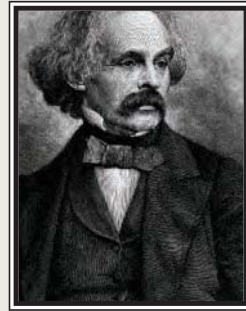


## Introduction

霍桑

Nathaniel Hawthorne  
(1804-1864)



Nathaniel Hawthorne was an American writer and grew up in a very strict Puritan family. In his childhood, Hawthorne began to take a great interest in reading. After his graduation from college, Hawthorne started his writing career and contributed articles and short stories to the periodicals in his hometown.

In 1837, his first novel was published, which established Hawthorne as a leading writer. He went on to write *The Scarlet Letter* in 1850. Hawthorne is known as a writer who endeavored to probe the interaction between guilt and the human conscience. He provided insight into sins against humanity and internal conflicts.

Hawthorne followed the tradition of his Puritan ancestors and closely dealt with humanity's sinful nature. He used the moral, religious, and psychological perspectives to view the psyche and behavior of individuals who are influenced by selfish solitude and decay.

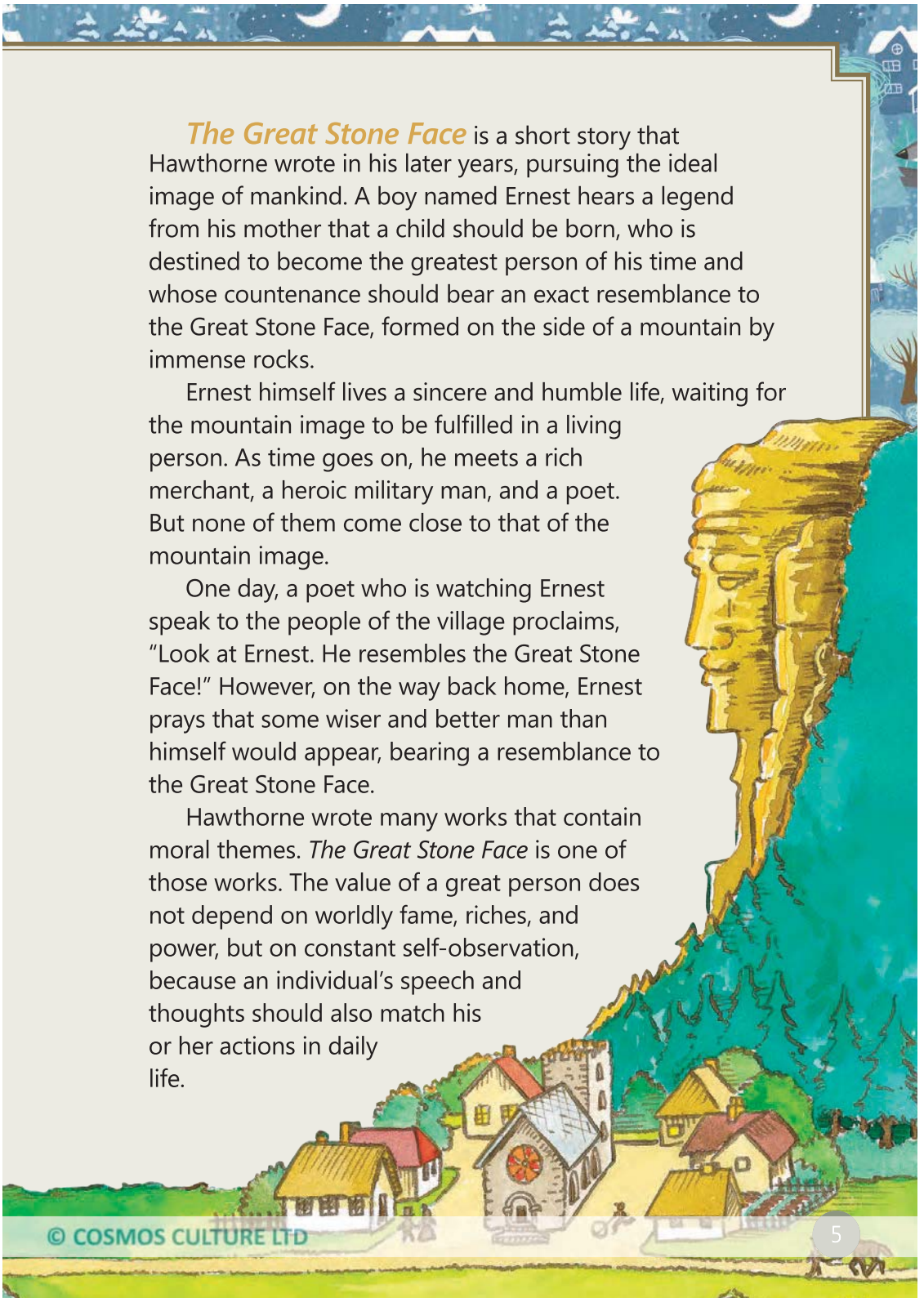


*The Great Stone Face* is a short story that Hawthorne wrote in his later years, pursuing the ideal image of mankind. A boy named Ernest hears a legend from his mother that a child should be born, who is destined to become the greatest person of his time and whose countenance should bear an exact resemblance to the Great Stone Face, formed on the side of a mountain by immense rocks.

Ernest himself lives a sincere and humble life, waiting for the mountain image to be fulfilled in a living person. As time goes on, he meets a rich merchant, a heroic military man, and a poet. But none of them come close to that of the mountain image.

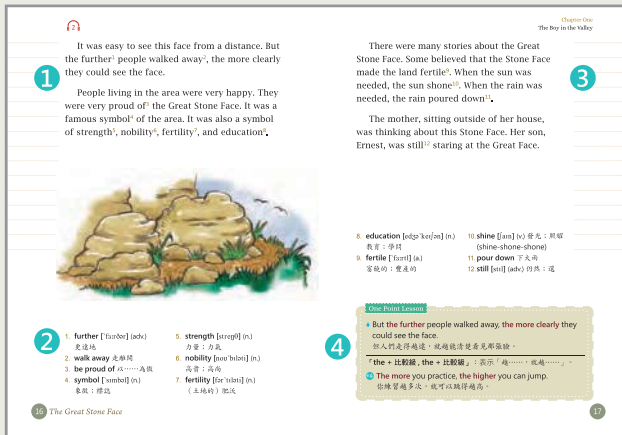
One day, a poet who is watching Ernest speak to the people of the village proclaims, "Look at Ernest. He resembles the Great Stone Face!" However, on the way back home, Ernest prays that some wiser and better man than himself would appear, bearing a resemblance to the Great Stone Face.

Hawthorne wrote many works that contain moral themes. *The Great Stone Face* is one of those works. The value of a great person does not depend on worldly fame, riches, and power, but on constant self-observation, because an individual's speech and thoughts should also match his or her actions in daily life.




# HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

## 本書使用說明



**1** It was easy to see this face from a distance. But the further<sup>1</sup> people walked away<sup>2</sup>, the more clearly they could see the face.

People living in the area were very happy. They were very proud<sup>3</sup> of the Great Stone Face. It was a famous symbol<sup>4</sup> of the area. It was also a symbol of strength<sup>5</sup>, nobility<sup>6</sup>, fertility<sup>7</sup>, and education<sup>8</sup>.



**2**

1. further [ˈfɜːðə] (adv) 更遠處
2. walk away 走開
3. be proud of sth 為……感到自豪
4. symbol [ˈsɪmbəl] (n) 象徵；標誌
5. strength [streŋθ] (n) 力量；力氣
6. nobility [ˌnɒbəlɪti] (n) 高貴；高貴
7. fertility [ˈfɜːtɪləti] (n) (土壤的) 肥沃
8. education [ˌedʒəˈkeɪʃən] (n) 教育；學科
9. fertile [ˈfɜːtɪl] (adj) 富庶的；肥沃的
10. shine [ʃaɪn] (v) 發光；照耀  
(shine-shone-shone)
11. pour down 下大雨
12. still [stɪl] (adv) 仍然；還

**3** There were many stories about the Great Stone Face. Some believed that the Stone Face made the land fertile<sup>9</sup>. When the sun was needed, the sun shone<sup>10</sup>. When the rain was needed, the rain poured down<sup>11</sup>.

The mother, sitting outside of her house, was thinking about this Stone Face. Her son, Ernest, was still<sup>12</sup> staring at the Great Face.

**4**

**One Point Lesson**

But the further people walked away, the more clearly they could see the face.  
但人們走得更遠，就越能清楚地看見那張臉。

**the + 比較級, the + 比較級**，表示「越……就……」。

The more you practice, the higher you can jump.  
你練習得越多，就可以跳得越高。

**10** The Great Stone Face

### 1 Original English texts

It is easy to understand the meaning of the text, because the text is rewritten according to the levels of the readers.

### 2 Explanation of the vocabulary

The words and expressions that include vocabulary above the elementary level are clearly defined.

### 3 Response notes

Spaces are included in the book so you can take notes about what you don't understand or what you want to remember.

### 4 One point lesson

In-depth analyses of major grammar points and expressions help you to understand sentences with difficult grammar.



## **Audio Recording**

In the audio recording, native speakers narrate the texts in standard American English. By combining the written words and the audio recording, you can listen to English with great ease.

Audio books have been popular in Britain and America for many decades. They allow the listener to experience the proper word pronunciation and sentence intonation that add important meaning and drama to spoken English. Students will benefit from listening to the recording twenty or more times.

After you are familiar with the text and recording, listen once more with your eyes closed to check your listening comprehension. Finally, after you can listen with your eyes closed and understand every word and every sentence, you are then ready to mimic the native speaker.

Then you should make a recording by reading the text yourself. Then play both recordings to compare your oral skills with those of a native speaker.

# HOW TO IMPROVE READING ABILITY

## 如何增進英文閱讀能力

### 1 *Catch key words*

Read the key words in the sentences and practice catching the gist of the meaning of the sentence. You might question how working with a few important words could enhance your reading ability. However, it's quite effective. If you continue to use this method, you will find out that the key words and your knowledge of people and situations enables you to understand the sentence.

### 2 *Divide long sentences*

Read in chunks of meaning, dividing sentences into meaningful chunks of information. In the book, chunks are arranged in sentences according to meaning. If you consider the sentences backwards or grammatically, your reading speed will be slow and you will find it difficult to listen to English.

You are ready to move to a more sophisticated level of comprehension when you find that narrowly focusing on chunks is irritating. Instead of considering the chunks, you will make it a habit to read the sentence from the beginning to the end to figure out the meaning of the whole.

The page is framed by a border of the painting 'The Starry Night' by J.M.W. Turner. The border is visible at the top, bottom, and right edges. The central content area is a light beige color with a decorative corner cutout on the right side.

### **3** *Make inferences and assumptions*

Making inferences and assumptions is part of your ability. If you don't know, try to guess the meaning of the words. Although you don't know all the words in context, don't go straight to the dictionary. Developing an ability to make inferences in the context is important.

The first way to figure out the meaning of a word is from its context. If you cannot make head or tail out of the meaning of a word, look at what comes before or after it. Ask yourself what can happen in such a situation. Make your best guess as to the word's meaning. Then check the explanations of the word in the book or look up the word in a dictionary.

### **4** *Read a lot and reread the same book many times*

There is no shortcut to mastering English. Only if you do a lot of reading will you make your way to the summit. Read fun and easy books with an average of less than one new word per page. Try to immerse yourself in English as often as you can.

Spend time "swimming" in English. Language learning research has shown that immersing yourself in English will help you improve your English, even though you may not be aware of what you're learning.



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# Before You Read

**deep valley**

深山谷

**the wild**

荒野

**forest**

森林

**an isolated house**

與世隔絕的房屋

It is surrounded by trees.

它被樹木包圍著。

**far away**

遙遠的

**distance**

遠處；距離

**distant**

遠的

**road/path**

路／小徑

**wheel**

輪子

**carriage**

馬車

**resident**

居民

**stare at**

凝視

Ernest is staring at the Great Stone Face.

恩尼斯正凝視著人面巨石。

**work hard**

努力工作

They are working hard.

他們在努力地工作。

**look like/resemble**

看似／相似

He looks like the Great Stone Face.

他看起來像人面巨石。

# The Great Stone Face

人面巨石

giant / huge / grand

巨大的

legendary

傳說的

symbol of the area

地區的象徵

nobility 高貴；貴族

fertility 肥沃

wisdom 才智

intelligence 智慧

education 教育

a mass of rocks

一堆岩石

sunset

日落；黃昏

rays of sun

陽光

The sun is setting.

太陽升起。

wooden house 木屋

log cabin 木屋

a local village

當地村落

hut

小屋

barn

穀倉

A farmer is leading a horse.

農夫正領著一匹馬往前行。

crops

作物

grain

穀物

A man is plowing a field.

一名男子正在犁田。

barley

大麥

wheat

小麥

corn

玉米

fertile

豐饒的

rice

米

rich field

肥沃的田地

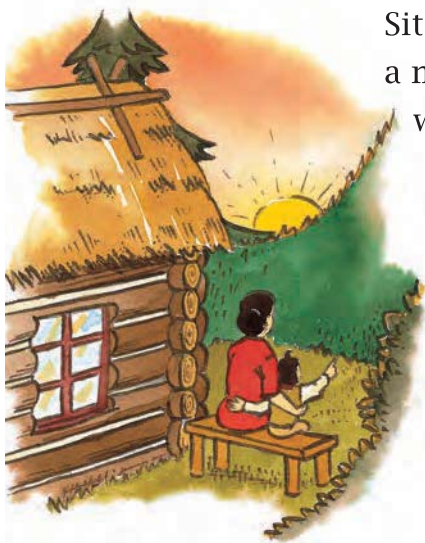
## Chapter One

### 1 The Boy in the Valley

Deep in a valley<sup>1</sup>, there was a pretty little house. It was surrounded by<sup>2</sup> many tall trees.

Sitting in front of their small home, a mother and her young son were watching the sun go down<sup>3</sup>.

“It is a very beautiful evening, isn’t it?” the mother asked the boy. He just nodded<sup>4</sup>. He was staring at<sup>5</sup> something in the distance<sup>6</sup>.



1. valley [ˈvæli] (n.) 山谷；溪谷
2. be surrounded by 被……環繞
3. go down 落下
4. nod [nɒd] (v.) 點頭
5. stare at 凝視
6. in the distance 在遠處
7. far away 遙遠



Very far away<sup>7</sup>, they could see the Great Stone Face. They were many miles from it, but they could see it clearly<sup>8</sup>.

It was an amazing<sup>9</sup> sight<sup>10</sup>. It looked like<sup>11</sup> a sculpture<sup>12</sup> of a giant<sup>13</sup> in the rocks. The Face had a long nose and big lips and eyes. It was a very noble<sup>14</sup> face.

8. **clearly** [ˈklɪrli] (adv.) 清楚地

9. **amazing** [əˈmeɪzɪŋ] (a.)

驚人的

10. **sight** [saɪt] (n.) 景色；景象

11. **look like** 看似

12. **sculpture** [ˈskʌlptʃər] (n.)

雕像；雕刻品

13. **giant** [ˈdʒaɪənt] (n.) 巨人

14. **noble** [ˈnəʊbəl] (a.)

高貴的；崇高的



He turned to<sup>1</sup> her now and said, “Mother, Great Stone Face looks<sup>2</sup> so kind and smart<sup>3</sup>. If it could speak, it would have a very kind voice. I want to meet a man like him.”

His mother said, “A very old story says that one day<sup>4</sup> a man like him will be born<sup>5</sup>. Did you hear this story?”

The boy excitedly<sup>6</sup> said, “No, mother! I haven’t! Please tell me.”

## Comprehension Quiz Chapter One

**A** Circle the words related to the Great Stone Face.

hate

jealousy

pain

nobility

fertility

education



**B** True or False.

**T F**

① All of the people living in the valley were farmers.

**T F**

② The Great Stone Face was a symbol of the valley.

**T F**

③ Ernest lived with his mother and two brothers.

**T F**

④ Ernest thought many things about life.

**C** Choose the correct answer.

- ① What was the legend of the Great Stone Face?
  - (a) Every crop in the valley will be great.
  - (b) A man resembling the Great Stone Face will be born.
  - (c) Every person living in the valley will become famous one day.
  
- ② What did Ernest thought the most?
  - (a) Mathematics and history
  - (b) Love for other people
  - (c) How to make a lot of money

**D** Fill in the blanks.

stare at

wait for

- ① Ernest was \_\_\_\_\_ something in the distance.
- ② Many people \_\_\_\_\_ the child to be born.