

KAIMING
FIRST ENGLISH BOOK

三
二
一
書
號

初級中學學生用
開明第一英文讀本
林語堂著

二十二年六月八日教育部審定新課程標準用

MG
G634.41
84

Ta Jen

I am very sorry.

為家庭管束
不能考了。

唉！一場空欢喜

Li Hua



) 左
左
心
心
12
人

澤元學兄：

接到來信馬上將開明三冊一併寄去。

第二次報名日期第不曉得。請你多留神報紙好了。至於第二次真難易？想是不會難吧。

化學沒有算題有示程式滿全五章營養素
代數題目據我感來不至於難吧。則考卷未發前
上面沒有嗎？如果簡章上沒有打原字樣。若是
簡章上寫著考算術。那就是考國文就是作一
篇文章。

我也不隱瞞了。湘校前運動會時。我參加
。跳高每撐竿跳高。跳高。木曾。我上。撐竿跳
高得了一個第一名。跳高。跳高。跳高。跳高。
因第一次跳高有突坦。所以。所以。所以。所以。
所以。所以。所以。所以。

前番你沒有什么事情。三。三。三。三。三。三。三。三。
三。三。三。三。三。三。三。三。

...

...



Portrait of Mme Vigée-Lebrun and her daughter.

KAIMING
FIRST ENGLISH BOOK

(For Junior Middle Schools)

By

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to avail themselves of the Kaiming English Records.

THE SOUNDS OF ENGLISH

Spoken by

Professor Daniel Jones

*Head of Department of Phonetics,
University College, London*

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and consonant drills by contrast and comparison;
pronunciation of phonetic marks used in this book;
examples of strong and weak forms; variations in
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phonic drills are in brackets.)*

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PREFACE TO REVISED EDITION

Since the publication of these English Books six years ago, the thought of putting out a revised edition has constantly been in the author's mind. Their universal adoption throughout the schools of this country has fully justified the author's pains in preparing this series, but has also placed on him a great responsibility. It seems only fair to give these books the standard of perfection, as regards printing and language, which their popularity deserves.

The author was unusually fortunate in securing the help of Mrs. Davies of University College, London, in the work of revision. Her unique experience in teaching foreign students English and her special knowledge of the grammar of spoken English make her the ideal person for this work.

With this revision, which has extended over two years, and with the Kaiming English gramophone records, spoken by Prof. Daniel Jones and giving the essentials of English sounds and sound combinations, these books possess now a value which they did not have before.

It is the author's belief that the unique success of these readers is due to the fact that they combine the teaching of living, spoken English with more imaginative reading material. Talks about the weather, the colours, the sun and the moon could be made quite poetic if we wanted to. It is hoped that the teachers will use these books in the classroom in the same spirit.

LIN YUTANG

Shanghai, June 16, 1933.

SOME GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING ENGLISH

1. *In the beginning of learning English, use imitation and repetition as the surest ways of getting results.*
2. *Fight shy of the abstract, theoretical and analytical method of approach (like grammar, translation and phonetic theory).*
3. *Make the students learn whole sentences, and not individual words. Let them absorb the sentences as a whole, with their grammatical structure, pronunciation, intonation and all.*
4. *Create an atmosphere wherein the students would feel free to try and talk, and not be afraid of making mistakes. If the fear of low marks is an actual hindrance to their freedom of talking, do away with the marks during the practice.*
5. *It is not sufficient that a student should learn the meaning of individual words; it is much more important that he should learn to use a word at least in one way correctly. Emphasize its proper use in a correct sentence, rather than its abstract meaning.*
6. *Memory work is just as important in learning a foreign language as in learning ancient Chinese.*
7. *Encourage talking. All students have a natural desire to talk. Arouse their interest in the subject talked about. When interest has been aroused, and the students feel they want to say something, help them to say it, even if it involves words not in the lessons. Words thus learnt when there is a living need for them will be remembered more vividly.*
8. *Teach living English as it is actually spoken by educated Englishmen.*

TO THE TEACHER

1. **Length of Lesson.** Allow two days for each of the first lessons, one day for careful reading, imitation, explanation and drill on pronunciation of words, and the other day for questions, oral work, more reading aloud and more drill on pronunciation, spelling and written work. Take one or two days for the latter lessons, according to the needs and ability of the class. Do thorough work, rather than hurry through the book. Generally, the reading lessons will take two days, while the language lessons may require only one.

2. **Teaching the New Lesson.** Read the lesson over clearly, and insist on the students reading aloud after the teacher. Utilize imitation to a large extent. Ask some or all students to read individually, correcting individual mistakes. Then also ask the class to read together, in order to give every one as much opportunity for practice as possible during the hour.

3. **Home Assignment.** Never assign an entirely new lesson for the students to prepare at home. Assign a few sentences of the lesson already gone over to be copied at home. Assign one or two sentences to be memorized and recited in the next class.

4. **Repetition.** In the second day's work, give plenty of chance for the students to speak. Repeat the same question with different students. Count on repetition to insure the students' mastery of the lesson.

5. **Real Oral Work.** Make this part of the oral work as real as possible, following of course only the models given in the book. The language lessons are especially constructed to make such a real discussion within certain limits possible, most

of the material being closely related to the students' immediate surroundings and immediate needs for expression, (age, action, whereabouts, number, comparison, the lesson, the classroom, etc.). In this sense, the exercises in this book are merely suggestive. Vary these according to the real situation of the day in order to make the students feel that they are actually saying something, instead of merely repeating the book.

6. **Supervised Speaking.** Insist on complete sentences for answers as a general rule, and not detached words and phrases merely. *It is impossible to expect too much independence from the students at this stage.* Help the students in their efforts to express themselves, rather than wait to detect their mistakes. If mistakes are made, insist on the students saying the sentence again and again, until they succeed in producing a correct and smooth sentence. Make other students repeat the same sentence.

7. **Supervised Writing.** Have the students do some writing in class, the teacher correcting faulty positions of the hand, and giving useful comment and assistance in general.

8. **Translation.** As variation only, suggest sentences in Chinese for the students to express in English. Questions given in English are by far to be preferred to translation, as they give additional chance for the students to hear English and think in English. When translation is required, ask for translation of whole complete sentences rather than translation of words, and certainly allow no transliteration. The value of translation consists in showing how *differently* the same idea may be handled in two different languages.

9. **Review.** Have continual reviews every four or five lessons. (The few review lessons given in the book are merely suggestive.) The best way of reviewing is to dictate detached sentences from the old lessons, taken away from their old context. Dictate not only the immediately foregoing lessons, but also those of the past weeks or months.

10. Dictation. Have very frequent dictations, for the objects of testing the students' understanding, practising their hearing of English, and testing accuracy of spelling. Detached sentences are to be preferred.

11. Memory Work. Use required memory work as the best means of drilling on pronunciation and instilling correct models of sentences into the students' minds. Have one memory sentence for every week to be recited in class. Once in a while, make the students recite a whole lesson or half a lesson. The rhymes in this book are especially adapted to this purpose. Through the repetition, they make excellent pronunciation drills for the students. Insist on a perfect, or almost perfect, pronunciation of the memory work.

12. Pronunciation Marks. Gradually teach the students the different values of "long" and "short" a's, etc. Ask the students what sound a letter has, as the "s's" and "o" in "season", "oo" in "good", "ar" and "e" in "garden", "o" in "second", etc. Constantly refer to the table on p. XIII or p. 144.

13. Phonic Drills. Have occasional phonic drills as suggested in the lessons. Use largely the "look and say" method, avoiding technical terms.

14. Spelling Contests. Once in three or four weeks, have a spelling contest. Divide the class into two groups, each group giving in turn one word for the other group to spell.

15. Substitution Exercises. Use, whenever possible, substitution exercises as suggested in Lessons 15, 22, 88. Suggest the substitute expressions in Chinese, if necessary.

16. Grammar. Teach grammar inductively as the correct and accurate observation of the forms and usage of words. Drill on such forms and usage of words, multiplying examples, without using grammatical terminology as yet in this book.

學習英文要訣

- 一 學英文時須學全句，勿專念單字。學時須把全句語法、語音及腔調整個學來。
- 二 學時不可以識字爲足。識之必須兼能用之。凡遇新字，必至少學得該字之一種正確用法。以後見有多種用法，便多記住。
- 三 識字不可強記。得其句中用法，自然容易記得。
- 四 讀英文時須耳目口手並到。耳聞、目見、口講、手抄，缺一不可。四者備，字句自然容易記得。
- 五 “四到”中以口到爲主要。英語便是英國話，如果不肯開口，如何學得說話？
- 六 口講必須重疊練習，凡習一字一句必須反復習誦十數次至數十次，到口音純熟爲止。學外國語與學古文同一道理，須以背誦爲入門捷徑。每課中取一二句背誦之，日久必有大進。
- 七 口講練習有二忌。(一)忌怕羞。學者在課堂上怕羞，則他處更無練習機會。(二)忌想分數。一想到分數，便怕說錯，怕說錯，便開口不得。最後的勝利者，還是不怕羞、不怕錯、充分練習的學生。若得教員隨時指正，自然可由多錯而少錯，由少錯而純正，由純正而流利，甚至由流利而精通。此是先苦後甘之法。
- 八 讀書要精。讀音拼寫，皆須注意。媽媽虎虎，糊塗了事，不但英文學不好，任何學問亦學不好。

林語堂

THE ALPHABET

<i>A a</i>	A a	<i>N n</i>	N n
<i>B b</i>	B b	<i>O o</i>	O o
<i>C c</i>	C c	<i>P p</i>	P p
<i>D d</i>	D d	<i>Q q</i>	Q q
<i>E e</i>	E e	<i>R r</i>	R r
<i>F f</i>	F f	<i>S s</i>	S s
<i>G g</i>	G g	<i>T t</i>	T t
<i>H h</i>	H h	<i>U u</i>	U u
<i>I i</i>	I i	<i>V v</i>	V v
<i>J j</i>	J j	<i>W w</i>	W w
<i>K k</i>	K k	<i>X x</i>	X x
<i>L l</i>	L l	<i>Y y</i>	Y y
<i>M m</i>	M m	<i>Z z</i>	Z z



Good morning

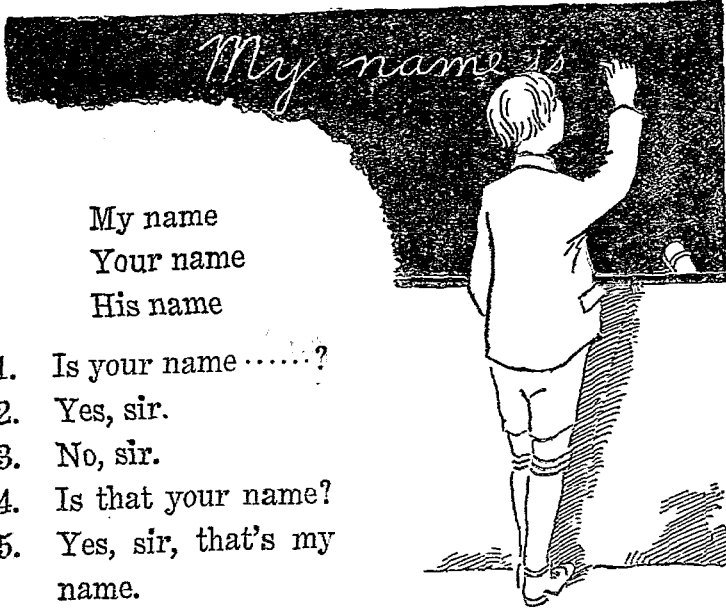
Here

Good-bye

1. Good morning.
2. What's your name?
(What is your name?)
3. And what's your name?
4. My name is....., sir.
5. is my name.
6. Say: Here!
7. Say: Good!
8. Say: Morning.
9. Say: Good morning and
good-bye.



1. Just teach the students to say the four expressions clearly and correctly: good morning, here, good bye, my name is.....
2. Repeat the question with every student in turn, and ask every one to say "My name is....." correctly.
3. Insist on [ɪz] for "is", but "what's" is pr. [wɒts].



My name
Your name
His name

1. Is your name?
2. Yes, sir.
3. No, sir.
4. Is that your name?
5. Yes, sir, that's my name.
6. No, sir, that's not my name.
7. No, sir, that's his [hiz] name.
8. What's his name? (What is his name?)
9. His name's..... (His name is.....)

Very good.

1. Help the students to write their names in Roman letters.
2. Ask some students to write them on the board, while spelling the words out loud.
3. Purposely make some mistake in asking "Is your name.....?" so as to get the negative answer, as in 6 & 7.
4. Continue to drill on "good morning", "here", "good.bye" as part of the class programme.

1. What's this?
 2. A cock. A cock.
 This is a cock.



3. What's this?
 4. A hen. A hen.
 This is a hen.



5. What's that?
 6. A duck. A duck.
 That's a duck.



7. What's that?
 8. A goose. A goose.
 That's a goose.



9. What's this word? 11. Spell this word.
 10. What's that word? 12. Spell that word.

this [dhis]
 a [ā], [ə]
 cock [kōk]
 hen [hēn]

duck [dūk]
 goose [gōōs]
 word [wērd]
 spell [spēl]

For exercise, the teacher should ask the questions 1, 3, 5, & 7, while the students may give the answers 2, 4, 6, & 8 individually or in unison. If the teacher can sketch the pictures on the board, he should do so, as it will prove to be of great help.

1. What is this?
Is this a cock?
2. Yes, it is a cock.



3. What is this?
Is this a hen?
4. Yes, it is a hen.



5. What is that?
Is that a duck?
6. Oh, no, it's not a duck.
It's a goose.



7. What is that?
Is that a goose?
8. Oh, no, it's not a goose.
It's a duck.



Write "cock".
Write "hen".
Spell "duck".
Spell "goose".

Write this word.
Read this word.
Read that word.
Read that word again.

it [it]
oh [ō]
it is [it'iz]; it's [its]

write [rit]
read [rēd]
again [əgā'n], [əgən']

For exercise, 1, 3, 5, & 7 should be spoken by one person (teacher or student), while 2, 4, 6, & 8 should be spoken by the students, individually or in unison. Draw the sketches on the board, if possible.

1. I see a hen.

I see a hen.

Do you see the hen?

2. I see a cock.

I see a cock.

Do you see the cock?

3. I see a duck.

I see a duck.

Do you see the duck?

4. I see a goose.

I see a goose.

Do you see the goose?

Do you see this?

Say this sentence.

Do you see that?

Read that sentence.

What do you see?

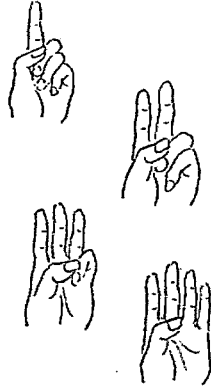
Read that sentence again

I [i]
see [sē]
do [doo]

you [ū], [yoo]
the [dhī], [dhē]
sentence [sēn'tens]

Teach the pronunciation of "the" as [che] in unaccented positions. The pronunciation [dhī] before following vowels need not be mentioned yet.

1. This is one.
2. This is two.
3. This is three.
4. This is four.
5. I see one cock.
6. I see two hens.
7. I see three ducks.
8. I see four chickens.
9. How many cocks do you see? I see.....
10. How many hens do you see? I see.....
11. How many ducks do you see? I see.....
12. How many chickens do you see? I see.....



one cock	two cocks [-s]
one hen	two hens [-z]
one duck	three ducks [-s]
one chicken	four chickens [-z]

one [wʌn]
 two [tuː]
 three [θriː]
 four [fɔː]

chicken [ˈtʃɪkən]
 how [haʊ]
 many [ˈmeni]

Point out that the plural ending "s" is pronounced [s] after p, t, k, and [z] after all other sounds.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. one | 6. six |
| 2. two | 7. seven |
| 3. three | 8. eight |
| 4. four | 9. nine |
| 5. five | 10. ten |

1. This is a finger.
2. These are my fingers.
3. This is my hand.
4. These are my hands.
5. How many fingers do you see? I see
6. How many do you see now? I see
7. How many is that now? That is
8. How many fingers have you? I have
9. How many hands have you? I have

one finger	two fingers [-z]
one hand	two hands [-z]
this is [dhis ɪz]	these are [dhēz ə]

five [fiv]
 six [siks]
 seven [sév'n]
 eight [át]
 nine [nín]
 ten [tén]

finger [fing'gə]
 these [dhēz]
 are [ah], [ə]
 hand [händ]
 now [nəw]
 have [häv], [hev]

Point out the unaccented, unclear vowel [ə] in "have", "are", "the", "e", which is used when we speak these words quickly.

1. Count from one to ten.
2. You say one.
3. You say two.
4. You say three, etc. (and so on).
5. Count from ten to one.
6. You say ten.
7. Next, say nine.
8. Next, say eight, etc. (and so on).
9. Go on.
10. That's right.
11. That's wrong.
12. Say it aloud.
13. Say it again.

count [kownt]
 from [fröm] [-əm]
 to [tōō], [tə]
 so [sō]
 on [ön]

next [nĕkst]
 go [gō]
 right [rit]
 wrong [rōng]
 aloud [əlow'd]

Teach the two ways of pronouncing "from" and "to" as their accented and unaccented forms.

I

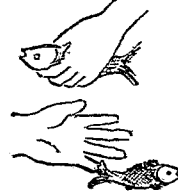
Repeat this:—

One, two, three, four, five.

I've (I have) caught a fish alive.

Six, seven, eight, nine, ten.

I've let it go again.



II. PHONIC DRILL (fōn'ik dril)

Pronounce this right:—

[ā]	[ē]	[i]	[ō]	[ū]	[oo]	
bā	bē	bī	bō	bū	bōō	
sā	sē	sī	sō	sū	sōō	
mā	mē	mī	mō	mū	mōō	
(say)	(see)	(my)	(go)	(you)	(goose)	
	[i]	fiv	hiv	liv	nin	dhit
	[ā]	fāv	hāv	lāv	nān	dhāt

repeat [rīpē't]
I've [iv]
caught [kawt]
fish [fish]

alive [əliv]
let [lēt]
pronounce [prənow'ns]

1. Contrast "have" with "five", "alive", which is a special difficulty with many northern students, there being a strong tendency to confuse the two. Explain that long [i] is a double sound [ai-i], while short [a] is a single open sound.
2. Use "let", "seven", "ten", "many" as good examples to drill on the "short e". Illustrate [ə] in "alive", "again".
3. Link "caught a" [-tə], "fish alive" [-shə-] and "let it" [-tit] together, joining the last consonant of the first word to the following vowel.

1. one	11. eleven
2. two	12. twelve
3. three	13. thirteen
4. four	14. fourteen
5. five	15. fifteen
6. six	16. sixteen
7. seven	17. seventeen
8. eight	18. eighteen
9. nine	19. nineteen
10. ten	20. twenty

1. Count from one to ten.
2. Count from ten to twenty.
3. One and ten make eleven.
4. Two and ten make twelve.
5. Three and ten make thirteen.
6. Four and ten make fourteen.
7. Five and ten make fifteen.
8. Six and ten make sixteen.
9. Nine and ten make nineteen.
10. Ten and ten make twenty.

eleven [ilēv'n]

twelve [twēlv]

thirteen [thir'tē'n, 或 -tē'n]*

fourteen [fōr'tē'n, 或 -tē'n]*

fifteen [fif'tēn, 或 -tē'n]*

twenty [twēn'ti]

make [māk]

*The accent in these words varies according to speech rhythm, thus "I am' thirtee'n", but "thirtee'n people".

1. How many do one and ten make?
2. How many do three and ten make?
3. $2 + 4 = ?$ (two and four make how many?)
 $7 + 8 = ?$ $16 + 2 = ?$
 $9 + 6 = ?$ $14 + 3 = ?$
 $10 + 3 = ?$ $11 + 4 = ?$
4. How do you spell "eleven"?
5. How do you spell "eighteen"?
6. How do you say "ten", "seven", "eleven"?
7. That's correct (right).
8. That's not correct (wrong).
9. Say it correctly. (Say it right.)
10. That's not clear.
11. Say it clearly.
12. Louder. Say it louder.
13. More clearly. Say it more clearly.

correct [kə'rekt], -ly [-li]
 clear [klɪə]
 clearly [klɪə'li]

louder [ləʊ'də]
 more [mɔː]

Vary the exercise in "3".

I

1. Teh-yung, how old are you?
2. I am thirteen. (I'm thirteen.)
3. I'm thirteen years old.
4. Chu-lien, how old are you?
5. I am sixteen. (I'm sixteen.)
6. I'm sixteen years old.
7. How old is Tsung-jen?
8. How old is he?
9. He is fourteen years old.
10. Are you fourteen years old?
11. Yes, I am fourteen.
12. Are you fifteen years old?
13. No, I am not fifteen.
14. I am only fourteen.

I am
am I?
you are
are you?
he is
is he?

II. EXERCISE

[ɔ]—"the long o": oh no go old so

old [ɔld]

am [əm], [əm]

I'm [ɪm]

year-s [jɛəz]

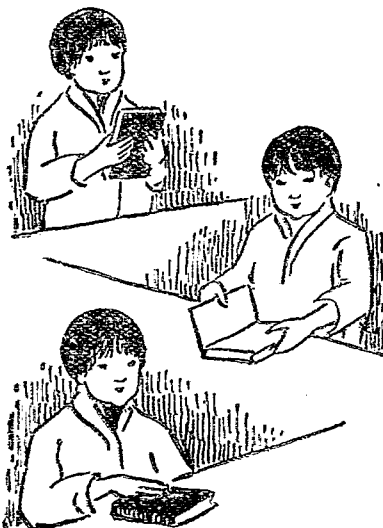
he [hē], [hī]

only [ɔ'nli]

exercise [ɛk'sɛsɪz]

1. Show that the long "o" is really a diphthong, consisting of [ɔ]+[oo], sometimes [e]+[oo]. In American English, the [oo] is less clearly heard.
2. The names may be read as 德榮, 祖那, 宗仁.

take.....	taking
open.....	opening
read.....	reading
shut.....	shutting



1. Here's a book.
2. This is a book.
3. I'm taking my book.
4. I'm opening my book.
5. Now I'm reading my book.
6. Now I'm shutting my book.
7. Chu-lien, stand up!
8. Take your book. *What are you doing?*
9. Open your book. *What are you doing?*
10. Now read your book. *What are you doing now?*
11. Now shut your book. *What are you doing now?*

here's a [hīəz ə];	book [bōök]	read [rēd].	reading [rē'dɪŋ]
take [tāk].	taking [tākɪŋ]	shut [shüt].	shutting [shüt'ɪŋ].
open [ō'pən].	[ō'pɪ]	stand up [stænd'ʌp].	[-əp]
opening [ō'pɪŋ]		do [dōō].	doing [dōō'ɪŋ]

1. Make the pupils answer the questions in 8-11, while they perform the actions. Repeat this with different pupils. When this is more familiar, make them repeat 3-6, helping them out with the key-words "taking" etc.
2. Call attention to the spelling "take-taking", etc. without giving rules as yet.
3. Teach "stand up", "sit down" as connected sound-groups.

I

1. Teh-yung, stand up! *What are you doing?*
2. Take your book. Take it. *You're not taking it.*
3. Open it. Like this. *Are you opening it?*
4. Read it. Like this.
5. Now shut it again.
6. Now put it down. Like this.
7. Sit down! Next!

II

8. What do you do when you read a book?
9. First, I take my book. Like this.
10. Then I open it (my book).
11. Then I read it.
12. Then I shut it again.
13. Then I put it down.

III. PHONIC DRILL: (Linking)

take.....take it [tā'k__it]
 open.....open it [ō'pən__it]
 read.....read it [rē'd__it]
 shut.....shut it [shūt__it]

you're [ū], [yoor]	when [wən], [whən]
like [lik]	first [fīst]
put [pōot]; down [down]	then [dhən]
sit down [sīd'ow'n]	linking [līnk'ing]

1. Repeat 1-7 with several pupils in succession.
2. Require the pupils to say 9-13 while they perform the actions.
3. Make some pupils give the commands in 1-7 to some other pupils.
4. Contrast "k" in "take" and in "take it", "t" in "sit" and in "sit down". Show that when joined to the following vowel, "k" and "t" are not blown off separately. This will solve a very common phonetic difficulty for nine-tenths of Chinese students.

I

1. What's your name, please?
2. Teh-yung, please stand up.
3. Please take your book.
4. Now please open it and read.
5. Please put it down now.
6. That's right! Sit down, please!
7. Next!
8. Chu-lien, will you stand up, please?
9. Say, "Yes, sir!" please.
10. Will you take your book?
11. Will you open it and read?
12. Will you shut it now?
13. That's right. Will you sit down?

II. EXERCISE

1. Please stand up (sit down, take this book, etc.).
2. Please stand up.
3. Stand up, please.
4. Will you stand up?
5. Stand up, will you?
6. Will you please stand up?
7. Stand up, will you please?

Please tell me the meaning.
Will you tell me what it means?

please [plēz]
will [wɪl]
tell [tɛl]

me [mē], [mī]
meaning [mē'nɪŋ]
mean-s [mēnz]

1. Vary any of the steps in 1-7, according to the formulas in the exercise (2-7).
2. Insist on a very long and clear "e" in "please" [ple.....z] as the typical "long e" sound, contrasted with "short i" in "is". Insist on linking "will you" [-lɪoo].



I

1. Here's John.
2. He's a boy.
3. He's a schoolboy.
4. John's a pupil (student) at school.
5. He's studying at school.
6. He's reading a book.

II. EXERCISE

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 7. Is John a boy? | Yes, he's |
| 8. What is he? | He's a |
| 9. Is he a schoolboy? | Yes, he's |
| 10. Is he studying at school? | Yes, he's |
| 11. What's he doing? | He's |
| 12. Are you a schoolboy? | Yes, I'm |
| 13. Are you studying (reading a book)? | |

Yes, I am	No, I am not
Yes, you are	No, you are not
Yes, he is	No, he is not

John [jɒn]
 he's a [hɛz ə]
 boy [bɔɪ]
 school [skʊl]

pupil [pjuːpəl]
 student [stjuːdnt]
 study-ing [stʊdiːŋg]
 at [æt], [ət]

Note: "Pupil" and "schoolboy", "schoolgirl" are words used in England for school pupils while "student" is used for college students.

I

1. Here's Mary.
2. Mary's a girl.
3. She's a pupil, too.
4. She's a schoolgirl.
5. She's studying, too.
6. Mary is John's sister.
7. She's his sister.
8. John is Mary's brother.
9. He's her brother.
10. Who is John?
11. He's Mary's brother.
12. Who is Mary?
13. She's John's sister.



John he
 John's his
 Mary she
 Mary's her

II. EXERCISE

14. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Am I} \\ \text{Are you} \\ \text{Is} \end{array} \right\} \text{ a boy or a girl? } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I am (not)} \\ \text{You are (not)} \\ \text{.....is (not)} \\ \text{He (she) is (not)} \end{array} \right.$

Mary [mā'ɪ], Mary's [mā'ɪz]	sister [sɪ'stə]
girl [gɜ:l]	brother [brʌðə]
she [ʃē], [ʃi]	her [hɜ:], [hə]
she's a [ʃhēz ə]	who [hū]
too [tu]	or [ɔ:]
John's [jɔnz]	

If there is a girl pupil in the class, use her name in 14 to make the discussion as real as possible.



1. John is a boy.
Mary is a girl.
They are brother and sister.
2. John is Mary's brother.
Mary is John's sister.
They live at home together.
3. He is her brother.
She is his sister.
They are always together.
4. He takes his books.
She takes her books.
They come to school together.
5. He takes his books.
She takes her books.
And they go home together.

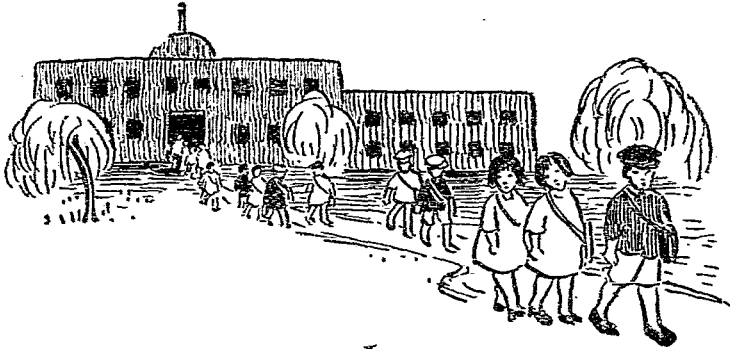


II. EXERCISE

1. What is the boy's name?
2. Who is his sister?
3. What is the girl's name?
4. Who is her brother?
5. Are they brother and sister?
6. Where do they live?
7. Are they always together?
8. Do they always come together?

they [dhā]
live [līv] ; home [hōm]
together [tagēdh'ə]

always [aw'lwəz], [-wāz, -wīz]
come [kūm]
where [wār], [whār]



I

1. There is a school.
2. There are a lot of pupils in it.
3. There are boys and girls.
4. The boys and girls are pupils in the school.
5. They are schoolboys and schoolgirls.
6. The schoolboys and schoolgirls study together.
7. They have their lessons together.
8. Then they go home.

II. EXERCISE

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. What is there? | There is |
| 2. Who are there in the school? | There are..... |
| 3. Are there boys and girls? |boys and girls. |
| 4. Are they pupils? | Yes, they are..... |
| 5. Do the schoolboys and schoolgirls study together? | Yes, they study..... |
| 6. Then what do they do? | |
| | Then they go..... |

there [dhār]
 there is [dheriz']
 there are [dherah']
 of [əv], [əv]

a lot of [ələt'əv]
 in it [in'it]
 their [dhār]
 lesson-s [lēs'nz]

I

1. Teh-yung, what are you doing?
2. I am learning my lesson.
3. What are you learning?
4. I am learning English.
5. I am not learning Chinese now.
6. Teh-yung, are you a Chinese?
7. Yes, I am a Chinese.
8. Yes, I am a Chinese boy.
9. Is John a Chinese boy?
10. No, John is an English boy.
11. Mary is an English girl.
12. John is a foreign boy.
13. Mary is a foreign girl.



II. EXERCISE

1. Are you a Chinese?
2. Is the teacher a Chinese?
3. Are the pupils Chinese boys?
4. Are you learning English or not?
5. Are you learning Chinese or not?

I am
I am not
He is
He is not
They are
They are not

learn-ing [lér'ning]

English [ing'glish]

Chinese [chín'sz], [chí'néz]

an [án], [ən]

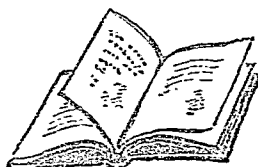
foreign [fór'in]

teacher [té'che]

Call attention to the unaccented form of "an" [ən], also to the difference between "a Chinese" and "an English".

I

1. This is a Chinese book.
2. This is an English book.
3. I can read Chinese.
4. I can write Chinese.
5. I can speak Chinese.
6. I can understand Chinese.
7. I cannot (can't) read English.
8. I cannot (can't) write English.
9. I can speak English a little.
10. I can't understand very much.



II. EXERCISE

11. Can you read (write, speak, understand) English?
12. Yes, sir, I can read.....a little.
13. No, sir, I can't read.....very much.
14. Can you read (write, spell, say) this word?
15. No, I can't read.....this word.

can [kän], [kən]

speak [späk]

understand ['ündeständ']

cannot [kän'öt]

can't [kahnt], 美 [kánt]

a little [ə lit'l]

very much [vēr'ɪ mʌch]

By way of review, ask orally: Can you stand up, open your book, read your lesson, count from one to ten, repeat "I've caught a fish", write your name, etc?

I

1. Good morning. How do you do?
2. How are you?
3. I am very well, thank you.
4. (Many) thanks, I am very well.
5. How is Teh-yung? How is he?
6. He's all right, sir.
7. How's Miss C—? How is she?
8. I'm sorry to say, she's not very well today.
9. Are you all right today?
10. Yes, thanks, we are quite all right today.
11. How are the girl pupils? How are they?
12. They are all much better today.

I am.....
 You are..
 He is.....
 She is.....
 We are...
 They are..

II. EXERCISE

Are you { very well today?
 Am I { all right?
 Is Miss C—..... { much better now?

Thank you very much.

well [wɛl]	sorry [sɔri]
thank you [thɒnk'u]	today [tədi]
all right [awl ri:t] or [aw rit]	we [wɛl, wi]
how's [howz] = how is	quite [kwit]
Miss [mis]	better [betə]

1. Teach "how do you do" and "all right" as phrases without trying to analyze them into their separate elements.
2. Insist on linking [k] and [u] in "thank you".
3. Develop orally the use of the word "better":—"That's better", "You speak better today."



1. We've come to see Miss Jennie Jones,
 And how is she now?
 She's washing, washing, washing—
 Miss Jennie Jones is washing.
 You can't see her now.
 —We're right glad to hear it.

2. We've come to see Miss Jennie Jones,
 And how is she now?
 She's ironing, ironing, ironing—
 Miss Jennie Jones is ironing.
 You can't see her now.
 —We're right glad to hear it.

[ɛ] Jennie

[ɔ] Jones

[æ] glad

[ɔ] John's

That's bad.

That's better.

we've [wɪv]; we're [wɪə]

Jennie Jones [jɛn'ɪ jɔnz]

wash-ing [wɔʃ'ɪŋ]

glad [glæd]

hear [hɪr] = [hɪə]

hear it [her'ɪt] = [hɪərɪt]

iron-ing [ɪr'nɪŋ]

bad [bæd]

3. We've come to see Miss Jennie Jones,
 And how is she now?
 She is sick, sick, sick—
 Miss Jennie Jones is sick.
 You can't see her now.
 —We're right sorry to hear it.
4. We've come to see Miss Jennie Jones,
 And how is she now?
 She is dead, dead, dead—
 Miss Jennie Jones is dead.
 You can't see her now.
 —We're right sorry to hear it.

sick [sɪk]

dead [dɛd]

PHONIC DRILL

[ä]	[ɛ]	[ɪ]	[ɔ]	[ʊ]	[oo]
mät	mēt	mīt	mōt	mūt	mōöt
sät	sēt	sīt	sōt	sūt	sōöt
pät	pēt	pīt	pōt	pūt	pōöt
that	dead	sick	cock	duck	good
have	hen	six	on	study	book
can	ten	it	not	brother	put
and	seven	is	sorry	come	

Explain that "right" in "right sorry", "right glad" is archaic for "very".

I

1. Is everybody here (present)?
2. Tsung-jen isn't (is not) here.
3. He is absent today.
4. Why is he absent (not here)?
5. He's not very well today.
6. What's the matter?
7. He is ill (sick) at home.
8. Where is Chi-fu?
9. He can't come to school today.
10. What's the matter?
11. Why can't he come? Why?
12. I don't know, sir.

II. EXERCISE

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Who is here? | 6. Why can't he come? |
| 2. Who is absent? | 7. Why's he absent? |
| 3. Who is not well today? | 8. Where is he? Is he ill? |
| 4. Who is not in school? | 9. Do you know why he can't come? |
| 5. Who can't come today? | |

everybody [ɛv'ri:bɔdi]

present [prɛz'ent], [-znt]

isn't [iz'n], [iz'nt]

absent [æb'sent], [-snt]

why [wi], [whi]

matter [mæt'ə]

ill [il]

don't [dənt]

know [nə]

where is [wɛrɪz'], where's [wɛrɪz]

1: Read "Chi-fu" as 吉甫. Explain that "ill" is English and "sick" American. "Sick" is used in England in the sense of 作嘔, or 厭煩, as "I am sick of it."

2: Drill on "where is", "there is", "here is" with the [r] pronounced in [-r_ɪz].

3: The colloquial forms of "why", "where", "what", etc. are (wi), (wen), (wot), especially in unaccented positions.

1. Chu-lien, how many brothers have you?
2. I have three brothers.
3. Have you any sisters?
4. I have only one (sister).
5. Tsung-jen, how many brothers have you?
6. I have several brothers, but no sister.
7. Haven't you a sister?
8. No, I have no sister.
9. Chi-hsiang has five sisters and one brother.
10. Wen-ping has two brothers, but no sister.
11. Hasn't he a sister?
12. No, he has no sister.

I have.....	Have I? [hăvi], [əvi]
You have.....	Have you? [hăvū], [əvū]
He has.....	Has he? [hăz hē], [əz]
Chi-hsiang has....	Has Chi-hsiang?
You haven't	Haven't you?
He hasn't any	Hasn't he any.....?

any [ən̂]

several [səv'ral]

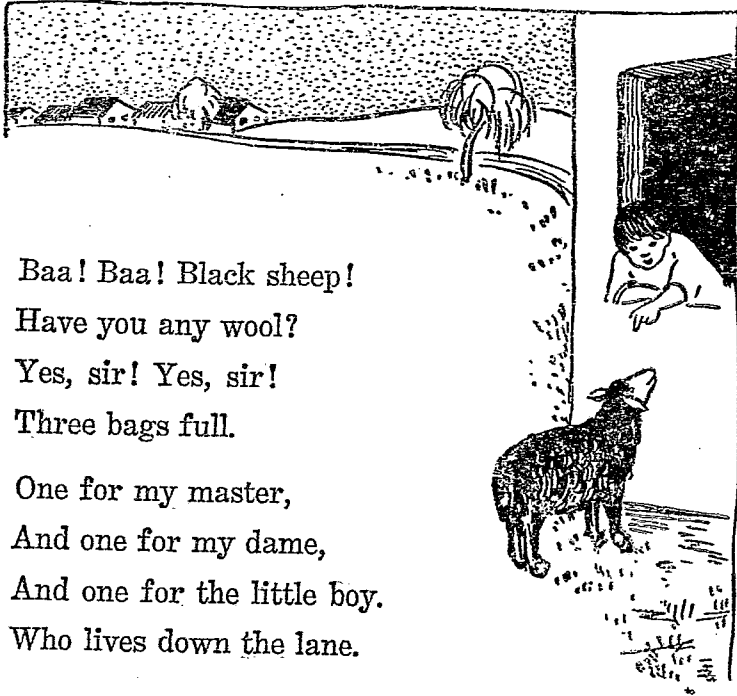
but [büt]

haven't [hăv'nt], [hăv'n]

has [hăz], [hez], [əz]

hasn't [hăz nt], [hăz'n]

1. Ask the students about the number of their brothers and sisters, and require real answers by way of practice. Make the whole discussion thoroughly real.
2. Point out that "many" and "any" are pronounced with short "e" and not short "a".
3. Read Chi-hsiang as 琪祥 and Wen-ping as 文平.



1. Baa! Baa! Black sheep!
Have you any wool?
Yes, sir! Yes, sir!
Three bags full.
2. One for my master,
And one for my dame,
And one for the little boy.
Who lives down the lane.

baa [bah]
black [blæk]
sheep [shēp]
wool [wōol]
bag-s [bāgz]

full [fōol]
for [fōr], [fə]
master [mah'stə]
dame [dām]*
lane [lān]

1. Recite this as memory work to be recited in the next class. Make the pronunciation as nearly perfect as possible.
2. See p. 142 for the tune. If possible, sing it in class, as it will both increase the interest and make the memory work easier.
3. *"Dame" as the feminine of "master" is archaic. "Mistress" is the modern word.

.....

One for my master,
 And one for my dame,
But none for the little boy
 Who *cries* down the lane.

1. This is a sheep.
2. She is black.
3. Her wool is black.
4. "Baa, baa!" is how the sheep cries.
5. John asks the sheep, "Have you any wool?"
6. The sheep answers, "Yes, I have three bags."

DRILL ON "HAS" (hăz)

7. The sheep *has* three bags of wool.
8. She *has* black wool.
9. How much *has* she?
10. She *has* three bags.
11. *Has* she one bag for the little boy?
12. Yes, she *has* one for him.
13. No, she *has* none (*hasn't* any) for him.
14. She *has* no wool for him.
15. She *has* one bag for her master, and one for her mistress, but none for the little boy.

none [nŭn]
 cry [krɪ], cries [krɪz]
 ask-s [əskz]
 answer-s [ənsəz], [əns-]

him [hɪm], [ɪm]
 for him [fərɪm]
 mistress [mɪstrɪs]



I

1. "Have you got *any* paper?" asks John.
2. "Yes, I've got *some* here," answers Mary.
3. Or she says, "No, I haven't got *any* (paper)."
4. Or, "No, I have *no* paper."
5. I ask you, "Have you got *any* ink?"
6. You answer, "Yes, I've got *some* (ink) here."
7. Or you answer, "No, I haven't got *any* (ink)."
8. Or, "No, I have *no* ink."
9. Tsung-jen asks, "Have you got *any* money?"
10. Chi-hsiang answers, "Yes, I've got *some* (money)."
11. Or he says, "No, I haven't got *any* (money)."
12. Or, "No, I have *no* money."

II. PHONIC DRILL

[ü] come [kü̃m]
 some [sü̃m]
 none [nü̃n]
 money [mü̃n'ɪ]

[ö] got [göt]
 lot [löt]
 not [nöt]
 from [fröm]

paper [pə'pə]
 say-s [səz]

ink [ɪ̃nk]

Point out that "have got" is by far the most common form for expressing possession in English.

Point out that "any" is used in questions and negative sentences, and "some" in affirmative sentences (sometimes also in questions).

read	work	write
reading	working	writing
study	talk	stand
studying	talking	standing
play	do	sit
playing	doing	sitting

1. There are a lot of pupils in this schoolroom.
2. Some are studying, and some aren't (are not).
3. Some are working, but some are playing.
4. What are we doing?
5. I am learning today's lesson.
6. You are reading the "First English Book."
7. Teh-yung is writing Chinese.
8. We are all working.
9. What are they doing?
10. Chu-lien is standing at the door.
11. Chu-ying is sitting at his desk.
12. Cho-sze is looking at Kuan-hai.
13. Kuan-hai is talking with Chen-yu's sister.
14. They are always talking together.

schoolroom [skool'rōom]

aren't [ahnt]

door [dōr]

desk [dɛsk]

look-ing [lōok'ing]

work-ing [wɛr'kɪŋ]

with [wɪd]

talk-ing [tawk'kɪŋ]

play-ing [plā'ing]

Chu-ying (祖英); Cho-sze (卓士); Kuan-hai (觀海); Chen-yu (振玉).

1. Are there any pupils in our room? (There are some)
2. Are there many? (.....very many)
3. Are they all playing? (No, some.....)
4. What are we doing? (.....working)
5. Are we all learning English? (Yes, we are all.....)
6. What is Teh-yung doing? (.....writing Chinese)
7. What are they doing? (.....playing)
8. Where are they playing? (...inside, inside the room)
(...outside, outside the door)
9. Where is Chu-lien standing? (.....at the door)
10. Where is Chu-ying sitting? (.....at his desk)
11. Where is Chen-yu's sister? (.....at the window)
12. Are she and Kuan-hai good friends? (They are.....)
13. Where am I sitting? (.....in the chair)
14. Where are you going? (...going home, outside)
15. Are those boys outside? (Those boys.....)

this—that	these—those
-----------	-------------

our [oʊr]

room [rʊm], [rōm]

inside [ɪnsɪ'd]

outside [oʊtsɪ'd]

window [wɪn'dəʊ]

friend-s [frɛndz]

chair [tʃaɪr]

those [ðoʊz]

review [rīvū']	sentences [sěn'tənsɪz]
capital [kăp'itəl]	(,) comma (kôm'ə)
small letter [smawl lēt'ə]	(.) full stop (fōol stōp)
dictation [dīktā'shən]	(?) question mark (kwēs'chən mahk)

1. What can you do? I can work, play, study, come to school and go home.
2. I can read, write, spell, learn and repeat some sentences.
3. I can take, open, shut a book and put it down.
4. I can see, hear, talk, stand up and sit down.
5. I can ask and answer questions.
6. Are you very glad or very sorry?
7. Is he ill or well, present or absent?
8. Is it good or bad? Is it better now?
9. Is it right or wrong?
10. I can understand English a little, but not very much.
11. What's the matter? I don't know.
12. School, room, door, window, desk, chair, book, pen, ink, paper, teacher, pupil.
13. Lesson, word, sentence, exercise.
14. Why, when, where, what, how.

[ā]	say, take, name	[ǎ]	bad, glad, thank
[ē]	please, we, speak	[ē]	hen, seven, lesson
[ī]	my, why, like	[ÿ]	fish, sick, ill
[ō]	go, home, those	[ō]	not, got, on
[ū]	you, pupil	[ū]	shut, duck, come
[ōō]	do, school, goose	[ōō]	look, good, put
[ah]	are, haa, master	[ə]	alive, aloud, again
[ow]	now, how, count	[]	take <u>it</u> , read <u>it</u> ,
[aw]	all, caught, talk		thank <u>you</u> , will <u>you</u>
[oi]	boy	[r]	there <u>is</u> , there <u>are</u>

Sunday [sūn'di]	Thursday [thū'zdi]
Monday [mūn'di]	Friday [fri'di]
Tuesday [tū'zdi]	Saturday [sāt'ədi], [-dā]
Wednesday [wēn'zdi]	coming [kūm'ing]

1. Today is Saturday:
Everybody's going home.
I am going home.
You are going home.
He is going home.
We are all going home.
2. Today is Sunday:
Everybody's playing at home.
I am playing at home.
You are playing at home.
He is playing at home.
We are all playing at home.
3. Today is Monday:
Everybody's coming to school.
I am coming to school.
You are coming to school.
He is coming to school.
We are all coming to school.
4. Today is Tuesday:
Everybody's working at school.
I am working at school.
You are working at school.
He is working at school.
We are all working at school.

-
1. Let each student say one section in turn.
 2. Call attention to the fact that "Sunday" and "Monday" are both pronounced with [ʌn] although they are written differently.
 3. Explain that the "unaccented short i" is a very low and open short [ɪ] very nearly like short [e].
-

-
5. Today is Wednesday:
 Everybody's feeling well.
 I am feeling well.
 You are feeling well.
 He is feeling well.
 We are all feeling well.
6. Today is Thursday:
 Everybody's feeling ill.
 I am feeling ill.
 You are feeling ill.
 He is feeling ill.
 We are all feeling ill.
7. Today is Friday:
 Everybody's well again.
 I am well again.
 You are well again.
 He is well again.
 We are all well again.

These are the seven days of the week.

We begin these words with capital letters.

We don't (do not) begin them with small letters.

Repeat the names of the seven days.

feel-ing [fē'ling]
 day-s [dāz]
 week [wēk]
 begin [bīg'in']

word-s [-dz]
 letter-s [let'əz]
 name-s [nāmz]
 them [dhēm], [dhəm]

LESSON 35 TODAY, TOMORROW, YESTERDAY

1. What day (of the week) *is* today?
2. Today *is* *Saturday*
3. What day *will* tomorrow be?
4. Tomorrow *will be* *Sunday*
5. What *will* the day after tomorrow be?
6. The day after tomorrow *will be* *Monday*
7. And the day after that?
8. The day after that *will be* *Tuesday*
9. Then comes what day?
10. Then comes *Wednesday*
11. What day *was* yesterday?
12. Yesterday *was* *Friday*
13. What *was* the day before yesterday?
14. The day before yesterday *was*
15. Sunday comes first and Saturday comes last.
16. Sunday is the first day (of the week) and Saturday is the last day.

tomorrow [tə'mɔr'ɔ]
be [bē], [bi]
after [ah'ftə]
was [wɔz], [wəz]

yesterday [yēs'tædɪ]
before [bifɔr'
last [lahst]

I

1. Tell me the names of the days of the week.
2. Tell me those (the names) of the first four days.
3. Tell me those of the last three days.
4. When are you going home?
5. I am going on Saturday.
6. I am going next Saturday.
7. I am going on Saturday of this week.
8. I am going on Saturday of next week.
9. I am going a week from Saturday.
10. I am going a week from today.
11. I am not going home this week.
12. I am going home next week.
13. I was home last week.

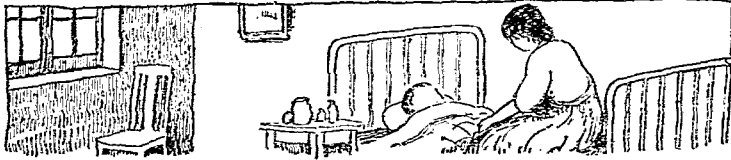
II. EXERCISE

14. When are you coming back?
15. I am coming back.....

on Monday	on Friday of this week
on Wednesday	on Monday of next week
this Wednesday	in a week
this Friday	in three days
next Saturday	in three or four days
next Sunday	a week from today
before Wednesday	after Sunday
before Thursday	after a few days

back [bäk]

few [fū]



I. READING

1. John is ill today. John's mother feels very sorry for him. John is lying in bed, and his mother is sitting by his side. She is looking at John.

2. John has a very good mother. His mother is very good to him. She looks very kind. She is kind and good to everybody. John feels better when she is there.

3. "You are ill, Johnny," says John's mother. "You mustn't (must not) go to school today."

4. John is ill. John can't go to school today.

II. EXERCISE

(Complete the following sentences)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. John is | 2. John has |
| His mother feels | His mother is |
| John is lying | She looks |
| His mother is sitting | John feels better when... |
| She is looking | 3. John's mother says, |

mother [mʌðə]

lie [li], lying [li'ɪŋ]

bed [bed]

by [bi]

side [saɪd]

kind [kaɪnd]

Johnny [dʒɒni]

mustn't [mʌs'tn̩], [-nt]

to him [tu hi]

must [mʌst], [mɒst], [məst]

complete [kəmple't]

following [fɒl'ɔɪŋ]

Point out that "him" in "for him", "to him" and "it" in "in it" should not be accented.

I. READING

1. Mary feels very sorry, too. John cannot go to school. Mary must go alone.

2. Everybody in school asks Mary, "Where is your brother?" The teacher asks her, "Where's John? Why doesn't he come to class?"

3. "John is ill at home," answers Mary. "He is not feeling very well. He has a cold and a headache. He can't come to class today."

II. EXERCISE

- Answer: 1. How does Mary feel? (She feels.....)
 Is she sorry, too? (She is.....)
 Why? (Because John cannot.....)
 Who goes with her to school everyday?
2. What does everybody ask Mary?
 What does the teacher ask her? (He asks.....)
 Why doesn't John come? (Because.....)
3. How does Mary answer? (She answers.....)
 How is John feeling? (.....not.....)
 Can John come to class? (.....cannot.....)

does [düz]	doesn't [düz'n], [-nt]
must [müst]	mustn't [müs'n], [-nt]

alone [olö'n]
 class [klahs]
 cold [köld]
 headache [häd'ak]

because [bikav'z]
 go-es [göz]
 everyday [äv'riddä]

I do you do he (she, it) does we do they do	do I? do you? does he (she, it) ? do we? do they?	I don't you don't he (she, it) doesn't we don't they don't
---	---	--

- | | |
|---------|------|
| sees | [-z] |
| feels | [-z] |
| comes | [-z] |
| goes | [-z] |
| does | [-z] |
| says | [-z] |
| studies | [-z] |
| answers | [-z] |
| looks | [-s] |
| sits | [-s] |
1. How *does* John's mother feel? She *feels*....
 2. How *does* she look? She *looks*....
 3. How *does* John feel when she is there? He *feels*....
 4. What *does* the mother say? She *says*,....
- * * *
5. Mary *feels* sorry, too. How *does* she feel?
 6. Mary *goes* alone. *Does* she go alone?
 7. Everybody *asks* her,... What *does* everybody ask her?
 8. The pupils *ask* her,... What *do* they ask her?
 9. The teacher *asks*,..... What *does* he ask?
 10. Mary *answers*,..... How *does* she answer?
- * * *
11. John *goes* to class every-day. He *doesn't* go today.
 12. John *goes* with Mary. He *doesn't* go with her today.
 13. John *learns* his lessons everyday. He *doesn't* learn any today.
 14. He *plays* everyday. He *doesn't* play now.
 15. He *sees* his friends everyday. He *doesn't* see them now.

Make two pupils practise together, one saying the first sentence in the line and the other following up with the second sentence. Practise first with the help of the book, then later without it.

MEMORY WORK

Pronounce clearly:

1. Lazy Mary, will you get up?
 Will you, will you get up?
 Lazy Mary, will you get up?
 Will you get up today?

2. No, no, mother, I won't get up.
 I won't, I won't get up.
 No, no, mother, I won't get up.
 I won't get up today.



won't [wɒnt] = will not

memory [mém'ərɪ], [-mrɪ] get up [gět_üp]
 lazy [lái'zi]

Emphasize the "short u" in "mother", "brother". Most Chinese students pronounce these words with the "short o".

21. twenty-one	20. twenty
22. twenty-two	30. thirty
23. twenty-three	40. forty
24. twenty-four	50. fifty
25. twenty-five	60. sixty
26. twenty-six	70. seventy
27. twenty-seven	80. eighty
28. twenty-eight	90. ninety
29. twenty-nine	100. one hundred
94. ninety-four	123. one hundred twenty-three
85. eighty-five	205. two hundred and five

EXERCISE

1. Two times (twice) ten is twenty.
2. Three times ten is thirty.
3. Four times ten is forty.
4. Five times ten is fifty.
5. Six times ten is sixty.
6. Twice sixteen is thirty-two.
7. Twice thirty-two is sixty-four.
8. Seven times seven is forty-nine.
9. Say "thirty". Now say "thirteen".
10. Say "forty". Now say "fourteen".
11. Say "seventy". Now say "seventeen".
12. Spell "forty". Now spell "fourteen".
13. How much is 6×3 ? $6 \times 3 = 18$.
14. How much is 5×12 ? $5 \times 12 = 60$.
15. How much is 4×3 ? $4 \times 3 = 12$.
16. Read these numbers:

94	68	675	525	365
75	105	573	82	206
176	25	716	216	628

hundred [hūn'drəd]
time-s [tīnz]

twice [twīs]
number-s [nūm'bez]

If possible, introduce the "Clap Seven" game. Let the pupils count from one onward by turn, each one saying one number in succession. On coming across 7, 17, 27, or 14, 21, 28, etc., the pupil must not say the number, but must clap his hands instead.

0	zero
10	ten
100	a hundred
1,000	a thousand
10,000	ten thousand (一萬)
100,000	a hundred thousand (十萬)
1,000,000	a million (百萬)

1. What lesson is this?
2. This is Lesson 43, page 43.
3. How many pages has this book? Count.
4. How many lines has this page? Count.
5. How many words has line 4? Count.
6. How many words has line 7? Count.
7. How many boys (girls) are there in this room?
8. How many are there in this row?
9. How many days are there in a year? 365.
10. How many weeks are there in a year? 52.
11. What year is this? This is 19.....
12. *I wan* (一萬) is ten thousand.
13. *Liang wan* (兩萬) is twenty thousand.
14. *Erh wan wu* (二萬五) is twenty-five thousand.
15. *Shih wan* (十萬) is a hundred thousand.
16. *Erh-shih wan* (二十萬) is two hundred thousand.
17. *I-peh wan* (一百萬) is a million.

EXERCISE

18. Read these numbers:

792	1,005	10,000	613
2,056	1,929	12,045	10,455
4,175	60,000	25,060	125,000

19. How much is 三千五, 一萬五, 二十五萬, 三萬六千?

zero [zēr'ō]	page [pāj], pages [pā'jiz]
thousand [thow'znd]	line-s [līnz]
million [mīl'yen]	row [rō]

old	young	big	small	hard
older	younger	bigger	smaller	harder
oldest	youngest	biggest	smallest	hardest

1. I am three years older than you.
2. His brother is two years older than he (is).
3. A is older than B, but C is older than A. Who is the oldest then?
4. C is younger than D, and D is younger than E. Who is the youngest then?
5. F is lazier than L, and B is still lazier than F. Who is the laziest then?
6. John works harder than Henry [hén'rì], but not so hard as Charles [chahlz]. Who works hardest then?
7. Who is the youngest in this class?
8. Who is the biggest (smallest, oldest)?
9. Who works hardest? Who is the hardest worker?

MEMORY WORK

Good, better, best,
 Never let it rest,
 Till good is better,
 And better, best.

big [bìg], big-gest [bìg'ìst]	young [yüng], -er [-nggə]
than [dhän], [dhən]	never [nëv'ə]
lazy [lā'zì], -ier [-iə], -iest [-iëst]	rest [rëst]
worker [wër'kə]	till [tìl]

Develop orally also the words "longer", "shorter" (pencil), "easier", "more" (contrasted with "much", "little").

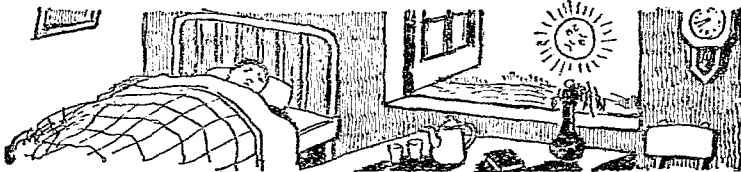
isn't [iz'nt], [iz'n]	aren't [ahnt]
doesn't [dūz'nt], [dūz'n]	aren't you [ahnt ũ], [ahn chōo]

1. How old do you think I am?
2. I am fourteen. You are also fourteen, aren't you?
3. How old is he, do you think?
4. I think he is about fifteen, isn't he?
5. Chu-lien and Po-nien are both fifteen, aren't they (are they not)?
6. No, Po-nien is older.
7. He isn't very much older, is he?
8. He is just one year older.
9. He doesn't look older, does he?
10. You think so, too, don't you?
11. You are the same age as C—, aren't you?
12. You aren't the same age as D—, are you?
13. You are not so old as Tsung-jen, are you?
14. Am I as old, or am I not so old?
15. Po-nien and I are the same age, aren't we?
16. Tsung-jen is the biggest in this class, isn't he?
17. Cho-sze is the quietest in this class, isn't he?
18. Isn't he the quietest?

I am, am I not?	I am not, am I?
You are, aren't you?	You aren't, are you?
He is, isn't he?	He isn't, is he?
We are, aren't we?	We aren't, are we?
They are, aren't they?	They aren't, are they?
I do, don't I?	I don't, do I?
He does, doesn't he?	He doesn't, does he?

think [thɪŋk]
 also [aw'lsō]
 about [əbaw't]
 both [bōth]

just [jüst]
 same [sām]; age [āj]
 as [äz], [əz]
 quiet-est [kwɪ'etɪst]



I. READING

My name is Sun, and I am very bright. I rise in the morning, and when I rise, it is day. I look in through your window, and tell you when it is time to get up. I say, "Lazybones, get up! I don't shine for you to lie in bed and sleep, but I shine for you to work and play and run about."

II. EXERCISE

(Complete the following sentences)*

1. The sun rises.....
2. When the sun rises,.....
3. It looks in.....
4. It tells me.....
5. It says,.....
6. It says it doesn't shine.....
7. But it shines for.....
8. The sun shines for { me, you, him.
 { her, us, them.

sun [sʌn]
 bright [braɪt]
 rise [raɪz], rises [rɪ'zɪz]
 through [θruː]
 lazybones [lɑːzɪbɒ'nz]

shine-s [ʃaɪnz]
 sleep [sliːp]
 run about [rʌn'əbəʊt]
 us [ʊs], [əs]

*From now on, these exercises should be done first orally in class (with the help of the book or the teacher), then as assigned written home work for the next class, and finally as oral practice again, this time without help from the book.

I tell you.	It tells us.
You tell him.	We tell them.
He tells her.	They tell me.
She tells it.	

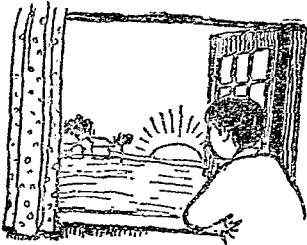
1. *I ask him, but he doesn't answer me.*
2. *You ask her, and she will tell you.*
3. *We know them, but they don't know us.*
4. *Who(m) does the sun shine for?** For *whom* does it shine?
5. The sun shines for *me* (to work and play).
6. It shines for *you* to work and play.
7. It shines for *him*, too (also).
8. It shines for *her*, too (also).
9. It shines for everybody. It shines for all of *us*.
10. *Who(m) does the sun tell to get up?*
11. It tells *me*, it tells *you*, it tells *him*, it tells everybody when it is time to get up.
12. Give *me* your pencil. Give *me* your pen.
13. Give *him* your pen (your ink bottle).
14. Show *me* your exercise book (the window, the door).
15. It's time to go to class (school).
16. It's time to learn your lesson.
17. It's time to go home.
18. Now it is time to go to bed.

whom [hōm]
 all of us [aw'ləvəs]
 give [gīv]

pen [pən]; pencil [pən's]
 bottle [bōt'l]
 show [shō]

*In modern speech, even of educated persons, "who" is replacing "whom", especially at the beginning of sentences. We say: "Who is it from?" "Who is it to?" "Who to?" and "Who does the sun shine for?" "Whom" is the traditional correct grammatical form.

I. READING



It is morning. I am lying in bed. I open my eyes and see the sun shining in through the window upon my bed. I get up (rise) and look out of the window.

I see it's a beautiful day. I see the trees and the houses far away. Everything looks warm and bright. What a beautiful day it is!

II. EXERCISE

(Complete the following sentences)

1. John is lying.....
 He opens.....
 He sees.....
 The sun shines.....
 John gets up and looks out.....
2. John sees it's a.....
 He sees.....
 Everything looks.....

eye-s [iz]	tree-s [trēz]
shining [shī'nɪŋ]	house [hows], houses [how'zɪz]
upon [əpən'], [əpən], [əpən]	far [fah], far away [fah'rəwā']
out [əwt]	everything [əv'rɪθɪŋ]
beautiful [bū'tɪfʊl], [-tə-], [-fl]	warm [wawm]

1. Study the picture and ask "What do you see?"
2. Point out that "house" is pronounced [hows], but "houses" is pronounced [how'zɪz].
3. See the footnote on p. 46, regarding the exercises.

1. Teh-yung, do you see the trees there? Yes, I do.
2. Do you see the boys outside? No, I don't. I don't see them.
3. Do you see the sun? Yes, I do.
4. Do you see the moon now?
No, I don't.
5. Do you sleep in the day?
No, sir, I don't.
6. Do you sleep in the (at) night?
Yes, I do.
7. Do you know Tsung-jen? Yes, I do.
8. Do you know why he is going away? I know he is going away, but I don't know why.
9. Do you know what time it is? I don't know, (sir).
10. I don't know what time it is.
11. I don't understand what you say.
12. I don't hear what he says.
13. I like this lesson, but I don't like that lesson.
14. Give the pencil to him. Don't give it to me.
15. Ask him. Don't ask me.
16. Ask yourself. Don't ask me.
17. Don't ask him. Ask his sister.
18. Don't tell him what day is today.
19. Don't tell him, please.



moon [mōōn]
night [nīt]

yourself [ūrsēlf], [yōt-]

Explain that "don't" and "doesn't" are the regular forms for translating "不". Chinese pupils are apt to say "he not comes" for "he doesn't come."

For Oral Translation and Dictation

(') apostrophe [əpɒs'treɪfɪ]

I, my, me	It, its, it
You, your, you	We, our, us
He, his, him	They, their, them
She, her, her	

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. After one or two weeks. | [z] rise up
does he |
| 2. I am going day after tomorrow. | [z] feels
says
answers
goes |
| 3. Why do you learn English? | [s] looks
asks
sleeps
sits
writes |
| 4. When are you coming back? | [ʊ] mother
brother |
| 5. Where are you now? | [ə] won't
don't
both |
| 6. Who is outside? | [ah] hard
class
master |
| 7. How do you say this word? | [ɪz] pages
houses |
| 8. What does he say? | [ɜr] work
word
first
learn |
| 9. Why doesn't he get up? | |
| 10. Is this lesson long or short? | |
| 11. Is it hard or easy? | |
| 12. Do you like it or not? | |
| 13. Is it night now? | |
| 14. When does the sun rise? | |
| 15. Tell my brother. | |
| 16. Tell us what he says. | |
| 17. Don't tell them. | |
| 18. Do you understand me? | oral [ɔr'əl]
translation [trənzlɑ'shən]
its [ɪts] |
| 19. Come and sit with me. | |

Dictate any part of this lesson. It is well to use this lesson to test the students' mastery of these words by giving them in these new combinations orally before they see the lesson.

I. READING

It is evening. Mary is going to bed. So she goes to shut the window, and she sees the beautiful sky with a clear moon and a few stars.

The moon is high in the sky, and is shining quietly over the trees and the houses.



Mary hears a dog barking far away.

How beautiful and quiet the night is, she thinks.

II. EXERCISE

(Make complete answers to the following)

1. Is it morning or evening now? (it is)
2. What is Mary doing? (going to bed)
3. Where does she go? (goes to the window)
4. What does she see? (sky, moon, stars)
5. Where is the moon? (high in the sky)
6. What does Mary hear? (a dog barking)
7. Is the night beautiful? (beautiful and quiet)

evening [ə'vniŋ]
 sky [ski]
 star-s [stɑ:z]
 high [hai]

quiet-ly [kwi'etli]
 over [ə've]
 dog [dɒg]
 bark-ing [bɑ:kɪŋ]

After sufficient preparation, let the students say the contents of this lesson, the teacher helping them by giving suggestions, as in 1-7. Don't frighten them with marks, but help them to speak English.

I. READING

Mary's mother comes into the room to kiss her good night. Her mother sings a pretty song to her and Mary falls asleep.

Mary likes the song very much. This is the song her mother sings:

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are!
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.
Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are!"

II. EXERCISE

(Answer the following)

1. What *does* Mary shut? (shuts)
2. What *does* Mary see? (sees)
3. What *does* Mary hear? (hears)
4. What *does* Mary think? (thinks)
5. What *does* Mary like? (likes)
6. What *does* the moon shine over? (shines)
7. What *does* Mary's mother do? (kisses)
8. Who (m) *does* Mary's mother kiss? (kisses)
9. What *does* Mary's mother sing? (sings)

into [in'tu:], [-tə]
kiss [kɪs], kisses [kɪs'ɪz]
sing-s [sɪŋz]
pretty [prɪ'ti]
song [sɒŋ]
fall-s asleep [fɔ:lz əsle'p]

twinkle [twɪŋg'kl]
wonder [wʌn'də]
above [ə'bʊv]
world [wɜ:ld]
diamond [dɪ'əmənd]

1. Insist on the pronunciation "liker" for "like a", and not [lɪk] [ə] separately.
2. Avoid [-mənd] in "diamond". Say [-mənd].

I

1. We say "Good morning" in the morning.
2. We say "Good afternoon" in the afternoon.
3. We say "Good evening" when it is evening.
4. We say "Good night" when we leave our friends at night, or when we go to bed.
5. We say "Good-bye", or "See you again", or "See you tomorrow" when we leave our friends.
6. We say "How do you do?" or "How are you?" or "Glad to see you", when we meet our friends.
7. We have breakfast in the morning.
8. We have lunch at noon (midday).
9. We have supper in the evening.

II. EXERCISE

1. When do we have our lunch? (at midday)
2. When do we have our breakfast? (in the morning)
3. When do we have our supper? (in the evening)
4. How do we say "See you again" in Chinese?
5. When do we say "Good night"?
(when we go to bed)
6. When do we say "Good afternoon"?
(when it is afternoon)

afternoon [ahftənō'ŋ], [ah'-]	lunch [lūŋh]
leave [lēv]	noon [nōŋ]
meet [mēt]	midday [mīd'ā], [mīd'a']
breakfast [brēk'fest]	supper [sūp'ə]

1. We get up in the morning and go to bed in the evening.
2. We work and play in the daytime, and sleep at night.
3. We get up when the sun rises (at sunrise).
4. We wash our faces and dress ourselves.
5. Then we have our breakfast.
6. After breakfast, we go to school.
7. We have our morning classes at school.
8. We study Chinese or English.
9. Then we have (take) our lunch at noon.
10. After lunch, we work again in the afternoon.
11. Then school is over and we are tired.
12. We go out to play or run about.
13. We walk about for a while (for a time) with our friends.
14. Then we go home and have our supper.
15. We prepare the next day's lessons and then go to bed.

EXERCISE

(Tell us what you do everyday with help of these words)

...get up.....	...tired.....
...wash.....	...go out to play.....
...dress.....	...walk about.....
...breakfast.....	...go home.....
...go to school.....	...have supper.....
...morning classes....	...prepare lessons.....
...lunch.....	...go to bed.....
...study again.....	

daytime [dā'tim]

sunrise [sūn'rīz]

face [fās], face-s [fā'siz]

dress [drēs]

ourselves [owrsəlvz']

classes [klah'siz]

tired [tīrd]

walk [wawk]

while [wīl], [whīl]

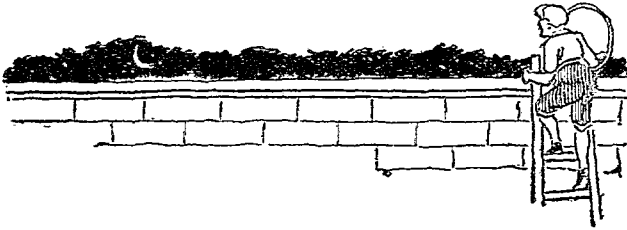
prepare [prīpār']

help [hēlp]

Let the students change "we", "our" into "he", "his" and make sentences with the teacher's help.

I

1. Girls and boys,
 Come out and play!
 The moon does shine as bright as day.
 Come with a hoop,
 Come with a call,
 Come with a good will or not at all.



2. Leave your supper,
 Leave your sleep;
 Come to your play-fellows in the street!
 Up the ladder,
 Down the wall,
 A penny loaf will serve us all.

II. PHONIC DRILL: [ē] and [i]

[ē]	[i]	[ē]	—	[i]
meet	kiss	hēt	—	hīt
street	this	mēt	—	mīt
leave	with	lēv	—	līv
sleep	sister	plēz	—	plīz
please	live	kēs	—	kīs
easy	miss	ēzī	—	izī

hoop [hōōp]
 call [kawl]
 play-fellow-s [plā'fēlōz]
 street [strēt]
 ladder [lād'ō]

wall [wawl]
 penny [pēnī]
 loaf [lōf]
 serve [sērv]



PART ONE

Once upon a time, there was an old hen who had many children, and she was as good a mother as could be.

Once she sat on ducks' eggs, and when the ducklings came out, she was very pleased (glad). Only she wondered why they had such large, ugly bills.

The mother hen said to her children: "I don't know who your father is, but I shall love you all the same."

Present and Past

have — had ^o [häd]	come — came ^t [käm]
can — could [küüd]	say — said [säd]
sit — sat [sät]	wonder — wondered ^c

once [wüns]
 child [child], children [chil'dren]
 egg-s [ögz]
 duckling-s [dük'lingz]
 please-d [plézd]
 such [süch]
 large [lahj]

ugly [üg'li]
 bill-s [bilz]
 father [fah'dhe]
 shall [shäl], [shel]
 love [lüv]
 past [pahst]

father	brother	son
mother	sister	daughter

DISCUSSION

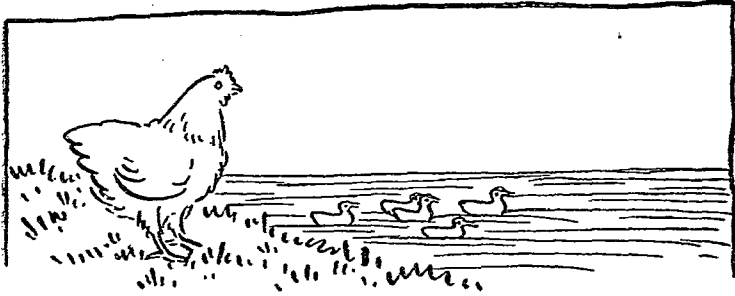
(Discuss the following)

1. This is a story of long, long ago.
2. It is a story in the past, not in the present.
3. "Once upon a time" means long, long ago.
4. The hen had sons and daughters.
5. The sons and daughters were her children.
6. The mother loved her children.
7. She loved her sons and daughters.
8. Do you think the children loved their mother also?
9. The father duck did not know his children.
10. Did the ducklings know their father?
11. Did the mother hen know who their father was?
12. Are chickens' bills large or small?
13. Are ducklings' bills large or small?
14. Are they pretty or ugly?
15. Are large bills pretty or ugly?

do—did [dɪd]	love--loved [lʌvd]
is—was	are—were [wɛr], [wɛr], [wɔ]

discussion [dɪskʌʃən]
 discuss [dɪskʌs]
 story [stɔri]

ago [əgəʊ]
 son-s [sʌnz]
 daughter-s [dɑʊtəz]



PART TWO

One day the mother hen took her children out for a walk, and they came to a pond. The ducklings at once went into the water and swam out, and the mother hen was quite frightened.

But the ducklings swam beautifully. The mother hen shook her head and said, "What funny children I have! I don't understand them. This is a funny world indeed!"

take — took [tōök]	go — went [wēnt]
swim [swim] — swam [swām]	
shake [shāk] — shook [shōök]	

pond [pōnd]
 water [waw'tə]
 frighten-ed [fri'tənd], [-tnd]
 beautiful-ly [bū'tifōōli], [-tə-]

head [həd]
 funny [fū'nɪ]
 indeed [ində'd]
 swim

DISCUSSION

1. The mother hen went for a walk.
2. She and her children went for a walk.
3. They took a walk together, and came to a pond.
4. The ducklings could swim, and they liked the water.
5. The mother hen could not swim.
6. She did not like the water.
7. She was quite frightened when she saw her children go into it.
8. But the ducklings swam very well.
9. They swam beautifully.
10. The mother hen could not understand.
11. She couldn't understand why her children could swim.
12. She shook her head and said, "I don't understand! I don't understand!"
13. After that, she was not frightened.
14. She saw they could swim very well.
15. She thought it was funny.
16. She thought she had funny children who could walk on water!
17. She thought she lived in a funny world, for she could not understand her children.

come	go	see	like	think
came	went	saw	liked	thought

like-d [likt]
saw [saw]

couldn't [kɔd'nt], [-dn]
thought [thawt]

PART THREE

The mother hen was not frightened now to see her children swim. She was quite glad to see them swimming over the water. She said to her neighbours, "How clever my children are! They have such pretty little feet! You should see what fun they have on the water!"

But the mother hen herself couldn't swim and was afraid of the water. One day, a little duckling came and asked her, "Mother dear, may I go and swim today? It is such a beautiful day!"

"Yes, you may, my darling. But don't go near the water."

"What a funny answer!" thought the little duckling.

MEMORY WORK

Mother, may I go and swim?

Yes, my darling daughter.

Hang your clothes on the neighbouring tree;

But don't go near the water.

clever [klɒv'ə]
 foot [fʊt], feet [fi:t]
 should [shəʊd]
 fun [fʌn]
 herself [hɜ:rsɛlf]
 afraid [ə'fraɪd]
 dear [dɪə]

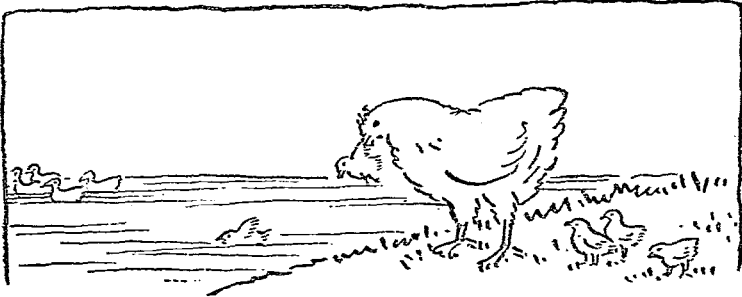
may [meɪ]
 darling [dɑ:lɪŋ]
 near [nɪə]
 hang [hæŋg]
 clothes [kləʊðz]
 neighbour-ing [nə'berɪŋ], -s [-z]

-
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. May I go out, sir? | All right. |
| 2. May I sit near the window? | { Yes, you may.
No, you mustn't sit there. |
| 3. May I come in? | |
| 4. May I see you tomorrow? | Certainly. |
| 5. Excuse me, may I have a word with you? | Certainly. |
| 6. You should (must) not talk in class. | |
| 7. You should not (shouldn't) talk when I am talking. | |
| 8. You shouldn't leave the room as you please. | |
| 9. You should (must) ask me first. | |
| 10. You may leave when the class is over (dismissed). | |
| 11. I may go home now, but I shan't (shall not). | |
| 12. I should go home now, but I can't. | |
| 13. I should prepare my lesson now, for it is time. | |
| 14. Everybody should prepare his lesson before he comes to class. | |
| 15. Where should I sit, sir? | |
| 16. Mr. B. asks me to go. Do you think I should go? | |
| 17. Should I tell him what you say or not? | |
| 18. Must you go away now? Can't you stay for a little while? | |
| 19. I must go home now, for my father is ill. | |
| 20. I mustn't stay any longer, for my father is ill. | |

certain-ly [sə'tænli], [-tn-]
 excuse [ɪk'skuz]
 shouldn't [shəʊd'nt], [-dn]
 as you [əz ju]

dismiss-ed [dɪsmɪst'
 shan't [shahnt], [shahn]
 stay [steɪ]
 long-er [lɒŋ'gə]

"Ought to" may be substituted for "should" in all the above sentences. It is the more common expression in England.



PART FOUR

Now, the mother hen began to sit again, and this time she was sitting on her own eggs. When these young chickens came out, she also took them to the water and wanted to see them swim. But the young ones were afraid of the water and would not go down by themselves.

The mother hen was cross with them.

“Why don’t my children swim? I can’t make it out!” said the hen to herself.

So she took two of them and threw them into the pond.

Of course they were drowned (they died), the poor young things.

began [bĭgān’], *pr.* begin
 own [ōn]
 want-ed [wōnt’id], *pr.* want
 ones [wūnz]
 would [wūdd]
 themselves [dhəmsēlvz’]

cross [kraws]
 threw [thrōō], *pr.* throw
 of course [əvkōr’s]
 drown-ed [drownđ]
 die-d [did], *pr.* die
 poor [poor]; thing-s [thĭngz’]

DISCUSSION

1. The hen went every afternoon to the pond
2. She was not afraid now.
3. She was glad to see her children swim.
4. She wanted to see them swim.
5. This time, she was sitting on her own eggs
6. They were hens' eggs.
7. They were not (weren't) ducks' eggs.
8. The young ones were chickens.
9. They were not (weren't) ducklings.
10. But the mother hen wanted to see them swim.
11. They were afraid of the water.
12. The mother was cross with them.
13. They wouldn't go into it by themselves.
14. So she threw two of them into the pond.
15. Of course they were drowned, the poor young things!
16. The hen could not make out (understand) why her children didn't swim.
17. She thought all her children could swim.

could — couldn't [kōōd'nt], [-dn]
should — shouldn't [shōōd'nt], [-dn]
would — wouldn't [wōōd'nt], [-dn]
were — weren't [wērnt], [wārant]
did — didn't [dīd'nt], [dīd'n]

myself [mī'sēlf']
 yourself [mī'sēlf'], [yōr-]
 himself [hīmsēlf']
 herself [hērsēlf']

itself [ītsēlf']
 ourselves [ōwrsēlvz']
 yourselves [-vz]
 themselves [dhəmsēlvz']

1. May I come in?
2. Come in. What do you want?
3. I want to speak to you.
4. Pardon me, may I speak to you a minute?

5. Do you want to speak to me?
6. Do you want anything?
7. Can I do anything for you?
8. Do you want to see me?
9. Do you want to tell me anything?
10. Is there anything you want?

11. I want to tell you something.
12. I want to go out.
13. I want a book (pencil, some money).
14. Can you give it to me?
15. I don't want it now. You may have it.

16. Do you like English?
17. Yes, I like English, but I don't like spelling.
18. I like to speak English, don't you?
19. I like Mr. P—. I don't like Mr. Y—.
20. I like this lesson. I don't like that lesson.
21. I should like to go with you.
22. I should like to go in the afternoon.

pardon [pə'dʌn]

minute [mɪn'ɪt]

anything [ən'θɪŋ]

something [sʌm'tɪŋ]

spelling [spɛl'ɪŋ]

Mr.=mister [mɪs'tɛ]

MEMORY WORK

To bed, to bed, says Sleepy Head.
 Let's stay a while, says Slow.
 Put on the pot, says Greedy Gut,
 We'll sup before we go.



I. DISCUSSION

1. Sleepy Head wants to go to bed.
2. Sleepy Head is the name of a boy. He is sleepy all the time. He is always sleepy.
3. Slow wants to stay for a little while. He says, "Let's (let us) stay a while."
4. He doesn't want to go now.
5. Slow is the name of another boy. He is always so slow. He is slow in everything.
6. Gut wants to have tea.
7. He wants to get supper.
8. He must put water in the pot, and put the pot on (over) the fire.
9. Greedy is his nickname. He is greedy. He wants to eat all the time. He is always wanting to eat.
10. He likes to have something to eat before he goes to bed.

II. EXERCISE

Make sentences with "let's":— Go home; have tea; stay for a little while; put the pot on the fire; have something to eat; have breakfast; read together.

sleepy [slē'pi]
 let's [lēt's] = let us [lēt'əs]
 slow [slō]
 pot [pōt]
 greedy [grē'di]
 gut [gūt]

sup [sūp]
 another [ənədh'ə]
 tea [tē]
 fire [fīr]
 nickname [nik'nām]
 eat [ēt]

1. This is Mr. *A.*.....
2. *Very* pleased to meet you, Mr. *A.*.....
3. I am *very* glad to know you.
4. The mother hen was *quite* pleased.
5. The mother hen was *quite* frightened.
6. The mother hen was *quite* cross with them.
7. The mother hen was *rather* funny.
8. Are you ill? You look *rather* tired.
9. I don't feel *quite* well. I am *very* tired.
10. Are you all right now?
11. Thank you very much, I am *quite* all right now.
12. Do you like this lesson? *Very much.*
13. Do you like this song? *Well, not very much.*
14. Do you like this book? *Not at all.*
15. Are you certain he will come? Yes, I am *quite* certain.
16. Are you sure about it? Yes, I am *quite* sure.
17. I am *not very* sure that he will come.
18. I am *fairly* sure that he won't come.
19. I am *not sure at all.* I am *not at all* sure about it.

rather [rah'dhə]
certain [sɛr'tɪn]

sure [ʃʊər]
fair-ly [fɑɪ lɪ]

(For Oral Translation and Dictation)

The student is) 尚 昏 高 昏 quite 昏 so very rather not so not at all pretty fairly	{ lazy, sleepy ugly, pretty large, small quiet, kind pleased, frightened glad, sorry tired, ill afraid, all right clever, slow sure, certain greedy, funny
The boy is		
The girl is		
The dog is		
The ducklings are		
The mother hen is		
I am		
You are		
John is		
Mary is		
My sister is		

PHONIC DRILL

(Long sounds influenced by "r")

[ɛr]	[ɛr]	[ɛr]	[ɔr]	[ɔr]	[oor]	[owr]
chair	dear	tired	four	your	poor	our
there	here	fire	before		sure	
prepare	year		door			

Call attention to the fact that all English vowels are influenced by the following "r" which is usually [ɛ]. All sounds become a little lower, more open. The long "e" in "here" becomes short "ɛ". The "a" in "chair" is more open than the "a" in "same". In [owr], sh-oo-s, the "oo" becomes indistinct. In [ɛr], sh-i-s, the "i" becomes indistinct. The "o" in "before" is much more open than the "o" in "go". The influence of "r" [ɛ] is steadily working in the [ɛr], [oor] type. Thus "your" is long [ɛr], [ɔr] or [yavr], "poor" is often very nearly [pɔr], and "sure" often [shɔr] as in "shore". This tendency is very marked in English pronunciation.

PART ONE

I. READING

Do you see the picture at the beginning of the book? It is the picture of a lady and her daughter. The lady is the mother and the daughter is her child. You can see the mother loves her child dearly.

The young mother has a beautiful smiling face and beautiful hair. She is about thirty years old. She has beautiful, round eyes.

The daughter is very dear to her mother. Her face is like her mother's. She has a round face, too, and big, round eyes and a pretty mouth.

II. DISCUSSION

1. What do you see in the picture?
2. Who is the lady?
3. Who is the girl?
4. Do you think the mother loves her?
5. What is the mother's face like?
6. How old does she look?
7. Is she young and pretty?
8. Is she smiling?
9. { What are her eyes like?
What kind of eyes has she got?
10. Is the daughter like her mother?
11. What sort of eyes has she got?
12. What is her mouth like?

frontispiece [frun'tispēs]
 picture [pik'chə]
 beginning [bigin'ing]
 lady [lā'di]
 dear-ly [dər'li]

smile [smil], smiling [smi'ling]
 hair [hār]
 round [raund]
 mouth [mowth]
 sort [sɔrt]

PART TWO

1. The mother is holding her daughter in her arms.
2. She is looking at something.
3. She looks very kind.
4. She seems about to smile.
5. Do you see her hands?
6. Do you see her both hands?
7. The mother is sitting, but is the daughter sitting, too?
8. The daughter has her arms round* the lady's neck.
9. Can you see both her arms, her right and left arms?
10. Can you see her right eye?
11. What is she looking at?
12. Where is her head?
13. She is resting her head on her mother's shoulder.
14. Is she smiling too?
15. Has she beautiful, long hair?
16. Do you see the mother's hair on her forehead?
17. Do you see the mother's fingers?
18. Do you think the lady is very clever?

hold-ing [hō'ldɪŋ]

neck [nɛk]

arm-s [ahmz]

left [lɛft]

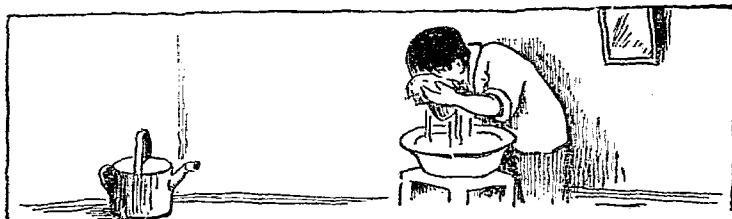
seem-s [sēmz]

shoulder [shō'ldə]

round [raʊnd]

forehead [fōr'ɪd]

*In American English, "around" is more frequently used for "round", as "around the corner".



I. READING

1. I will tell you what I do every morning.
2. After I get up and dress myself, I wash my face.
3. I wash my forehead and cheeks and chin.
4. I wash my eyes, my nose and mouth.
5. I wash my ears, both the right ear and the left ear.
6. I also wash my neck and the back of my neck.
7. Then I wash my hands.

II. EXERCISE

1. What do you wash every morning?
2. Then what do you wash?
3. Then what do you wash?
4. Do you wash your face first, or your hands first?
5. Which is the right ear?
6. Do you wash both ears?

every [év'ri]
 cheek-s [chéks]
 chin [chīn]

nose [nōz]
 ear-s [ērz]
 which [wīch], [wīch]

1. Show me your chin.
2. Where is your chin?
3. Your neck is under your chin.
4. Your chin is under your mouth.
5. Your mouth is under your nose.
6. Your nose is under your eyes.
7. Above my nose are my eyes.
8. Above my eyes are my eyebrows.
9. Above my eyebrows is my forehead.
10. Here is my right ear, and here is my left ear.
11. My ears are at the sides of my head.
12. They are on the two sides of my head.
13. This is the right cheek, and this is the left cheek.
14. My nose is between my cheeks.
15. My neck is between my head and my body.
16. Where are your lips?
17. My lips are outside my mouth.

under [ʌn'də]

eyebrow-s [i'brəʊz]

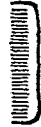
between [bi'twi:n]

body [bɒdɪ]

where are [wə'rə], [whər'ə]

lip-s [lɪps]

1. I get up in the morning.
2. Then I put on my clothes and socks and shoes.
3. Then I wash myself.
4. I wash my face, my forehead, and my cheeks.
5. I wash my eyes, ears, nose, lips, my chin and my neck.
6. I clean my teeth and comb my hair.
7. I brush my teeth with a tooth-brush and comb my hair with a comb.
8. Then I also wash my hands.
9. I wash them with soap.
10. My hands are dirty, but the soap washes them clean.
11. How dirty my finger-nails are! I must scrub them clean.
12. I wipe my face with a towel.
13. My face is very clean now.



one tooth [tōōth]	many teeth [tæth]
one goose	many geese [gēs]
one foot	many feet

sock-s [sō'ks]
 shoe-s [shōōz]
 clean [klēn]
 comb [kōm]
 tooth-brush [tōō'thbrūsh]
 soap [sōp]

dirty [dīr'ti]
 finger-nail-s [fīng'gənālz]
 scrub [skrüb]
 wipe [wip]
 towel [tow'əl]

-
1. We see with our eyes.
 2. We hear with our ears.
 3. We smell with our noses.
 4. We eat and talk and sing with our mouths.
 5. We take (carry) things with our hands or arms.
 6. We walk or run about with our legs.
 7. We use our eyes to see, and our ears to hear with.
 8. We use our nose to smell and to breathe with.
 9. We use our legs to run about and our arms to carry things with.
 10. We use a pen or pencil to write with.
 11. We use a tooth-brush to brush our teeth with.
 12. We use a piece of soap to wash our hands with.
 13. We use a comb to comb our hair with.
 14. We use a knife to cut things with.
 15. We use our heads to think.
 16. Some pupils use their heads, and some don't.

smell [směll]

carry [kār'î]

leg-s [lěgz]

use [üz]

breathe [brědh]

piece [pēs]

knife [nif]

cut [küt]

to see	for seeing [sé'ing]
to hear	for hearing [hēr'ing]
to think	for thinking [thīnk'ing]
to walk	for walking [waw'king]

1. What do we see with? (eyes)
2. What do we walk with? (legs)
3. What do we talk with? (mouth)
4. What do we write with? (pen or pencil)
5. What do we wash our hands with? (soap and water)
6. What do you brush your teeth with? (tooth-brush)
7. We cannot see without.....
8. We cannot talk without.....
9. We cannot breathe without.....
10. What is the use [ūs] of our eyes?
(Our eyes are used [ūzd] for seeing.)
11. What is the use of your head?
(My head is used [ūzd] for thinking.)
12. What is the use of your feet?
(My feet are used [ūzd] for walking.)
13. Were our feet made to put shoes on?
14. Were our noses made to put spectacles on?
15. What use has a pencil (a knife, a tooth-brush)?

without [wīdhow't]
(we) use [ūz], 使用
(the) use [ūs], 用途

is used [īz ūzd], 被用
made [mād], *pr.* make
spectacles [spēk'tīkəlz]

Without using the terms "nouns" and "verbs", show that "use" is sometimes pronounced with [-s] and sometimes with [-z]. Illustrate the [z] sound in "use it", "using."
Teach the passive forms "is used", "is made" as phrases and without any theory yet.

I

A lame man and a blind man were good friends to each other.

One day, the blind man said to the lame man, "I can run with my legs, but I can't see with my eyes. What shall I do, if there is a fire?"

And the lame man answered, "I can't run with my legs, but I can see with my eyes. Suppose you carry me on your back, and I put my arms round your neck. You will run for me, and I will see for you."

"That's a good idea," answered the blind man. "We both can hear and speak, and I can even smell the fire before you see it. So let us help each other."

Next day, there was a fire. The blind man carried the lame man on his back, and so they both got out of the house.

II. EXERCISE

1. Could the lame man run?
2. Could the blind man see?
3. What could they both do? (hear, talk, smell)
4. Were they good friends to each other?
5. Could the lame man carry the blind man?
6. How would they help each other? (run....see)
7. Did they use their heads, you think?
8. How did they both get out? (carried)
9. Could the blind man get out alone?

lame [lām]

man [mān]

blind [blīnd]

each other [ēch_ūdh'ə]

suppose [səpō'z]

idea [idī'ə]

even [ē'vn]

carried [kār'id], *pr.* carry

PART ONE

I. READING

What do you see in the picture?

I see a great many things in it. There is a pretty little cottage. *By its side* is a big, green tree. There are two black birds sitting on a branch. *Close by* is a birds' nest. At the foot of the tree (under the tree), a dog is lying on the ground, and close by a cat is watching the birds.

II. EXERCISE

1. What do you see?
2. What else do you see?
3. Are there a great many things?
4. What is this house? (cottage house)
5. Where is the road? (by the side of)
6. Where are the two birds? (on)
7. Where is the birds' nest? (close by)
8. Where is the dog? (under, at the foot of)
9. Where is the cat? (close by, by the side of)

great [grät]
 cottage [köt'ij]
 green [grän]
 bird-s, birds' [bīrdz]
 branch [branhch]
 close [klös]

nest [nēst]
 ground [grəund]
 cat [kät]
 watch-ing [wöch'ing]
 else [ēls]
 road [rōd]

Make sentences with "under", "close by", "by the side of", "on". Point out that "close" meaning "near" is pr. [klös], while it is pr. [klöz] when meaning "to shut".



PART TWO

I. READING

In front of the house, two children are playing, a boy and a girl. The girl is about seven years old, and the boy looks about four. An old man is smoking his pipe in front of the door. Behind him, a woman, (the mother of the children,) is standing at the door, watching the children play.

Not very far from the door, is a well. On the top of the well, is a bucket, with a rope on it. In the distance, are some clouds, and the sun, in the sky.

II. EXERCISE

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Where are the two children? | (in front of) |
| 2. What are they doing now? | (playing) |
| 3. How old does the girl look? | (about seven) |
| 4. How old does the boy look? | (about four) |
| 5. Where is the old man? | (in front of) |
| 6. What is he doing? | (smoking) |
| 7. Where is the woman? | (behind him) |
| 8. What is she doing? | (watching) |
| 9. Where is the well? | (not far from) - |
| 10. Where is the bucket? | (on the top of) |
| 11. Where are the clouds? | (in the distance) |

front [frʌnt]
 in front of [ɪn frʌnt'əv]
 smoke [sməʊk], smoking [sməʊ'kɪŋ]
 pipe [paɪp]
 behind [bɪhɪ'nd]
 woman [wʊmən]

top [tɒp]
 bucket [bʌkɪt]
 rope [rəʊp]
 distance [dɪs'təns], [-təns]
 cloud-s [klaʊdz]

Make sentences with "in the distance", "in front of", "not far from", "behind".

I

Here is another picture. Tell me what there is in it.

The mother and children are inside the house now. The mother is sitting on the sofa. She is carrying a baby, while the boy of four is standing by her. A doll is lying on the sofa, face down. The door is closed, and through the window behind the sofa, we can see a dark sky. There are a few stars shining in the sky, for it is night now. A candle is burning on the table. It looks very pretty.

II. EXERCISE

1. Where are the mother and children now? (inside)
2. Where is the mother? (on the sofa)
3. Where is the boy? (by his mother)
4. Where is the doll? (on the sofa)
5. How is it lying? (with its face down)
6. Where is the window? (behind the sofa)
7. Where are the stars? (in the sky)
8. Where is the candle? (on the table)
9. What time is it? (night)
10. Is the sky bright? (dark)

sofa [sō'fə]

carry-ing [kār'ɪŋ]

doll [dōl]

close-d [klōzd]

dark [dɑk]

candle [kɑn'dl]

burn-ing [būr'nɪŋ]

table [tā'bl]

Make sentences with "behind", "inside", "outside", "on the table".



I

Not very far away is the father. He is sitting in an arm-chair near the fire-place. He is holding his daughter's hand, and is talking to her. There's a book on the table, but he is not reading it.

A fire is burning in the fire-place near where (the place where) the father is sitting. The dog is also sitting on the carpet, looking at the fire. It is wondering why the fire is so warm and bright and beautiful.

We do not see the grandfather. He has gone to sleep.

We do not see the cat. He has gone to catch mice, I am sure.

II. EXERCISE

1. Where is the fire-place? (near the arm-chair)
2. Where is the father sitting? (close to the fire-place)
3. What is he doing? (holding)
4. Is he reading? (is not)
5. Where is the book? (on the table)
6. What else is on the table? (candle)
7. Where is the dog sitting? (on the carpet)
8. What is it doing? (looking at)
9. Where is the grandfather? (has gone to)
10. What is the cat doing? (catching mice)

arm-chair [ār'mchār]

fire-place [fir'plās]

carpet [kah'pīt]

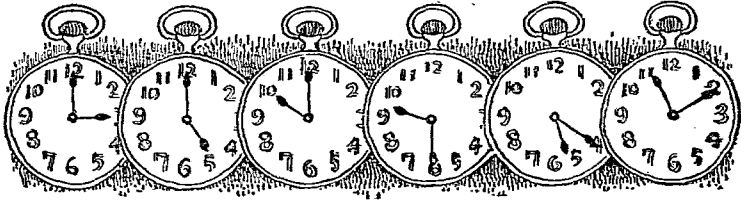
wonder-ing [wūn'derīng]

grandfather [gränd'fahdhə]

gone [gōn]

catch [käch]

mouse [mows], mice [mīs]



1. What time is it?
2. It is one o'clock.
3. It is two o'clock.
4. It is three (four, five,.....) o'clock.
5. It is half past one.
6. It is half past two.
7. It is half past three (four, five,.....).
8. It is five minutes past nine.
9. It is ten minutes past nine.
10. It is fifteen minutes (or quarter) past nine.
11. It is twenty minutes past nine.
12. It is quarter to eleven.
13. It is ten (minutes) to eleven.
14. It is seven minutes to eleven.
15. Is it three o'clock already?
16. No, it is not three o'clock yet.

o'clock [əklɒk', [ok-]	minute-s [mɪn'ɪts]
half [haɪf]	quarter [kwɑr'teɪ]
past [pɑst]	already [əwɪləd'i]
past one [pɑs wʌn], [pɑswʌn']	yet [jət]
past two [pɑs tuː], [pɑstʊː]	

already

not yet

1. This is a watch.
2. Look at my watch. I am turning the hands.
3. This is the hour hand, and this is the minute hand.
4. We begin from one o'clock. One. Three minutes past one. Five minutes past one. That's ten past one. That's a quarter past one. That's half past one.
5. What time is it now? Quarter (a quarter) to two. Two. Twelve minutes past two. Quarter past two. Half past two. Half past three. Quarter to four. Four. Five. Half past five.
6. What time is it now?
7. Let me look at my watch.
8. From one o'clock to two o'clock is an hour.
9. From three o'clock to five o'clock is two hours.
10. A day has twenty-four hours.
11. One hour has sixty minutes.
12. One minute has sixty seconds.
13. A quarter of an hour is fifteen minutes.
14. Forty-five minutes is three-quarters of an hour.
15. It is not five o'clock yet.
16. It is not yet five. It is not time to go home yet.
17. It is already five. It is already time to go home.
18. Is it three o'clock yet? Yes, it's three already.
19. Is it four o'clock yet? No, not yet.

watch [wöch]

turn-ing [tūr'nɪŋ]

hour-s [owrz]

second-s [sɛk'əndz], [-kndz]

1. What time is this?
2. It is nine o'clock. That's the time our class begins.
It is quite early yet.
3. When does your next class begin?
4. It begins at ten o'clock (or ten minutes past ten).
5. When do you have your breakfast?
6. At seven.
7. When do you have lunch?
8. At twelve or half past twelve.
9. When is your supper time?
10. Half past five.
11. That's rather early for supper.
12. You have early suppers then.
13. Some people have quite late suppers.
14. They have their supper at half past eight.
15. You are early in class.
16. Yes, I always come five minutes before the class.
17. I always come five minutes too early.
18. Chi-hsiang is always slow. He is always late.
19. He is often five or ten minutes late.
20. Do you get up so early?
21. Is it so late already? I must go home.
22. Is it so late already? I must go to bed.
23. It's better to come to class early.
24. It's better not to be late in class.
25. He won't be absent, but he is late.

early [ɛr'li]

often [ɔf'n], [ɔf'tn], [aw'-]

late [lāt]

1. You say you are fourteen years old?
2. You *are* fourteen now, but you *were* not (weren't) fourteen last year, *were* you?
3. No, I *was* one year younger last year.
4. I *am* fourteen this year, I *was* thirteen last year, and next year, I *shall be* fifteen.
5. She *was* fifteen last year. This year she *is* sixteen, and next year, she *will be* seventeen.
6. Last year everybody *was* one year younger.
7. I *was* one year younger.
8. You *were* one year younger.
9. He *was* one year younger.
10. We *were* all one year younger.
11. They *were* also one year younger.
12. Next year everybody *will be* one year older.
13. I *shall be* fifteen. Cho-sze *will be* sixteen. Chulien *will be* sixteen also (too).
14. I *am* fourteen now, but I *wasn't* fourteen last year.
15. I *was* thirteen a year ago, but I *am* not thirteen now.
16. You *are* here now, but where *were* you yesterday?
17. He *is* here now, but where *was* he yesterday?
18. He *was* here ten minutes ago. He *is* not here now.

<p>I am.....I was you are.....you were he is.....he was we are.....we were they are.....they were</p>

last year [lahst yēr] or [lahs chēr]
this year [dhīs yēr] or [dhī shēr]
next year [nēkst yēr] or [nēks chēr]

1. I am here now. I wasn't here, an hour ago.
2. Where were you an hour ago? You were not here.
3. Cho-sze was here only ten minutes ago, but where is he now?
4. When was he here? He was here, ten minutes ago.
5. A week ago, Chen-yu's sister was ill (sick). But she is well now.
6. When was she ill? She was ill, last week.
7. Is she ill this week? No, she is not ill now.
8. How old were you, three years ago?
9. What were you doing a minute ago?
10. I was working in the other room.
11. What were you doing last night?
12. I was preparing my lessons, last night.
13. What were you doing, yesterday morning?
14. I was here, yesterday morning. I was in class.
15. Were you in school, yesterday afternoon?
16. Yes, I was playing in school.
17. Is he very busy today? He was quite busy yesterday.

wasn't [wɔz'nt], [-zn]

preparing [prɪpə'ɪŋ]

busy [bizɪ]

Where	{	<p>.....I</p> <p>.....you</p> <p>.....he</p> <p>.....Chen-yu's</p> <p> sister</p> <p>.....we</p> <p>.....they</p>	{	<p>now?</p> <p>an hour ago?</p> <p>yesterday?</p> <p>last night?</p> <p>ten minutes ago?</p> <p>three days ago?</p>
-------	---	--	---	---

PART ONE

I

Mary has a little garden. There are flower-beds where she grows her pretty flowers. Among the flowers, she likes her roses most. They grow in three colours, white, pink, and yellow. Some of them grow on the cottage wall.

"There!" she says, "Look at my pretty little garden with all the white, pink and yellow roses and their green leaves!"

II. EXERCISE

1. What is the girl's name?
2. Where does she grow her flowers? (garden)
3. What flowers does she like most? (roses)
4. What are their colours? (white, pink, yellow)
5. What roses do you like best?
6. What is the colour of the leaves? (the leaves are)
7. Do you like flowers?
8. Are there black flowers?

garden [gah'dn]
 flower-bed-s [flaw'əbədz]
 grow-s [grōz]
 among [ə'mʌŋg']
 rose [rōz], roses [rō'ziz]
 most [mōst]

colour-s [kū'ləz]
 white [wīt], [whīt]
 pink [pɪnk]
 yellow [jē'lō]
 leaf [lēf], leaves [lēvz]

PART TWO

Mary's roses grow on the grey cottage wall. Above the grey cottage wall is a red roof, and above the red roof is the blue sky.

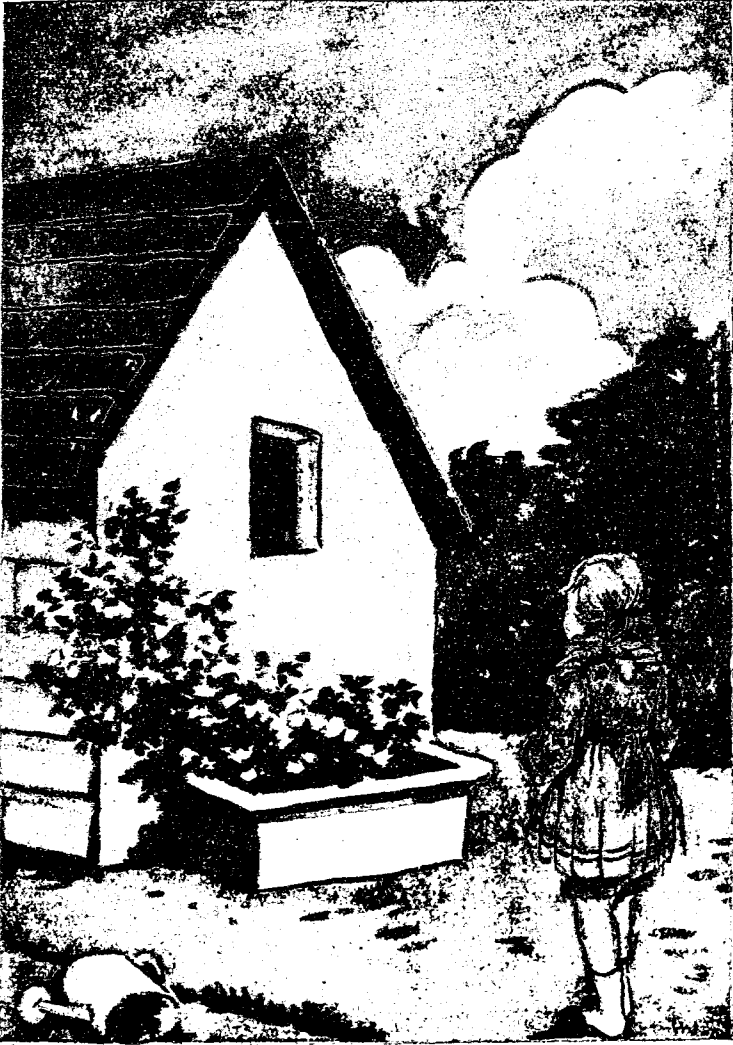
Mary is sitting on the green grass. Lying on the grass are two books, one red and the other green.

* * *

1. The tree leaves are green or yellow.
2. The roses are pink, or yellow, or white.
3. The clouds are grey.
4. You have red lips, and rosy cheeks.
5. There is a green book and there is a red book.
6. Our teeth are white, and our hair is black.
7. Tell me what colours you know.
8. They are: white, black, grey, yellow, red, pink, blue and green.
9. Are there other colours?
10. Yes, there are a lot of other colours, but I don't know their names.
11. What colour is the sky (are the trees)?
12. What is the colour of the sky (the trees, the clouds, the grass, the roof, the sun)?
13. What colour is your hair (are your teeth)?
14. Tell me something that is blue (red, green, yellow, black, pink).
15. What colour do you like best?

grey [graɪ]
red [red]
roof [rʊf]

blue [bluː]
grass [grɑːs]
rosy [rɔːzi]



PART THREE

I

In Mary's garden, there are also, three big green melons, which she is going to eat, some day, when they are ripe (big) enough.

Mary also keeps a black cat, four ducks, and three white rabbits. The rabbits have beautiful white fur, and beautiful pink eyes, and very long ears.

So Mary has:—

one black cat,
four ducks, of different colours,
three white rabbits, with pink eyes,
three green melons,
a rose garden, with white, pink and yellow roses,
a grey cottage, with a red roof, and green
windows.

She thinks she also has the blue sky.

II. EXERCISE

1. What has Mary got?
2. What is the colour of her ~~cat~~.....? c
3. Has she got the blue sky, too?

melon-s [mél'enz]
ripe [rip]
enough [inúf']
keep-s [képs]

rabbit-s [rāb'its]
fur [fūr]
different [dif'rənt]

1. Where are you going?
2. I am going to the other room.
3. I am going into the garden.
4. I am going out to the street.
5. I am going upstairs.
6. I am going downstairs.
7. How soon will you be (come) back?
8. How soon are you coming back?
9. I am coming back in a minute.
10. I am coming back in a few minutes.
11. I am coming back very soon.
12. I am coming back in a moment.
13. I am coming right back.
14. I am coming back right away.
15. I am coming back immediately.
16. Will you wait a moment, please?
17. Will you wait a while, please?
18. Will you wait a few minutes, please?
19. Will you wait a few seconds, please?
20. Just a few seconds, please.
21. He'll be back.....

.....soon.in five minutes.
.....immediately.in ten minutes.
.....in a minute.in a quarter of an hour.
.....in a few minutes.in about an hour.
.....right away. (AMER.)in an hour or so.
.....in a little while.in one or two hours.
.....in a moment.in two or three hours.

upstairs [ʌp'stɑ:z]

downstairs [daʊn'stɑ:z]

soon [sʊ:n]

wait a moment [weɪ'temə'ment]

immediately [ɪmə'diətli], [-jetli]

he'll [hɛl]. [hɪl] = he will

I

1. Today is Saturday. What are you all going to do?
2. Tell me what each (one) of you is going to do.
3. What are you going to do?
4. What is he going to do?
5. What are we going to do?
6. I am going to see my mother.
7. S is going to study.
8. F is going to fish.
9. P is going to play football.
10. R is going to review (revise)* his lessons.
11. G is going for a country walk.
12. B and M are going to have a picnic.
13. B is going to bring the things, and M is going to make tea.
14. C is going to catch birds.
15. W is going to wash his clothes.
16. S. L. is going to sleep the whole afternoon.

II. EXERCISE

1. Can you remember what each of you is going to do?
2. What is S (F, P, R,.....) going to do?
3. What are B and M going to do?
4. Who is going to bring the things, and who is going to make tea?

football [f'oot'baw!]
 revise [riv'iz]
 country [k'æn'tri]
 picnic [pik'nik]

bring [brɪŋg]
 catch [kæçh]
 whole [həʊl]
 remember [rɪm'em'bəl]

I shall....
We shall....
You will
He will
A. will
B. will
C. will

Substitute the expressions "shall" and "will" for "going to" in the whole lesson.
 *"Revise" is English; "review" American.

1. Today is Monday. What did you all do last Saturday afternoon?
2. Tell me what each one did.
3. What did you do?
4. What did he do?
5. What did we all do?
6. I went to see my mother.
7. S studied at home.
8. F went to fish.
9. P played football in school.
10. R reviewed (revised) his lessons in his own room.
11. G took (went for) a country walk.
12. B and M had a picnic.
13. B brought the things and M made tea.
14. C caught some birds.
15. W washed his clothes.
16. S. L. slept the whole afternoon.
17. I'm doing it now. I did it yesterday.
18. You're doing it now. You did it yesterday.
19. He's doing it now. He did it yesterday.

do	did
go	went
take	took
have	had
bring	brought
catch	caught
sleep	slept
study	studied
play	played
review	reviewed
revise	revised
wash	washed

studied [stʌd'ɪd]

brought [brɔwt]

played [plæd]

washed [wɒʃt]

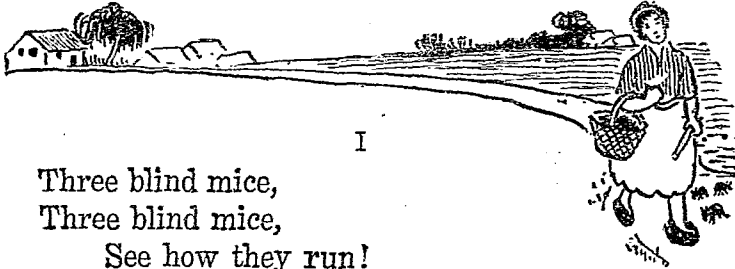
reviewed [rɪv'ɪd]; revised [rɪv'ɪzd]

slept [slɛpt]

Make the pupils go over the list of present and past forms of verbs in Lessons 56-63.

-
1. When *did* you go home? I *went* home last Saturday.
 2. Where *did* S *study*? S *studied* at home.
 3. When *did* F go to fish? F *went* to fish last Saturday.
 4. What *did* P *play*? P *played* football.
 5. What *did* R *review*? R *reviewed* (*revised*) his lessons.
 6. *Did* G go for a walk? Yes, G *went* for a walk on Saturday afternoon.
 7. *Did* B and M *have* a picnic? Yes, B and M *had* a picnic yesterday afternoon.
- * * *
8. B *brought* the things. *Did* he *bring* the things?
 9. M *made* tea. *Did* he *make* tea?
 10. C *caught* some birds. *Did* he *catch* any birds?
 11. W *washed* his clothes. *Did* he *wash* the clothes himself?
 12. S. L. *slept* the whole afternoon. *Did* he *sleep* the whole afternoon?
- * * *
13. I *didn't stay* in school. I *went* home.
 14. S *didn't go* fishing. F *went* fishing.
 15. F *didn't play* football. P *played* football.
 16. P *didn't review* his lessons. R *reviewed* his lessons.
 17. R *didn't go* for a walk. G *went* for a walk.
 18. G *didn't have* a picnic. B and M *had* a picnic.
 19. M *didn't bring* the things. B *brought* the things.
 20. B *didn't make* tea. M *made* tea.
 21. M *didn't catch* any birds. C *caught* some birds.
 22. C *didn't wash* his clothes. W *washed* his clothes.
 23. W *didn't sleep*. Only S. L. *slept* the whole afternoon.

fishing [fish'ing]



I

Three blind mice,
 Three blind mice,
 See how they run!
 See how they run!
 They all ran after the farmer's wife,
 Who cut off their tails with a carving knife.
 Did you ever see such a thing in your life
 As three blind mice?

one mouse — several mice

ran [ræn], *pr.* run
 farmer's [fah'mæz]
 wife [wif]
 off [awf], [ɔf]

tail-s [tælz]
 carve [kɑrv], carving [kɑr'vɪŋ]
 ever [ev'o]
 life [lif]

II. PHONIC DRILL

THE SLUR-VOWEL [ə]

better [-tə]
 louder [-də]
 sofa [-fə]
 I am [əm]
 I have [həv]
 He has [həz]
 all of us [-ləvəs]
 you can [ü kən]
 open [-pən], [-pən]
 garden [-dn]
 even [-vn]
 frighten [-tn]

woman [-mən]
 distance [-təns], [-tns]
 certain [-tn]
 student [-dnt]
 moment [-mənt]
 children [-rən]
 lesson [-sn]
 discussion [-shən], [-sən]
 thousand [-znd]
 diamond [-mənd]
 second [-kənd], [knd]
 memory [-məri], [-mri]

UNACCENTED *i* [i]

clearly [-li]
 early [-li]
 Tuesday [-di]
 Monday [-di]
 catches [-iz]
 watches [-iz]
 fishes [-iz]
 pages [-jiz]
 classes [-siz]
 houses [-ziz]
 bucket [-kit]
 counted [-tɪd]



I

1. One day the sun and the wind had a quarrel. They were quarrelling about who was the stronger.

2. The sun said he was stronger than the wind. But the wind said he was stronger than the sun.

3. Then they saw a man walking down below, with a hat and an overcoat on.

4. The sun said, "Let's see who can make that man take off his hat and overcoat. The one who can do so will be the stronger one."

5. "All right," said the wind. "I'll try first then."

6. So the wind began to blow his hardest.

7. But the harder he blew, the tighter the man drew his overcoat around him.

8. And the wind could not make him take off his hat or overcoat. He only made a lot of noise.

wind [wīnd]
 quarrel [kwör'əl],
 strong-er [strōng'gə]
 around [ərow'nd] = round
 below [bilō']

hat [hät]
 overcoat [ö'vəköt]
 try [tri]
 tight-er [tī'tə]
 noise [noiz]

blow	[blō]
blew	[blōö]
draw	[draw]
drew	[drōö]

Point out that in the American pronunciation of "strong", "off", "soft", [aw] instead of short [o] is used.

II

1. Then it was the sun's turn to try. It made no noise at all, but only shone quietly.

2. It began to shine a little, and the man took off his hat and wiped his forehead.

3. It shone a little brighter, and the man took off his overcoat.

4. It shone harder still, and the man began to take off his coat even.

5. The sun shone harder than ever, and the man was even beginning to take off his collar and tie, when the wind said to the sun:

6. "That's enough. You are certainly the stronger, although you make no noise about it at all."

△ 7. "It's very nice of you to say so. I was only joking (making fun of you). Do you know that I cannot for the life of me make him put his coat on again?" said the sun.

8. And the wind knew he was fooled by the sun. And they both laughed.



shone [shōn], *pr.* shine
 bright-er [brī'tə]
 still [stīl]
 coat [kōt]
 collar [kōl'ə]
 tie [ti] = necktie [nēk'ti]

although [awldhō']
 nice [nīs]
 joke [jōk], joking [jō'king]
 knew [nū], *pr.* know
 fool-ed [fōld]
 laugh-ed [lahft]



PART ONE

1. One afternoon, John was walking with his sister in the field. It was a fine day. The sky was clear and the sun was shining. They didn't think it was going to rain, so they didn't bring an umbrella.

2. Suddenly the wind began to blow. There were dark clouds in the sky. The sky darkened. The rain came down. There were lightning and thunder. John and Mary began to run.

ran.....	began to run
blew.....	began to blow
knew.....	began to know
shone.....	began to shine
took.....	began to take

sudden-ly [sūd'ənli]
 shower [show'ə]
 field [fəld]
 fine [fin]
 rain [rān]

umbrella [ūmbrə'lə]
 darken-ed [dah'kænd]
 lightning [li'tnɪŋ]
 thunder [thūn'də]

Change the verbs into the present tense for exercise.

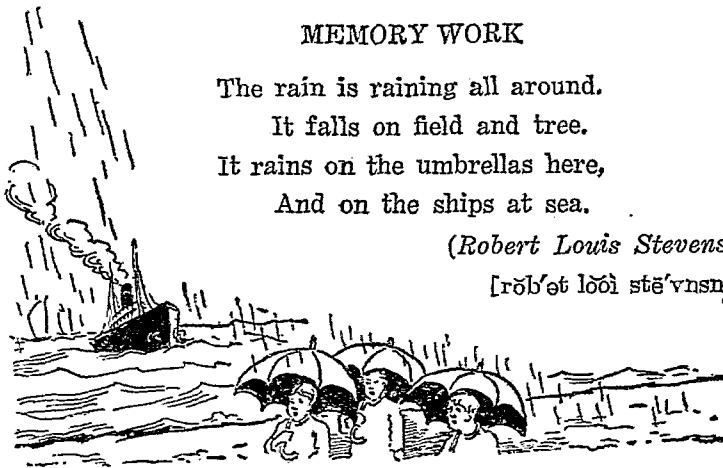
1. What were John and Mary doing?
2. Where were they walking? (in the field)
3. Was it a fine day?
4. Was the sky clear at first?
5. Did they think it was going to rain? (didn't think; they thought)
6. Did they bring an umbrella? (didn't bring; brought no)
7. What began to blow?
8. What clouds were in the sky? (dark)
9. How was the sky? (darkened)
10. Did the rain come down? (came)
11. What did John and Mary begin to do? (began to)

MEMORY WORK

The rain is raining all around.
 It falls on field and tree.
 It rains on the umbrellas here,
 And on the ships at sea.

(Robert Louis Stevenson)

[rɒb'ət lɔːi stɛ'vnsn.]



ship-s [shɪps]

sea [siː]

PART TWO

I. READING

1. John and Mary saw people running along the road. Everybody was running, men and women, young and old, boys and girls. They were all running. Nobody carried an umbrella. Nobody had thought it was going to rain, because it looked so fine a little while before.

2. The roads were full of water, and John and Mary were very wet. They were wet to the skin. Mary's dress and John's shirt and trousers were all wet through. Mary's feet felt very cold.

3. But before they reached home, the rain had stopped, the sky had cleared, and the sun was shining again.

II. EXERCISE

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. John and Mary saw..... | 8. Mary's dress was..... |
| 2. Everybody was..... | 9. John's shirt and trousers were..... |
| 3. Nobody was carrying..... | 10. Mary's feet felt..... |
| 4. Nobody had thought..... | 11. Then the rain..... |
| 5. It looked..... | 12. The sky..... |
| 6. The roads were..... | 13. And the sun was..... |
| 7. John and Mary were..... | |

full [fʊl]	man [mæn]	woman [wʊmən]
------------	-----------	---------------

fool [fʊl]	men [mæn]	women [wɪmɪn]
------------	-----------	---------------

along [ə'lɒŋg']
 nobody [nəʊ'bɒdi]
 wet [wɛt]
 skin [skɪn]
 shirt [ʃɪrt]

trousers [traʊzəz]
 felt [felt], *pr.* feel
 reach-ed [reɪtʃt]
 stop-ped [stɒpt]

1. Do you think it is going to rain today?
2. No, I don't think so.
3. Why, the sun is shining, and the day is warm and bright.
4. It's a very fine day, It's going to be a very fine day.
5. Look at the sky. It is clear and blue, and there are no dark clouds.
6. There are only a few white clouds in the sky.
7. There is often a very nice breeze in the afternoon.

8. What was yesterday like?
9. How was yesterday's weather?
10. Yesterday was a bad day.
11. It rained yesterday. It was a rainy day.
12. It was windy in the morning, and it rained from ten o'clock in the morning till night.

13. Does it rain often here?
14. It rains rather often these days. It rains once in four or five days.
15. This is the rainy season. It often rains.

breeze [brɛz]

windy [wɪn'di]

weather [wɛðh'e]

season [sɛ'zn]

rainy [rɛ'ni]

MEMORY WORK

Would you know the baby's skies?
 Baby's skies are mamma's eyes.
 Mamma's eyes and smiles together
 Make the baby's sunny weather.



1. The day is fine. A fine day.
2. The day is rainy. A rainy day.
3. The day is windy. A windy day.
4. The day is cloudy. A cloudy day.
5. Do you think it's going to rain?
6. Will it rain or not?
7. What's the weather like today?
8. Will it rain this afternoon?
9. Did it rain last night?
10. Was yesterday a fine day?
11. How was the weather yesterday morning?
12. Was it windy? It was windy, wasn't it?
13. Do you think it will rain tomorrow?
14. Will it be (is it going to be) a fine day, do you think?
15. I think so. I don't think so.
16. How do I know? I can't (cannot) tell.
17. Do you like this weather?
18. Is it sunny today? Is it nice out today?

baby's [bā'biz]

sunny [sū'n'i]

skies [skiz]

cloudy [klow'di]

mamma's [məmah'z]

1. Did John know it was going to rain?
2. No, John didn't know.
3. John didn't think it was going to rain.
4. He thought it was a fine day.
5. Why didn't John bring his umbrella?
6. He thought it was not going to rain.

7. So you are here, I thought you weren't coming.
8. I didn't know you were coming.
9. I thought you were not well.
10. I didn't think you were coming.

11. You say you are fifteen. I thought you were fourteen.
12. I didn't know you were fourteen.
13. I didn't think you were the same age as Po-nien.
14. I thought you were one year older than he.
15. I thought you were just as old as Chu-ying.

16. It is so late. I thought it was quite early yet.
17. It is already four o'clock. I thought it was half past three.
18. So you are still in school. I thought you had gone home already.
19. You don't like butter. I thought you liked butter. I didn't know that you don't like butter.

just as [jüs əz]

butter [büt'ə]

Teach "I thought" as the English equivalent of "我以為", "I think" as the English equivalent of "我想".

I

1. There are four seasons in the year, spring, summer, autumn and winter. It is hottest in summer, and coldest in winter. The summer is hot and the winter is cold.

2. In Peiping, we have beautiful weather most of the time. The winter is sunny and fine. The spring is often windy. It rains often in summer, for summer is the rainy season in Peiping. The best season is autumn, when the weather is very fine and dry.

II. EXERCISE

1. What are the four seasons?
2. Which season is the hottest?
3. Which season is the coldest?
4. Do you like winter or summer best?
5. Which season do you like best?
6. Are you afraid of the cold?
7. Which is the rainy season in Peiping?
8. Which is the rainy season here?
9. Do we have good weather in Shanghai?
10. Do we have good weather here?
11. Do you like rain?
12. Which is the best season, do you think?
13. Does it often rain now?
14. How often does it rain?

spring [sprɪŋg]
 summer [sʌm'ə]
 autumn [aw'təm]
 winter [wɪn'tə]
 hot [hɒt], hot-test [hɒt'ɪst]

cold-est [kɒl'dɪst]
 Peiping [pə'pɪŋg]
 dry [dri]
 Shanghai [shāŋhɪ'], [shāŋg'hɪ']

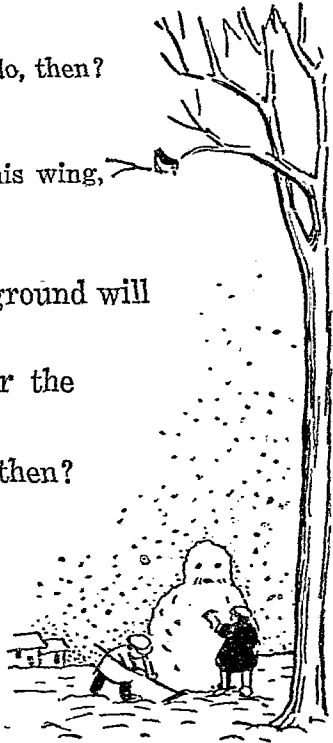
MEMORY WORK

1. The North wind does blow,
And we shall have snow,
And what will poor Robin do, then?
2. He'll sit in the barn,
And keep himself warm,
And tuck his head under his wing,
Poor thing!

1. We have snow in winter.
2. When the snow falls, the ground will
be all white.
3. There will be nothing for the
birds to eat.
4. What will poor Robin do then?
5. Poor Robin will have
nothing to eat.
6. The north wind is cold.
7. The south wind is warm.
8. People like the south
wind.
9. Nobody likes the north wind.
10. We have the north wind in winter, and the south
wind in summer.

north [nɔrth]
snow [snō]
robin [rɔb'in]
barn [bahn]
tuck [tʌk]

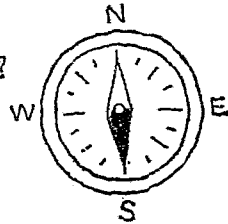
wing [wɪŋ]
nothing [nʌθ'ɪŋ]
south [saʊθ]
people [pé'pl]



MEMORY WORK

1. Which way does the wind blow?
And where does he go?
He goes o'er the water,
And over the snow.
2. East or west
Home is best.

1. Which way is the wind blowing?
2. Is it blowing this way or that way?
3. Is it blowing from the east?
4. Is it blowing from the west?
5. Is it blowing from the north?
6. Is it blowing from the south?
7. Which way does the north wind blow? (south)
8. Which way does the south wind blow? (north)
9. Which way does the east wind blow? (west)
10. Which way does the west wind blow? (east)
11. The north wind blows from the north, etc.
12. Why is it called the north wind?
13. Is it because it blows north?
14. Where does the sun rise?
15. Where does the sun set?
16. Which is the north (south, east, west) side of this room?
17. Which side is this? Which side is that?



way [wɛ]
o'er [ɔr] = over
east [ɛst]

west [wɛst]
call-ed [kawlɔd]
set [sɛt]

1. How often does it rain here?
2. It rains very often.
3. It rains very, very often.
4. It rains quite often.
5. Does the sun shine often? Very seldom.
6. Seldom or often? Seldom.
7. It rains once every few days.
8. It rains once every two or three days.
9. It rains two or three times a week.
10. It rains four or five times a week.
11. It rains every other day (once in two days). The sun shines one day and then it rains again the next day.
12. Does it rain as often as that?
13. It has rained a great deal lately.
14. It has rained quite a lot this week.
15. Does it never stop?
16. It stops for one day, and then begins again.
17. The sun never shines for a whole week.
18. Isn't this a very rainy season?
19. It rains all the time.
20. It rains almost everyday. Not everyday, but it rains most (of the) days.
21. It rains four out of five days.
22. It rains for four (six, seven) days at a time.

seldom [səl'dəm]
deal [dɪl]

lately [lə'tli]
almost [əw'lmɔst]

Take this book (from me).	Take it away.
Bring (me) that book.	Bring it here (to me).

1. John went to school everyday.
 2. He took a lot of things to the school.
 3. He took a great many things.
 4. He took a good many things with him.
 5. Tell me some of the things he took with him.
 6. He took the "Kaiming First English Book" everyday.
 7. Everyday he took several other books, too.
 8. What else did he take?
 9. He also took a dictionary, a pen and a pencil.
 10. Did he always take a dictionary?
 11. No, not always. Some days he forgot to take it.
 12. Sometimes (some days) he took the dictionary with him, sometimes he didn't.
- * * *
13. John came to school everyday.
 14. Some days he brought a dictionary with him. Some days he didn't bring it.
 15. He often brought a handkerchief, too.
 16. But he didn't always remember to bring it. Sometimes he forgot it.
 17. He often remembered to bring it. He didn't forget it everyday.
 18. Did he ever forget the English book?
 19. No, he never forgot that. He always remembered to bring it.

dictionary [dɪk'shənəri]
sometimes [sʊm'tɪmz]

forgot [fəgət'], *pr.* forget [fəgət']
handkerchief [hændkə'tʃɪf]

anything	something	everything	nothing
----------	-----------	------------	---------

1. Did John bring anything to school?
2. Yes, John brought a good many things.
3. What did John bring?
4. He brought an English book.
5. Anything else?
6. He also brought several Chinese books.
7. Anything else?
8. A dictionary.
9. Did he always remember to bring the dictionary?
10. No, sometimes he forgot it.
11. Did he ever forget the English book?
12. No, he never forgot that.
13. He never brought everything.
14. He always brought some of the things.
15. He always brought most of the things.
16. He always remembered to take something.
17. He often forgot to take a handkerchief.
18. He did not take it everyday.
19. He often forgot. He didn't forget everyday.
20. Did John ever forget this book? Never.
21. Did he ever forget his handkerchief? Sometimes.
22. Did you ever see him play? Often. Everyday.
23. Did he ever review (revise) his lessons? Often.
24. Did he ever prepare his lessons? Always.

I

1. "Where are you going to, my pretty maid?"

"I am going a-milking, sir," she said.

2. "May I go with you, my pretty maid?"

"Yes, if you please, kind sir," she said.

3. "What is your father, my pretty maid?"

"My father's a farmer, sir," she said.

4. "What is your fortune, my pretty maid?"

"My face is my fortune, sir," she said.

5. "Then I can't marry you, my pretty maid."

"Nobody asked you, sir," she said.



II. EXERCISE

1. Tell me the story, if you please.
2. What is a fortune?
3. A fortune is a great deal of money.
4. Why did the man want to go with her? (to marry her)
5. Why did he want to marry her? }
6. What did he want to marry her for? } (for her money)
7. The maid had a pretty face, but no money.
8. The man wanted money, but didn't want a pretty face.
9. Did the girl give (him) a good reply?

maid [mād]

a-milking [əmil'king]

fortune [fɔr'tyoon], [-chn]

marry [mər'i]

reply [ripl'i]

1st	first	8th	eighth [atth]
2nd	second	9th	ninth [ninth]
3rd	third [thɪrd]	10th	tenth
4th	fourth [-th]	11th	eleventh
5th	fifth [fɪfth]	12th	twelfth [twɛlfth]
6th	sixth	20th	twentieth [twɛntiəth]
7th	seventh	21st	twenty-first

- Count the seats. One, two, three, etc.
- I am number one, he is number two, he is number three,.....
- I am No. 1, he is No. 2, he is No. 3,.....
- I am the first, he is the second, the next is the third, the next is the fourth,.....
- What is your number?
- I am No. 7. I am the seventh.
- What is the first day of the week called?
- What is the second (third,.....) day called? (Monday,.....)
- Which day of the week is Sunday? (first)
- Which day of the week is Friday, etc.? (sixth day, etc.)
- What is the second letter of the word "tree"?
- What is the fourth letter?
- What is the fourth word of the first line?
- Tell me the sixth word of line three.
- Tell me the third word of the fourth line.....

Book One.....the First Book
 line two.....the second line
 number three.....the third number

nine — ninth	twelve — twelfth
forty — fourth	five — fifth

seat-s [sɛts]

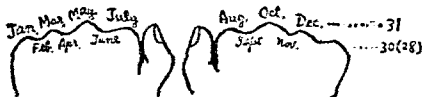
1. Today is..... (Jan. 13th, 1938).
2. What day of the month is today?
3. What date is it today?
4. Today is (the thirteenth.....).
5. January is the first month of the year.
6. February is the second month.
7. March is the third month.
8. April is the fourth month.
9. May is the fifth month.
10. June is the sixth month.
11. July is the seventh month.
12. August is the eighth month.
13. September is the ninth month.
14. October is the tenth month.
15. November is the eleventh month.
16. December is the twelfth and last month of the year.
17. These are the twelve months of the year.
18. What is the first month called? etc.

Read the following:

Jan. 13	Aug. 5	Mar. 31
Feb. 4	Aug. 27	Mar. 1
Oct. 10	Jun. 16	Apr. 1
Sept. 22	Jun. 12	Feb. 22

month [mūnth], months [-ths]	June [jōon]
date [dat]	July [jōoli]
January [jān'uarī]	August [aw'gest]
February [fēb'rōarī]	September [sēptēm'bē], [sēp-]
March [mahch]	October [ōktō'bē]
April [ā'prēl]	November [novēm'bē], [nē-]
May [mā]	December [disēm'bē]

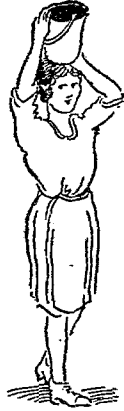
1. How many days has January?
2. How many days are there in January?
3. Can you remember which months have 31 days, and which months have 30 days?
4. That's very easy.
5. Let's begin with the first month.
6. The first month has 31 days.
7. The next (February) has 28.
8. The next (March) has 31 days again.
9. The next has 30.
10. The next has 31 again.
11. The next has 30.
12. And so on until July.
13. We begin again with August.
14. August has 31 days.
15. The next has 30.
16. The next has 31 again.
17. The next has 30.
18. The first and last months always have 31.
19. July and August also have 31.



until [until']

PART ONE

1. Molly was a farmer's daughter. One day she was carrying home a pail of milk on her head, and she began to think what she should do.
2. This is what she thought:—
3. I *will* sell this milk.
4. I *shall* certainly get a great deal of money for it.
5. With this money, I *will* buy eggs.
6. I *shall* certainly get two hundred eggs.
7. I *will* put these eggs under hens.
8. Certainly one hundred and fifty of them *will* hatch.
9. I *will* sell these chickens when they grow up.
10. Then I *shall* have plenty of money.
11. With this money, I *will* buy a new dress.
12. I *shall* look so pretty in this new dress that all the young men *will* want to marry me.
13. I *will* toss my head, and refuse them all.



Molly [mōl'i]
 pail [pāl]
 milk [milk]
 sell [səl]
 buy [bi]

hatch [häch]
 plenty [plēn'ti]
 toss [tōs]
 refuse [rifu'z]

Show the difference between "I shall" (我就) and "I will" (我要).

PART TWO

1. So she tossed her head.
2. Down came the pail and milk and all.
3. That was the end of Molly's fine dream.
4. Molly *could* not sell her milk now.
5. She *could* not get any money for it.
6. She *could* not buy any more eggs.
7. She *could* not put the eggs under the hens.
8. She *could* not have any chickens now.
9. She *could* not sell the chickens and get money.
10. She *could* not buy a new dress.
11. So she *could* not toss her head at the young men, either.

* * *

1. What did Molly think of doing?
2. Molly was thinking of what she *should* do.
3. She *would* sell this milk.
4. She thought she *should* get a lot of money for it.
5. She *would* use this money to buy two hundred eggs.
6. She *would* put these under hens.
7. She thought one hundred and fifty of them *would* hatch.
8. She *would* sell these chickens when they grew up.
9. With the money she *would* buy a new dress.
10. She thought she *should* look so pretty in the new dress, that all the young men *would* want to marry her.
11. Then she *would* toss her head and refuse them all.

end [ɛnd]
dream [drēm]

either [ɛ'dhə], [ɪ'dhə]
grew [grōō], *pr.* grow

1. One Saturday, Teh-yung went home, and didn't return. On Monday, the teacher asked the students:
2. "Have you seen Teh-yung? Where is he?"
3. "No, we haven't seen him. Nobody has seen him," replied the students.
4. "When *did* you see him last?"
5. "We saw him last on Saturday morning."
6. Then the teacher asked Teh-yung's friend:
7. "Where is Teh-yung? Where *has* he gone to?"
8. "He *has* gone home, sir," replied Teh-yung's friend.
9. "When *did* he go?"
10. "He *went* home on Saturday afternoon, sir."

MEMORY WORK

Teh-yung has gone away.

Nobody has seen him.

He went home on Saturday.

They saw him Saturday morning.

see	saw	have seen
go	went	have gone

return [rītūr'n]

ask-ed [ahskt], *pr.* ask

seen [sēn]

replied [riplī'd], *pr.* reply

Show that "has seen" (見過了) refers to a present condition and "saw" (看見) refers to a definite action in the past. "Has seen" refers to a *period*, while "saw" refers to a *point* of time.

1. Next Wednesday, Teh-yung returned (came back) to school, and everybody was glad to see him back.
2. "So you *have come back*," said the teacher in class.
3. "Yes, so I *have*," replied Teh-yung.
4. "When *did you come back*?"
5. "I *came back* this morning. *Did you receive my letter*?"
6. "No, I *have not received* your letter. *Did you write me a letter? When did you write*?"
7. "I *wrote* a letter to you, sir. I *wrote* on Sunday to ask for two days' leave."

MEMORY WORK

Teh-yung has come back.

He came back this morning.

The teacher has received a letter.

He received it on Saturday.

come	came	have come
write	wrote	have written
receive	received	have received

receive-d [ri'si'vɔd]

wrote [rɔt]

days' [dɔz]

written [rit'n]

1. The next morning, the teacher *received* the letter, and said to Teh-yung:
2. "Teh-yung, I *have received* your letter at last. It came rather late."
3. "When *did* you *receive* it, may I ask, sir?"
4. "I *received* it late last night. The letter says you *were* ill. So you *have been* ill?"
5. "Yes, sir, I *have been* ill, but *am* quite all right now."
6. "How long *were* you ill?"
7. "I *was* ill for two days."
8. "And you *have recovered* now?"
9. "Yes, sir, I *have quite recovered* now."
10. "Have you *prepared* your lesson?"
11. "Yes, I *have*. I *prepared* it in the train."

MEMORY WORK

Good morning, sir.

I have prepared my lesson for today.

is	was	has been
recover	recovered	have recovered
prepare	prepared	have prepared

been [bēn], [bēn]
 recover-ed [rīkūv'əd]

train [trān]

1. Once there was an old man, who lived in the north of China. One day, he had lost his horse, and the neighbours were sorry for him, but he said, "How do you know, that, this is bad luck?"

2. After a few days, the horse came back, and brought with it, a number of fine-looking horses. This time, the neighbours were very glad, for him, but the old man answered, "How do you know, that, this is good luck?"

3. So the old man, had a number of fine horses, and his only son, was very fond of them. One day, the young man fell from his horse, and broke his leg. When the people said, how unlucky, that was, again the old man said, "How do you know, that, this isn't good luck?"

4. Soon after this, there was a great war, and many people were killed. But because the young man was lame, he stayed at home, and the father and son thought themselves, very lucky indeed.

say	fall	lose	break	think	bring
said	fell	lost	broke	thought	brought

China [chí'ne]
 lost [lɔst], *pr.* lose [lɔz]
 horse [hɔrs] = [haws]
 luck [lúk]; lucky [lúk'i]
 a number of [ənúm'bərəv]
 horse-s [hɔr'siz]

fond [fɔnd]
 fell [fɛl]
 broke [brɔk], *pr.* break [bræk]
 unlucky [ʌnlúk'i]
 war [waw]
 kill-ed [kild]

1. My daddy is dead,
But I can't tell you how;
He left me six horses
To follow the plough;
With my whim, wham, waddle ho!
2. I sold my horses
To buy me a cow;
And wasn't that a pretty thing
To follow the plough?
With my whim, wham, waddle ho!
3. I sold my cow
To buy me a calf;
For I never made a bargain
But lost the better half,
With my whim, wham, waddle ho!
4. I sold my calf
To buy me a cat,
To sit down before the fire
And warm her little back.
With my whim, wham, waddle ho!
5. I sold my cat
To buy me a mouse;
But she took fire, in her tail,
And so burnt up the house.
With my whim, wham, waddle ho!



daddy [dād'i]
left [lɛft], *pr.* leave
plough [plow]
sold [sɔld], *pr.* sell

cow [kɔw]
calf [kɑf]
bargain [bah'gɪn]
burn-t [bɜrnt], *pr.* burn

whim, wham, waddle ho [whɪm whəm wɔd'l hɔ]

PART ONE

1. Once upon a time, a little mouse fell into a pond, and died. His dead body was found by the dog, and they gave him a great funeral.

2. There were a great many guests at the mouse's funeral. There were the lion, the fox, the horse, the cow, the donkey, the dog, the sheep, the duck, the hen, and the goose. And they were all very sorry. But the cat was there, too.

3. Over the mouse's grave, the lion made a fine speech, saying how sorry he was to see the little mouse die so young.

4. And they all cried, and made a great deal of noise.

find	give	make	fall	cry	die
found	gave	made	fell	cried	died

found [fownd]
 gave [gäv]
 funeral [fün'orel]
 guest-s [gästs]
 mouse's [mow'siz]

lion [li'an]
 fox [föks]
 donkey [döng'ki]
 grave [gräv]
 speech [spöch]



PART TWO

1. But through all ^{the} howling, was also heard, "Meeow, meeow, meeow." At this, the mother rat, nearly fainted away with fear.

2. The cat, also made a fine speech, saying, how sorry he felt, to see the little mouse, die so young. And he took his handkerchief, out of his pocket, and wiped his eyes.

3. After the speech, the cat put back his handkerchief, which was quite dry. He put on his hat, took his stick, in his hand, and walked, home, like a gentleman.

put	put	have put
cut	cut	have cut
let	let	have let

howl-ing [how'ling]
 heard [hɛrd], *pr.* hear
 meeow [mē'-ow']
 rat [rät]
 nearly [nēr'li]
 faint-ed [fä'ntid]
 fear [fēr]
 pocket [pök'it]
 stick [stik]
 gentleman [jën'tlmen]



I. THE SCHOOL HOUSE.*

1. Here you are, Chu-lien. I have found you at last.
2. Where have you been all this time?
3. Why, I have been in the school all the time.
4. Where were you then? Were you upstairs?
5. Yes, I was in the reading room.
6. But I was there, too. I looked for you there.
7. When was that? 找
8. I was in the library about half an hour ago.
9. I was in room No. 6, on the ground-floor, talking with some friends. I saw you come in through the hall and go up the stairs. Why didn't I see you when I went into the library?
10. I left the library, when I found you weren't there.
11. Where have you been since then?
12. I have been all over the place to look for you.
13. I went through the classrooms on the first and ground floors.
14. I looked for you in the hall, at the gate, all round the garden, on the playground, in the dining-room, in the bedroom, and even in the kitchen and the closet.
15. And to think that I was studying in the library upstairs all this time.

library [li'brəri]
 ground-floor [grəʊnd flɔː]
 hall [hɔːl]
 since [sɪns]
 classroom-s [klaɪ'srʊmz]

gate [ɡeɪt]
 dining-room [di'niŋrʊm]
 bedroom [bed'rʊm]
 kitchen [kɪtʃn]
 closet [klɒz'ɪt]

*These school conversations (1-11) are provided in case there should be time left after the previous lessons have been gone through. The "selections" (1-3) following may be studied along with these to give variety.

II. THE CLASSES.

1. Do you go to school everyday?
2. Yes, I go to school everyday except Sundays.
3. What do you do at school?
4. We both work and play.
5. We do lessons in English and Chinese.
6. Which is more important, English or Chinese?
7. Chinese is more important, because we are Chinese.
But English is important, too.
8. What other lessons do you do?
9. We also study arithmetic and geography.
10. I like Chinese (English,.....) best. I don't like
geography. I like arithmetic better than ge-
ography.
11. What time does school begin?
12. School begins at eight o'clock in the morning.
13. At the end of every hour we have ten minutes'
rest. For instance, we study English from 10:10
to 11:00, and begin the next lesson from 11:10.
(Read this out: eleven ten.)
14. When is school over?
15. School is over at twelve, and at four in the after-
noon.
16. After four, we play in the playground.

except [ɪksəpt']
important [ɪmpɔːtənt]
arithmetic [əˈrɪθməˈtɪk]

geography [dʒəʊˈɡrɑːfi]
for instance [fɔːɪnˈstɑːns]

III. PREPARING LESSONS.

1. What class do we have at this time (at ten)?
2. What did we have the last hour?
3. And what do we have next hour?
4. Geography.
5. Dear me! I have not prepared my geography yet.
6. Why didn't you [dĩn chool] prepare it?
- 7.^d I thought it was in the afternoon. I thought I should have time to prepare it after lunch.
8. Why didn't you prepare it last night?
9. I was too tired. It took me an hour and a half to finish my arithmetic. What shall I do when the teacher asks me questions?
10. You have time still. You can look over the lesson after the English class.
11. Where does the lesson begin?
12. It begins at page 78.
13. Where does it stop? Is it very long?
- 14.^d No, not very long. It's pretty easy to prepare.
15. I am sure the teacher will ask me this time.
16. How do you know?
17. Because he didn't ask me the last two times.
18. I'll go through the whole lesson with you quickly after the English class.
19. Fine! Next time, I will help you.

finish [fĩn'ish]

quick-ly [kwik'li]

IV. PLAY.

1. Do all the students like playing?
2. Why, certainly. Everybody does.
3. Every real boy likes playing. Every healthy boy, likes playing.
4. Does playing do any good?
5. Why, certainly. It's good for the body. And we can study better when our body is strong.
6. What do you play?
7. We play shuttlecock, or football, or tennis.
8. Do you play everyday?
9. No, not everyday. I play whenever I can.
10. Is football a good game?
- 11.[△] Yes, it's an excellent game for winter.
12. Is there any other winter game?
13. Yes, basket ball, for instance. We keep so warm, because we run about, such a great deal.
14. How often do you play tennis?
15. I don't often play tennis. Sometimes once a week, sometimes twice a week.
16. What do some of the other boys do?
17. Some of them look on. Some run or jump about. Others like to take a quiet walk, or have a chat, with their friends.
18. Can you go out, in the afternoon?
- 19.[△] Yes, we can all go between five and seven.

real [rī'el]

healthy [hēl'thi]

shuttlecock [shūt'tkōk]

tennis [tēn'is]

whenever [wēnēv'el]

game [gām]

excellent [ēk'silēnt], [-sə-]

basket ball [bah'skit baw]

jump [jūmp]

chat [chät]

V. BUYING THINGS.

- 1 I like to see a good game of football, don't you?
- 2 So do I. That was an excellent game!
- 3 The goal-keeper was especially good.
- 4 Are you going out now?
- 5 Yes, will you come along?
- 6 No, thank you. I feel so tired after the game, and I've got to have a bath still. I'm afraid there won't be time enough.
- 7 I'll go alone then.
- 8 Wait a minute. Can you buy something for me? I'm so thirsty. Here are thirty cents.
- 9 What do you want?
- 10 I want some fruit.
- 11 What kind of fruit?
- 12 Some pears will do. But I should like (to have) an orange, too. Buy me an orange, will you?
- 13 All right (certainly). If I can't get an orange, shall I get you some bananas?
- 14 Yes, (if you) please. Anything will do. So long as I have something to eat. Thanks, awfully!

goal-keeper [gō'l kē'pə]

especially [ispēsh'əli]

bath [bath]

wait a minute [wā'temīn'it]

thirsty [thīr'stī]

cent-s [sents]

fruit [frūt]

pear-s [pārz]

orange [ōr'inj]

banana-s [bənā'nəz]

awfully [aw'fūli], [-fī]

VI. DOLLARS AND CENTS.

1. So you are back already! How quick you've been!
2. What have you got there?
3. I have got some pears, for you.
4. How much is that? Fifteen cents (15 cts.).
5. I couldn't get an orange, so I've got some bananas.
Is that all right for you?
6. Quite all right. Thanks so much.
7. Take some. This banana is quite good.
8. The pears are nice, too. They are very sweet.
9. How many have you got?
10. I've bought six. They are ten cents for four.
11. What did you buy, for yourself?
12. I changed a dollar, and bought fifty cents.
13. Ten cents. Twenty cents. Twenty-five cents.
Forty cents. Forty-five cents. Half a dollar.
14. How many coppers, is ten cents?
15. Ten cents, is ~~ten~~ *fifty* coppers.
16. You mean big money, or small money?
17. I mean ten cents small money. Ten cents big
money, would be about ~~ten~~ *forty* coppers.
18. \$ 1.00 (one dollar) \$ 1.75 (dollar seventy-five)
\$ 1.20 (dollar twenty) \$ 2.00 (two dollars)
\$ 0.70 (seventy cents) \$ 2.50 (two fifty)

sweet [swēt]
change-d [chānjd]

dollar-s [dōl'əz]
copper-s [kōp'əz]

VII. AT NIGHT.

1. When do you have supper at school?
2. We have supper at seven, when we hear the bell for supper.
3. How long does it take you, to get through your supper?
4. About twenty minutes.
5. I've always finished, before twenty past seven (7.20).
6. You have an hour, for preparation,* don't you?
7. That begins at eight. But I can go to my bedroom, before eight. As soon as I get through my "prep", I go back, to my bedroom, and get ready for bed.
8. How many of you, live in the same room?
9. Four. Each one has a bed, and a small desk.
10. How many lights are there?
11. There is only one for each room. We do not have much time, to undress, for we have to be in bed, at half past nine.
12. That's very early indeed.
13. Yes, so it is. Sometimes I don't feel sleepy. But the lights are out, and we are not supposed, to talk in bed. It's against the rules.
14. But don't you?
15. Some of us do, but we mustn't, let the teacher hear.

bell [bél]

preparation [prépará'shn]

ready [réd'í]

light-s [līts]

undress [ündrēs']

against [egá'nst], [egēnst']

rule-s [rōolz]

*"Prep" or "preparation" is the name for the period for preparing lessons at night in English schools.

VIII. RULES.

1. How often can you go home?
2. I can go home once (twice,.....) a month.
3. Is that all?
4. Yes, that's all. If I want to go home oftener, I must ask for leave.
5. I say: Mr. A..., I want to go home.
or: Mr. A..., may I go home?
or: Mr. A..., I ought to go home.
or: Mr. A..., I must go home.
6. The teacher says: "Yes, you may," or "No, you may not."
7. How often do you ask for leave?
8. Three or four times each term.
9. Can you ask for leave as many times as you like?
10. No, not more than five times in one term or half-year. That would be against the rules.
11. Do you have many rules at your school?
12. Yes. For instance, we may not (we are not allowed to) go out of the classroom without leave.
13. We are not allowed to talk to one another in class.
14. We are not allowed to spit on the floor.
15. We are not allowed to talk in bed.
16. We are not allowed to smoke.
17. We are not allowed to go in and out as we please.
18. We are not allowed to leave the school after seven.
19. We are not allowed to do this, and are not allowed to do that.

often-er [ɔf'ənəl]
ought [awt]
term [tɜ:m]

allow-ed [ə'loʊ'd]
spit [spɪt]

IX. HAVE TO.

1. Mr. B—, may I go home this Saturday?
2. No, you can't go home this time. You went home only two weeks ago (a fortnight ago).
3. But I ought to go, sir. I must go this time. It's very important.
4. Why must you? Why ought you to go?
5. I have had a letter from home, saying my mother is ill.
6. Is she very ill?
7. Yes, she is very, very ill.
8. All right, you may go, then, if you have to. But you must be back within a week. If you stay longer, you must write for leave.
9. We have to do a lot of things in school.
10. We have to get up before seven in the morning.
11. We have to be present at roll-call.
12. We have to prepare our lessons at night.
13. We have to keep our bedroom clean.
14. We have to copy our lessons.
15. We have to write letters home.
16. We have to work hard.
17. We have to use our brains.

fortnight [fɔr'tnit]

within [wɪðɪn]

roll-call [rɔl'kɔ:l]

copy [kɒpɪ]

brain-s [brɛnz]

X. EXAMINATIONS.

1. Tell me when is our school going to break up (close)*?
2. When will the holidays begin?
3. We shall break up pretty soon.
4. We shall break up (school will close) in two or three weeks (in less than two weeks).
5. What are you going to do these last two weeks?
6. We are going to take a week for review (revision) and about a week for the examinations ("exams").
7. Are you afraid of the "exams"?
8. No, why should I be afraid?
9. But you don't like the examination week.
10. Certainly not. There are too many things to prepare.
11. Do you think you will pass in all subjects?
12. I think so. Only the arithmetic teacher is very strict. He gives very low marks.
13. How many marks do you need to pass (for a pass)?
14. We must get sixty (the passing mark† is sixty). If we get over sixty, we pass. If not, we fail in that subject.
15. Do you often get high marks?
16. Not bad, I should say. I get eighty-five marks in some subjects.
17. That's quite high.
18. If I get sixty in arithmetic, I shall be very thankful.

holiday-s [hōl'ediz], [-lidiz], [-dāz]

revision [rīv'izh'n]

examination [igzā'mīnā'shən]

pass [pəhs]

subject-s [süb'jēkts]

strict [strikt]

low [lō]

mark-s [mahks]

fail [fāil]

thankful [thānk'fōöl], [-fl]

*"Break up" is English usage; "close" American.

†"Passing mark" is an American expression.

XI. GOING HOME.

1. Are you going home tomorrow?
2. Yes, I have packed up everything.
3. Are you going alone?
4. No, I am going with Teh-yung. We go the same way.
5. Do you go by steamer?
6. Yes, I am going to take a steamer, and then change into a river-boat.
7. And how about you?
8. I am going back by train. I shall take the train.
9. And when will you be back?
10. I shall be back about the first week of September.
11. When will you start?
12. I leave early tomorrow morning.
13. Be sure to write to me, will you? And tell me all about your family and yourself.
14. Tell me what you do in the holidays.
15. I must go and pack up now. I'll come and say goodbye to you tomorrow.
16. I shall wait for you then. I'm going to see you off.

pack-ed up [pækt'üp]
 steamer [stē'mə]
 river-boat [rīv'əbōt]

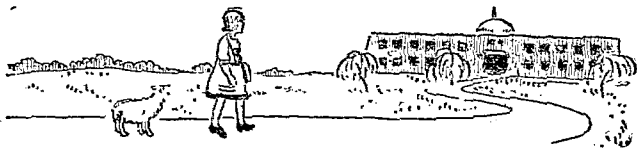
start [stərt]
 family [fām'īli]



SELECTIONS (I)

I. MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB*

1. Mary had a little lamb.
Its fleece was white as snow.
And everywhere that Mary went,
The lamb was sure to go.
2. It followed her to school one day,
Which was against the rule;
It made the children laugh and play
To see the lamb in school.



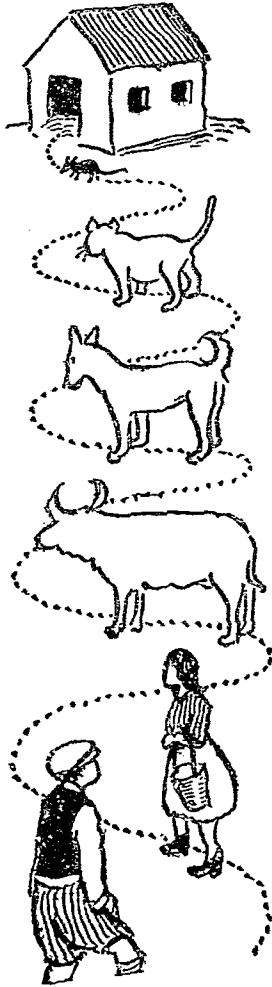
3. And so the teacher turned it out,
But still it lingered near;
And waited patiently about,
Till Mary did appear.
4. "Why does the lamb love Mary so?"
The eager children cried.
"Why, Mary loves the lamb, you know,"
The teacher did reply.

fleece [flēs]
everywhere [ɔv'riwā]r
lamb [lām]
eager [ē'gə]

linger-ed [līng'gəd]
patient-ly [pā'shəntli]
appear [əpē'r]

*See p. 143 for the tune.

II. THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT



1. This is the house
That Jack built.
2. This is the malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built.
3. This is the rat
That ate the malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built.
4. This is the cat
That killed the rat
That ate the malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built.
5. This is the dog
That teased the cat
That killed the rat
That ate the malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built.
6. This is the cow
That tossed the dog
That teased the cat
That killed the rat
That ate the malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built.
7. This is the maid
That milked the cow
That tossed the dog
That teased the cat
That killed the rat
That ate the malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built.
8. This is the man
That kissed the maid
That milked the cow

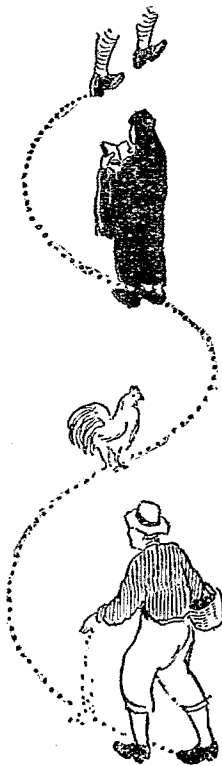
SELECTIONS (II)

That tossed the dog
That teased the cat
That killed the rat
That ate the malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built.

9. This is the priest
That married the man
That kissed the maid
That milked the cow
That tossed the dog
That teased the cat
That killed the rat
That ate the malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built.

10. This is the cock
That waked the priest
That married the man
That kissed the maid
That milked the cow
That tossed the dog
That teased the cat
That killed the rat
That ate the malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built.

11. This is the farmer
That fed the cock
That waked the priest
That married the man
That kissed the maid
That milked the cow
That tossed the dog
That teased the cat
That killed the rat
That ate the malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built.



that [dhot]
Jack [jäk]
built [bült], *pr.* build [bild]
malt [mawlt]
lay [lä], *pr.* lie
ate [ät], *pr.* eat
teaso-d [tēzd]
priest [prēst]
wako-d [wäkt]
fed [fēd], *pr.* feed [fēd]

III. THE LITTLE RED HEN

There was a little red hen who picked up a grain of wheat one day, and was very glad of it. She went to tell her friends, the dog, the cat, the goose and the turkey about it.

"Who will sow this grain of wheat?" asked the little red hen.

"Not I," said the dog.

"Not I," said the cat.

"Not I," said the goose.

"Not I," said the turkey.

And the little red hen went to sow the grain of wheat herself.

When the grain was sown, the little red hen went to her friends again and asked:

"Who will water the plant for me?"

"Not I," said the dog.

"Not I," said the cat.

"Not I," said the goose.

"Not I," said the turkey.

And the little red hen went to water the plant herself.

After a few months, when the wheat was ripe, again the little red hen went to her friends and asked:

SELECTIONS (III)

"I've sown the grain, and I've watered the plant. Now who'll cut the wheat for me?"

"I won't," said the dog.

"I won't," said the cat.

"I won't," said the goose.

"I won't," said the turkey.

And the little red hen went to cut the wheat herself.

The little red hen was so disgusted with her friends that she did not ask them any more questions. She cut the wheat herself. She threshed the wheat herself. With the wheat, she made flour herself, and with the flour, she made bread herself. Then she went to ask her friends once more:

"Who will eat this bread with me?"

"I will," said the dog.

"And so will I," said the cat.

"And I, too," said the goose.

"I'll have some, too," said the turkey.

"No, you won't," said the little red hen. And she went and ate the bread up with her little chicks, while the dog, the cat, the goose and the turkey looked on.

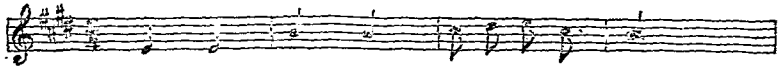
—*Old English Tale.*

pick-ed [pɪkt]
grain [græn]
wheat [wɛt]
turkey [tɜrki]
sow [sɔ], sown [sɔn]
plant [plɑnt], [plɑnt]

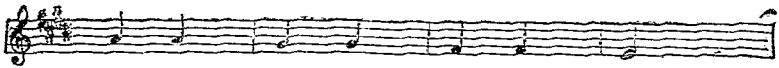
who'll [hɔl] = who will
disgusted [dɪsgʌstɪd]
thresh-ed [θrɛʃt]
flour [flaʊr]
bread [brɛd]
chick-s [tʃɪks]

BAA! BAA! BLACK SHEEP

(LESSON 27, p. 27)



d : d | s : s | l . t : d' . l | s : — |
 Baa! Baa! Black Sheep, have you a ny wool?



f : f | m : m | r : r | d : — ||
 Yes, sir, yes, sir, three bags full;



s : s . s | f : f . f | m . m . m | r . r |
 One for my mas- ter and one for my dame, { And
 { But



s : s . s | f . s : l' . s | f : m . m | r : — |
 one } for the lit- tle boy who { lives }
 none } { cries } down the lane.

MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB

(SELECTION I, p. 137)



1. m | m . r : d . r | m . m : m |
 And Ma-ry had a lit-tle lamb,
 2. It ev-'ry-where that Ma-ry went,
 It fol-lowed her to school one day,
 3. And made the child-ren laugh and play,
 so the teach-er turned it out,
 4. And wait-ed pa-tient-ly a-bout,
 "Why does the lamb love Ma-ry so?
 "Why, Ma-ry loves the lamb, you know,



r . r : r | m . s : s (,m) | m . r : d . r |
 lit-tle lamb, lit-tle lamb, Ma-ry had a
 Ma-ry went, Ma-ry went, And ev-'ry-where that
 school one day, school one day, It fol-lowed her to
 laugh and play, laugh and play, It made the child-ren
 turned it out, turned it out, And so the teach-er
 ly a-bout, ly a-bout, And wait-ed pa-tient-
 Ma-ry so? Ma-ry so? Why does the lamb love
 lamb you know, lamb you know, Why, Ma-ry loves the



m . m : m . m | r . r : m . r | d : — ||
 lit-tle lamb. Its fleece was white as snow.
 Ma-ry went, The lamb was sure to go.
 school one day, Which was a- gainst the rule;
 laugh and play To see the lamb in school.
 turned it out, but still it ling-ered near;
 ly a-bout, Till Ma-ry did ap-pear.
 Ma-ry so?" The eeg-er child-ren cried,
 lamb, you know," The teach-er did re-ply.

PHONETIC SCHEME

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. ā, ē, ĭ, ȝ, ū, ȝō, ŷ | may, me, I, no, new, do, my. |
| 2. ä, ẽ, ĩ, ȝ, ũ, ȝō, ŷ | sad, said, sit, lock, luck, look,
baby. |
| 3. ār, ẽr, ĩr, ȝr, ūr,
oor, owr | hair, here, fire, more, your,
beer, our. |
| 4. ār, ẽr, ĩr, ȝr, ūr | far, her, girl, fort, burn. |
| 5. ah, aw, ow, oi, dh | far, all, how, boy, then. |
| 6. [ə] = "slur-vowel"
(含糊音) | about, absent, moment, father,
second. |
| 7. [ɪ] = "unaccented
short i" (短 i 輕音) | early, horses, pages, cottage,
fainted. |
| 8. (') = accent mark (重讀號) | |
| (long vowels): | ō'-pen, pā'-ges (after vowel). |
| (short vowels): | nēv'-er, māt'-ter (after syllable). |
| 9. (_) = linking mark
(連讀) | close_it, take_it, get_up,
there_is, far_away,
last_year, can't_you, did_you. |

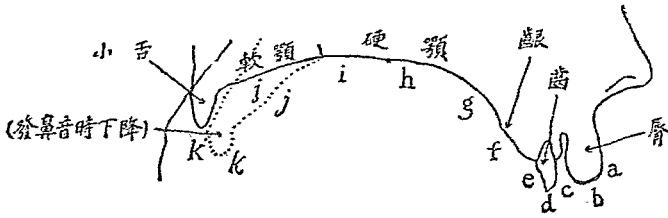
NOTES

1. ŷ and ĩ are the same sound. ŷ and ĩ are the same sound.
2. ār=ah. ȝr=aw. ẽr, ĩr, ūr are the same sound.
3. Long sounds followed by "r" [ə] become lower, more open.
 ār=lowered ẽ+ə ĩr=ah+ĩ+ə, —ĩ weakened
 ȝr=lowered ȝ+ə owr=ah+ȝȝ+ə, —ȝȝ weakened
 ẽr=ĩ+ə ūr, oor=(y)ȝȝ+ə, sometimes (y)ȝr
4. The "slur-vowel" [ə] is an unaccented, relaxed, unclear, indeterminate sound, as "e" in "the boy".
5. The "unaccented short i" [ɪ] is the unaccented, relaxed form of ä, ẽ and ĩ (ŷ).

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE PHONETIC
SCHEME AND THE INTERNATIONAL
PHONETIC ALPHABET

ä = [ei]	owr = [auə]
ø = [i:], [ij]	år = [ɑ:]
ī = [ai]	ör = [ɔ:]
ō = [ou]	ør = [ɛ:]
ū = [ju:]	ūr = [ɔ:]
ōō = [u:], [uw]	ūr = [ɛ:]
ȳ = [ai]	ah = [ɑ:]
ǣ = [æ]	aw = [ɔ:]
ǣ = [e]	ow = [au]
ī, ï = [i], [i]	oi = [oi]
ō = [o]	ø = [ø]
ū = [ʌ]	dh = [ð]
ōō = [u], [U]	th = [θ]
ȳ = [i], [i]	sh = [ʃ]
år = [æ]	zh = [ʒ]
ør = [iə]	ch = [tʃ]
ūr = [aiə]	j = [dʒ]
ōr = [ɔ:], [ɔə]	wh = [ʍ]
ūr = [juə]	y = [j]
oor = [uə]	ng = [ŋ]

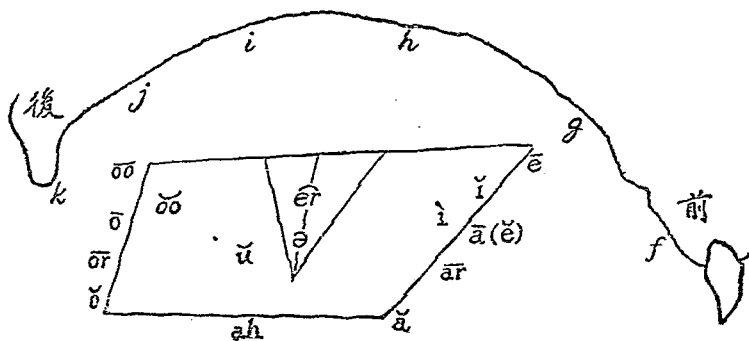
THE ENGLISH CONSONANT TABLE



發音位		聲門	i h 間	g	f 脣 間	f	e	d	b
發音機關		聲帶	舌後	舌前	舌端	舌尖	舌齒尖後	上下唇齒	兩唇
發音狀況	閉音		g k			d t			b p
	流音	鼻音	ng			n			m
		頭音					r		
		旁流音					l		
	摩擦音	h		y	ʒh sh z s		dh th v f	w wh	
	先後閉音					j ch dz ts			

斜體字爲音母，有氣有音。 } 凡音母與氣母成對者，其發
 正體字爲氣母，有氣無音。 } 音機關位置及狀況皆同。
 舌端即舌尖及略後一帶；舌前即舌之前部；舌後即舌之後部。

ENGLISH VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS



	Back 後元音		Mixed 中元音	Front 前元音
	R.	Un.	Un	Un.
Close 合音(緊)	ōō ōō			ē [i] i
Mid 半開音	ō o		er ə	ā ē
Open 開音(侈)	ōr ō	ū ah		ār ä

R.=with rounded lips (圓唇音)

Un.=with lips unrounded (不圓唇音)

ō=o+ōō

oi=ō+i

er=i+ə

ē=ē+i

ār=ah

īr=ah+i+ə

i=ah+i

ēr, ūr=er

ūr=y+ōō+ə

ū=y+ōō

ār=lowered ē+ə

oor=ōō+ə

ow=ah+ōō

ōr=aw+ə

owr=ah+ōō+ə

ē, i, ā, ē slurred generally become [i].

Other sounds (except diphthongs) slurred become [ə].

CLASSIFIED GLOSSARY

(分類字彙)

1. 人物

(a) man, men, woman, women, people, boy, girl, maid, child, children, baby, gentleman, lady, family, son, daughter, father, mother, daddy, mamma, grandfather, wife, brother, sister.

(b) friend, guest, playfellow, priest, farmer, ploughboy, master, mistress, dame, pupil, student, schoolboy, schoolgirl, teacher, worker, lazybones, darling, neighbour.

2. 禽獸

hen, cock, chick(en), duck, duckling, goose, geese, dog, cat, rat, mouse, mice, sheep, lamb, horse, cow, calf, fox, lion, rabbit, donkey, bird, robin, fish, turkey.

3. 身體

(a) head, face, cheek, chin, forehead, eye, nose, mouth, ear, lip, tooth, teeth, eyebrow, hair, body, neck, shoulder, arm, leg, hand, foot, feet, finger, finger-nail, skin, brain;

(b) tail, bill, egg, fur, fleece, wool, wing.

4. 數目

one, two, etc. (LL. 6, 7, 10, 42); first, second, etc. (L. 108); number, zero, hundred, thousand, million; half, quarter.

5. 代名

I, you, he, she, it, we, they; me, you, him, her, it, us, them; my, your, his, her, its, our, their; myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves; everybody, nobody, all, each (one), some, each other, one another.

6. 指詞

what, which, a, an, the, this, these, that, those, some, any, other, another, else, all, every, each, no.

7. 問答

sir, Mr., Miss, yes, no, excuse, pardon, please, good-bye, what, how, where, when, why, who, whom which, do, did, oh.

8. 時候

time, morning, noon, midday, afternoon, evening, night, day, today, tomorrow, yesterday, day after tomorrow, day before yesterday, daytime, date, week, fortnight, month, season, year, half-year, term, while, moment, minute, second, hour; spring, summer, autumn, winter; January, February, etc. (L. 109); Sunday, Monday, etc. (L. 33); present, past.

9. 日月等

sun, sunrise, moon, sky, cloud, star, wind, breeze, lightning, thunder, rain, shower, snow; weather, fine, rainy, windy, cloudy, sunny.

10. 山水

river, field, country, tree, nest, road, street, lane, way, home, garden, leaf, leaves, pond, sea, water, grave, ground, flower, rose, flower-bed, grass, branch, world, playground.

11. 房屋

house, cottage, upstairs, downstairs, room, hall, gate, door, window, roof, wall, fire-place, closet, kitchen, barn, library, classroom, ground-floor, first floor, reading room, dining-room, bedroom, schoolroom.

12. 舟車

ship, boat, steamer, train.

13. 顏色

colour, black, white, yellow, blue, green, pink, rosy, grey, red, dark.

14. 衣服

dress, clothes, hat, coat, overcoat, collar, tie, shirt, trousers, socks, shoes, pocket, handkerchief, spectacles.

15. 什物

matter, thing, something, nothing, anything, everything, none; fire, water, light, bell, candle, picture, knife, watch, pipe, umbrella, soap, comb, tooth-brush, towel, clock, hoop, bag, pail, bucket, rope, pot, ladder, diamond, plough, money, dollar, cent, copper, penny, table, chair, arm-chair, stick, sofa, desk, seat, bed, carpet, doll.

16. 食物

breakfast, lunch, supper, tea, milk, bread, butter, wheat, malt, flour, loaf, fruit, orange, pear, banana, melon.

17. 學堂

school, class, pen, pencil, ink, bottle, paper, book, frontispiece dictionary, lesson, holiday, examination, mark, subject, roll-call, English, Chinese,

arithmetic, geography, page, line, row, meaning, word, letter, sentence, question, exercise, review, revision, preparation, slur-vowel, spelling, oral translation, dictation, memory work, phonic drill, discussion.

18. 人名地名

John, Johnny, Mary, Charles, Henry, Jones, Jennie, Molly, Jack; Shanghai, Peiping, China.

19. 人事

song, conversation, story, tale, speech, bath, idea, help, sort, call, fun, fear, smile, noise, age, name, nickname, picnic, fishing, chat, bargain, plough, war, fortune, life, funeral; game, foot-ball, basket-ball, shuttlecock, goal-keeper, tennis; rule, distance, plenty, instance, lot, deal, grain.

20. 連詞

and, but, or, because, for, except, although, if, that, since, till, until, than, as (so)...as.

21. 位置

(a) from, to, in, at, on, out, upon, above, over, under, below, among, up, down, between, around, round, past, near, next, along, within, without, for, with, before, after, behind, by, against, through, into, of.

(b) top, front, back, side, inside, outside, left, right, end, beginning.

(c) east, west, north, south.

22. 助詞

will, shall, must, can, may, ought, be, is, am, are, do, does, have, has; would, could, should, did, was, were, had.

23. 狀詞

(a) not, also, too, very, little, less, much, more, most, only, well, better, best, so, as, rather, quite, pretty, enough, on, first, last, off, still, both, alone, loud, aloud, again, back, home, once, twice, indeed, almost, either, how, even, together, of course;

(b) certainly, clearly, lately, immediately, suddenly, correctly, rapidly, patiently, nearly, quickly, fairly, surely, beautifully, especially, awfully, dearly;

(c) now, then, everyday, always, sometimes, ever, never, often, seldom, already, yet, whenever, longer, soon, just, ago; here, there, everywhere, away, about.

24. 符號

capital, small letter, full stop, comma, apostrophe, question mark.

25. 形容詞

(a) few, many, more, several, little, large, big, small, cold, hot, warm, dark, clear, bright, hard, easy, long, short, quick, slow, far, near, wet, dry, all right, good, better, best, bad, left, right, wrong, full, first, last, next, new, old, young, same, different, beautiful, pretty, ugly, high, low, healthy, strong, asleep, round, dirty, clean, ripe, whole, important, tight, complete;

(b) sorry, glad, thankful, sick, ill, dead, alive, present, absent, past, well, tired, nice, fine, cross, clever, lazy, busy, afraid, dear, own, other, poor, smiling, kind, funny, pleased, frightened, drowned, early, late, thirsty, eager, Chinese, English, foreign, lame, blind, sure, certain, strict, sweet, excellent, real, ready, fond, lucky, unlucky, sudden, close, greedy, sleepy, neighbouring, disgusted, unaccented.

26. 動作

(a) say, eat, see, look, hear, smell, breathe, smile, laugh, stand, sit, lie, sleep, dream, speak, talk, sing, joke, sup, rise, set, kiss, cry, howl, live, die, am, is, are;

(b) come, go, stay, wait, stop, rest, want, work, think, know, feel, mean, understand, remember, forget, call, let, follow, spit, smoke, wonder, watch, grow, try, swim, walk, run, jump, fall, change, dress, undress, start, seem, appear, linger, faint, break;

(c) take, give, get, receive, carry, bring, show, put, keep, hold, shake, toss, catch, turn, return, reach, open, close, shut, wash, iron, burn, throw, hang, make, tuck, wipe, clean, cut, pack, pick, buy, sell, carve, sow, water, thresh, use, begin, finish, do, have, has, recover;

(d) love, like, please, help, serve, feed, meet, leave, ask, reply, answer, allow, tell, refuse, thank, fool, wake, frighten, dismiss, marry, quarrel, kill, tease, count, build, suppose;

(e) blow, shine, rain, darken, bark, meow, baa, twinkle, hatch;

(f) study, read, write, spell, copy, review, repeat, pronounce, play, prepare, complete, learn, teach, discuss, time(s), pass, fail;

(g) sown, went, gone, shone, ate, lost, found, built, fed, bought, brought, caught, got, felt, left, gave, came, saw, seen, fell, sold, wrote, written, forgot, were, was, been, took, shook, had, did, slept, ran, drew, blew, heard, threw, made, began, swam, said, knew, lay, burnt, broke, grew.

27. 縮寫省寫

(a) I'm, you're, he's, she's, it's, we're, you're; I've, you've, we've; I'll, he'll, we'll, who'll; aren't, isn't, hasn't, haven't, don't, doesn't, can't, mustn't; shan't, won't; wasn't, weren't, didn't, couldn't, shouldn't, wouldn't;

(b) o'er, ev'rywhere, let's, o'clock;

(c) prep, exam; Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.; No., Mr., L., p., etc.

GLOSSARY OF WORDS AND PHRASES

(This list includes not only new words, but also phrases and idioms that either require more careful study or should be practised upon. Pl.=plural forms; p.=present forms of verbs; p.=past forms of verbs. The numbers refer to lessons.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1.</p> <p>good morning: 問早安的話.</p> <p>here, 此地; 在此地.</p> <p>good-bye: 辭別的話.</p> <p>what's(=what is)...? 什麼是...? ...是
什麼?</p> <p>your name, 你的名.</p> <p>what is your name? 你叫什麼名?</p> <p>and, 及, 與.</p> <p>my name, 我的名.</p> <p>my name is... { 我的名叫..., ...是我的名.</p> <p>...is my name }</p> <p>sir, 先生(不附以姓名的稱呼).</p> <p>say, 說.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>his name, 他的名.</p> <p>{ your name is..., 你的名是....</p> <p>{ is your name...? 你的名是不是...?</p> <p>yes, 是; 對.</p> <p>no, 不是; 不對.</p> <p>is that...? 那是不是...?</p> <p>that's (=that is)..., 那是....</p> <p>that's not..., 那不是....</p> <p>his name's(=name is)..., 他的名是....</p> <p>very good, 很好.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>what's this? 這是什麼?</p> <p>a cock, 一隻公鷄.</p> <p>this is..., 這是....</p> <p>a hen, 一隻母鷄.</p> <p>what's that? 那是什麼?</p> <p>duck, 鴨(母鴨).</p> <p>goose, 鵝(母鵝).</p> | <p>this word, 這個字.</p> <p>that word, 那個字.</p> <p>spell, 拼(某字的)字母或字音.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>is this...? 這是不是?</p> <p>it, 它, 這, 那.</p> <p>it is a cock, 是一隻公鷄.</p> <p>oh, 呀; 啊.</p> <p>it's (=it is) not..., 不是....</p> <p>write, 寫.</p> <p>read, 讀.</p> <p>read... again, 再讀..., 重新讀....</p> <p>5.</p> <p>I see..., 我看見....</p> <p>you see, do you see? 你看見, 你看見嗎?</p> <p>the hen, 這隻母鷄.</p> <p>what do you see? 你看見什麼?</p> <p>sentence, 句子.</p> <p>6.</p> <p>one, 一(一個, 一隻, 一條, 等).</p> <p>this is one, 這是一個.</p> <p>two, 二.</p> <p>three, 三.</p> <p>four, 四.</p> <p>two hens, 兩隻母鷄.</p> <p>three ducks, 三隻母鴨.</p> <p>chicken, -s, 小鷄.</p> <p>how? 如何? 怎麼樣?</p> <p>many, 多, 許多.</p> <p>how many? 多少? 幾個?</p> <p>how many cocks do you see? 你看見幾
隻公鷄?</p> |
|---|---|

7.

five, 五.
 six, 六.
 seven, 七.
 eight, 八.
 nine, 九.
 ten, 十.
 finger, -s, 手指.
 these are..., 這些是....
 hand, -s, 手.
 now, 現在.
 you have, have you? 你有, 你有沒有?
 I have, 我有.

8.

count, 算, 數(數目).
 from, 自, 從.
 to, 到, 至.
 and so on, 云云, 照這樣(數)下去.
 next, 第二個, 以下一個.
 go on, 繼續(數)下去.
 that's right, 對!
 that's wrong, 不對!
 aloud, 大聲, 高聲.
 say it aloud, 聲音放大.

9.

repeat, 背誦; 念.
 I've (=I have) caught, 我已捉住, 我捉住了.
 fish, 魚.
 alive, 活活的.
 I've let it go again, 我又放它去了.
 phonic drill, 語音練習.
 pronounce, 讀(某字的)音, 發音.

10.

eleven, 十一.
 twelve, 十二.
 thirteen, 十三.
 fourteen, 十四.
 fifteen, 十五.

sixteen, 十六.
 seventeen, 十七.
 eighteen, 十八.
 nineteen, 十九.
 twenty, 二十.
 and, 和, 加.
 make, 成, 是.

11.

how many do one and ten make? 一加十成(是)幾個?
 how do you...? 你怎麼...?
 correct, 對, 沒錯.
 not correct, 不對, 有錯.
 correctly, 對的.
 right, 對的.
 clear, 清楚.
 clearly, 清楚的.
 louder, 更大聲一點.
 more clearly, 更清楚的.

12.

how old? 幾歲? 多大年紀?
 you are, are you? 你是, 你是不是?
 I am, am I? 我是, 我是不是?
 I'm (=I am)..., 我是....
 years old, 歲, 歲數, 年紀.
 he is, is he? 他是, 他是不是?
 yes, I am, 是, 我是.
 no, I am not, 不, 我不是.
 only, 祇, 不過.
 exercise, 練習.

13.

take, taking, 拿.
 open, opening, 開; 翻開.
 read, reading, 讀, 念.
 shut, shutting, 關; 閉.
 here's (=here is), 此地有.
 book, 書.
 I'm taking, 我拿著.
 stand up, 站起.

take your book, 拿你的書。
do, doing, 做。
what are you doing? 你在做什麼?

14.

take it, 拿(它)。
you're=you are.
open it, 開(它)。
like this, 如此, 像這樣。
put it down, (把它)放下。
sit down, 坐下。
what do you do? 你做什麼?
when, 當...之時。
when you read a book, 你讀書時。
first, 先, 起先。
then, 然後。
link, linking, 連讀(即連讀第一字末之輔音與第二字首之元音, 使成一音節)。

15.

please, 請。
please stand up.
stand up, please.
will you stand up?
stand up, will you?
will you please stand up?
stand up, will you please?
open it and read, 將書翻開來讀。
that's right, 行了, 夠了。
tell me, 告訴我。
meaning, 意義, 意思。
what it means, 是什麼意義(意思); 意思所指。

} 請你站起。

16.

John: 約翰(男孩名)。
he's(=he is)..., 他是....
a boy, 小孩, 男孩。
schoolboy, 男學生。
John's(=John is)..., 約翰是....
a student } 學生。
a pupil }

at school, 在學堂; 學堂裏的。
he's studying, 他在讀書。
he's reading, 他正在讀。
what is he? 他是做什麼(職業)的?

17.

Mary: 馬利(女孩名)。
Mary's(=Mary is)...; 馬利是..
a girl, 女孩。
she's(=she is), 她是..
is...too, 也是....
schoolgirl, 女學生。
John's, 約翰的。
sister, 姊妹; 姊; 妹。
John's sister, 約翰的妹妹; 約翰的姊妹。
brother, 兄弟; 兄; 弟。
Mary's brother, 馬利的哥哥; 馬利的弟弟。

her, 她的。

who is...? 誰是...? ...是誰?

or, 或是。

am I a boy or a girl? 我是男孩呢, 還是女孩?

18.

they are, are they? 他們是, 他們是不是?
brother and sister, 兄姊; 姊妹。

live, 在; 住。

at home, 在家。

{ they live together, 他們在一起。

{ do they live together? 他們在一起嗎?

always, 每次; 時常。

he (she) takes, 他(她)拿。

boy's 男孩的。

girl's 女孩的。

books, 書. (pl.)

come to school, 上學。

they go home, 他們回家去。

{ they go, 他們去。

{ do they go? 他們去不去。

where do they live? 他們(住)在什麼地方?

19.

there is, is there? 有(一個), 有沒有?
 there are, are there? 有(多數), 有沒有?
 a lot of pupils, 許多學生.
 in it, 裏面 (這學堂裏面).
 boys and girls, 男孩和女孩.
 in the school, 這學堂裏(的).
 schoolboys, 男學生. (pl.)
 schoolgirls, 女學生. (pl.)
 study, 讀書.
 their, 他們的.
 lesson, -s, 功課.
 have their lessons, 受課.

20.

learn, learning, 學習.
 am learning my lesson, 正在學習功課.
 English, 英文.
 Chinese, 漢文.
 a Chinese, 一個中國人.
 a Chinese boy, 中國男孩.
 an English boy, 英國男孩.
 a foreign boy, 外國男孩.
 teacher, 先生, 教員.
 are you learning English or not? 你是
 否在學英語?

21.

a Chinese book, 中文書.
 an English book, 英文書.
 I can read, 我能讀.
 I cannot, 我不能.
 speak Chinese (English), 講中國話(英
 語).
 understand Chinese (English), 懂中國
 話(英語).
 can't (=cannot), 不能.
 a little, 一點.
 very much, 很多, 許多.
 you can, can you? 你能, 你能不能?

22.

how do you do? } 你好?
 how are you? }
 very well, 很好, 無恙.
 thank you }
 thanks } 謝謝.
 many thanks }
 all right, 安順, 如常.
 how's (=how is) ...? ... 怎麼樣?
 Miss C—, C 小姐.
 she is, is she? 她是, 她是不是?
 sorry, 可惜; 憂愁.
 I'm sorry to say, 說起來可惜(抱歉)的
 很.
 today, 今天.
 you are, are you? 你們是, 你們是不是?
 we are, are we? 我們是, 我們是不是?
 quite, 很, 十分.
 girl pupils, 女學生們.
 better, 好些兒.
 much better, 好的多.
 all, 都, 全, 大家.

23.

we've (=we have) come, 我們已來.
 we've come to see, 我們來看看(某人).
 Jennie Jones: 瓊司·珍妮 (Jennie 是名;
 Jones 是姓).
 is washing, 正在洗衣服.
 see her, 看見她.
 right glad (古語) = very glad, 很歡喜.
 hear, 聽.
 glad to hear it, 聽了這句話(我們很)歡
 喜; 如言“好極了”.
 is ironing, 正在燙衣服.
 bad, 壞, 不好.
 that's bad, 不好.
 that's better, 好些.

24.

sick, 病.

right sorry (古語) = very sorry, 很憂
愁.
dead, 死了.

25.

everybody, 人人, 各人.
is here (present), 在此地; 到.
isn't (=is not) here } 不在此地, 不到.
is absent }
why, 為何?
what's the matter? 什麼事?
is ill, 病了.
where is...? ...在何處?
{ he can't come, 他不能來.
{ can't he come? 他不能來嗎?
why can't he come? 他為何不能來?
I don't (=do not) know, 我不知道.
why's he? =why is he?

26.

how many brothers? 幾位兄弟?
have you any sisters? 你有沒有姊妹?
have only one (sister), 只有一個(姊妹
或姊妹).
several, 好幾個(二三個, 三四個).
but no sister, 但是沒有姊妹.
haven't (=have not), 沒有.
haven't you (=have you not) a sister?
你沒有姊妹嗎?
no, I have no sister, 是, 我沒有姊妹.
he has, has he? 他有, 他有沒有?
hasn't (=has not), 沒有.
he hasn't, hasn't he (=has he not)?
他沒有, 他沒有嗎?

27.

baa! baa! 啤! 啤!(羊叫的聲音)
black, 黑.

sheep, 綿羊.

wool, 羊毛.

bag, -s, 袋.

full, 滿.

one for my master, 一袋給我的主人.

for my dame, 給我的主婦.

the little boy who lives..., 住在...的
小孩.

down the lane, 那巷裏.

28.

none, not any, 沒有(一件).

the little boy who cries, 哭的小孩.

how the sheep cries, 羊怎麼樣叫, 羊叫
的聲音.

{ John asks, 約翰問.

{ he asks, 他問.

{ the sheep answers, 羊答.

{ she answers, 她答.

bags of wool, 幾袋羊毛.

how much? 多少?

for him, 給他.

hasn't any, 沒有一件.

mistress, 女主人, 主婦.

29.

have you got any paper? 你有紙嗎?

"....." asks John, 約翰問: ".....?"

"....." answers Mary, 馬利答道:

"....."

I've (=I have) got some here, 我此地
有(一些).

or she says, 或者她說.

haven't got any, 沒有.

have no paper, 沒有紙.

I ask you, 我問你.

ink, 墨水.

you answer, 你回答.

money, 錢.

30.

am are is	}	reading, 正在讀.
		studying, 正在研究, 讀書.
		playing, 正在遊戲.
		looking, 正在看.
		working, 正在工作(念書).
		talking, 正在說話.
		doing, 正在做.
		writing, 正在寫.
standing, 站着.		
sitting, 坐着.		

schoolroom, 教室, 課堂.
 in this schoolroom, 在這課堂裏.
 some are studying, 有些人正在讀書.
 aren't = are not.
 today's lessons, 今天的功課.
 the First English Book, 第一英文讀本.
 we are all working, 我們大家都正在讀書.
 at the door, 在門旁, 在門邊.
 at his desk, 在寫字檯旁或前.
 is looking at, 正望着.
 is talking with..., 正和...說話.

31.

are there any? 有沒有?
 in our room, 在我們這房(教室)裏.
 very many, 許多.
 inside, inside the room, 屋內, 房內.
 outside, outside the room, 屋外, 房外.
 at the window, 在窗邊, 窗前.
 good friends, 好朋友.
 where am I sitting? 我坐在什麼地方?
 in the chair, 在椅上.
 where are you going? 你往那兒去?
 going outside, 到外頭去.
 going home, 回家.
 those boys, 那些小孩.
 those, 那些

32.

review, 復習, 溫習.
 dictation, 默寫.
 capital, 大寫, 大寫字母.
 small letter, 小寫字母.
 comma, 一撇, 逗點(,).
 full stop, 一點, 全點(.).
 question mark, 問號(?).
 sentence, -s, 句子.
 questions, 問題, 問句. (pl.)

33.

Sunday, 星期日.
 Monday, 星期一.
 Tuesday, 星期二.
 Wednesday, 星期三.
 Thursday, 星期四.
 Friday, 星期五.
 Saturday, 星期六.
 week, 一星期.
 today is, 今天是.
 everybody's = everybody is.
 coming to school, 到校裏來了.
 working at school, 在校裏念書.

34.

feeling well, 安好.
 feeling ill, 感覺不安, 不舒服.
 day, -s, 日子.
 these words, 這些字.
 letters, 字母. (pl.)
 them, 他們.
 the seven days of the week, 一星期的
 七個日子.
 begin, 起頭, 開始.
 begin... with..., 以...起頭.
 don't begin them with..., 不用...起
 頭.
 the names of the seven days, 這七個日
 子的名目.

35.

what day is today? 今天是什麼日子?
 today is, 今天是.
 { tomorrow will be, 明天是.
 will tomorrow be? 明天是嗎?
 { yesterday was, 昨天是.
 was yesterday? 昨天是嗎?
 the day before yesterday, 前天.
 the day after tomorrow, 後天.
 the day after that, 再後一天.
 then comes what day? 然後是那個日子?
 comes first, 最先.
 comes last, 最後.
 the first day (of the week), (一星期的)
 第一天.
 the last day, 最後一天.

36.

those, 那些(名詞).
 first four, 前四個.
 last three, 末後三個.
 when? 什麼時候?
 when are you going home? 你什麼時候
 回家去?
 on Saturday, 星期六.
 I am going on Saturday, 我星期六回家
 去.
 next Saturday, 最近的星期六(通常所謂
 下星期六, 或本星期六).
 on Saturday of this week, 這個星期六.
 on Saturday of next week, 下一個星期
 六.
 a week from Saturday, 從星期六算再
 一星期.
 a week from today, 從今天算再一星期.
 this week, 本星期.
 next week, 下星期.
 last week, 上星期.
 was home, 在家裏.

are }
 am } coming back, 回來.

before Wednesday, 星期三以前.
 in a week, 一星期內.
 in three days, 三天內.
 in three or four days, 三四天內.
 after Sunday, 星期日以後.
 after a few days, 幾天以後.

37.

what day? 那一天?
 like best, 最喜歡.
 why? 什麼原故?
 on what day? 在那一天?
 hard lessons, 難的功課.
 easy lessons, 容易的功課.
 don't (=do not) like, 不喜歡.
 like better, 比較喜歡.
 lesson for tomorrow, 明天的功課.
 is it easy or hard? (它是) 容易不容易?
 new words, 新字.
 (not) very hard, (不)很難.
 hard to learn, 難學.
 very few new words, 少新字, 新字不多
 long, 長.
 short, 短.

38.

mother, 母親.
 feels sorry, 不樂.
 feels very sorry for him, 爲他憂愁.
 is lying, 正躺着.
 in bed, 在床上.
 by his side, 在他旁邊.
 looks kind, 形貌慈愛.
 very good to him, 待他很好.
 good to everybody, 待人人好.
 feels better, 覺得好一點.
 when she is there, 她在的時候.
 Johnny: John 的親密的稱呼.
 { must go, 必須去.
 { mustn't (=must not) go, 不可去.

39.

must go alone, 不得不一人獨去.
where's (= where is) your brother? 你的哥哥那兒去了?

{ does he come? 他來不來?
doesn't he (= does he not) come? 他不來嗎?

come to class, 上堂, 上課.
he can't come, 他不能來.
has a cold and a headache, 傷風頭痛.
because, 因為.
who goes with her? 誰跟她去?
everyday, 每天.

40.

how does she look? 她形貌如何?
does he? 他...? (問語式)
he doesn't go (learn, play), 他不去(學習, 遊戲).

41.

memory work, 背誦的課.
lazy, 懶惰.
get up, 起來, 起床.
I won't (= will not), 我不.

42.

twenty-one, 二十一.
thirty, 三十.
forty, 四十.
fifty, 五十.
sixty, 六十.
seventy, 七十.
eighty, 八十.
ninety, 九十.
hundred, 百.
one } hundred, 一百.
a }
one hundred (and) twenty-three, 一百二十三.
two hundred and five, 二百零五.

two times } ten, 二乘十.
twice }
number, -s, 數目.

43.

zero, 零.
a } thousand, 一千.
one }
ten thousand, 萬.
hundred thousand, 十萬.
million, 百萬.
page, -s, 頁.
line, -s, 行.
row, -s, 排.

44.

old, older, oldest, 老, 更老, 最老.
young, younger, youngest, 少年, 更少年, 最少年.
big, bigger, biggest, 大, 更大, 最大.
small, smaller, smallest, 小, 更小, 最小.
hard, harder, hardest, 出力, 更出力, 最出力.
lazy, lazier, laziest, 懶惰, 更懶惰, 最懶惰.
older than..., 比...更老.
the oldest, 年齡最大(者).
Henry, 亨利(人名).
Charles, 查里(人名).
works hard, 用功; 努力.
hardest worker, 頂用功的人.
not so hard as, 不如(某人)那樣用功.
rest, 休息.
never let it rest, 永不停頓.
till, 直等.

45.

do you think? 你想?
you think, 你想, 尊意.
I think, 我想.
also (= too), 也.
aren't you, are you not? 你(你們)豈不是?

isn't he, is he not? 他豈不是?
 am I not? 我豈不是?
 aren't we (they), are we (they) not?
 我們(他們)豈不是?
 about fifteen, 約摸十五(歲).
 both, 兩個都.
 very much older, 老的多.
 just, 剛好, 恰.
 same age, 同年.
 as old as, so old as, 同年, 一樣歲數.
 quietest, 最安靜的.

46.

the sun, 太陽.
 bright, 亮.
 rise, 起日; 升起.
 day, 晝.
 through the window, 自窗經過.
 time to get up, 起床的時候.
 lazybones, 懶骨頭.
 shine, 照光.
 { for me, 爲我.
 for you, 爲你.
 for him, 爲他.
 for her, 爲她.
 for them, 爲他們.
 for us, 爲我們.
 lie in bed and sleep, 躺在床上睡覺.
 run about, 走動; 遊動.

47.

who (whom)... for? } 爲誰?
 for whom?
 all of us, 我們全體.
 give me, 給我.
 show me, 給我看, 示我.
 pencil, 鉛筆.
 pen, 鋼筆.
 ink bottle, 墨水瓶.
 exercise book, 練習簿.

48.

eye, -s, 眼睛.
 shining in, (日光) 照進.
 upon my bed, 在床上.
 look out of the window, 從窗口看出去,
 窓窗外眺.
 beautiful, 美麗.
 a beautiful day, 晴朗的天.
 tree, -s, 樹.
 house, -s, 房屋.
 far away, 遠處.
 everything, 各物; 各件; 各事.
 warm, 和暖.
 complete, 完成; 完全.
 following sentences, 以下各句.

49.

the moon, 月亮.
 in the day, 白天.
 in the night } 夜裏, 夜間.
 at night }
 do you know? 你知道嗎? 你認識嗎?
 why he is going away, 他爲何走了.
 I know, 我知道; 我認識.
 yourself, 你自己.

50.

oral translation, 口譯.
 apostrophe, 省字號(').
 its, 它的.

51.

evening, 晚間, 黃昏時.
 go to bed, 去睡, 就床.
 a clear moon, 皎潔的月亮.
 a few stars, 幾顆星.
 high, 高.
 in the sky, 在天空.
 shines over, 普照.
 quiet, 靜寂.
 quietly, 靜悄悄的.

dog, 狗.
 bark, barking, 吠.
 she thinks, 她想.
 make complete answers, 作成句的答語.
 to the following, 對以下(各問句).

52.

comes into the room, 入房.
 kiss good night, 晚間就寢時親嘴.
 sing a pretty song, 唱一首好聽的歌.
 falls asleep, 入睡.
 likes... very much, 很喜歡....
 twinkle, 閃爍.
 what you are, 你是什麼東西.
 I wonder, 竊異; 願知.
 above the world, 在世界上.
 like a diamond, 像一顆金鑽石.

53.

good afternoon: 問午安的話.
 good evening: 問晚安的話.
 see you again, 再見.
 see you tomorrow, 明天見.
 glad to see you, 樂於君晤.
 in the morning, (在)早晨.
 in the afternoon, (在)下午.
 at noon } 正午時.
 at midday }
 meet our friends, 遇見朋友.
 leave our friends, 告別朋友.
 breakfast, 早餐.
 lunch, 中餐.
 supper, 晚餐.
 have our breakfast, 喫早餐.

54.

in the daytime, 白天.
 at sunrise, 日出時; 黎明.
 face, -s, 臉面.
 dress ourselves, (我們)穿衣服.
 take our breakfast, 喫早餐.
 morning classcs, 上午的功課.

school is over, 放學.
 we are tired, 我們疲倦.
 walk about, 走動, 散步.
 for a while } 片刻, 片時.
 for a time }
 prepare the next day's lessons, 預備
 第二天的功課.
 with help of, 用.

55.

come out and play, 出來頑耍(吧).
 hoop, (小孩在街上打的)鐵圈.
 come with a hoop, 帶一隻鐵圈來.
 call, 叫喚.
 with a good will, 起勁.
 or, 否則.
 not at all, 索性不, 完全不.
 play-fellow, -s, 遊伴.
 in the street, 街路上(的).
 ladder, 扶梯.
 wall, 牆.
 penny, 辨尼(英國錢名, 約值國幣五分).
 loaf, 麵包塊.
 serve us all, 供我們大家享用.

56.

is } 是
 was (p.) }
 have, has } 有
 had (p.) }
 can } 能
 could (p.) }
 sit } 坐
 sat (p.) }
 come } 來
 came (p.) }
 say } 說
 said (p.) }
 she wonders } 她竊異.
 she wondered (p.) }

there is } 有(一個).
 there was (p.) }
 once, 有一次; 一日.
 once upon a time, 從前.
 child, pl. children, 兒女; 小孩.
 as good a mother as could be, 盡母道.

極好的母親.

egg, -s, 卵, 蛋.
 sat on eggs, 覆卵, 孵卵.
 ducks' eggs, 鴨蛋.
 duckling, -s, 小鴨.
 was pleased } 喜歡.
 was glad }
 such, 這樣.
 large, ugly bills, 粗大的鴨嘴.
 father, 父親.
 I shall, 我要.
 love you, 愛你們.
 all the same, 一樣的; 仍然.
 past, 過去.

57.

discuss, 討論.
 discussion, 討論.
 son, -s, 子.
 daughter, -s, 女.
 story (pl. -ies), 故事.
 long, long ago, 許多年前.
 present, 現在.
 are } 是.
 were (p.) }
 loved (pr. love), 愛.
 do they know? } 他們知道嗎? 他們
 did they know? (p.) } 認識嗎?
 pretty, 美, 好看.

58.

take } 拿; 帶領.
 took (p.) }
 go } 去.
 went (p.) }

swim } 游泳, 泗水.
 swam (p.) }
 shake } 搖, 撼.
 shook (p.) }
 one day, 一天.
 took the children out, 領小孩外遊.
 came to a pond, 走近池畔.
 at once, 登時, 即刻.
 went into the water, 跳下水去.
 swam out, 游開去.
 was frightened, 十分恐慌.
 swam beautifully, 游泳自如, 游泳得法.
 shook her head, 搖頭.
 funny, 好笑.
 indeed, 真正.

59.

like, p. -d, 喜歡, 愛好.
 can't } 不能.
 couldn't (p.) }
 think } 想, 以為.
 thought (p.) }
 see } 看見.
 saw (p.) }
 went for a walk, 去散步.
 swam very well, 游泳得很好.
 couldn't (=could not) understand, 不
 懂.
 after that, 從此以後.
 walk on water, 在水面上走.
 for, 因為.

60.

was quite glad, 十分歡喜.
 over } the water, 在水面上.
 on }
 neighbour, -s, 鄰人.
 neighbouring, 鄰近的.
 how clever, 多麼聰明.
 foot, pl. feet, 腳.
 pretty little feet, 小巧的腳.

should, 應該.
 have fun, 作樂, 玩笑, 開心.
 what fun they have, 他們多麼好玩笑.
 herself, 她自己.
 was afraid of, 怕.
 asked, 問. (p.)
 dear, 可愛.
 mother dear = dear mother.
 may I? 我可不可?
 you may, 你可以.
 such a..., 這麼一個....
 darling, 可愛的(人).
 my darling, 我的(小)寶貝.
 near the water, 近水旁, 近池畔.
 hang, 掛.
 clothes, 衣服.

61.

all right, 好, 可以.
 come } in, 進來, 請進來.
 walk }
 certainly, 一定.
 excuse me, 對不住.
 shouldn't (= should not), 不可, 不應該.
 as you please, 隨意, 任意.
 class is over } 散課, 散堂.
 class is dismissed }
 shan't (= shall not), 不.
 before he comes to class, 來上課之前.
 Mr. B. asks me, B. 先生叫我(要求我).
 stay, 居留.
 any longer, 下去, 更久的時候.

62.

begin } 開始, 起頭.
 began (p.) }
 began to sit again, 又開始辯駁.
 this time, 這一次.
 her own, 她自己的.
 want } 要, 想要.
 wanted (p.) }

she wanted to, 她想要.
 the young ones, 小東西, 雛.
 will } 願意.
 would (p.) }
 themselves, 他們自己.
 would not go down by themselves, 不
 願自動下去.
 was cross with them, 向他們發怒.
 make it out = understand it.
 two of them, 其中兩個.
 throw } 擲, 扔.
 threw (p.) }
 of course, 自然.
 were drowned, 淹斃. (p.)
 die } 死.
 died (p.) }
 poor, 可憐的.
 thing, -s, 東西, 物.
 young things, 童稚.

63.

every afternoon, 每天下午.
 weren't = were not.
 wouldn't = would not.
 didn't = did not.
 { myself, 我自己.
 yourself, 你自己.
 himself, 他自己.
 herself, 她自己.
 itself, 它自己.
 { ourselves, 我們自己.
 yourselves, 你們自己.
 themselves, 他們自己.

64.

what do you want? 你要什麼?
 speak to you, 跟你講話.
 pardon me, 對不住, 請饒恕我.
 a minute, 一會兒, 一分鐘.
 anything, (隨便何)物. (否定語或問語).
 something, (某種)物. (肯定語或問語).

I should like to, 我願意。
you may have it, 你拿去用吧。
spelling, 拼字, 綴字。
Mr. = mister.
Mr. P—, P 先生, P 君。

65.

sleepy, 困倦, 好睡的。
let's (= let us), 讓我們, 我們...吧。
slow, 慢。
put on, 放(在火頭)上。
pot, (茶)壺。
greedy, 貪食。
gut, 腸。
we'll = we will.
sup, 喫啜飯。
all the time, 時時。
another boy, 另一小孩。
have tea, 喝茶。
fire, 火。
nickname, 綽號, 渾名。
eat, 喫。
wants to eat, 要喫東西。
is wanting to eat, 想喫。
likes to have, 喜歡有。

66.

very pleased to meet you, 得識甚幸, 如
言“久仰”;
rather funny, 倒有趣的很。
rather tired, 稍微疲倦。
not at all, 一點不。
are you certain? 你敢必?
are you sure? 你確知嗎?
I am certain, 我敢必, 我確知。
I am sure, 我確知。
I am quite sure, 我敢十分確定。
I am not very sure, 我不敢確定, 不很有
把握。
I am fairly sure, 我頗敢確定。
not sure at all, 一點沒把握。
about it, 關於這事。

67.

long sounds, 長音。
influenced by, 受影響。

68.

frontispiece, 書前之插圖。
picture, 圖畫。
at the beginning, 在開頭。
lady, 女士。
loves dearly, 疼愛, 珍愛。
smiling face, 笑臉。
hair, 頭髮。
round, 圓。
mouth, 口。
dear to her mother, 母親所鍾愛。
is like, 像, 看像。
what is...like? ...如何?...什麼樣子?
kind, 種。
sort, 類。
what $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{kind} \\ \text{sort} \end{array} \right\}$ of...has she got? 她有
什麼樣的...?

69.

hold, holding, 拿, 抱。
in her arms, 在手臂中。
she seems to, 她好像。
about to smile, 剛要微笑。
round the neck, 繞頸。
rest, resting, 靠。
shoulder, 肩。
on her forehead, 在她額上。
her both hands, 雙手。
both her arms, 兩臂。
right arm, 右臂。
left arm, 左臂。
her right and left arms, 她的左右臂。

70.

what I do, 我所爲。
every morning, 每日早晨。

after I get up, 我起身以後。
 dress myself, (我)穿衣服。
 cheek, -s, 頰。
 chin, 下巴。
 nose, 鼻。
 ear, -s, 耳。
 both the right ear and the left ear,
 左右兩耳。
 both ears, 雙耳。
 wash first, 先洗。
 which? 那一個?

71.

under your chin, 下巴之下。
 above my nose, 鼻上。
 eyebrow, -s, 眉毛。
 here is..., 這兒是...在這兒。
 at the sides of } 在兩旁。
 on the two sides of }
 between my cheeks, 兩頰之間。
 body, 身體, 軀幹。
 where are...? 何處是...? ...在何處?
 lip, -s, 脣。
 outside my mouth, 口外面。

72.

put on, 穿上。
 wash myself, 盥洗。
 sock, -s, (短統)襪。
 shoe, -s, 鞋。
 clean } my teeth, 刷牙。
 brush }
 with a tooth-brush, 用牙刷。
 comb my hair, 梳頭(髮)。
 with a comb, 用梳子。
 soap, 肥皂。
 dirty, 骯髒。
 clean, 乾淨。
 finger-nail, -s, 指甲。
 scrub them clean, (用毛刷)刷乾淨。
 wipe my face, 揩臉孔。

with a towel, 用手巾。

73.

see with..., 用...看。
 hear with..., 用...聽。
 smell, 聞(味), 嗅。
 breathe, 呼吸。
 carry things, 帶(挈)東西。
 leg, -s, 腿。
 use, 用。
 use our eyes to see with, 用眼睛看(東西)。
 a piece of soap, 一塊肥皂。
 knife, 刀。
 cut, 割。
 use their heads, 用頭腦, 用腦力。

74.

for seeing, hearing, 爲視, 聽之用。
 with eyes, 用眼睛。
 without eyes, 沒有眼睛, 不用眼睛。
 the use of..., ...之用。
 is } used for..., 作...之用。
 are }
 is } made to..., 爲...而造(生)的。
 are }
 spectacles, 眼鏡。
 what use has...? ...有什麼用處?

75.

lame, 跛足。
 blind, 瞎, 盲目。
 man, 人, 男人。
 each other, 彼此。
 good friends to each other, 彼此交好。
 what shall I do? 我(將)怎麼辦?
 suppose, 設使。
 that's a good idea, 好主意。
 even, 連。
 help each other, 互助。

carried (*pr. carry*) on his back, 馱背,
扛。
get }
got (*p.*) } out, 走出。
and so they both got out of the house,
於是他們兩人都逃出屋外。

76.

a great many, 許多。
cottage, 村屋。
by its side, 在旁邊。
by the side of ..., 在...之旁。
close by, 靠近。
at the foot of, 在底下, 根頭。
on the ground, 在地上。
green, 綠色。
bird, -s, 鳥。
birds' nest, 鳥巢。
branch, 樹枝。
cat, 貓。
watch, watching, 看, 注目, 守候。
what else? 什麼別的?
road, 路。

77.

in front of, ...之前。
behind him, 在他後。
not very far from, 離...不遠。
on the top, 在上。
in the distance, 在遠處。
looks about four, 看去約摸四歲。
smoke, smoking, 抽煙。
pipe, 煙斗, 煙桿。
woman, 女人。
well, 井。
bucket, 水桶。
rope, 繩子。
cloud, -s, 雲。

78.

what there is in it, 圖裏有些什麼。
sofa, 沙發, 躺椅。

carrying a baby, 抱著嬰兒。
while, 而, 同時。
the boy of four, 四歲男孩。
standing by her, 站立她旁邊。
doll, 洋囡囡。
face down }
with its face down } 臉向下。
is closed, 關着。
behind the sofa, 在沙發後。
dark sky, 暗黑的天空。
candle, 洋蠟燭。
burn, burning, 燒, 點着。
on the table, 桌上。

79.

not very far away, 離不多遠。
sitting in an arm-chair, 坐在圈椅上。
near the fire-place, 火爐旁邊。
holding his daughter's hands, 握着他
女兒的手。
talking to her, 跟她談話。
where the father sits, 父親坐的地方。
carpet, 地毯。
is wondering, 竊異。
so warm, 這樣的暖和。
grandfather, 祖父。
has gone, 已去了, 不在。
mouse, *pl.* mice, 耗子。
catch mice, 捉耗子。
close to the fire-place, 靠近火爐, 火爐旁。

80.

one o'clock, 一點。
past, 過。
half past one, 一點半。
minute, -s, 分。
five minutes past nine, 九點五分。
quarter, 一刻鐘, 十五分。
fifteen minutes }
quarter } past nine, 九點一刻。
quarter to eleven, 十一點差一刻, 十點三
刻, 十點四十五分。

ten to eleven, 十一點差十分, 十點五十分。
already, 已經。
yet, 尙, 還。
not yet, 尙未。

81.

watch, 錶。
turn, turning, 轉。
hour hand, 時針, 短針。
minute hand, 分針, 長針。
an hour, 一個鐘頭。
second, -s, 秒。
a quarter of an hour, 一刻鐘。
three quarters of an hour, 三刻鐘。

82.

early, 早。
quite early yet, 還早的很。
too early, 太早。
next class, 下一堂。
then, 那時。
late, 遲到。
often, 常常, 屢次。
it's better to..., 更好要, 以... 爲佳。

83.

I was, 我是. (p.)
I wasn't = I was not, 我不是。
{ you were, 你是; 你們是. (p.)
{ were you? 你是嗎? 你們是嗎?
{ he was, 他是. (p.)
{ was he? 他是嗎?
we were, 我們是. (p.)
they were, 他們是. (p.)
I shall be, 我是. (將來)
he will be, 他是. (將來)
last year, 去年。
this year, 本年, 今年。
next year, 明年。
a year ago, 一年前, 去年。
ten minutes ago, 十分鐘前。

84.

last night, 昨晚, 昨夜。
yesterday morning, 昨日早晨。
yesterday afternoon, 昨日下午。
was preparing my lessons, 正在預備功課。
busy, 忙。

85.

garden, 花園。
flower-bed, -s, 花台, 花壇。
grows flowers, 種花。
among the flowers, 在各種花中。
likes most, 最喜歡, 最愛。
rose, -s, 玫瑰。
colour, -s, 顏色。
white, 白。
pink, 淡紅, 粉紅。
yellow, 黃。
some of them, 其中有些。
leaf, pl. leaves, 葉。

86.

grey, 灰色。
red, 紅。
roof, 屋頂。
blue, 藍。
grass, 草。
rosy, 玫瑰色。
what colours you know, 你所知道的顏色。
other colours, 別的颜色。
something that is blue, 一種藍色的東西。

87.

melon, -s, 瓜。
is going to, 將要。
some day, 將來一天。
ripe enough, 熟透。

big enough, 夠大.
keeps a cat, 養貓.
rabbit, -s, 兔子.
fur, 獸皮, 毛皮.
of different colours, 各種顏色的.

88.

upstairs, 樓上.
downstairs, 樓下.
soon, 快, 馬上.
how soon? 多久?
very soon, 很快, 即刻.
in a minute } 片刻, 少頃
in a moment }
in a few minutes, 幾分鐘內, 片刻中.
right away, (美) 即時.
immediately, 即刻, 立刻.
wait a moment, 等一會兒.
he'll = he will.
in a quarter of an hour, 一刻鐘以內.
an hour or so, 一點左右.

89.

am }
are } going to, 將要.
is }

each one, 每個.
each (one) of you, 你們每人.
play football, 踢足球.
review (美) } 溫習.
revise (英) }

a country walk, 田間散步.
picnic, 野餐, 野外野餐.
brings the things, 帶東西.
make tea, 泡茶, 燒茶.
catch birds, 打鳥.
wash his clothes, 洗衣服.
fish, 釣魚.
the whole afternoon, 全下午天.
remember, 記得.

90.

did, *p. of do*, 做.
studied, *p. of study*, 讀書.
played, *p. of play*, 遊戲, 耍.
reviewed, *p. of review* } 溫習.
revised, *p. of revise* }
brought, *p. of bring*, 帶.
made, *p. of make*, 造.
caught, *p. of catch*, 捉.
washed, *p. of wash*, 洗.
slept, *p. of sleep*, 睡.
what did you do? 你做什麼? (*p.*)
went to fish, 去釣魚, 去捕魚. (*p.*)

91.

go fishing, 去釣魚, 去捕魚.

92.

ran, *pr. run*, 走; 奔.
ran after, 追.
farmer, 農夫.
farmer's wife, 農婦, 村婦.
cut off, 削去, 剪斷.
tail, -s, 尾巴.
carving knife, 刻肉刀.
did you ever see? 曾否看見?
in your life, 一生.
as, 如.
slur-vowel, 模糊不明之音.
unaccented, 輕讀(音).

93.

wind, 風.
quarrel, -ling, 爭辯, 口角.
about, 關於(某事).
strong, 有力; stronger, 更有力.
walking down below, 正在底下行路.
hat, 帽(禮帽).
overcoat, 大衣.
with ... on, 戴著, 穿著.
make that man ..., 使那人....
take off, 拿下來, 脫下.

the one who can do so, 誰能辦得到。
I'll = I shall.
try first, 先試。
began to blow his hardest, 開始盡力的
吹。
tight, 緊。
the harder, 愈出力。
the tighter, 愈緊。
blow, *p.* blew, 吹。
draw, *p.* drew, 拉。
drew around him, 裹; 把衣服拉緊。
made noise, 響, 喧嘩。

94.

the sun's turn, 輪到太陽。
shone (*pr.* shine), 照光。
shone quietly, 靜悄悄的照着。
wiped his forehead, 揩額。
a little brighter, 更亮些。
harder still, 還要厲害點。
than ever, 比先前。
even, 連; 簡直。
was beginning to, 剛要, 正要。
collar, 領。
tie (= necktie), 領帶。
coat, 外衣。
when, 於是, 這時候。
that's enough, 好了, 夠了。
although, 雖然。
very nice of you, 你很客氣, 先生盛情雅
意。
joking } 取笑, 非認真。
making fun }
cannot for the life of me, 死都不會。
knew (*pr.* know), 知。
was fooled, 被欺弄. (*p.*)
laugh, *p.* laughed, 笑。

95.

sudden shower, 驟雨。
in the field, 在田上, 野外。

walking with his sister, 和他妹妹一同
散步, 走路。
a fine day, 天氣明朗之日, 好天。
the sky was clear, 天空明淨。
didn't think it was going to rain, 想
不到天要下雨。
so, 所以。
umbrella, 雨傘。
suddenly, 忽然。
dark clouds, 烏雲。
heard (*pr.* hear), 聽。
darkened, 變黑。
lightning, 電。
thunder, 雷。
the rain came down, 下起雨來. (*p.*)

96.

at first, 起先, 起初。
is raining, 正在下雨。
all around, 四圍。
fall, 下, 落。
ship, -s, 船。
at sea, 在海上。

97.

running along the road, 沿路奔跑。
men (*pl.* of man), 男人。
women (*pl.* of woman), 女人。
young and old, 老年人和少年人。
nobody carried an umbrella, 沒人帶傘。
(*p.*)
nobody had thought, 沒人想到。
it looked, 天色. (*p.*)
a little while before, 一會兒以前。
full of water, 滿都是水。
wet, 濕。
skin, 皮膚。
wet to the skin, 濕透。
dress, (女子)衣服。
shirt, (淨服的)襯衫。
trousers, 褲。

all wet through, 濕透, 全都浸濕。
felt (*pr. feel*), 覺得。
before they reached home, 他們到家之前。
(*p.*)
stop, *p. -pped*, 停止。
had stopped, 已經停止了。
the sky had cleared, 天已晴了。

98.

nice breeze, 和風, 清風。
what was yesterday like? 昨天天氣如何?
weather, 天氣。
rainy day, 雨天。
windy, 有風, 多風。
rained till night, 雨直下到晚上。
(*p.*)
rather often, 還常, 比較常。
these days, 這幾天, 日來。
once in... days, (幾)天一次。
season, 季。

99.

baby's, 嬰兒的。
sky, 天; *pl. skies*, 天; 一地之氣候。
mamma, 媽媽(小兒呼母親的稱呼)。
mamma's, 媽媽的。
smile, -s, 笑容。
sunny weather, 好天氣, 晴和的天氣。
windy day, 刮風天。
cloudy day, 陰天。
do you think? 你看? 你以為?
I think so, 我意如此。
I don't think so, 我意不如此。
going to rain, 將要下雨。
what's the weather like? } 天氣如何?
how's the weather? }
how do I know? 我怎麼會知道?
it's nice out, 外面天好。

100.

didn't know, (本)不知道。
didn't think, (本)不想到。

I thought, (本)以為。
just as old as he, 跟他一樣年紀。
still in the school, 還在學堂。
had gone home already, 已經回家去了。
butter, 牛油。

101.

spring, 春。
summer, 夏。
autumn, 秋。
winter, 冬。
hot, 熱; hottest, 最熱。
cold 冷; coldest, 最冷。
most of the time, 多半的時候。
Peiping: 北平。
when, 那時。
dry, 乾燥。
Shanghai: 上海。
how often? 常至如何?

102.

north wind, 北風。
south wind, 南風。
does blow = blows.
snow, 雪; 下雪。
robin, 鴉鳥, 知更雀。
barn, 倉, 廩, 農夫貯物的小屋。
then, 那時, 那末。
keep warm, 使溫暖。
tuck his head, 藏頭; 埋頭。
wing, 翅, 翼。
poor thing, 可憐的東西。
the ground, 地面。
there will be nothing for the birds to
eat, 鳥雀無處尋食。
have nothing to eat, 沒東西吃。
we have snow in winter, 冬天下雪。
people, 人們; 人家。

103.

which way? (向)那條路?
this way, 這路; 這樣。

that way, 那路; 那樣.
blow, blowing, 吹.
o'er (=over), 在...上.
east, 東.
west, 西.
from the north, 由北方來.
in the east, 在東方; 從東方.
is called, 叫做.
blows north, 往北吹.
north side, 北邊; 北面.
set, (日)落.

104.

very, very often, 很常.
seldom, 罕, 不常.
once every few days, 幾天一次.
two or three times a week, 一星期兩
三次.
every other day } 兩天一次; 隔日一次.
once in two days }
as often as that, 這樣的常.
a great deal, 很多.
lately, 近來.
quite a lot, 很不少.
for a whole week, 整個星期之久.
all the time, 時時.
almost everyday, 差不多每天.
most (of the) days, 常常.
four out of five days, 五天內有四天.
for four days at a time, 接連四天.

105.

take, 拿(取), 持(往).
bring, 取(來), 帶(來).
a good many, 許多.
with him, 身邊, 隨身.
some of..., ... 之一部, 有的....
several other books, 幾本別的書.
dictionary (pl. -ies), 字典.
forget to, p. forgot to, 忘記.
remember (p. -ed) to, 記得.

sometimes } 有時候.
some days }
handkerchief (pl. -s), 手帕.
did he ever forget? 他曾忘記嗎? (p.)
never, 從來不, 決不.

106.

anything else? 還有別樣沒有?
most of..., 大半....

107.

where are you going to? 你往那兒去?
maid, 少女.
going a-milking, going to milk, 去取
乳.
may I go with you? 我跟你一同去, 可以
嗎?
if you please, 如果你願意; 如蒙不棄.
fortune, 家產.
can't marry you, 不能娶你.
what...for? 爲的什麼?
reply, 答覆.

108.

first, 第一.
second, 第二.
third, 第三.
fourth, 第四.
fifth, 第五.
eighth, 第八.
ninth, 第九.
twentieth, 第二十.
twenty-first, 第二十一.
seat, -s, 位, 位置.
number one, two } 第一, 二.
the first, the second }
what is your number? 你是幾號?
line thrce, third line, 第三行.
Book One, First Book, 第一冊.

109.

month, -s, 月.
 date, 日期.
 January, 正月. (Jan.)
 February, 二月. (Feb.)
 March, 三月. (Mar.)
 April, 四月. (Apr.)
 May, 五月.
 June, 六月. (Jun.)
 July, 七月.
 August, 八月. (Aug.)
 September, 九月. (Sept.)
 October, 十月. (Oct.)
 November, 十一月. (Nov.)
 December, 十二月. (Dec.)

110.

which months have 31 days, 那幾個月
 有三十一天.
 begin with, 從...起.
 until, 直至.

111.

Molly: 女人名.
 a pail of milk, 一桶牛乳.
 I will, 我要.
 I shall, 我就.
 she shall } 她應.
 she should (p.) }
 what she should do, 她所應為.
 what she thought, 她所想.
 sell, 賣.
 buy, 買.
 get...for it, 賣去...獲得(多少錢).
 hatch, 雞子出殼.
 plenty of money, 許多錢.
 grow up, 長大.
 a new dress, 一套新衣.
 in this new dress, 穿着這套新衣.
 so...that, 這樣..., 以致....

toss my head, 昂頭, 仰頭.
 refuse, 拒絕.

112.

and all, 一古腦兒.
 the end of, 終了, 結局.
 a fine dream, 一場美夢.
 at the young men, 向少年人.
 either, 也.
 think of doing, 想做.
 a lot of money, 許多錢.
 would (pr. will), 要.
 she would, 她要. (p.)
 she should, 她該, 她就. (p.)
 grew (pr. grow), 生長.

113.

return, p. -ed, 回來.
 have seen, 已經看見.
 have gone, 已經去了.
 haven't } seen, 沒有看見.
 hasn't }
 replied (pr. reply), 回答.
 last 上次.
 has gone away, 已走開.

114.

came back, 回來. (p.)
 receive, p. -d, 收到.
 write me a letter, 寫一封信給我.
 wrote (pr. write), 寫.
 have come back, 已回來.
 have received, 已收到.
 have written, 已寫好.
 ask for leave, 請假.
 ask for two days' leave, 請兩天假.

115.

at last, 後來, 終於.
 have been ill, 病過.
 have recovered, 已復原.
 have you prepared? 你預備了沒有?

prepare, *p. -d*, 預備.
while on the train, 在火車中時.

116.

"Good and Bad Luck," 中國故事, 原名
"塞翁失馬".

luck, good luck; lucky, 好運氣.
bad luck; unlucky, 禍, 不幸.
lived in the north of China, 住在中國
北方.

lose, 失.
had lost his horse, 失馬.
a number of, 許多, 很多.
fine-looking horses, 駿馬.
how do you know? 焉知?
was fond of, 好, 喜. (*p.*)
fell (*pr. fall*), 跌, 墜.
fell from his horse, 從馬上跌下.
break, *p. broke*, 摔壞, 折斷.
soon after this, 過不多久.
war, 戰爭.
kill, 殺死.
were killed, 被殺死. (*p.*)

117.

ploughboy, 耕童.
daddy, 爹爹(小兒呼父親的稱呼).
left (*pr. leave*), 遺留.
follow, 跟, 隨.
plough, 耒, 犁, 犁.
whim, wham, waddle ho! 趕牛聲音(無
特別意義).
sold (*pr. sell*), 賣.
buy me a cow, 買一頭牛.
calf, *pl. -ves*, 小牛, 犏.
made a bargain, 做一場交易.
lost half, 虧損一半.
better half, 大牛.
never...but, 從沒有...而不....
warm her back, 烘背.
took fire, 着火. (*p.*)

burnt, 或 burned (*pr. burn*), 燒.

118.

was found by, 被...發覺. (*p.*)
gave (*pr. give*), 給.
funeral, 出殯.
guest, -s, 來賓.
at the mouse's funeral, 送殯.
lion, 獅.
fox, 狐狸.
donkey, 驢子.
grave, 墓.
made a speech, 演說. (*p.*)
cried (*pr. cry*), 哭.

119.

through all the howling, 在號叫聲中.
was heard, 被聽見. (*p.*)
mce-ow: 貓叫聲.
rat, 耗子.
at this, 一聽見這個(聲音).
nearly fainted away, 幾乎昏倒. (*p.*)
with fear, 因懼怕(而).
out of his pocket, 從口袋裏.
stick, 棍子, 棒, 手杖.
like a gentleman, 宛然一位君子.

120.

conversation, -s, 會話.
school house, 校舍.
where have you been? 你在那兒的?
all this time, 這時候, 始終.
reading room, 閱覽室.
library, 圖書館.
dining-room, 餐室, 食堂.
bedroom, 臥房, 寢室.
kitchen, 廚房.
closet, 廁所.
gate, 大門.
hall, 大廳, 禮堂.
classroom, -s, 教室, 課堂.
playground, 球場, 操場.

ground-floor, 樓下.
first floor, 二樓; second floor, 三樓.
look for, 尋覓.
when was that? 那是什麼時候?
half an hour, 半個鐘頭.
go up the stairs, 走上樓梯.
since then, 那時以後.
all over the place, 各處, 到處.
all round the garden, 花園各處.
and to think that..., 想不到....

121.

except Sundays, 除去星期日, 星期日除
外.

both...and, 又...又....
do lessons in English, 習英文.
more important, 更要緊.
arithmetic, 算學.
geography, 地理.
school begins, 上課.
at the end of every hour, 每一課上完.
ten minutes' rest, 十分鐘休息.
for instance, 比方, 譬如.

122.

dear me! 唉! (驚詫之詞)
it took me an hour and a half, 我費去
一個半鐘頭.
look over }
get through } the lessons, 閱覽功課.
last two times, 上兩次.
next time, 下次.
quickly, 快快的, 迅速.
finish, 念完, 做完.
fine! 好!
help, 幫助.

123.

like playing, 歡喜遊戲.
real boy, 真正的孩子.
healthy boy, 健壯的孩子.
do good, 有益.

good for the body, 有益於身體.
shuttlecock, -s, 毽子.
tennis, 網球.
basket ball, 籃球.
whenever I can, 凡有機會之時.
game, 遊戲, 運動.
excellent game for winter, 冬天很好的
遊戲.
winter game, 冬季運動.
twice, 兩次.
look on, 觀看, 旁觀.
jump about, 各處跳躍.
have a chat, 談天.
between five and seven, 五點至七點之
間.

124.

goal-keeper, 守球門者.
especially good, 特別好.
come along, 同來.
have got to have a bath, 非去沐浴不可.
I am afraid, 我恐怕.
there won't be time enough, 時間不
及.
thirsty, 口渴.
fruit, 水果.
pear, -s, 梨.
orange, -s, 橘子.
banana, -s, 香蕉.
cent, -s, 分, 仙.
will do, 行了, 可以.
get you something, 給你買東西.
anything will do, 什麼都行.
so long as (= if only), 只要.
thanks awfully, 對不住.

125.

are back, 回來了.
how quick, 多麼快.
you've been = you have been.
have got, 買得.
how much is that? 多少(錢)?

fifteen cents, 一角五分, 一毛半.
 is that all right for you? 這樣行不行?
 quite all right, 很好.
 thanks so much, 多謝.
 sweet, 甜.
 have bought, 買了.
 bought (*pr.* buy), 買.
 ten cents for four, 一毛錢四個.
 copper, -s, 銅子.
 changed a dollar, 兌了一塊錢. (*p.*)
 you mean, 你的意思所指.
 big money, 大洋.
 small money, 小洋.
 would be, 是.

126.

bell for supper, 晚飯鈴.
 how long does it take you? 你費時多久?
 get through, 喫完, 做完, 等.
 have finished, 做完了.
 preparation, prep, 夜課, 晚上念書時候.
 as soon as, ... 之時, 即刻,
 get ready for bed, 準備上床.
 light, -s, 燈.
 undress, 脫衣服.
 have to be in bed, 須得睡覺.
 so it is, 誠然.
 feel sleepy, 覺困倦.
 lights are out, 燈滅.
 are not supposed to, 照規矩不應.
 against the rules, 違背章程; 犯校規.
 some of us do (= talk in bed) 有人却
 也談話.
 mustn't let the teacher hear, 不可給先
 生聽到.

127.

{ it that all? 還有沒有?
 { that's all, 完了, 沒有了.
 oftener, 更常, 次數更多.
 ought to, 非...不可.
 each term, 每學期.

not more than five times, 不得過五次.
 half-year, 半年.
 { we may not, 不可以.
 { are not allowed to, 不許.
 without leave, 不告假, 不得先生許可.
 talk to one another, 互相談話.
 spit on the floor, 在地板上吐痰.
 go in and out as we please, 隨意進出.
 leave the school, 出校.
 do this (that), 做這樣(那樣).

128.

two weeks } ago, 兩星期前.
 a fortnight }
 have had a letter from home, 接到家
 裏來的信.
 write letters home, 寫家信.
 must be back, 須回來.
 within a week, 一星期內.
 if you stay longer, 假使要多留幾日.
 write for leave, 寫信來告假.
 at roll-call, 點名時.
 keep our bedroom clean, 房間保持清潔.
 copy, 抄寫.
 brain, 頭腦. (用 *pl.* 指腦力)

129.

school breaks up } 學校放假.
 school closes }
 holiday, -s, 假期.
 pretty soon, 很快.
 less than two weeks, 不到兩星期.
 { revision, 溫習. (英)
 { review, 溫習. (美)
 examination(s), exam(s), 大考.
 too many things to prepare, 要預備的
 東西太多.
 pass, 及格.
 fail, 不及格.
 subject, -s, 科目.
 strict, 嚴.
 low marks, 低分數.

need, 需要.
passing mark, 及格分數. (美)
get over, 超過.
if not, 不然, 否則.
thankful, 感謝.

130.

pack up, 收拾(行李).
have packed up everything, 東西都收拾好了.
the same way, 同途, 一路.
go by steamer } 乘輪船.
take a steamer }
go by train } 乘火車.
take a train }
river-boat, 河船, 民船.
change into a river-boat, 改乘河船.
and how about you? 你怎麼樣呢?
start, 動身.
leave early tomorrow morning, 明天一大早動身.

be sure to, 一定要, 務必.
your family, 你的家屬, 府上諸人.
say goodbye to you, 向你辭行, 告辭.
see you off, 送行.

Selection I

lamb, 小羊.
fleece, 羊毛.
white as snow, 雪白.
everywhere that Mary went, 無論馬利到什麼地方.
was sure to, 一定. (p.)
which, 這件事.
made the children laugh, 使得小孩們笑. (p.)
turned it out, 趕它出來.
lingered near, 在附近逗留. (p.)
waited about, 在旁等着. (p.)
patiently, 忍耐的.
appear, 出現.
did appear = appeared. (p.)

eager, 熱心.
cried (*pr. cry*), 叫, 喊.

Selection II

Jack: 雅各(男人名).
build, *p. built*, 造, 建築.
that Jack built, 雅各所造的.
malt, 麥芽.
priest, 牧師.
lie, *p. lay*, 臥, 在.
ate (*pr. eat*), 喫.
tossed, (以牛角) 冲撞. (p.)
tease, *p. -d*, 奚弄, 揶揄.
milked, 取牛乳. (p.)
kissed, 親嘴. (p.)
married (*pr. marry*), 主婚.
wake, *p. -d*, 醒, 叫醒.
feed, *p. fed*, 餵, 飼.

Selection III

picked up, 拾起, 檢起. (p.)
grain of wheat, 麥粒.
very glad of it, 很快活.
turkey, 火雞.
sow, 播種.
was sown, 已播, 被播.
not I, 我不.
plant, 植物.
water, *p. -ed*, 灌水.
who'll = who will? 誰肯? 誰願意?
cut (*p. 同*), 割, 切.
went to cut the wheat herself, 自家去割麥. (p.)
was disgusted with them, 討厭他們.
thresh, *p. -ed*, 打麥.
made flour, 碾麥粉. (p.)
made bread, 做麵包.
and so will I, 我也要.
ate up, 喫光. (p.)
chick, -s, 小雞.
tale, 故事, 童話.

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