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READING PASSPORT

Board of English Teachers, Taipei Municipal Chenggong Senior High School

Printed in 2010

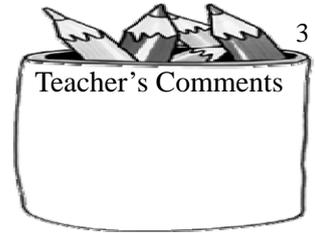
封面圖案設計：洪毅軍(96年畢業校友)

Reading Log 閱讀認證紀錄

No.	Title 書名	Author 作者	Publisher 出版者	# of Pages 頁數	Date Finished 完成日期	Teacher Signature 教師認證
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						

Reading Log 閱讀認證紀錄

No.	Title 書名	Author 作者	Publisher 出版者	# of Pages 頁數	Date Finished 完成日期	Teacher Signature 教師認證
9						
10						
Total Number of Pages Read						



Book Report 閱讀筆記(#1)

Date(MM/DD/YY)___/___/___

Title 書名：	
Author 作者：	Number of Pages 頁數：
Publisher 出版者：	ISBN 國際標準書號：
Abstract 重點摘要： <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Quotations 佳句抄錄： <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Notes 筆記欄	

Answer the following questions about this book:

1. Did you like or dislike the book? Why?

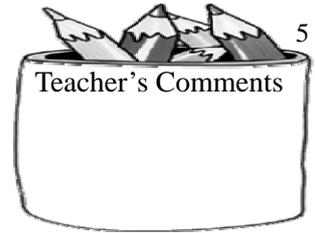
2. Would you recommend this book to a friend? Why or why not?

3. (If the book is fiction) Who was your favorite character? Why?
(If the book is non-fiction) What new information did you learn?

4. If you could change anything about the book, what would you change? Why?

5. What connection from this book can you make to your personal life? Why did you choose it?

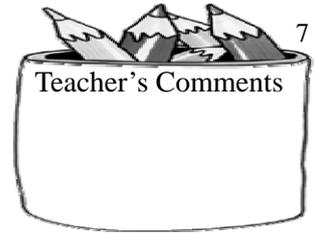
My Discovery 心得 : (80~100 words)



Book Report 閱讀筆記(#2)

Date(MM/DD/YY)___/___/___

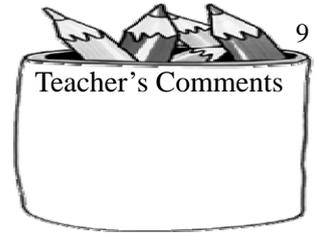
Title 書名：	
Author 作者：	Number of Pages 頁數：
Publisher 出版者：	ISBN 國際標準書號：
Abstract 重點摘要： <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Quotations 佳句抄錄： <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Notes 筆記欄	



Book Report 閱讀筆記(#3)

Date(MM/DD/YY)___/___/___

Title 書名：	
Author 作者：	Number of Pages 頁數：
Publisher 出版者：	ISBN 國際標準書號：
Abstract 重點摘要： <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Quotations 佳句抄錄： <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Notes 筆記欄	

**Book Report 閱讀筆記(#4)**

Date(MM/DD/YY)___/___/___

Title 書名：	
Author 作者：	Number of Pages 頁數：
Publisher 出版者：	ISBN 國際標準書號：
Abstract 重點摘要： <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Quotations 佳句抄錄： <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Notes 筆記欄	

Answer the following questions about this book:

1. Did you like or dislike the book? Why?

2. Would you recommend this book to a friend? Why or why not?

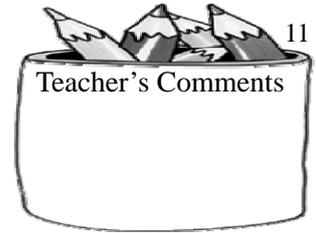
3. (If the book is fiction) Who was your favorite character? Why?

(If the book is non-fiction) What new information did you learn?

4. If you could change anything about the book, what would you change? Why?

5. What connection from this book can you make to your personal life? Why did you choose it?

My Discovery 心得 : (80~100 words)



Book Report 閱讀筆記(#5)

Date(MM/DD/YY)___/___/___

Title 書名：	
Author 作者：	Number of Pages 頁數：
Publisher 出版者：	ISBN 國際標準書號：
Abstract 重點摘要： <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Quotations 佳句抄錄： <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Notes 筆記欄	

Answer the following questions about this book:

1. Did you like or dislike the book? Why?

2. Would you recommend this book to a friend? Why or why not?

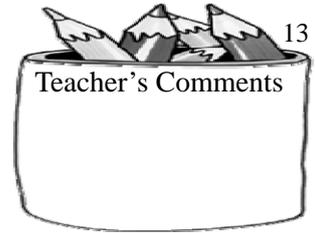
3. (If the book is fiction) Who was your favorite character? Why?

(If the book is non-fiction) What new information did you learn?

4. If you could change anything about the book, what would you change? Why?

5. What connection from this book can you make to your personal life? Why did you choose it?

My Discovery 心得 : (80~100 words)



Book Report 閱讀筆記(#6)

Date(MM/DD/YY)___/___/___

Title 書名：	
Author 作者：	Number of Pages 頁數：
Publisher 出版者：	ISBN 國際標準書號：
Abstract 重點摘要： <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Quotations 佳句抄錄： <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Notes 筆記欄	

Answer the following questions about this book:

1. Did you like or dislike the book? Why?

2. Would you recommend this book to a friend? Why or why not?

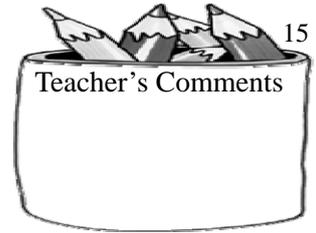
3. (If the book is fiction) Who was your favorite character? Why?

(If the book is non-fiction) What new information did you learn?

4. If you could change anything about the book, what would you change? Why?

5. What connection from this book can you make to your personal life? Why did you choose it?

My Discovery 心得 : (80~100 words)



Book Report 閱讀筆記(#7)

Date(MM/DD/YY)___/___/___

Title 書名：	
Author 作者：	Number of Pages 頁數：
Publisher 出版者：	ISBN 國際標準書號：
Abstract 重點摘要： <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Quotations 佳句抄錄： <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Notes 筆記欄	

Answer the following questions about this book:

1. Did you like or dislike the book? Why?

2. Would you recommend this book to a friend? Why or why not?

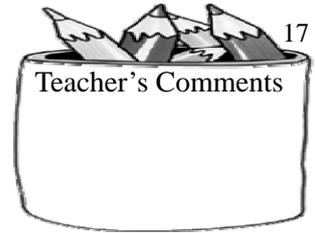
3. (If the book is fiction) Who was your favorite character? Why?

(If the book is non-fiction) What new information did you learn?

4. If you could change anything about the book, what would you change? Why?

5. What connection from this book can you make to your personal life? Why did you choose it?

My Discovery 心得 : (80~100 words)



Book Report 閱讀筆記(#8)

Date(MM/DD/YY)___/___/___

Title 書名：	
Author 作者：	Number of Pages 頁數：
Publisher 出版者：	ISBN 國際標準書號：
Abstract 重點摘要： <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Quotations 佳句抄錄： <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Notes 筆記欄	

Answer the following questions about this book:

1. Did you like or dislike the book? Why?

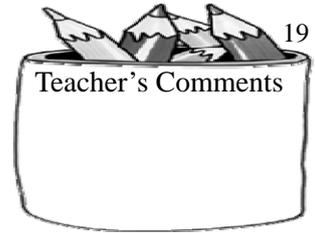
2. Would you recommend this book to a friend? Why or why not?

3. (If the book is fiction) Who was your favorite character? Why?
(If the book is non-fiction) What new information did you learn?

4. If you could change anything about the book, what would you change? Why?

5. What connection from this book can you make to your personal life? Why did you choose it?

My Discovery 心得 : (80~100 words)



Book Report 閱讀筆記(#9)

Date(MM/DD/YY)___/___/___

Title 書名：	
Author 作者：	Number of Pages 頁數：
Publisher 出版者：	ISBN 國際標準書號：
Abstract 重點摘要： <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Quotations 佳句抄錄： <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Notes 筆記欄	

Answer the following questions about this book:

1. Did you like or dislike the book? Why?

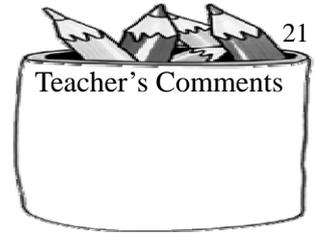
2. Would you recommend this book to a friend? Why or why not?

3. (If the book is fiction) Who was your favorite character? Why?
(If the book is non-fiction) What new information did you learn?

4. If you could change anything about the book, what would you change? Why?

5. What connection from this book can you make to your personal life? Why did you choose it?

My Discovery 心得 : (80~100 words)



Book Report 閱讀筆記(#10)

Date(MM/DD/YY)___/___/___

Title 書名：	
Author 作者：	Number of Pages 頁數：
Publisher 出版者：	ISBN 國際標準書號：
Abstract 重點摘要： <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Quotations 佳句抄錄： <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Notes 筆記欄	

Answer the following questions about this book:

1. Did you like or dislike the book? Why?

2. Would you recommend this book to a friend? Why or why not?

3. (If the book is fiction) Who was your favorite character? Why?

(If the book is non-fiction) What new information did you learn?

4. If you could change anything about the book, what would you change? Why?

5. What connection from this book can you make to your personal life? Why did you choose it?

My Discovery 心得 : (80~100 words)

Selected Readings 文章選讀

True Nobility

by Ernest Hemingway

In a calm sea every man is a pilot.

But all sunshine without shade, all pleasure without pain, is not life at all. Take the lot of the happiest—it is a tangled yarn. Bereavements and blessings, one following another, make us sad and blessed by turns. Even death itself makes life more loving. Men come closest to their true selves in the sober moments of life, under the shadows of sorrow and loss.

In the affairs of life or of business, it is not intellect that tells so much as character, not brains so much as heart, not genius so much as self-control, patience, and discipline, regulated by judgment.

I have always believed that the man who has begun to live more seriously within begins to live more simply without. In an age of extravagance and waste, I wish I could show to the world how few the real wants of humanity are.

To regret one's errors to the point of not repeating them is true repentance. There is nothing noble in being superior to some other man. The true nobility is in being superior to your previous self.

Selected Readings 文章選讀

真正的高貴

海明威

風平浪靜之時，人人可為舵手。

但只有陽光而無陰影，只有歡樂而無苦痛，這並非生命的真相。舉最快樂的人的生活狀況來看，那就像一個錯綜複雜的故事。

喪親之痛與上天的恩賜接踵而來，令我們時喜時悲。即使是死亡本身也使生命更顯可貴。在哀傷與失落的陰影下，人們會在人生清醒的時刻中，最接近真實的自我。

在個人生活和事業的事務裡，性格比才智更重要，內心比頭腦更重要，經由思辨而得的自制、耐心與自律比天才更重要。

我始終相信，一個已開始認真活出內在的人，其外在也開始變得樸質。在這個奢華浪費的年代裡，我真希望讓全世界的人知道，人類真正的需求其實很少。

不貳過(到不再犯的程度)，是真懺悔。優於他人，並無任何高貴之處。真正的高貴在於優於從前的自己。

大多數的散文集或出版品都會註明 True Nobility 是由海明威(Ernest Hemingway)所寫的，但海明威基金會(The Ernest Hemingway Foundation)表示到目前為止並沒有實質的證據可證明此篇文章出於海明威之手。海明威於1899年出生於美國伊利諾州，高中時期開始，海明威在寫作方面逐漸嶄露頭角，並擔任學報編輯。高中畢業後，他不顧父親的反對，堅持不就讀大學，而在堪城星報(Kansas City Star)當記者。數月之後，辭去記者一職，參加了美國軍隊，希望能在前線親身體驗第一次世界大戰。在戰場上，海明威充分體驗到戰爭的殘酷與無情，人類在死亡邊緣的無助與渺小。也因此早期的作品都與戰爭相關。在一次大戰之後，他繼續擔任記者一職，先後在多家報社工作，並開始了他的寫作生涯。在這期間陸續發表了一些作品，但成績並不是很理想。直到1926年，海明威發表了一部長篇小說《旭日又升》(The Sun Also Rises)，藉由故事表達人們在戰後感到失落與茫然。這部作品讓他開始受到矚目，隨後的《戰地春夢》(A Farewell of Arms)、《戰地鐘聲》(For Whom the Bell Tolls)和《老人與海》(The Old Man and The Sea)都是相當受到喜愛的長篇小說。其中又以晚期作品《老人與海》最受到肯定，海明威先後因這部小說得到普立茲獎與諾貝爾文學獎。然而，海明威的晚年並不是過得很愜意。因為身體狀況不佳讓他患有憂鬱症，據推測，海明威因為重重打擊越來越萎靡不振，最後以自殺的方式結束自己的生命。雖然海明威的生命結束了，但是他在文壇上的貢獻是不可抹滅的，他簡潔有力的寫作風格深深影響了相當多優秀的作家。



Selected Readings 文章選讀

A Father's Prayer by General Douglas MacArthur

Build me a son, O Lord, who will be strong enough to know when he is weak,
and brave enough to face himself when he is afraid;
one who will be proud and unbending in honest defeat, and humble and gentle in
victory.

Build me a son whose wishbone will not be where his backbone should be;
a son who will know Thee -- and that to know himself is the foundation stone of
knowledge.

Lead him, I pray, not in the path of ease and comfort, but under the stress and spur of
difficulties and challenge.

Here let him learn to stand up in the storm;
here let him learn compassion for those who fail.

Build me a son whose heart will be clear, whose goal will be high;
a son who will master himself before he seeks to master other men;
one who will learn to laugh, yet never forget how to weep;
one who will reach into the future, yet never forget the past.

And after all these things are his, add, I pray, enough of a sense of humor,
so that he may always be serious, yet never take himself too seriously.

Give him humility, so that he may always remember the simplicity of true greatness,
the open mind of true wisdom, the meekness of true strength.

Then, I, his father, will dare to whisper, have not lived in vain.

Selected Readings 文章選讀

麥帥為子祈禱文

麥克阿瑟 著

吳奚真 譯

主啊，請陶冶我的兒子，使他成為一個堅強的人，能夠知道自己什麼時候是軟弱的；使他成為一個勇敢的人，能夠在畏懼的時候認清自己，謀求補救；使他在誠實的失敗之中，能夠自豪而不屈，在獲得成功之際，能夠謙遜而溫和。

請陶冶我的兒子，使他不要以願望代替實際作為；使他能夠認識主——並且曉得自知乃是知識的基石。

我祈求你，不要引導他走上安逸舒適的道路，而要讓他遭受困難與挑戰的磨鍊和策勵。讓他藉此學習在風暴之中挺立起來，讓他藉此學習對失敗的人加以同情。

請陶冶我的兒子，使他的心地純潔，目標高超；在企圖駕馭他人之前，先能駕馭自己；對未來善加籌畫，但是永不忘記過去。

在他把以上諸點都已做到之後，還請賜給他充分的幽默感，使他可以永遠保持嚴肅的態度，但絕不自視非凡，過於拘執。請賜給他謙遜，使他可以永遠記住真實偉大的樸實無華，真實智慧的虛懷若谷，和真實力量的溫和蘊藉。

然後，作為他的父親的我，才敢低聲說道：「我已不虛此生！」

麥克阿瑟 (Douglas MacArthur 1880—1964) 是美國的名將，一般人尊稱他「麥帥」。1898 年，以優異的成績考進西點軍校，1903 年，麥克阿瑟以第一名的成績畢業，平均總成績超過 98 分。畢業後首次任務是到菲律賓，他當時就看出各地民族已紛紛覺醒，殖民地時代即將過去。第一次世界大戰時，麥帥是有名的彩虹部隊 (42 師) 的參謀長，在法國對德軍作戰，由於戰功彪炳，得過許多枚勳章。回國以後，從 1919 年到 1922 年擔任西點軍校校長。1941 年，第二次世界大戰爆發，擔任美國遠東軍總司令。1945 年戰爭結束，麥帥任盟軍最高統帥，接受日本投降，並主持盟國對日本的占領工作，充分表現其卓越的政治才能。1950 年韓戰發生，麥帥奉命指揮聯合國軍隊作戰，因他的繼續北進主張和杜魯門總統意見不合，於是在 1951 年被杜魯門解職。麥帥回到華盛頓，受到英雄式的歡迎。最大的光榮，是解職以後的第 8 天，他應邀到國會發表演說，詳細報告韓國的情況，陳述自己的意見。他有一句名言是：「勝利是無可替代的。(There is no substitute for victory.)」結尾引述一首軍歌中的詞句自況說：「老兵不死，只是逐漸凋零。(Old soldiers never die. They just fade away.)」傳誦一時。麥帥這篇〈為子祈禱文〉的內容，不僅是對於他的兒子的期許，也是他用以訓勉美國西點軍校學生，以至全體美國青年的箴言；換句話說，也就是他自己所服膺的做人原則。



Quotes 名言錦句

1. Knowledge is power. 知識就是力量
Sir Francis Bacon (1561 – 1626, English philosopher; advocate of inductive reasoning in science) 培根
2. The man who doesn't read good books has no advantage over the man who can't read them. 一個不讀好書的人，並沒有比那些不能讀書的人佔優勢。
Mark Twain (1835 – 1910, US humorist, novelist, short story author, and wit; wrote novels "*Tom Sawyer*" 1876, "*Huckleberry Finn*" 1884) 馬克吐溫
3. Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body. 閱讀之於心靈，猶如運動之於身體。
Sir Richard Steele (1672 – 1729, Irish writer, an essayist, dramatist, journalist, and politician.) 斯蒂爾
4. Reading is a basic tool in the living of a good life. 閱讀是過美好人生的基本工具。
Mortimer J. Adler (1902 – 2001, U.S. philosopher and educator) 阿德勒
5. I think; therefore I am. 我思故我在。
Rene Descartes (1596 – 1650, French mathematician & philosopher; founded analytic geometry) 笛卡兒
6. There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so. 世間本無善惡，端看個人想法
William Shakespeare (1564 – 1616, English dramatist) "*Hamlet*", Act 2 scene 2
7. The mind is its own place, and it itself can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven. 思想可以使天堂變成地獄；也可以使地獄變成天堂。
John Milton (1608 – 1674, English poet) 彌爾頓
8. While there's life, there's hope. 留得青山在，不怕沒柴燒。
Cicero (106 BC – 43 BC, Roman author, orator, & politician) 西塞羅
9. Never to suffer would never to have been blessed. 未曾受苦也就未曾有福。
Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849, US short story author & poet; father of mystery story; wrote short stories "*The Tell-Tale Heart*", "*The Pit and the Pendulum*") 愛倫坡
10. A man's character is his fate. 個性決定命運。
Heraclitus (540 BC – 480 BC, Greek philosopher), "*On the Universe*" 赫拉克里特

11. Men are not prisoners of fate, but only prisoners of their own minds. 人不是命運的俘虜，只不過是自身頭腦的囚犯。
Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882 – 1945, US Democratic politician; 32nd president of US 1933-1945), Pan American Day address, April 15, 1939 羅斯福總統
12. We make a living by what we get, we make a life by what we give. 我們靠所賺取的謀生，但靠給予而享有生命。
Sir Winston Churchill (1874 – 1965, British politician; British prime minister 1940-1945, 1951-1955; Nobel Prize in Literature 1953) 邱吉爾
13. Only a life lived for others is a life worthwhile. 人在為他人而活時，才能凸顯出活著的價值
Albert Einstein (1879-1955, German-born American physicist; discovered special relativity 1905 & general relativity 1915-1916; Nobel Prize in Physics 1921) 愛因斯坦
14. Slow and steady wins the race. 慢而穩可致勝。
Aesop (620 BC – 560 BC), "*The Hare and the Tortoise*" 伊索
15. Always bear in mind that your own resolution to succeed is more important than any one thing. 永記在心：你自己決心要成功，是比任何事都更重要。
Abraham Lincoln (1809 – 1865, 16th president of US 1861-1865) 林肯總統
16. Success is the ability to go from one failure to another with no loss of enthusiasm. 成功就是能經歷一次次的失敗而仍不失去熱忱。
Sir Winston Churchill (1874 – 1965)
17. Opportunity is missed by most people because it is dressed in overalls and looks like work. 很多人錯失機會，因為它穿著連身工作服，長得也像「工作」。
Thomas A. Edison (1847 – 1931, US inventor; invented electric light 1879) 艾迪生
18. Genius is one per cent inspiration, ninety-nine per cent perspiration.
Thomas A. Edison (1847 – 1931), *Harper's Monthly*, 1932
19. Health is not valued till sickness comes. 病時方知健康可貴。
Thomas Fuller (1608 – 1661, English clergyman & historian) 富勒
20. Give me where to stand, and I will move the earth. 給我一個支點，我就能舉起地球。
Archimedes (287 BC – 212 BC, Greek inventor, mathematician, & physicist; discovered principles of buoyancy & the lever) 阿基米德