

# 108課綱閱讀素養培植書！ 以名著閱讀法， 打造閱讀原文書的實力！

一旦掌握英語閱讀的技能，就能藉由閱讀拓展國際視野，因此閱讀訓練非常重要，是一定要打好基礎的入門功夫，本套書要把閱讀訓練法中最有效的「**名著閱讀法**」傳授給你，幫助讀者**培養閱讀原文書的實力**，體驗不用頻查字典就能品味原文小說的感動。

- 1 本套書精選**15篇世界經典文學名著及改編童話故事**，如丹麥安徒生童話之中的《小美人魚》、英國大文豪狄更斯的《聖誕頌歌》、俄國寫實作家托爾斯泰的《人靠什麼活著》等大作，帶你品味文學芬芳，提升人文素養；搭配彩繪插圖，賞心悅目，增添學習樂趣。
- 2 本套書共有六個學習階段（6 steps），依文章難易度分為兩冊：
  - 《**童話寓言故事**》 包含Step 1~Step 3，適合**初學者**
  - 《**經典文學故事**》 包含Step 4~Step 6，適合**進階學習者**
- 3 每一冊各分兩大部分，精心設計各種實用學習幫手，讓你更有效率、更輕鬆地學會閱讀原文書：
  - 課本** **Main Book**：全英語呈現，藉由學習幫手不需字典也能讀懂
  - 訓練書** **Training Book**：英文語句、文法結構大解密



- 4 讀完一段課文後，隨即有**Stop & Think**測驗掌握**主旨**及**細節**的能力，以及有**Check Up**練習各種**常見的閱讀測驗題型**，如字彙選填、是非題及配合題等5種題型變化，不僅驗收閱讀理解成效，也為日後參加英語檢定考試作準備。

### 強力推薦給這些人！

- 準備會考和大考學測的學生。
- 想把英語根基扎得又深又牢的人。
- 想順暢閱讀《時代》雜誌推薦小說原著的人。
- 想在多益、托福等各種英文考試中得高分的人。
- 想上全英語教學或雙語教學課程的人。
- 正準備出國留學的人。

培養不用字典就能讀原文小說的實力，  
現在，就讓它變成你的競爭力吧。

# How to Use This Book

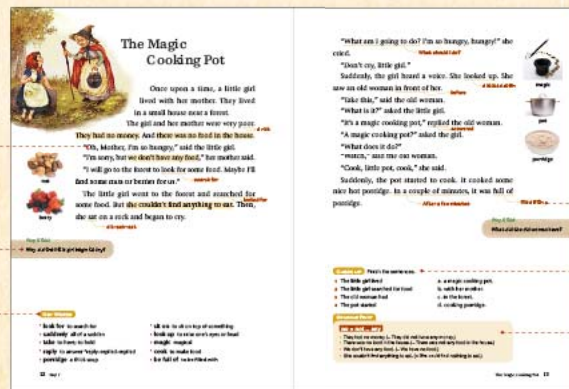
本書的使用步驟

本套書共兩冊，每冊各分兩大部分，第一部分為全英文的課本，第二部分為拆解英文語句的訓練書，訓練書是為提升「即讀即解」的能力和「理解英語句子結構」的能力而編寫的。

Main Book

課本

六個學習階段 (6 steps)，共15篇故事。



## 1 讀課文 (Main Text)

首先，只看全英文的課文，不懂的單字或用語，可以透過精心設計的學習幫手了解字義，因此不需字典也能讀懂課文：

- 彩圖字彙解說，圖像學習超easy。
- 英英單字注釋 (Key Words)，快速擴充字彙量。
- 課文中附註英文釋義 (English Definition)，搭配上上下文，熟練字彙運用。
- 文法解析 (Grammar Point) 學習常見句型。

## 2 試做練習題 (Stop & Think / Check Up)

讀完課文後，立即透過5種測驗題型，檢核字彙能力及文章理解程度。

**Stop & Think** → 引導式問題，訓練你抓出文章主旨 (main idea) 及細節 (details)，以及培養獨立思考的能力。

**Check Up** → 英語檢定常見題型，是非題、字彙選填、選擇題及配合題，為參加考試作準備。



# 訓練書

訓練書提供了即讀即解的課文，以意義為單位來斷句，以斜線 (/) 標示句子的結構，還設計了用法特寫 (Close Up) 和文法解析 (Grammar Point)，加強英文句型及文法能力。書末附有課本的正確答案和翻譯。

## Main Text

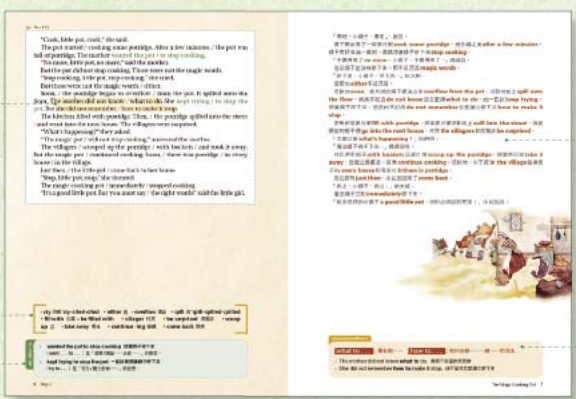
- **Chunking for Speed Reading**
- **Listen & Read Aloud**

## Words to Know

### Close Up

## Translations and Expressions

## Grammar Point



### 3 查看訓練書

首先將單字學習 (Words to Know) 裡重要關鍵單字的中文釋義瀏覽一遍，接著讀斷句課文 (Chunking)，藉由清楚劃分句子的結構，可達到「即讀即解」的成效。再對照中文翻譯與重要片語中英對照 (Translations and Expressions)，以意義為單位來理解英文課文，同時亦作為中英翻譯練習參考，還可透過學習幫手 Close Up，和 Grammar Point 學習片語、句型及文法。

### 4 挑戰看斷句課文自行翻譯

現在不看翻譯，參考活用斷句標示 (/)，試著自己翻譯英文課文。若有不明之處，就再確認中文釋義和英文用法，反覆查看，直到完全理解為止。

### 5 聽MP3朗讀並複誦

背英文時，一面看一面讀出聲音，記得更牢。本書隨書附贈MP3，課文皆由英語母語人士以正確、清晰的發音朗讀。聽課文時，要注意斜線 (/) 斷句的地方，並注意聽母語人士的發音、語調及連音等。最好自己在課文上把語調和連音標示出來，然後大聲地跟著MP3朗誦，盡量跟上英語母語人士的速度。

### 6 不聽MP3，自己朗讀課文

接著，不聽MP3，自己唸課文，並盡量唸得與母語人士一樣。若有發音或語調不順的地方，就再聽一次MP3，反覆練習。

### 7 重新閱讀英文課文

現在再回來看課本，再讀一次英文課文，並試著解題，如果讀得很順，練習題也都答對，訓練就成功了。

# The Introduction of Training Book

訓練書  
特色說明

## 透過「斷句」掌握「即讀即解」的竅門

為了能更快、更正確地閱讀英文，就需要能夠掌握英文的句子結構。而要培養英文句子結構的敏銳度，最好的方法就是以各「**意義單元組**」來理解句子，也就是將英文句子的「意義單元組」（具一個完整意義的片語或詞組），用**斷句**（chunk）的方式分開，然後再來理解句子。只要能理解各個「意義單元組」，那麼再長的句子，都能被拆解與理解。

聽力也是一樣，要區分「意義單元組」，這樣能幫助很快聽懂英文。例如下面這個句子可以拆解成兩個部分：

I am angry / at you.

我生氣      對你

我們會發現，這個句子由兩個「意義單元組」所組成。不管句子多長多複雜，都是由最簡單的基本句型（主詞＋動詞）發展而成，然後再在這個主要句子上，依照需求，添加上許多片語，以表現各式各樣的句意。

在面對英文時，腦子裡能立刻自動快速分離基本句型和片語，就能迅速讀懂或聽懂英文。在讀誦英文時，從一個人的斷句，大致就能看出個人的英文能力。現在再來看稍微長一點的句子。經過斷句以後，整個句子變得更清楚易懂，閱讀理解就沒問題了：

Beauty was not only pretty / but also kind and smart.

美麗不僅漂亮      還很善良、聰明



## 一個句子有幾個斷句？

一個句子有幾個斷句？有幾個「意義單元組」？這是依句子的情況和個人的英語能力，而有不同的。一般來說，以下這些地方通常就是斷句的地方：

- ★ 在「主詞+動詞」之後
- ★ 在 and、but、or 等連接詞之前
- ★ 在 that、who 等關係詞之前
- ★ 在副詞、不定詞 to 等的前後

另外，主詞很長時，時常為了要區分出主詞，在主詞後也會斷句。例如：

A man / who wants to learn / can learn anything.

人            願意學習                    就能學會任何事

對初學者來說，一個句子裡可能會有許多斷句的斜線，而當閱讀能力越來越強之後，你需要斷句的地方就會越來越少，到後來甚至能一眼就看懂句子，不需要用斷句的方式來幫助理解。

本訓練書因為考慮到初學者，所以盡可能細分可斷句處，只要是能分為一個「意義單元組」的地方，訓練書上就標示出斷句。等你的英文實力逐漸提升，到了覺得斷句變成是一種累贅，能夠不用再做任何標記就能讀懂課文時，就是你的英文能力更進一階的時候了。透過斷句的練習，熟悉英語的排列順序和結構，你會驚訝地發現到，自己的閱讀能力突飛猛進！



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# The Magic Cooking Pot



Once upon a time, a little girl lived with her mother. They lived in a small house near a forest.

The girl and her mother were very poor. *→ rich*

They had no money. And there was no food in the house.

“Oh, Mother, I’m so hungry,” said the little girl.

“I’m sorry, but we don’t have any food,” her mother said.

“I will go to the forest to look for some food. Maybe I’ll find some nuts or berries for us.” *→ search for*



nut



berry

The little girl went to the forest and searched for some food. But she couldn’t find anything to eat. Then, she sat on a rock and began to cry. *→ looked for*

*→ sit-sat-sat*

## Stop & Think

Why did the little girl begin to cry?

### KEY WORDS

- **look for** to search for
- **suddenly** all of a sudden
- **take** to have; to hold
- **reply** to answer \*reply–replied–replied
- **porridge** a thick soup
- **sit on** to sit on top of something
- **look up** to raise one’s eyes or head
- **magic** magical
- **cook** to make food
- **be full of** to be filled with

"What am I going to do? I'm so hungry, hungry!" she cried.

→ What should I do?

"Don't cry, little girl."

Suddenly, the girl heard a voice. She looked up. She saw an old woman in front of her.

→ ≠ looked down

"Take this," said the old woman.

"What is it?" asked the little girl.

"It's a magic cooking pot," replied the old woman.

→ answered

"A magic cooking pot?" asked the girl.

"What does it do?"

"Watch," said the old woman.

"Cook, little pot, cook," she said.

Suddenly, the pot started to cook. It cooked some nice hot porridge. In a couple of minutes, it was full of porridge.

→ After a few minutes

→ filled with



magic



pot



porridge

### Stop & Think

What did the old woman have?

**CHECK UP** Finish the sentences.

- |                                     |                         |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 The little girl lived             | a. a magic cooking pot. |
| 2 The little girl searched for food | b. with her mother.     |
| 3 The old woman had                 | c. in the forest.       |
| 4 The pot started                   | d. cooking porridge.    |

### GRAMMAR POINT

#### no = not . . . any

- They had **no** money. (= They did **not** have **any** money.)
- There was **no** food in the house. (= There was **not any** food in the house.)
- We don't have **any** food. (= We have **no** food.)
- She couldn't find **anything** to eat. (= She could find **nothing** to eat.)



amazing



delicious



magic words

“Wow!” said the girl.

“That’s amazing. Let’s eat the porridge.”

“Wait,” said the old woman. → very surprising

“First, the pot must stop.”

Then, she said to the pot, “Stop, little pot, stop.”

The pot immediately stopped cooking. → instantly

“You must always say those words, or the pot will keep cooking porridge. Now, you can eat.” → or else, otherwise

“It’s delicious!” said the little girl.

“You can have this pot,” said the old woman. → take

“Oh, I am so happy. Thank you so much.”

“Just don’t forget the magic words,” said the old woman. → remember

The little girl took the pot and ran back to her home. → take-took-taken

“Mother,” shouted the little girl. → run-ran-run

“Look at what I have. It’s a magic cooking pot.”

*Stop & Think*

What should the little girl do to stop the pot from cooking?

**KEY WORDS**

- **amazing** very surprising
- **keep -ing** to continue doing something
- **magic words** words that can do magic
- **run back** to return
- **go out** to leave \*go-went-gone
- **immediately** instantly; at once
- **forget** to not remember
- **take** to hold; to carry \*take-took-taken
- **shout** to yell loudly
- **be out** to be away

# The Magic Cooking Pot

Once upon a time, / a little girl / lived with her mother. They lived / in a small house / near a forest.

The girl and her mother / were very poor. They had no money. And there was no food / in the house.

“Oh, Mother, / I’m so hungry,” said the little girl.

“I’m sorry, / but we don’t have any food,” her mother said.

“I will go to the forest / to look for some food. Maybe / I’ll find / some nuts or berries / for us.”

The little girl / went to the forest / and searched for some food. But she couldn’t find / anything to eat. Then, / she sat on a rock / and began to cry.

“What am I going to do? I’m so hungry, hungry!” she cried.

“Don’t cry, / little girl.”

Suddenly, / the girl heard a voice. She looked up. She saw an old woman / in front of her.

“Take this,” said the old woman.

“What is it?” asked the little girl.

“It’s a magic cooking pot,” replied the old woman.

“A magic cooking pot?” asked the girl.

“What does it do?”

“Watch,” said the old woman.

“Cook, little pot, cook,” she said.

Suddenly, / the pot started to cook. It cooked / some nice hot porridge. In a couple of minutes, / it was full of porridge.

- once upon a time 從前從前 • live with 跟……住在一起 • poor 窮的
- look for 尋找 • nut 核果 \*複數 nuts • berry 莓果 \*複數 berries
- search for 尋找 • sit on 坐在……上 \*sit-sat-sat • be going to 將要
- suddenly 突然間 • look up 仰視 • in front of 在……前面 • take 收下；拿去
- magic 魔法的 • pot 鍋子 • cook 煮 • porridge 麥片粥 • be full of 充滿

## CLOSE UP

- 1 **to look for some food** 去找點食物 /  
I’ll find some nuts or berries 我會找到一些核果或莓果  
look for是對需要的東西或遺失的東西刻意地去「尋找」的意思；find是在某個地方無意間「找到」、「發現」的意思。
- 2 **in a couple of minutes** 過了幾分鐘  
(in + 時間) 是「在……之後」的意思，表時間的經過。
- 3 **was full of porridge** 滿滿一鍋的麥片粥  
(be full of ...) 是「充滿了……」的意思，也可以改寫成 be filled with。

# 魔法鍋子

從前從前 **once upon a time**，有一個小女孩 **a little girl** 跟媽媽住在一起 **live with her mother**。她們住在森林附近 **near a forest** 的一間小屋子裡 **in a small house**。

小女孩和媽媽很窮 **be very poor**，她們沒有錢 **have no money**，屋子裡 **in the house** 也沒有食物 **no food**。

「喔！媽媽，我好餓 **be so hungry**。」小女孩說。

「對不起，我們沒有半點食物 **don't have any food**。」媽媽說。

「我去森林 **go to the forest** 裡找點食物 **look for some food**，也許 **maybe** 我可以找到一些核果或莓果 **some nuts or berries**。」

小女孩走進森林找食物 **search for some food**，但是她找不到 **can't find** 任何可以吃的東西 **anything to eat**，後來，她坐在一塊大石頭上 **sit on a rock**，哭了起來 **begin to cry**。

「我該怎麼辦？我好餓，好餓。」她大哭。

「小女孩 **little girl**，別哭 **don't cry**。」

突然間 **suddenly**，女孩聽到了一個聲音 **hear a voice**，她抬頭看 **look up**，看到她前面 **in front of her** 有個老婆婆 **an old woman**。

「收下這個 **take this**。」老婆婆說。

「這是什麼？」小女孩問。

「這是一個有魔法的鍋子 **a magic cooking pot**。」老婆婆回答。

「有魔法的鍋子？」小女孩問。

「它會做什麼？」

「妳看 **watch**。」老婆婆說。

「煮吧 **cook**，小鍋子 **little pot**，煮吧。」她說。

突然間，鍋子開始煮東西 **start to cook** 了。它煮了一些又香又熱的麥片粥 **some nice hot porridge**，過了幾分鐘 **in a couple of minutes**，就煮了滿滿一鍋的麥片粥 **be full of porridge** 了。



## GRAMMAR POINT

**no = not . . . any** : 沒有任何…… ⇨ 英文中no比not . . . any的否定含意更強。

- They had **no** money. (= They did **not** have **any** money.) 他們沒有錢。
- There was **no** food in the house. (= There was **not any** food in the house.) 屋子裡沒有食物。
- We **don't** have **any** food. (= We have **no** food.) 我們沒有半點食物。
- She **couldn't** find **anything** to eat. (= She could find **nothing** to eat.) 她找不到任何可以吃的東西。