

3

Mammon* and the Archer*

Mini-Challenge

Task 1: The Analysis of the Story

Task 2: Money and Happiness

Thinking Ahead

1. Watch the video and write T (true) or F (false) before each of the following statements.



Scan and Watch

- _____ (1) Americans today earn a lot more than they used to, but their level of happiness has stayed about the same.
- _____ (2) Money can only satisfy our lower-level human needs.
- _____ (3) Bill Gates once said that the more money people made, the happier they became.
- _____ (4) People who focus more on personal image can enjoy more long-lasting happiness.

2. Look at the pictures below and imagine that you have just won ten million NT dollars in a lottery. How would you feel? What would you do with such a huge sum of money?

If I won ten million NT dollars in a lottery, I would.... With such a huge sum of money, I would....



圖片來源：達志影像

Reading Strategy

Predicting

When you are reading, making predictions can enhance your understanding of the text. This means guessing or thinking about what will be explained later, or what will happen to the characters in the story. You may use the title, tables, graphs, pictures or illustrations on the page, as well as the arrangement or structure of the text, to help you predict the rest of the text or story.

According to the **Contents** given for the introduction to O. Henry on the next page, predict what information about him may be given, and then check whether your predictions are accurate.

Item	Information
Early Life	<input type="checkbox"/> Which school he went to. <input type="checkbox"/> How he passed away.
Genre and Style	<input type="checkbox"/> He is good at writing short stories. <input type="checkbox"/> The introduction of the story: "The Gift of the Magi."
Memorial after Death	<input type="checkbox"/> He is widely admired. <input type="checkbox"/> The annual prize "O. Henry Award" is named after him.

Reading Comprehension

_____ According to the text, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (A) The endings of his stories are usually unexpected.
- (B) O. Henry spent most of his life in New York City.
- (C) O. Henry wrote many stories while living in New York.





WIKIPEDIA

Contents

1. Life

- 1.1 Early Life
- 1.2 Life in New York
- 1.3 Later Life and Death

2. Pen Name

- 2.1 Various Names
- 2.2 The Origin of the Name "O. Henry"

3. Works

- 3.1 Genre* and Style
- 3.2 Famous Stories

4. Influence

- 4.1 Evaluation*
- 4.2 Memorial* after Death

5. Sources

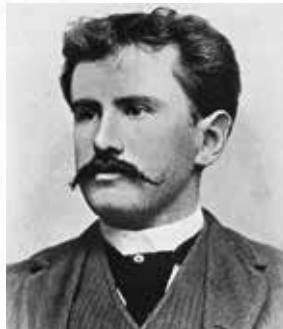
6. Further Reading

Article

Talk

O. Henry

William Sydney Porter (September 11, 1862 – June 5, 1910), better known by his pen name **O. Henry**, was a famous American writer of short stories. O. Henry was born in North Carolina. In 1902, he moved to New York City. He wrote 381 stories while living in New York, and died there in 1910. Many of his stories have surprise endings. One of his well-known stories is “[Mammon and the Archer](#).”



圖片來源：達志影像

Born	September 11, 1862 Greensboro, North Carolina
Died	June 5, 1910 (aged 47) New York City, New York
Pen names	O. Henry, Olivier Henry, Oliver Henry
Occupation	Writer
Language	English
Nationality	American



Word Bank

genre 體裁

evaluation 評價

memorial 紀念

Reading Selection



課文動畫
課文朗讀

Language Highlight

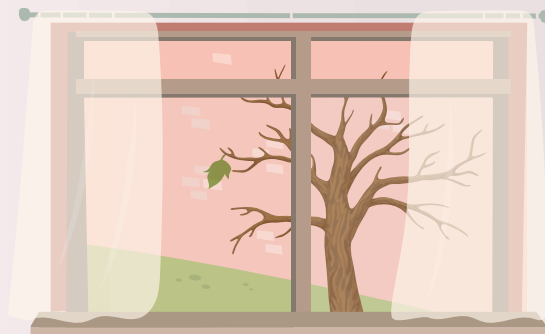
The past perfect, which signals the time order of two past events, is used twice in Paragraph 5. Find the two sentences, and circle the past perfect. In each sentence, what happened first, and what happened later?

1 **O**ld Anthony Rockwall was a successful **millionaire*** who believed money could solve any problem. Therefore, when he noticed that his son, Richard, had been quite upset **lately**¹, he **assured**² him that money could be
5 the solution to all his troubles. Richard, however, **disagreed**³. “There are some things that money can’t accomplish,” he replied. “Tell me something money won’t buy,” Anthony **challenged**⁴.

Richard told his father that money couldn’t buy time.

10 As Richard **explained**⁵, he **was desperately**⁶ **in love with**

Another Famous Story by O. Henry



THE LAST LEAF

In “The Last Leaf,” a young lady is very sick and lying in bed. Winter’s coming and she believes she’ll die as soon as the vine outside her window loses its final leaf. Her neighbor, however, tricks her. He paints a leaf on the wall, and she recovers. He, sadly, does not survive. When he painted the leaf which wouldn’t fall, he himself fell ill.

Miss Lantry but had had no chance to express his feelings. The reason was that Miss Lantry was a popular **socialite*** and every moment of hers **was filled with engagements**⁷. **Furthermore**⁸, she was going to **depart**⁹ for **Europe*** in
 15 two days and would stay there for two years. The only time Richard and she could be alone was a few minutes the next evening, when the two would take a cab together to the theater—**hardly**¹⁰ enough time for him to **declare**¹¹ his love.

20 That night, Anthony talked about the matter with his sister, Ellen. She didn't believe money was the answer, either. The next day, Aunt Ellen gave Richard a ring which had belonged to Richard's **deceased*** mother. "Good luck in love she said it brought," Aunt Ellen told him. Richard
 25 put the ring in his vest pocket and went to meet Miss Lantry.

As Richard and Miss Lantry were **on their way to** the theater, Richard accidentally dropped the ring. He got out of the cab to look for it, and when he returned with the ring, a car stopped right in front of them. The cab driver tried to
 30 pass the car but was **cut off** by a **wagon***. Soon, the cab got **stuck*** in a **traffic jam***. As they waited for the road to clear, Miss Lantry was **curious**¹² about the ring and asked

Reading Strategy

Predicting

- Read the first paragraph and predict what this story might NOT be about?
 - Old Anthony successfully solved Richard's problem with money.
 - Richard tried to show his father what money could not buy.
 - Richard finally solved his problem with his own money.

Note the Details

1. What did old Anthony Rockwall firmly believe?
2. Why did Ellen give Richard his mother's ring?

if she could see it....

Later that evening, Aunt Ellen **informed**¹³ Anthony
35 that Richard and Miss Lantry were engaged. She **described**¹⁴
the traffic jam and how it had given Richard the time to
propose¹⁵ to Miss Lantry. She announced that it was the
ring, a symbol of love, that had brought the pair together.
Anthony did not **argue**¹⁶ with her. He just said that he was
40 glad to see the boy get what he wanted.

3. Why was there a
traffic jam on the way
to the theater?

The next day, a man **showed up** at Anthony's house to
report how much money he had paid drivers and policemen

“

Aunt Ellen announced that
it was the ring, a symbol of
love, that had brought the
pair together.”





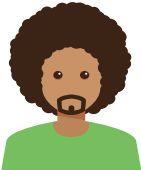

to create the traffic jam. The millionaire gave the man a check and jokingly asked if he had seen a **naked*** fat boy
 45 **shooting¹⁷ arrows*** at the scene of the traffic jam. “No,” said the man, **confused¹⁸**. Anthony laughed, satisfied with himself for having proven that money could buy time. However, was it money or the ring that brought love?

—Adapted from “Mammon and the Archer” by O. Henry, rewritten by

Elena Yu

Reading Comprehension

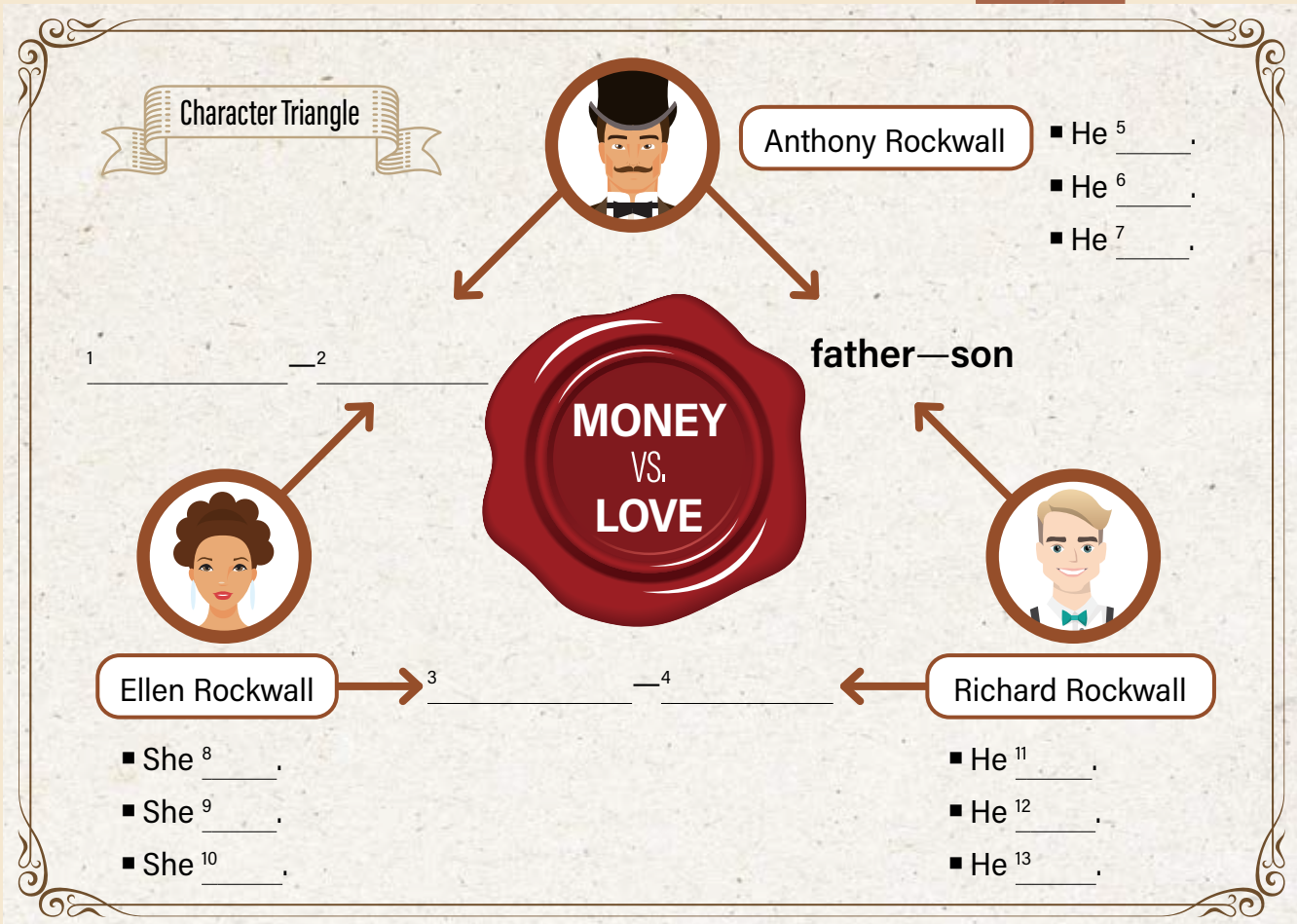
Based on the passage, which of the following statements best describes Old Anthony Rockwall’s concept of money?

- (A)  It’s important that we pay attention to our everyday expenses because a small leak may eventually sink a great ship.
- (B)  A wise man should have money in his head, not in his pocket. Knowledge and experiences are more important than bills and coins.
- (C)  No matter how rich you are, you can’t buy what’s truly precious. In my opinion, others’ respect and trust are not for sale.
- (D)  From my viewpoint, the richer you are, the easier it is for you to find love—in family, among friends, and everywhere.

Graphic Organizer

A character triangle can make clear the complex relationships between various characters. Use a graphic organizer to review the story of the Rockwall family. Complete the graphic organizer by filling in the blanks with the characters' relationships first and then match one of the following statements to each character.

- (A) gave a ring to Richard
- (B) proposed to Miss Lantry in a traffic jam
- (C) was a successful millionaire
- (D) said that it was the ring that brought the pair together
- (E) paid a man to create a fake traffic jam
- (F) was upset because Miss Lantry was going to leave
- (G) believed money could solve any problem
- (H) argued with Anthony that money could not buy time
- (I) also didn't believe that money could accomplish everything



Comprehension Practice

3

1. What does the title “Mammon and the Archer” refer to?

- (A) Good and evil.
- (B) Money and love.
- (C) Right and wrong.
- (D) Power and wealth.

General Understanding

2. What does “the matter” in the third paragraph refer to?

- (A) The ring of Richard’s deceased mom.
- (B) The solution that Richard had come up with.
- (C) The accident where Richard dropped the ring.
- (D) The lack of a chance for Richard to declare his love.

Key Details

3. What does the “naked fat boy” in the last paragraph refer to?

- (A) Cupid, the Roman god of love.
- (B) Old Anthony, the millionaire in the story.
- (C) The fellow who helped create the traffic jam.
- (D) The cab driver who drove Richard and Miss Lantry to the theater.

Inference

Think and Reflect

1. At the end of the story, the author asked a question: “However, was it money or the ring that brought love?” What is your answer and why?

In my view, I believe it was money/the ring that brought love because...

2. It is said that money can make the world go round, but there are always some valuable things in life that money can’t buy. What would you say is an example of such a thing? Why is it valuable?

To me, one valuable thing that money can’t buy is....

It is valuable to me because....

Vocabulary & Phrases



字彙朗讀

Words for Production

1. lately

[ˈleɪli]

▶ *adv.* 最近；近來 in recent times or recently

- Tim has been very busy lately, so he hasn't had dinner with his family for two weeks.

2. assure

[əˈʃʊr]

▶ *vt.* 向……保證 to let someone know that there's no need to doubt something

- Jerry used his excellent presentation skills to assure his boss of his ability to do this job.

assurance

[əˈʃʊərəns]

▶ *n.* [C] 保證

- The manager gave the customers his assurance that he would improve the service.

3. disagree

[ˌdɪsəˈɡriː]

▶ *vi.* 不同意 to have a different opinion

- Sam disagreed with Angie on which movie they should see, so they decided to go bowling instead.

disagreement

[ˌdɪsəˈɡriːmənt]

▶ *n.* [C, U] 意見不合；爭論

- There were some disagreements among the members of medical staff before the treatment was decided on.
- Mr. and Mrs. Hanks are in disagreement about which school their children should go to. One insists on sending them to a private school, but the other prefers a public one.

4. challenge

[ˈtʃælɪndʒ]

▶ *vt.* 質疑 to show disagreement or doubt by questioning whether something is true, accurate, or correct

- Ryan directly challenged Lara's idea of setting up a small business and doubted that it would succeed.

challenge

[ˈtʃælɪndʒ]

▶ *vt.* 向……提出挑戰

- Adam was confident that he could run faster than any of his classmates and challenged everyone to a race.

▶ *n.* [C] 挑戰

- Fiona wants to prove to her parents that she is brave enough to face any challenge.

5. explain

[ɪkˈspleɪn]

▶ *vi. vt.* 解釋 to give a reason for something or describe it in more detail so others can better understand

- If you don't understand the math question, I'll be happy to further explain.
- The teacher explained the rules to the kids before the game started.

explanation

[ˌɛkspləˈneɪʃən]

▶ *n.* [C, U] 解釋

- Charlie was an hour late for class, so the teacher asked him to provide an explanation.
- Maria suddenly stood up and left the room without any explanation. Nobody knew what was wrong or where she was going.

6. desperately

[ˈdespərɪtli]

▶ *adv.* 極度；相當 extremely or very much

- Wayne desperately wanted to beat his sister at chess, so he read several books to help him become a better player.

desperate

[ˈdespərɪt]

▶ *adj.* 相當渴望的

- The little girl is desperate for her parents' attention, so she keeps dropping spoons and forks on the floor.

▶ *adj.* 非常的；極端的

- The heavy rain has led to serious flooding in the city and lots of residents are in desperate need of help.

7. engagement

[ɪnˈɡeɪdʒmənt]

▶ *n.* [C] (尤指正式的) 約會 a formal activity, such as a meeting or social event, that one has agreed to attend at a specific time and place

- Pat really wanted to join us for dinner, but unfortunately she had a previous engagement that she couldn't cancel.

engaged

[m`gedʒd]

adj. 已經訂婚的

- Paul asked Emma to marry him two years ago and they were finally engaged last week.

engage

[m`gedʒ]

vi. 參與、從事某事

- Stanley was sent to prison because he had engaged in some kind of criminal activity.

8. **furthermore**

[`fɜːðə,mor]

adv. 除此之外 in addition, moreover, or what's more

- The restaurant is famous for its delicious food and great customer service. Furthermore, it has been voted the best restaurant in the city.

9. **depart**

[dɪ`part]

vi. 離開 to leave from somewhere, especially to go on a journey or trip

- Greg departed for New York this morning to attend his best friend's wedding.

departure

[dɪ`partʃə]

n. [C] 離開

- Due to rough seas, the ship's departure from the harbor had to be delayed.

10. **hardly**

[`hardli]

adv. 幾乎不 barely or almost not

- Noah had no idea that Tammy sang so well. He could hardly believe it when he heard her beautiful voice.

11. **declare**

[dɪ`kleɪ]

vt. 表明；宣告 to state something openly or officially, or with great confidence

- During the speech, the party leader declared that the government would soon put an end to the serious water pollution.

declaration

[,dɛklə`reɪʃən]

n. [C] 宣言；宣告

- The rich man made a public declaration that all of his fortune would be donated to local charities.

12. **curious**

[ˈkjʊəriəs]

▶ *adj.* 好奇的 eager to know something

- The reporter was curious about the murder case and hoped to get as many details as possible.

curiosity

[ˌkjʊəriˈæsəti]

▶ *n.* [U] 好奇心

- Norman found a fancy old box in the basement and decided to open it out of curiosity.

13. **inform**

[ɪnˈfɔrm]

▶ *vt.* 通知 to provide someone with certain information, especially in a formal way

- The students' parents were all informed of the changes in the class schedule by email.

14. **describe**

[dɪˈskraɪb]

▶ *vt.* 描述 to give details about or explain what someone or something is like

- People often describe Zoe as someone who is dedicated to her work and never gives up.

description

[dɪˈskrɪpʃən]

▶ *n.* [C, U] 描述

- The police were glad that the witness had given a detailed description of the suspect.
- The large bright moon above the still ocean was beautiful beyond description and we simply admired it in silence.

15. **propose**

[prəˈpɒz]

▶ *vi.* 向……求婚 to ask a person to marry you

- While having dinner in a romantic restaurant, Victor suddenly took out a ring and proposed to his girlfriend.

▶ *vt.* 提議

- Jimmy proposed changing the name of the basketball team, but the other team members disagreed with him.

proposal

[prəˈpɒzl]

▶ *n.* [C] 求婚

- Despite the candles, violin players and a shiny diamond ring, Lauren still turned down her boyfriend's proposal.

- ▶ *n.* [C] 提議
- A proposal for an indoor sports center is being backed by the mayor, but the project is still in need of funding.
16. **argue**
[ˈɑːɡjʊ]
- ▶ *vi.* 爭論 to tell someone angrily that you disagree with them
- Since Bill lost his job, he and his wife have been arguing a lot about money.
- argument
[ˈɑːɡjəmənt]
- ▶ *n.* [C] 爭論
- Max didn't want to get into an argument with Sammy, so he just ignored it when she talked about him behind his back.
17. **shoot**
[ʃuːt]
- ▶ *vt.* 發射 to fire a weapon at someone or something
- To shoot the rubber band at the empty bottle accurately, you need to make your hand into a gun shape first.
18. **confuse**
[kənˈfjuːz]
- ▶ *vt.* 使人困惑 to cause someone to understand something less clearly
- Since Uma couldn't describe the way to the park clearly, in the end she just confused the lost tourists.
- confusion
[kənˈfjuːʒən]
- ▶ *n.* [U] 困惑
- Rachel stopped in confusion and wondered why everyone was looking at her.

Idioms and Phrases

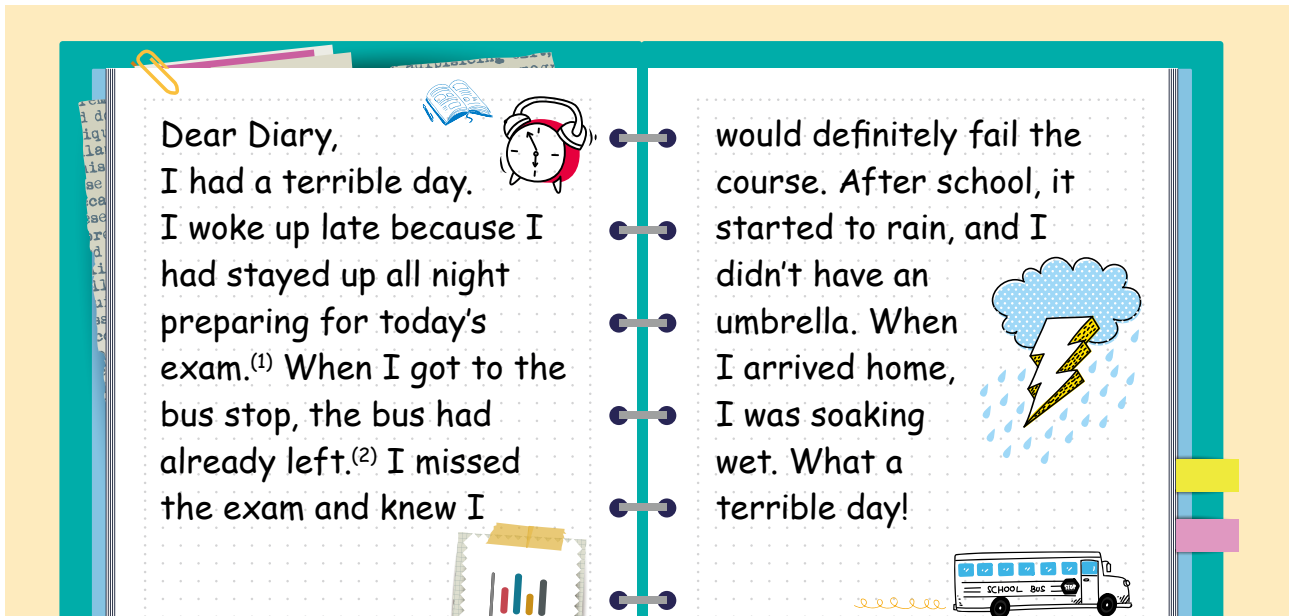
1. **be in love (with...)** 愛上……；與……相愛 to deeply love a person in a romantic way
 - I think Marion is in love with Bruce. She can't take her eyes off him and always blushes when he speaks to her.

2. **be filled with** 充滿 be full of or have a lot of something
 - When Susan thanked her parents at her wedding for all they had done for her, her voice was filled with emotion.
3. **on one's way (to...)** 在某人前往……的途中 while going somewhere, during a trip or along the way
 - Instead of buying breakfast on his way to school, Eric felt like having some cereal at home today.
4. **cut (...) off** 阻斷 to block or get in someone or something's way
 - Donna was angry when a truck stopped in front of her and cut her off on her way to work.
5. **show up** 現身 to appear or arrive at a place
 - The wedding photographer got lost somewhere in town and it was nearly dark when he finally showed up.

Words for Recognition

1. **Mammon** [ˈmæmən] *n.* 財神（源自於新約聖經中，用於描繪物質上的財富與貪婪）
2. **Archer** [ˈɑrtʃə] *n.* 愛神（原意為「弓箭手」，在本課用於比喻「愛神丘比特」）
3. **millionaire** [ˌmɪljənˈeɪr] *n. [C]* 百萬富翁
4. **socialite** [ˈsoʃəˌlaɪt] *n. [C]* 社交名流
5. **Europe** [ˈjʊrəp] *n.* 歐洲
6. **deceased** [diˈsiːst] *adj.* 已故的
7. **wagon** [ˈwæɡən] *n. [C]* 四輪馬車
8. **stuck** [stʌk] *adj.* 卡住；無法移動
9. **traffic jam** [ˈtræfɪk ˌdʒæm] *n. [C]* 交通堵塞
10. **naked** [ˈneɪkɪd] *adj.* 赤裸的
11. **arrow** [ˈæro] *n. [C]* 箭

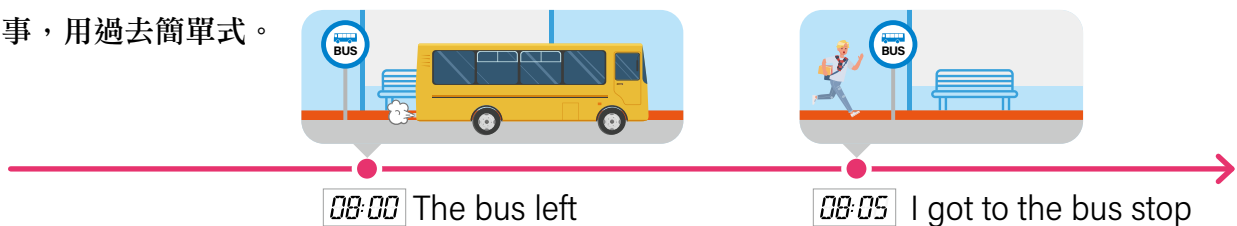
Sentence Pattern



在此語境中，句(1)表達「晚起^(後)是因為熬夜準備考試^(先)」，句(2)表達「到公車站^(後)時公車已開走^(先)」，皆為描述過去先後發生的兩個事件，為了清楚呈現事件發生的順序，因此先發生的事件用過去完成式。

had + p.p.

1. 此句型為過去完成式，用於描述過去某事件之前便已發生或完成的事。兩個事件通常會以 when、before 等表示時間順序的连接詞連接，先發生的事，用過去完成式，後發生的事，用過去簡單式。



- The bus had left when I got to the bus stop.

2. 過去完成式常用於故事、傳記、報導等文體，當作者希望讓敘事風格更活潑，或先陳述最重要的事，再交代事情原委時，常會不按時間順序來描述，因此需要使用過去完成式，以讓讀者了解事件發生的前後順序。

- On December 8, 1941, the United States declared war on Japan after Japan had attacked Pearl Harbor the day before.

Examples

1. Anthony noticed that his son, Richard, had been quite upset lately. (line 3)
2. Richard was desperately in love with Miss Lantry but had had no chance to express his feelings. (line 10)
3. Aunt Ellen gave Richard a ring which had belonged to Richard's deceased mother. (line 22)
4. Aunt Ellen announced that it was the ring, a symbol of love, that had brought the pair together. (line 37)
5. A man showed up at Anthony's house to report how much money he had paid drivers and policemen to create the traffic jam. (line 41)

Practice A

Combine the two sentences using the above pattern. The first one has been done for you.

1. { Sandy painted the room in the afternoon. (...before...)
 { Sandy watered the plants in the morning.
 Sandy had watered the plants before she painted the room.
-

2. { I left school at 5:10 p.m. (...before...)
 { Cindy called me at 5:30 p.m.
-

3. { The rain stopped at 12:20 p.m. (...when...)
 { The class was over ten minutes later.
-

4. { The Lins traveled to Tainan first. (...before...)
 { The Lins visited Kaohsiung then.
-

5. { I drank two cups of coffee first. (...when...)
 { Judy came into the restaurant later.
-

6. { The basketball player won six championship rings. (...before...)
The basketball player retired in 1999.

7. { Willy took the medicine at 10:00 p.m. (...before...)
Willy went to bed at 10:30 p.m.

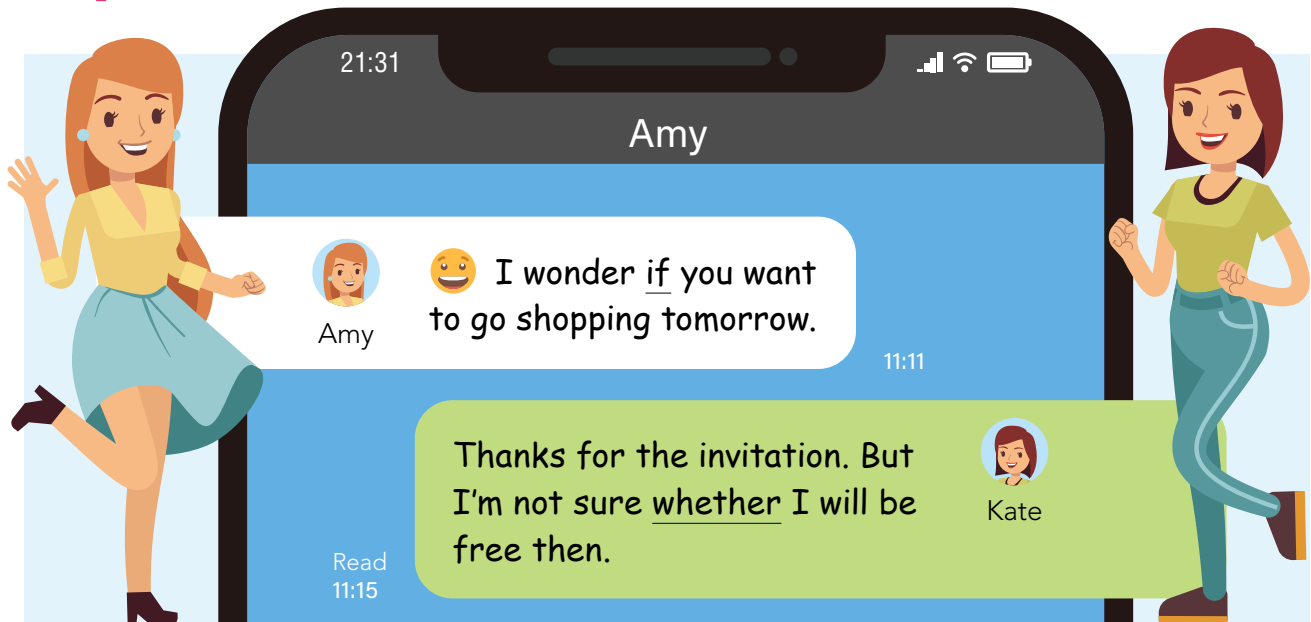
Practice B

The following is a newspaper story. Finish the story by using the above pattern. The first one has been done for you.

Two thieves broke into a house in the Happyville community last night. (the family / leave for dinner / when / the burglary / happen) ¹ The family had left for dinner when the burglary happened. The thieves set off the alarm. However, (before / the police / arrive / the thieves / run away) ² _____ . It was early in the evening, but (nobody / see or hear anything strange / before / the police / come) ³ _____ . The TV and some electronic products were stolen. The family dog, Snuffy, didn't bark and was missing, too. The police announced that the family would pay ten thousand US dollars to anyone who returned their dog safely. The family was in fact worried about their missing dog. (they / have the dog / for ten years / before / it / take away) ⁴ _____ . According to the police, (the thieves / observe the family / for a long time / before / they / enter the house) ⁵ _____ . Finally, the police suggested that residents in this area watch out for anyone suspicious.

Language in Use

Explore & Discover



3

Read the following sentences carefully. Pair up and discuss the questions with your partner.

- Was the train delayed?

Nick didn't know whether the train was delayed (or not).
- Did you go shopping yesterday?

I wonder if you went shopping yesterday.
- Could the missing child be found?

I'm concerned about whether (or not) the missing child could be found.

1. The questions marked in blue are _____.

- yes-no questions wh-questions

2. Observe each set of sentences and discuss how the question marked in blue is different from the part marked in red. Has any word been deleted? Does the order of some words change?

Examples

1. Miss Lantry was curious about the ring and asked if she could see it. (line 32)
2. The millionaire jokingly asked if he had seen a naked fat boy shooting arrows at the scene of the traffic jam. (line 43)

Apply & Practice

Step 1: The following questions are related to the four scenes below. First, form groups of four. In your group, write down each question on a separate piece of paper.

Scenes



at a restaurant



at a hotel



at a movie theater



at school

Questions

Q1. May I see a menu?

Q5. Do you have any vegetarian dishes?

Q2. May I have two tickets for *Avengers* at 7:30?

Q6. Does my stay include a free breakfast?

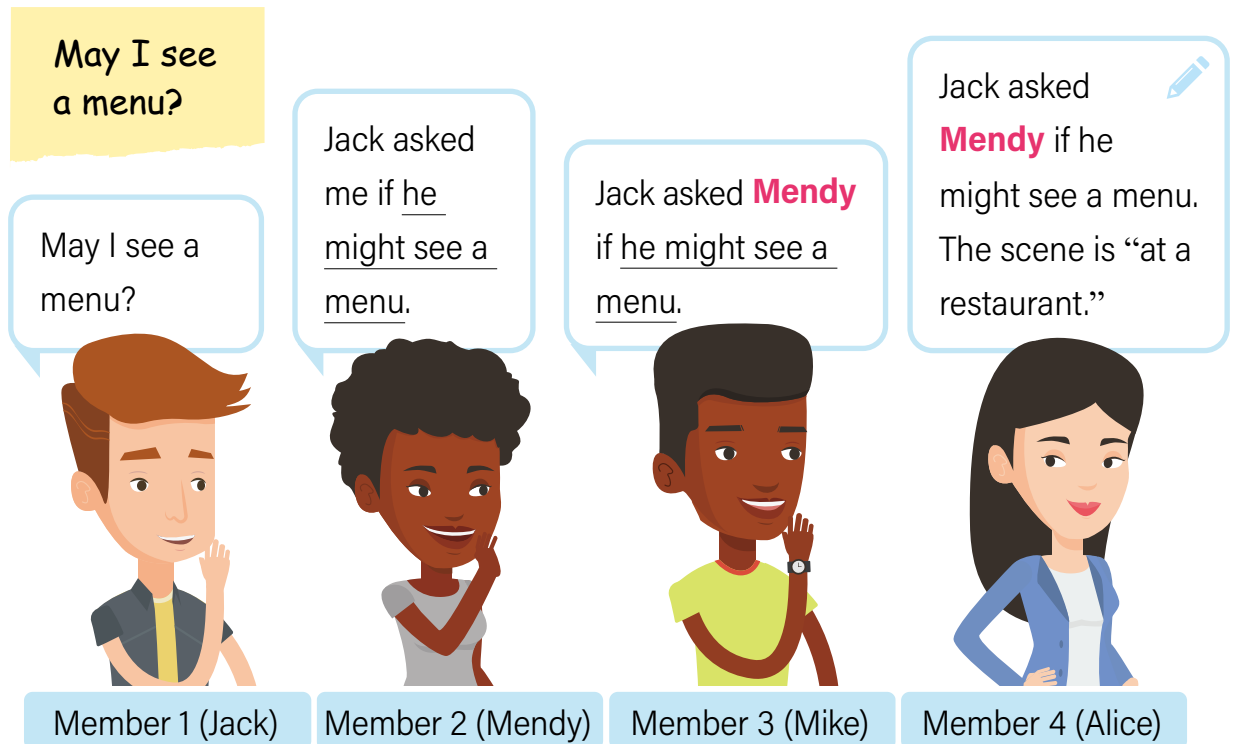
Q3. Have you finished the homework yet?

Q7. Do you offer pick-up service?

Q4. Would you prefer to sit in the front, the middle, or the back?

Q8. Are you interested in any school club?

- Step 2-1:** Member 1 from each group draws a note and whispers the question to member 2.
- Step 2-2:** Member 2 reorganizes the question using “_____ (member 1’s name) asked me if/whether...” and then whispers it to member 3.
- Step 2-3:** Member 3 retells what he or she has heard to member 4 by saying “_____ (member 1’s name) asked _____ (member 2’s name) if/whether...”
- Step 2-4:** Member 4 writes down the sentence he or she has heard on a piece of paper and the scene it belongs to. Then he or she gives the paper to the teacher.
- Step 2-5:** If the sentence and the scene match, the group gets one point. (See below for detailed instructions.)



Step 3: Each member has to take turns drawing a note and asking the question.

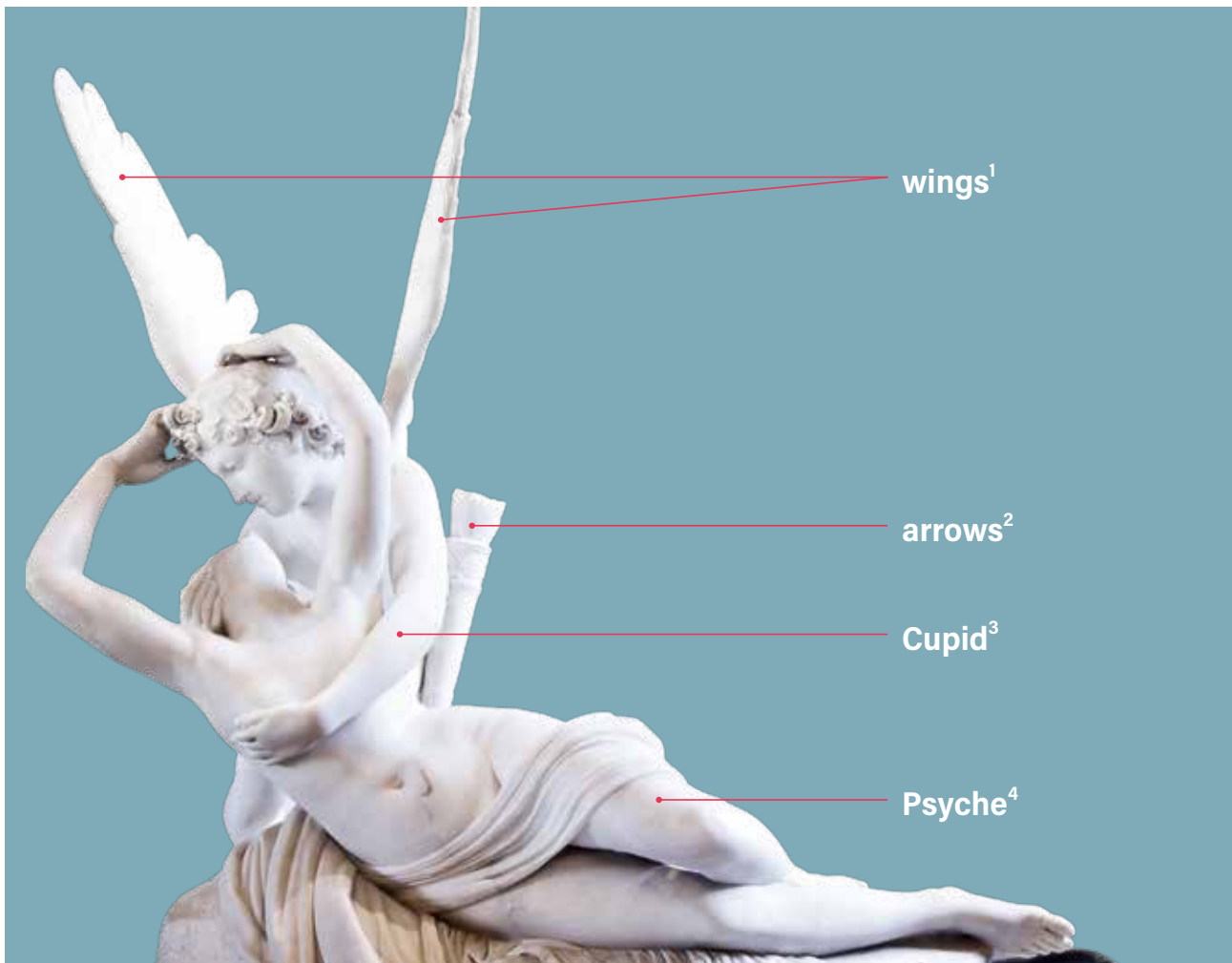
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Listening Strategy



Vocabulary Preview

Listen and repeat.



圖片來源：達志影像

Name	<i>Psyche Revived by Cupid's Kiss</i>
Artist	Antonio Canova
Category	Sculpture ⁵
Type	Marble
Location	The Louvre ⁶ , Paris

Listening Strategy

Listening for Cause-and-Effect Linking Words

A cause is an event or action that makes something else happen. An effect is the result of that action. The following are the linking words and phrases that signal cause-and-effect relationships.

- **Cause:** because, because of
- **Effect:** so, as a result, therefore, consequently

Listen for the Gist

Listen and check the correct answer.

What might the speaker be?

- A history teacher. A tour guide. An artist.

Listen for Details

Listen again and choose the correct answer.

- _____ 1. Why was Psyche sent to the Underworld?
- (A) It's because Cupid fell in love with her.
 (B) It's because Cupid's mother was jealous of Psyche's beauty.
 (C) It's because Cupid bent his body to hold her.
- _____ 2. Why did Psyche fall asleep?
- (A) It's because she opened the jar.
 (B) It's because she touched Cupid's head.
 (C) It's because she was hit by Cupid's arrows.