去式。

參閱 swim。

swan, 天鵝。

sweep, 掃蕩。swept 是過去式。

swim, 游泳 swimming 為現在

分詞, swam 是過去式 swum 是過去分詞。

T

take stock, 清查。

tale, 故事。

tall, 高的。

tanght, 教授。參閱 teach。

taxi, 出租汽車。

teach, 教授。taught 是過去式及過去分詞。

tear, 撕去, 撕毀。

tears, 眼淚。

teeth, 牙齒。tooth 為單數形。

telephone, 電話。

television, 電視。

tent, 帳篷。

terrible, 可怕的。

theater, 或 ~~theater~~, 戲院。theatre

thin, 瘦的。

thread, 線。

ticket, 票, 券。

tidal wave 海嘯。

tidy, 整潔的。

tie, 捆, 紮。

tilt 傾側。

tired, 疲乏的。

title, 題名, 頭銜。

tomorrow, 明天。

tore, 撕毀 tear 的過去式。torn 是過去分詞。

toy 貿易。

trade, 行業; 手藝。

tradition, 傳統。

tragedy, 悲劇。

tragic, 悲劇的。

trail, 踏路。

train, 衣裾。參閱48頁圖。

treat, 待遇。

trouble, 困難。

trousers, 袴。

trumpet, 喇叭。

trunk, 象鼻。

truth, 真理。

try out, 甄別。

turquoise, 藍寶石。

twice, 兩次; 兩度。

tying, 捆紮。tie 的現在分詞。

U

ugly, 醜陋的。

un-, 語首, 表示“不”。

understand, 明白。

undress, 脫衣。

untidy, 不整潔。

usually, 不尋常地。

W

wagon, 四輪運貨馬車。

wake up, 醒 woke 是過去。

walking stick, 手杖。參閱79頁圖。

wash, 洗滌。

wave, 揮巾；揮手。

weak, 弱的。

wear, 穿，著。wore 是過去式；

worn 是過去分詞。

weather, 天氣。

weave, 紡織。

weaver, 織工。

weed, 雜草。

welcome, 歡迎。

wild, 荒野的。

will, 意志。

wisdom, 智慧。

wise, 聰明的。

woke up, 爲 wake up 之過去式。參閱

wake up。

wore, worn 的過去式。參閱 wear。

worm, 蟲。參閱83頁圖。

worm hills, 蟲山。

worry, 煩惱。worried 是過去式及

過去分詞。worrying 是現在分詞。

worth, 有價值，重要。

wound, 傷口患處。

wove : 過去式；woven : 過去分詞。

參閱 weave。

wrap, 包裹。

Y

yard, 院子。

yellow, 黃色。

yesterday, 昨天。

Your Majesty, 陛下。

Z

zoo, 動物園。

Answers to Questions

PICTURES THROUGH THE AIR: I

(p. 1)

What Happened When?

- a. 4 c. 2 e. 1 g. 8 i. 9
b. 10 d. 5 f. 6 h. 7 j. 3

Use Your New Words

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. inventor | 6. blackboard |
| 2. understand | 7. office boy |
| 3. shy | 8. listened |
| 4. failed | 9. dinner |
| 5. class | 10. station |

PICTURES THROUGH THE AIR: II

(p. 12)

Find the Meanings

1. b 3. a 5. b 7. c 9. b
2. a 4. c 6. b 8. a 10. a

Yes or No?

1. Y 3. N 5. Y 7. Y 9. N
2. N 4. N 6. N 8. N 10. Y

WHY THE DOCTOR WAS LATE

(p. 20)

Find the Answers

1. b 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. c

Finish the Sentences

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. telephone | 6. brain |
| 2. surgeon | 7. snowing |
| 3. hospital | 8. edge |
| 4. bullet | 9. gun |
| 5. weak | 10. taxi |

A WONDERFUL PRESENT (p. 27)

Choose the Right Word

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. winter | 5. ribbon |
| 2. serious | 6. rang |
| 3. pocket | 7. lose |
| 4. necklace | |

Find the Answer

1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. c

Find the Meanings

1. g 3. b 5. c 7. i 9. e
2. f 4. k 6. j 8. a 10. h

THE EMPEROR'S NEW CLOTHES

(p. 40)

What Happened/When?

- a. 3 c. 8 e. 1 g. 4 i. 10
b. 9 d. 2 f. 6 h. 5 j. 7

Which Word Is Right?

1. ~~procession~~; coat
2. ~~mirrors~~; cheats
3. ~~looms~~; patterns
4. ~~empty~~; wonderful
5. ~~clever~~; empty
6. ~~beautiful~~; honest
7. ~~fit~~; save
8. ~~praised~~; pleased
9. ~~taking~~; talking
10. ~~hear~~; wear

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN'S OWN STORY: I (p. 54)**Yes or No?**

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. Y | 3. N | 5. N | 7. Y | 9. N |
| 2. N | 4. Y | 6. N | 8. Y | 10. N |

Find the Meanings

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a | 3. c | 4. b | 5. b |
|------|------|------|------|------|

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN'S OWN STORY: II (p. 64)**Where? Who? What? When?**

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. b | 3. b | 4. c | 5. b |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Finish the Sentences

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Ugly Duckling | 6. give up |
| 2. lines | 7. published |
| 3. jealous | 8. full |
| 4. languages | 9. gallop |
| 5. treated | 10. humor |

**IT DIDN'T SEEM POSSIBLE!
(p. 74)****Check the Best Answer**

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. b | 3. c | 4. a | 5. b |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Find the Meanings

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. h | 3. k | 5. a | 7. c | 9. i |
| 2. f | 4. m | 6. d | 8. e | 10. l |

**FEARLESS MAN OF STONE
MOUNTAIN (p. 90)****Yes or No?**

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. Y | 3. Y | 5. Y | 7. N | 9. Y |
| 2. Y | 4. N | 6. N | 8. Y | 10. N |

Find the Meanings

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 3. c | 5. c | 7. b | 9. b |
| 2. a | 4. c | 6. b | 8. c | 10. a |

Complete the Sentences

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. c | 3. a | 4. c | 5. b |
|------|------|------|------|------|

THE NEW BLUE DRESS (p. 102)**Find the Best Answer**

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 3. a | 5. b | 7. a | 9. a |
| 2. c | 4. a | 6. b | 8. c | 10. b |

Finish the Sentences

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. continued | 5. interested |
| 2. running water | 6. present |
| 3. pavement | 7. supper |
| 4. sighed | 8. evening |

BOZO FINDS A FRIEND (p.113)**Right or Wrong?**

1. R 3. W 5. W 7. W 9. W
2. R 4. R 6. R 8. W 10. W

Find the Meanings

1. a 3. b 5. c 7. e
2. c 4. b 6. a

Finish the Sentences

1. ticket 5. appeared
2. trumpeting 6. language
3. cage 7. shakes
4. alive 8. pat

**CARRIED OUT TO SEA: I
(p.124)****Find the Answers**

1. a 3. a 5. a 7. b
2. b 4. c 6. c

Use Your New Words

1. swimming 4. swept
2. roof 5. island
3. bottom

Complete the Sentences

1. d 3. a 5. b 7. e
2. g 4. i 6. h 8. c

**CARRIED OUT TO SEA: II
(p.138)****Find the Answers**

1. b 3. b 5. c 7. b 9. b
2. c 4. a 6. c 8. b 10. c

**Which Sentences Say the
Same Thing?**

1. a 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. b

Choose the Right Word

1. miracle 6. foolish
2. hearing 7. wrapped
3. floated 8. lost
4. clothes 9. rushed
5. waved 10. bandages

"HE LOVED ME TRULY" (p. 152)**What Happened When?**

- a. 7 c. 1 e. 2 g. 8 i. 10
b. 6 d. 4 f. 9 h. 3 j. 5

Choose the Right Word

1. raft 4. wove
2. stool 5. elected
3. leaves

**"THE LIGHT IN THE WINDOW"
(p. 171)****Find the Best Answer**

1. b 3. c 5. a 7. c 9. a
2. a 4. b 6. a 8. b 10. a

Use Your Vocabulary

1. neighborhood 4. inherited
2. impatient 5. yesterday
3. greeted

CURRIER AND IVES (p. 182)**Yes or No?**

1. Y 3. N 5. Y 7. N 9. Y
2. Y 4. N 6. N 8. N 10. Y

Find the Meaning

1. b 3. a 5. b 7. c 9. b
2. c 4. a 6. c 8. a 10. b



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