

修正課程標準適用

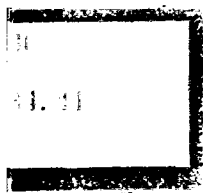
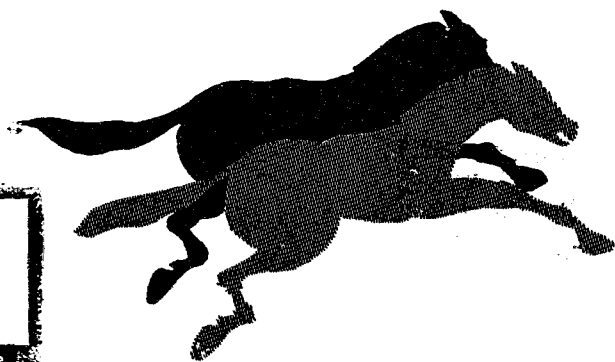
初中英語讀本

NEW STANDARD ENGLISH READERS
FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS

第四冊

編者 李唯建 張慎伯

校者 舒新城 金兆梓



中華書局印行

NEW STANDARD
ENGLISH READERS

For Junior Middle Schools

Book Four

BY

LI WEI CHIEN, B. LITT

AND

ZUNG-PEH CHANG

EDITED BY

MILTON S. C. HSU

AND

GEORGE KING



3 2168 3758 7

CHUNG HWA BOOK CO., LTD.

45004

MG
E 334.41
74

編輯大意

- 一. 本書共六冊，專供初級中學三學年之用，每學期一冊。
- 二. 本書每冊二十餘課；字由大而小，行由疏而密，教材隨之增加。依照修正課程標準，初中英語每週授課四小時，每學期以十八週計，共七十二小時；連練習在內，平均約三小時授一課。
- 三. 本書所用生字，除 Thorndike 之最常用二千字外，其餘多選自報紙，商業，醫藥，以及社會科學，自然科學等方面，以求適合初中學生之程度與興趣。
- 四. 本書第一年專重口耳之訓練，不從語法解剖入手，務使學生多聽多說，牢記文句之格調，仿語之形式，知其當然而不必知其所以然。因之，第一二冊側重圖畫，絕無乾枯之弊，課文練習兩項均參用 Gouin Method 編製。第二年專重手眼之練習，使學生充分模仿或造句，並加入簡單文法，使學生略知英語句子之構造。第三年專重作文及智識方面，加入正式語法與討論一項，使學生得由語法之變化應用，而能由己意發表短文。
- 五. 本書每冊後均有附錄，字表照 Pocket Oxford Dictionary 及 An English Pronouncing Dictionary 兩種注音。

六. 本書文字與圖畫打成一片,以免讀者有乾燥無味的感覺.

七. 本書各冊綱要如下:—

第一年	第一冊	(1) 生字 (2) 讀物 (3) 記憶課 (4) 練習 (5) 書法
	第二冊	(1) 生字 (2) 讀物 (3) 訓練 (4) 記憶課 (5) 練習
第二年	第三四冊	(1) 生字 (2) 讀物 (3) 字的研究 (4) 語法 (5) 練習
第三年	第五六冊	(1) 生字 (2) 讀物 (3) 討論 (4) 語法 (5) 練習

告 教 師

1. 第一年——請不必講解語法上之規則,亦不必使用語法上之專名詞:僅使學生牢記語法上一切形式,而不必告其所以然:但請盡量設法使學生有聽與說之充分練習.
2. 第二年——請使學生多多模仿或造句.
3. 第三年——請使學生務必參加討論一項,并使其時時試寫短文.

注意: 請弗更動或刪略本書中之任一課.

CONTENTS

LESSON	PAGE
1. IN A RESTAURANT - - - -	1
2. HOW TO TRAVEL - - - -	4
3. IN A HOTEL - - - -	7
4. THE WEST LAKE - - - -	11
5. THE KING'S NEW CLOTHES (I) - - - -	14
6. THE KING'S NEW CLOTHES (II) - - - -	18
7. THE KING'S NEW CLOTHES (III) - - - -	22
8. THE KING'S NEW CLOTHES (IV) - - - -	26
9. THE BANK - - - -	30
10. FIRE AND THE FIRE BRIGADE - - - -	33
11. THE GRATEFUL LION - - - -	36
12. GOING ABROAD - - - -	39
13. THE CITY OF THE ANTS (I) - - - -	43
14. THE CITY OF THE ANTS (II) - - - -	46
15. THE CITY OF THE ANTS (III) - - - -	49
16. SOME ADVERTISEMENTS FROM NEWSPAPER	53
17. TWO LETTERS OF APPLICATION - - - -	57
18. THE PLANETS - - - -	61
19. THE TRAVELS OF MARCO POLO (I) - - - -	64
20. THE TRAVELS OF MARCO POLO (II) - - - -	68
21. THE TRAVELS OF MARCO POLO (III) - - - -	72
22. THE BOYHOOD OF WASHINGTON (I) - - - -	77
23. THE BOYHOOD OF WASHINGTON (II) - - - -	81
APPENDIX I. PHONETIC MARKS, COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE PHONETIC MARKS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PHO- NETIC SYMBOLS - - - -	85
APPENDIX II. LIST OF WORDS WITH PRONUN- CIATION - - - -	87

NEW STANDARD
ENGLISH READERS
FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS
BOOK FOUR

LESSON ONE

IN A RESTAURANT

Restau-
rant
(Uneasy)
Empty

When you are hungry, you feel uneasy. Why? Because your stomach is empty; there is nothing in it to be digested: your body needs food.

Building

Look! There is a big house just near the corner of a street. It is a building of four floors. Did you ever dine there?

Famous

It is a famous restaurant. Each day many people go there to dine. They are hungry, therefore they go to the restaurant to take food.

It is about twelve o'clock now. We have worked for four hours: we have worked from eight to twelve in the morning. We should take our dinner.

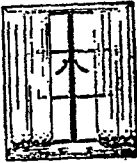
Dish



Enter

Reflect

Curtain



Velvet
Waiter
Prefer
Hesitate
Puzzle

Menu

While

Many restaurants are dirty: their dishes are dirty too. If we eat dirty food, we may easily catch some disease. Our doctor often tells us that we should not drink dirty water nor eat dirty food.

We are very hungry: we enter that big restaurant. The tables and the seats are so clean that we can see our own faces reflected on them.

We take our seats near a window which is covered by a beautiful curtain. The curtain is made of velvet.

A waiter comes up to us and asks what dishes we prefer. I hesitate a little, and ask my friend what he would like to order; but he hesitated too.

The waiter sees that we are both puzzled, and goes away quickly saying, "Please wait a minute, I am going to bring the menu of to-day."

In a little while the waiter comes again with a card in his left hand. He gives the card to me. On the card are written the names of the dishes. Such a card is called a menu.

Besides	My friend orders two dishes, and I order three. Besides these we take some
Bread	bread. I put butter on my bread, but
Jam	my friend puts fruit jam on his (bread).
Finally	Finally, I take a cup of coffee; my friend takes a cup of cocoa.
Centre	When the waiter sees that we have finished drinking our coffee and cocoa, he puts a great plateful of different kinds of fruit in the centre of the table.
	After eating the fruit we ask for the bill. The account is written on it. I pay the money and give the waiter a tip of one dollar. We then come out of the restaurant, take the bus, and return home.

WORD STUDY

(a) Idioms and phrases:—

1. May easily... (I may easily get sick.)
2. To take one's seat (The waiter takes his seat by the door.)
3. In a little while (In a little while the letter is written.)

(b)

- Note*:—"Dish" (This is a white *dish*.)
(This *dish* is very sweet.)

LANGUAGE

(a) easy	un-easy
well	un-well
willing	un-willing
(b) final	final-ly
last	last-ly
(c) wait	wait-er
write	writ-er
think	think-er
learn	learn-er

EXERCISE

- (a) Make eight sentences with "may easily".
 (b) Tell in your own words the last paragraph of the lesson.

LESSON TWO

HOW TO TRAVEL

Traveller	<p>The person who travels is called a traveller. Travelling is interesting. I will now tell you how to travel by train.</p> <p>First, you go to the railway station.</p>
Porter Luggage	

You ask the porter to take your luggage into the station. Then you go to the booking-office to buy a ticket. If you have enough money, you may buy a first-class ticket; if you have not enough

Week-end money, or if you wish to save money, you may buy a third-class ticket. Sometimes you may buy a week-end ticket.

The train is coming into the station now. You ask the porter to take your luggage to the train. Sometimes you carry glass in the luggage. You say to the porter, "Take care of the luggage; there is glass in it."

The porter puts your bag under the seat and your small box on the small table near the window. He says, "Sir, everything is here now." You then give him some coppers.

Sell Magazine You see one or two newspaper-boys in the station, selling newspapers and magazines. You call out to one of them, and you buy a copy of to-day's news-

Although Lonely paper. Although you are travelling alone, you do not feel lonely; you watch the crowds on the platform or begin to read the newspaper or the magazine.

(64) Novel Many travellers carry novels with them to be read in the train.

<p>Till Scarcely Already Whistle Twice Flag Wave Danger Start</p>	<p>More and more people come into the train till there is scarcely an empty seat. The train has already whistled twice. A man standing on the platform with two flags in his hands lifts up the green one and waves it.—That means everything is all right; there is no danger; the train may start now.</p>
<p>Backward</p>	<p>The train begins to move; it goes more and more quickly and finally the trees, the huts, the fields all seem to be running backward.</p>
<p>Journey</p>	<p>You can order your meal in the train. There is a dining car. The price for each meal is much higher than that in the restaurant— but to dine in the train is very interesting.</p> <p>Sometimes you can talk with those who sit near you. You may ask their names, and tell them yours. Sometimes, if you take a long journey, you may sleep in the sleeping car.</p>

WORD STUDY

(a) Idioms and phrases:—

1. The one (person) who... (The woman who has a child is called a mother.)

2. More and more (The bus runs more and more quickly.)

(b) *Note*:—"To save"

(He is falling into the water. *Save* him!
Save him!)

(Mr. A *saves* his money: he has four thousand dollars now.)

LANGUAGE

high	higher	highest
interesting	more interesting	most interesting

EXERCISE

- (a) Write two short paragraphs about a railway station.
(b) Make six sentences, using "Save" in its different meanings.

LESSON THREE

IN A HOTEL

Hotel		When the train slows down into the station, the traveller gets ready to leave the train. He collects his things in order to be ready to call the porter to take them down.
Leave		
Collect		

(*)		The train stops. The traveller has arrived at his destination. He sees many people—crowds of people, men
Arrive at Destination		

Young Jostle	and women, young and old, jostling one another. Some of the men call out
Loudly	loudly to the travellers. They come
Purpose	from different hotels for the purpose of
Lodging	asking travellers to take lodgings in their hotels. They carry cards on which are written the names of the hotels; but the traveller is free to choose.
Free Choose	If he has many things to carry he
Motor-car (Rickshaw = Jinrick- sha[w])	often hires a cab or a motor-car; if he has few things, he may call for a rickshaw.
Occupy	<p>When he arrives at the hotel, a boy will take his luggage for him. The traveller goes to the office and asks:</p> <p>“May I have a room for one?”</p> <p>“I’m sorry, sir; all the small rooms are occupied to-day. How long will you stay here?”</p> <p>“About three days.”</p> <p>“Would you like to take a room with two beds just for one night? Then I’ll try to get a room with one bed for you. Is that all right?”</p>

Hate	} “Oh, no; I hate moving. Please ask the boy to take my luggage at once to the room with two beds.”
Overlook	} The man who is in charge of the hotel shows the traveller into a room overlooking a noisy street. Many cars are running and trams are passing. The traveller says to the man, “I am sorry, sir, I don’t like this room. It is too noisy.”
Noisy	} “Oh, I see!”
Closet (Water-closet)	} The man shows the traveller into another room which is near a garden. From the window one can see many trees and flowers.
Asleep (To fall asleep)	} The boy tells the traveller where the bath-room and the water-closet are. } On the wall there is a list of the prices of the rooms and meals. The traveller looks at it. As he is very tired he goes to bed and soon falls fast asleep.

WORD STUDY

(a) Idioms and phrases:—

1. To arrive at (When you arrive at your home, please send me an express letter.)

2. To call out (A woman falling into the river calls out for help.)
 3. For the purpose of (The hungry wolf goes to the farmer's hut for the purpose of eating that fat hen.)
 4. To take lodging (An old man takes his lod_ging near a noisy street.)
- (b) *Note*:—"Destination" means "the place where one wants to go".
- "Boy" (Little *boys* like to draw pictures.)
(Ask the *boy* to find a seat for me.)

LANGUAGE

- (a) choose chose chosen
- (b) Each other One another
(They jostle each other.) (People jostle one another.)
- (c) One
1. I have a book. Have you *one*?
 2. *One* should study hard.

EXERCISE

- (a) Answer the following questions:—
1. Why did the traveller want to change his room?
 2. Did the traveller like to move from one place to another?
 3. What is on the wall of the room where the traveller stays?
 4. Why does the traveller go quickly to sleep? (3)
- (b) Make two sentences with "One another"; two with "Each other".

LESSON FOUR

THE WEST LAKE

Lake	Usually a traveller after resting for
Enjoy	one night, goes out to enjoy himself. He has slept well. He is ready for the new day.
Especially	But this traveller is especially happy. Shall I tell you why? He is at Hang-
View	chow, for he wants to get a view of the most famous lake of China—the West Lake.
Map (Boatman)	<p>Early in the morning he gets up. The hotel in which he stays is beside the Lake. There are many other hotels near the Lake, too. He goes out to buy a map of the Lake. There are many famous places on the map. He sees many boats. Then a boatman comes up to him saying:</p> <p>“Good morning, sir. Do you want a boat? To-day the weather is fine!”</p> <p>The traveller says, “What is the price?”</p>

Whole

The boatman answers, "Twenty cents for an hour; one dollar for a whole day."

"Is that not a little too dear?"

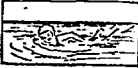
"No, sir, not at all!"

Oar



The traveller steps into the boat and the boatman takes the oar and begins rowing.

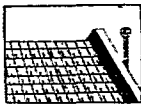
Bottom
Swim



The water in the lake is so clear that you can see the plants growing in the bottom of it. A fish or two swim by the boat. The sun shines brightly. All the trees beside the lake are green; the flowers are in full bloom. As the breeze blows gently over the lake, there is a ripple on the surface of the water. At the other side of the lake there are hills on which some temples stand. The roofs of the temples are yellow; the trees around them are green. How beautiful the scene is!

Brightly
Breeze
Blow
Gently
Ripple
Surface

Temple
Roof



Scene

The boat stops moving now. It has come to one of the famous places. The traveller leaves the boat to get a full view of the place. The boatman waits for him in the boat. Sometimes, if the

(14)

traveller likes a place very much, he may stay there for a long time; sometimes if the place is not interesting to him, he may spend only two or three minutes there.

At noon the traveller asks the boatman to row the boat to a restaurant. There are many restaurants around the lake. Some are dirty; some are clean. He finds a clean one, eats his dinner and returns to the lake.

Toward The afternoon passes; the boatman is tired; the traveller is tired too. The boat moves toward the hotel in which the traveller is staying.

WORD STUDY

(a) Idioms and phrases:—

1. To sleep well (I slept well last night.)
2. To enjoy oneself (I visit Hangchow to enjoy myself.)
3. To get a view of (He stands on the top of a hill to get a full view of the lake.)
4. In full bloom (When spring comes, the flowers are in full bloom.)

(b) *Note*:—"Stand"

(A merchant is *standing* in front of his store.)

(A building *stands* near a river.)

LANGUAGE

(a) after *resting*. before *going*. in *sleeping*.
in *walking*. by *writing*.

(b) Begin *rowing* = begin to row.
To begin *writing* = to begin to write.

(c) swim swam swum
blow blew blown

EXERCISE

- (a) Make as many sentences as you can with *ing*-endings of verbs.
- (b) Answer the following questions:—
1. Where is the traveller?
 2. Is his hotel near a lake?
 3. What is the name of the lake?
 4. Is the lake very famous?
 5. What stand on the hills near the lake?

LESSON FIVE

THE KING'S NEW CLOTHES (I)

King	Many years ago there lived a king
	who loved wearing new clothes. He
Whenever	wore new clothes whenever he could.
Coat	He could wear nine or ten coats in one

(14)

day; and, if he could find reasons, he wore more. He put on a new coat every hour of the day; he threw away his old coats after they had been worn once. None of his clothes were ever worn out.

(Worn out)
Deal
(A great
deal of)

Of course the king had to spend a great deal of money on all these new clothes which he never wore out. He spent more money than he should have spent. And he spent much time which he should have spent in ruling his country, in changing his clothes.

(Stranger)

One day there came to that city two strange men. You could see that they were strangers to the city for they wore strange clothes, and they spoke in a strange way. They said that they were makers of cloth, and that they knew how to make the most beautiful cloth in the world. They said also that this beautiful cloth had a strange use,—for it could not be seen by any foolish person or by anyone who was not fit for his work.

(*)
Fit

Fool
 (Take
 place)

Really
 Thief
 (Thieves)

(Fit up)

(Get on
 with)

"I must have some clothes made of that cloth," said the King when he heard of it, "for, when I wear them, I can find out what man are fools and unfit for their work; then I can find persons more fit to take their places. This cloth is very fit for a king to wear!"

So the King gave the two men a great deal of money and a great deal of gold and a great deal of silk,—all that they asked for. The strangers were careful to ask for a great deal, for they were really only thieves, and did not know how to make cloth at all. They took all the gold and the silk and hid it. Then they fitted up a strange looking machine, and, working at this machine, they said that they were making the cloth. But there was really nothing on the machine—no cloth and nothing of which cloth could be made.

After some time the King very much wanted to know how the men were getting on with the work. But he remembered that the men had said that

(Office)	}	fools and persons unfit for their office
Certainly		would see nothing. Now he certainly
		thought that he was fit for his office,
		that of being King:—yet it seemed
Better		better to send some other person first.

WORD STUDY

(a) Idioms and phrases:—

1. Many years ago (I lived in that city many years ago.)
2. Worn out (My shoes are worn out; I am going to buy a new pair.)
3. A great deal of (How much money have you? I have a great deal.)
4. To take place (I do not like this office. Will you take my place?)
5. To fit up (All the machines are fitted up.)
5. To get on with (I work hard; I am getting on with my work.)

(b) *Note*:—Whenever Wherever Whatever
 “Office.” (I go to the office at nine every
 morning, except Sunday.)
 (This is your work, your office.)

LANGUAGE

(a)	Thief	Thieves
	Wife	Wives
	Knife	Knives

- (b) He spent more money than he should have spent
= He spent more money than the money which he should have spent.

EXERCISE

- (a) Make five sentences about the two strangers who came to the city in which the King lived.
- (b) Imitate this sentence:
They said **that** they were makers of cloth, and **that** they knew how to make the most beautiful cloth in the world.

LESSON SIX

THE KING'S NEW CLOTHES (II)

Wise Chief	<p>Now there was a very wise old man who was the chief officer of the King. The King said, "This man is my chief officer, and I am sure that no man is more fit for his office than he. So I will send him."</p>
Hall {Dear me!}	<p>The chief officer went to the hall where the two men were working. He looked at the machine; then he opened his eyes very wide. "Dear me!" he thought, "this is very strange, for I can see no cloth there at all." But he took care not to say so.</p>

(Close)
Pretend
Hold

The two men asked the chief officer to come closer. They pretended to hold up the cloth in their hands: "Is it not beautiful?" they said. "What colours!" They pretended to pass the cloth between their fingers. "How fine it is, and yet how strong! Pass it between your fingers and feel it for yourself," they said. So the chief officer held out his fingers, but he felt nothing. "Indeed it is fine," he replied.

(Held)
Indeed

"Dear me," he said to himself, "I never thought that I was a fool, and yet I cannot see or feel this cloth: but I must pretend that I can."

(Pleased
with)

"We hope that you are pleased with it," said the two men.

"Oh, yes," he replied, "I am very much pleased. . . Indeed I am!"

Explain

Then the two men carefully explained how the cloth was made, and named the colours in it. The chief officer listened very carefully to all they said, so that he might tell it all to the King as if he had seen it with his own eyes.

(Might)

“Is it a good piece of cloth?” asked the King.

“Beautiful!” he replied. “Indeed, I never saw such cloth in my life.” Then he told the King all about it as if he had really seen it.

The King was very much pleased; and, when the men asked for more gold and more silk so as to get on with the work, he gave them all that they asked. They hid all the gold, and pretended to work harder than before.

Judge

Able
Whether

A little later the King sent his chief judge to see the cloth, for the King thought, “He is a very careful man and he should be able to judge whether they are working carefully or not.”

“Is it not a piece of beautiful cloth?” said the two men. “We hope that you are able to see it.”

“It is very strange that I am not able to see it,” thought the judge. “I am certainly not a fool, so it must be that I am unfit for my office. Yet I am not such a fool as to let anyone

Notice	<p>notice that!" So he replied, "Beautiful indeed!"</p> <p>"Notice the colours," said the men.</p> <p>"I have noticed them," replied the judge.</p> <p>"Notice how fine, and yet how strong it is," said the men.</p> <p>"So I notice," replied the judge, pretending to take the cloth between his fingers.</p>
Beauty	<p>They pointed out many beauties. He pretended to be able to notice them all and listened very carefully to all that they said. Then he went and told it all to the King as if he had noticed all these things himself.</p>

WORD STUDY

(a) Idioms and phrases:—

1. Dear me! (Oh, dear me! I've lost my gold watch!)
2. For oneself (You can judge it for yourself.)
3. To hold out (The two thieves hold out their hands.)
4. To be pleased with (I am pleased with your opinion.)

(b)

- (b) *Note*:—"Judge" (He is a wise *judge*.)
 (You can *judge* it by yourself.)
 "To be able" = "Can".
 "Close" (*Close* the door.)
 (Sit *close* to the door.)
 "Strong" (A *strong* man. *Strong* cloth.)

LANGUAGE

- (a) hold held held
 (b) 1. I must pretend that I can (see or feel this cloth).
 2. . . . Indeed I am (very much pleased).
 3. I am not such a fool as to let anyone notice that
 (I am unfit for my office).

EXERCISE

- (a) Make two sentences with each of the following: 'to be pleased with'; 'to be able'.
 (b) Write three sentences about the chief officer, three about the judge.

LESSON SEVEN

THE KING'S NEW CLOTHES (III)

Fame (Far and wide) (Every- body)	The fame of the cloth had gone far and wide: everybody was talking of the famous cloth which fools and persons unfit for their office would not be able to see. The King now wanted to see it for himself.	(ix)
---	---	------

With a great crowd of famous men round him, the King went to the hall where the cloth was being made. The chief officer and the judge went with the others. All crowded round the machine at which the two men were pretending to work.

“Is it not beautiful!” cried the chief officer.

“Beautiful indeed,” replied the judge. For both of them believed that everybody else in the crowd was able to see it, and they wanted to make everybody else think that they were able to see it too. But all the other persons in the crowd believed that the judge and the chief officer and everybody except themselves could see the cloth. So everybody else cried, “Wonderful! Wonderful!”—
“I wonder how they do it!”—“It is one of the wonders in the world,”—and so on.

“Dear me,” said the King to himself. “I wonder why it is. It seems that everybody except me is able to see the

Else

(And so on)

(34)

(Like)

Public
Parade
Gentle-
man
Soldier



March
(The
public)
Noblemen
Celebra-
tion
Evening

Needle

cloth; but I can see nothing. This is indeed strange. Am I a fool? Am I not fit to be a king?" So, like everybody else, he said to the men, "It is indeed a wonderful piece of cloth."

Now in a few days there was to be a great public parade. The King and all his gentlemen and his soldiers would march through the streets of the city so that all the public might see them. So all the crowd of noblemen said, "O King, you really should wear the new clothes in public at the celebration. The people have heard of it; there has been so much public talk about it that they all want to see it."

That evening the two men pretended to take the cloth off the machine. The next morning they pretended to put it on a large table and to cut out the cloth and to make the clothes. They cut here and there. They cut all day; and in the evening they took their needles and pretended to make the clothes. They worked all evening and all the

(31)

next day. On the evening of the third day they went to tell the King that the clothes were ready:

WORD STUDY

- (a) Idioms and phrases:—
1. Far and wide (They travelled far and wide.)
 2. And so on (In my pocket there are a pen, a pencil, two dimes, and so on.)
 3. To wonder why (We wonder why such a thing was done.)
 4. The public (The public hates the King who loves to wear new clothes.)
- (b) *Note*:—*Everybody* *everything* *everywhere*
 anybody *anything* *anywhere.*
 “Like” (I *like* the view of the West Lake.)
 (He is *like* his father.)

LANGUAGE

- | | | |
|-----|-------------|------------------------------|
| (a) | fame | famous |
| | hope | hopeful |
| (b) | has gone | have gone had gone. |
| | has written | have written had written. |
| | has studied | have studied had studied. |
| | has worked | have worked had worked. |
| | has seen | have seen had seen. |
| (c) | is made | is being made. |
| | was made | was being made. |
| (d) | man | men. |
| | woman | women. |
| | gentleman | gentlemen |

EXERCISE

- (a) Make three sentences with each of the following:—
 1. Crowd. 2. A public parade. 3. The public.
 (b) Retell in your own words the first half of the lesson.

LESSON EIGHT

THE KING'S NEW CLOTHES (IV)

	<p>Next morning the King came with a great crowd of the chief men of the country. The two men held up their hands as if they were holding up a coat.</p>
(Take off)	<p>Then the King took off his clothes and the men pretended to fit the new clothes to him.</p> <p>“They fit wonderfully well,” cried the two men.</p>
Almost	<p>“They do indeed,” replied the King.</p> <p>“Dear me! I could almost think that I had nothing on me at all.”</p>
Quite Delighted	<p>The King turned himself this way and that (way). “A wonderful cloth, and a wonderful fit,” he said. “I am quite delighted.” And all the great men pretended to be delighted too, and showed their delight by more cries of “wonderful”.</p>

“Everything is ready for the Celebration,” said the chief officer.

Prance
Rider
Quiet
(Foot-soldier)

Solemn

Edge

Loud music was played as the King came out of the hall. The horses pranced this way and that, and their riders tried to make them quiet. The foot-soldiers stood up very straight. The music became louder, and the parade started. The King marched through the streets, and two solemn servants went behind him holding up (or pretending to hold up) the edge of the King’s beautiful coat so that no dust might fall on it. All the crowd of people at the sides of the road cried loudly, “How beautiful the King’s new clothes are! Look at the servants holding up the edge so that those fine colours may not get dirty.” For each person in the crowd thought that everybody except himself was able to see the clothes. All wanted to appear as if they could see them, for they did not want to seem foolish or unfit for their offices. Indeed the King had never appeared in clothes which delighted the public so much.

- (Limit) The King and all his men had come almost to the limits of the city.
- Nobody "But he has got no clothes on!" cried a little child. Nobody listened to him.
- "He has got nothing on!" cried the child again.
- "Just listen to the poor child!" laughed his father. So the mother listened and told her friend: and the friend listened and told her brother— And so it went on.
- (Why!) "Why! look, he has got nothing on!" cried all the people at last. "Why! he has got nothing on at all!"
- "It appears to me that they are right," said the King to himself. "But I must go on with the parade. It would appear strange if I stopped now."
- So the King walked on; and the officers walked on; and the soldiers marched on; and the music played on; and the two solemn servants went on holding up the edge of a coat that was not there at all. (3)
- Adapted from Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales.

WORD STUDY

(a) Idioms and phrases:—

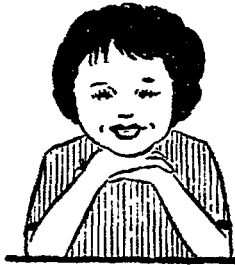
1. To take off (An old woman takes off her shoes.)
2. This way and that way (A cat runs in a room this way and that way.)
3. To get dirty (My new clothes will soon get dirty.)
4. To play music (I love music: please play some music for me.)

(b) Note:—"Go on" = "go and go".

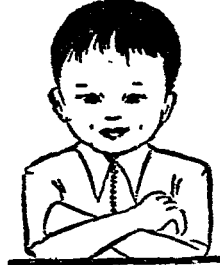
"March on" = "march and march".

"Play on" = "play and play".

"Walk on" = "walk and walk".



LAUGH



SMILE

LANGUAGE

(a) "The clothes fit wonderfully well," cried the two men. "They **do** indeed," replied the king. (Here, "do" means "fit".)

(b)

Oh!	Dear me!	Why!	Well!
Eh!	Ah!	Alas!	What!

EXERCISE

- (a) Read the lesson loudly and slowly; then try to retell the story in your own words.
- (b) Make sentences with words in section (b) of "language".

LESSON NINE

THE BANK

(Open an
account)
Germany
Credit
(Letter of
credit)
Commer-
cial
Manager

Mr. Anyman: May I open an account here? I've come from Germany. Here is a letter of credit from the Commercial Bank.

Bank Clerk: The manager usually sees anyone who is opening a new account. But I am not sure that he is free. Please wait a minute. (He goes into the inner office and comes back.) Someone is talking with him. Will you please take a seat? He will be free in three or four minutes.

Mr. Anyman: Oh, yes. There's a newspaper for me to read.

Bank Clerk: The manager is ready to see you now. Please come this way.

Manager: Good morning.

Mr. Anyman: Good morning.

(34)

Manager: Is there anything I can do for you?

Mr. Anyman. Will you let me have an account in your bank for the amount of this letter of credit?

Manager: Yes, certainly. Now, will you put your name in this book, please?

(Full
name)
Cheque

Mr. Anyman: My full name or what I put on my cheques?

Manager: Oh, what you put on your cheques.

Mr. Anyman (writing): Here it is. I am going to take two pounds now. Will it be best to do that on my letter of credit or on the new account?

Manager: It will be simpler if you write a cheque on the account.

(Come to)
Mark

Mr. Anyman: How much does my letter of credit come to?

Manager: The mark is at twenty-three to-day. That's twenty-three into four thousand. (Takes pencil and paper)

(£) Shilling
Pence

It is a hundred seventy-three pounds eighteen shillings and three pence. Please sign your name here.

Outer

Mr. Anyman: Is that all right?
 Manager: Yes, quite right. I'll take you through to get a cheque book. Will you come with me? (They go to the outer office.) Mr. William, will you give Mr. Anyman a cheque book? His account is now open.
 Bank Clerk: Yes, sir.

WORD STUDY

- (a) Idioms and phrases:—
1. Letter of credit (Here is a letter of credit from an English bank.)
 2. To open an account (I've just opened an account in that bank.)
 3. Full name (My full name is Wong Dai-yuan.)
- (b) *Note*:—"Mark" (German money).

LANGUAGE

- (a) in inner innermost
 out outer outermost
- (b) I am not sure that he is free (I wonder whether he is free or not.)

EXERCISE

- (a) Imitate the following:—
1. There's a newspaper for me to read.
 2. I am not sure that he is free.
- (b) Make two sentences with each of the following:—
1. Letter of credit.
 2. Open an account.

LESSON TEN

FIRE AND THE FIRE BRIGADE

Brigade
(Unusual)

Look! a part of the sky is red, as red as blood. Something unusual must have happened. Get up quickly; let us go out and see.

(Open
place)
Gaze at
Flame



(Story)
Peacefully
Comfort-
ably
(Homeless)
Furniture
Belong-
ings

Crowd of people are standing in an open place. They are gazing at the flames which come from a large building of ten stories. Men, women, and children with open mouths are all gazing at the house where they have been living so peacefully and comfortable. Alas, they are homeless now! Their furniture, clothes, books and other belongings are all burnt. Oh, how we pity them!

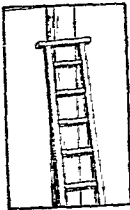
Burn
(Burnt)
Pity
Engine
Fireman
(支) Policeman
Duty
Hasten to

Far away the noise of cars is heard. The sound becomes louder and louder. One can see five or six fire engines, and a fire brigade of about thirty or forty firemen. Policeman has told them of this big fire. The hour of their duty has come. They hasten to the scene

Speed
Brass
Helmet
(Suit)

with full speed, all wearing brass helmets, clothes and shoes, suited to their work of fighting fires.

Several
Ladder



In a little while several long ladders have been placed against the walls of the high building. Then the firemen with the water-pipes in their hands climb up to the windows, and fight the flames.

Climb
Stretch

Soon, a woman is seen stretching her head out of a window, crying for help. A fireman climbs up quickly to that window and saves her.

Furiously
Crash

Then a wind comes; that makes the flames burn furiously. The walls of the building are crashing down. The cries of the people in the building can no longer be heard. Another fire engine brings ten more firemen. The building is soon burnt to the ground. Many people have lost their lives.

Next morning a newspaper reports ⁽³⁾
the sad news:

A Great Fire!!!
 Building of Ten Stories Burnt to
 the Ground!
 Many Homeless! Hundreds Burnt
 to Death!

WORD STUDY

- (a) Idioms and phrases:—
1. To gaze at (A cat is gazing at a fish.)
 2. To hasten to (A boy fell into a river; I hastened to the river.)
 3. At full speed (The firemen went to the building at full speed.)
 4. To the ground (That high building is burnt to the ground.)
- (b) *Note*:—Prefix—*unusual*; *unhappy*; *unwell*; *unfit*.
 Suffix—*homeless*; *careless*; *useless*.

LANGUAGE

- (a) Have happened must have happened
 Have written might have written.
- (b) Something unusual = something which is unusual.
 Something bad = " " " bad.
 Something sweet = " " " sweet.
 Something beautiful = " " " beautiful.

(*)

EXERCISE

Write a dialogue about a big fire.

LESSON ELEVEN

THE GRATEFUL LION

Rome
Slave
War

Condition
Master

In old Rome there were many slaves. Some of them had been taken in war. Their condition was very sad, for at that time their masters might kill them. Often a brand was put on a slave's forehead.

Wild

One day a slave ran away. He had a long way to go to his home. After many days he came to a wild place. Here he found a cave, in which he thought he might hide for a time.

Cave

Roar

Fear

Just as he had entered the cave, he heard a lion roar. This put him in great fear. But when the lion saw him, it came to him and put its paw on the man's knee. The lion was in much pain.

Drew

Done

Ease

Lick

The slave took hold of the paw, and found that a large thorn had run into the lion's foot. He drew out the thorn. The lion stood still till it was done. As its paw was now at ease, the lion licked the man's hands.

The slave hid in the cave some days.
 (In need of) But as he was in need of food, he went
 (Look for) out to look for some. He was met in
 the wood by some one who knew he was
 a slave by the brand on his forehead.

By this man he was sent back to
 (Gave orders) Rome. His master gave orders that he
 Circus should be taken to the circus and given
 Beast to the wild beasts.

He was put into the open space. In
 Space a den on one side was a lion which had
 Den been caught a few days before. It had
 been kept without food to make it more
 Fierce fierce.

When the door of the den was opened,
 (Sprang) the lion sprang out with a loud roar;
 but when it saw the man, it walked
 up to him and licked his hands.

It was the lion from whose foot he
 had taken the thorn.

The people clapped their hands, and
 (Set free) shouted to have the slave set free. This
 was done, and the lion was given to the
 man. It went about with him as a
 faithful dog would have done.

WORD STUDY

(a) Idioms and phrases:—

1. For a t'ime (My father went to Shanghai and lived there for a time.)
2. To take hold of (The boy took hold of the ball and threw it to his friend.)
3. At ease (He was at ease because he was set free.)
4. In need of (The lion was in need of food.)
5. To look for (The man is looking for you.)

(b) Synonyms:—

“Animal”

“beast”

LANGUAGE

(a) draw	drew	drawn
spring	sprang	sprung
hide	hid	hidden

(b) He went out to look for *some* food.

As he was in need of food, he went out to look for *some*.

EXERCISE

Answer the following:

1. What did the slave do one day?
2. What did he find in the cave?
3. Did he draw out the thorn from the lion's foot?
4. What happened when he went out to look for food?
5. Was he sent back to Rome?
6. Did the lion kill him? Why not?

LESSON TWELVE

GOING ABROAD

Abroad
Graduate

(Degree)

University

Steamer

Pacific
Cross

Mr. Chang has graduated from a middle school. His father is a very rich merchant who thinks that it is better for his son to get a degree in America than in China. So he sends his son abroad to enter a university.

Now, to go to America one has to



take a steamer — that means, to travel by water. The ocean which the steamer crosses is called the Pacific Ocean. It is one of the five oceans in the world. The steamers crossing the Pacific Ocean are much bigger than those on the rivers.

Mr. Chang gets up early in the morning, goes to the China Travel Company to buy a ticket.

The Clerk: Good morning, sir.

Mr. Chang: Good morning.

The Clerk: Is there anything I can do for you?

- Mr. Chang: I'm preparing to go to America, but I don't know which steamer to take.
- Decide** The Clerk: We can help you to decide. There are two steamers already at the wharf, and one will be here in three days.
- Wharf** Mr. Chang: What are the names of the two steamers at the wharf?
- President** The Clerk: One is called, "President Jefferson" and the other, "Colombia".
- Mr. Chang: And what's the name of the one which will soon be here?
- The Clerk: That is called "President Lincoln".
- Mr. Chang: I'm quite ignorant about ships. Will you please tell me which steamer is the best?
- Vessel** The Clerk: The President Jefferson is the best of the three. She is a vessel of forty thousand tons, while the other two are of about twenty thousand (tons).
- Thousand Ton (While)** Mr. Chang: Why is a steamer better when she is heavier? ⁽³⁴⁾

Steady
Passenger

The Clerk: She is steadier. Passengers feel more comfortable when they travel in a steamer that has more tons.

Sea-sick

Have you ever been sea-sick?

Mr. Chang: Oh, yes! last year I went to Canton with my father. The sea was very rough. Both my father and I suffered very badly.

The Clerk: Then, it would be better for you to take the largest steamer. Do you not think so?

Mr. Chang: Yes. I'll take the President Jefferson. Besides this, I should be in America by the end of this month.

The Clerk: I see! Then you want to buy a ticket for the President Jefferson.

Mr. Chang: Yes, sir.

The Clerk: What class?

Mr. Chang: First class.

The Clerk: Here is a ticket for you. The number is 79.

Mr. Chang: How much is the ticket?

The Clerk: One thousand and forty-five dollars.

Mr. Chang: I'll give you a cheque for that sum. (Writing in a cheque book) Here it is.

The Clerk: Thank you very much.

Mr. Chang: Good-bye.

The Clerk: Good-bye.

WORD STUDY

(a) Idioms and phrases:—

1. Besides this (I have no money; beside this, I am very ill.)
2. Have to (I shall have to go to school tomorrow.)
3. I see (There are only nineteen dollars in my pocket; I've lost one, I see!)

(b) Note:—"While" (In a little *while* the letter is written.)
(I am writing, *while* he is reading.)

LANGUAGE

(a) A *woman* is there: *she* is there.

A *ship* is sailing on the sea; *she* is sailing on the sea.

(b) Heavy	heavier	heaviest.
steady	steadier	steadiest.
early	earlier	earliest.

EXERCISE

(a) Make sentences with the following:—

1. Besides this.
2. I see (with the meaning "I know".)

(b) Answer the following:—

1. Is Mr. Chang's father a very rich merchant?
2. Where will Mr. Chang go?
3. What steamer will he take?
4. Did Mr. Chang and his father suffer from sea-sickness when they went to Canton in a small steamer?

LESSON THIRTEEN

THE CITY OF THE ANTS (I)

(Ant-hill)	The government of an ant-hill is very wonderful. Indeed, of all living things,
Creature Manner	no creature is more like man in its manner of living, and in the government and order of its city, than the ant.
Together	Ants live together in cities. In one ant-hill there are from five thousand to five hundred thousand ants. In one ant-city all things are held in common. Everything is common to all. There are no separate houses, no separate
(Riches)	stores of food and riches, as there are in the cities of men. All parts of the city are common and open to all; all food is
(註) Distinction	common to all. There is no distinction between rich and poor among the ants.

Path
Soil
Nursery

Thus
Grain

Let us see how the ants build their city. Long paths are made under the soil leading to store-rooms, halls, nurseries. Their paths are formed by cutting away the soil. All the soil cut out in forming these paths is carried up to the top, and this soil forms the ant-hill which you see above the ground. Thus every grain of soil which you see in an ant-hill has been carried up from the paths and rooms cut out under the ground. There are paths and rooms in the hill as well as under the soil.

Least
(At least)
Within
Inch
Height

In an ant-hill there may be forty rooms one above the other. Just think of a house forty rooms high! But the paths and rooms in an ant-hill are very small. There are at least five ant-rooms one above the other within one inch of height.

Bit
Outside

When they make a path under the ground, they have to do something to hold up the roof. Otherwise, the roof will fall in. The ants know this; and they use little bits of wood, the outside

Corn	covering of grains of corn, and many other things, to hold up the roof of their paths and rooms. All these things have to be carried into the nest. An ant can lift a very great weight. A man can lift
Equal	a thing equal to the weight of his own body, but he cannot lift anything very much heavier.
(Stick)	When the ants want to stick things together, they use a liquid from their mouths. They mix this with a little
Substance	soil, and make a very sticky substance. They build with this sticky matter, sticking one bit of earth to another.

WORD STUDY

(a) Idioms and phrases:—

1. Manner of living (We have different manners of living.)
2. One above the other (See that high building: one room is above the other.)
3. At least (You should remember five or six lessons at least.)

(b)

Note:—"Take" (I shall *take* away the cheque book.)
(It *takes* me five hours to write this.)

LANGUAGE

(a) little	less	least
(b) inch	inches	
foot	feet	
(c) high	height	
long	length	
(d) stick	sticky	
need	needy	
dirt	dirty	
health	healthy	

EXERCISE

Retell the last two paragraphs of the lesson.

LESSON FOURTEEN


THE CITY OF THE ANTS (II)

Sort	One sort of ant is a farmer. It plants grains of wheat and grows them. But it does this in an unusual way. In order to grow, a grain of wheat needs heat, but if the amount of heat is too great, the grain of wheat will be killed. At first they put some grains of wheat in a nice warm place in the nest where the heat makes them grow. When a grain of wheat begins to grow, the inside
Wheat	
Heat	
Nice	
Warm	

Sugar of the grain becomes sweet like sugar. Then the ants put it in the full heat of the sun. The amount of heat is so great that it dries the seed and kills it. The ants then take it and put it in a cool dry place in the nest. They put it in a cool place so that it may not mould.

(Dry) Cool

Mould (Store)

Cake  They store it in this cool place as a sweet cake to be eaten when they want it.

Hatch Ants take great care of their young. If the eggs are kept in too cool a place, they will not hatch. Again, if the heat is too great, the eggs will be killed. The amount of heat must be just enough, not too much nor too little. So the eggs are kept at night in the warm nest, but each day the ants carry the eggs up to a nice warm place at the top of the nest. If this place becomes too hot during the day, they carry the eggs into a room lower down.

(*) Nation Rather The ants in a nest are like a nation rather than a city. They allow no stranger to enter the nest. If any

Race Divide into	stranger enters, they kill him. If an ant from this nest should enter any other nest, he would be killed. There are different races of ants—red ants, black ants, yellow ants. Each race of ants is divided into nations. The members of one nation of black ants (that is, the black ants of one nest) will fight against any other nation of black ants, just as much as they would fight against any real enemy of their race. Each ant-hill has its national army to fight against real enemies and against other nations.
Enemy National Army	

WORD STUDY

(a) Idioms and phrases:—

1. In an unusual way (The two strangers make their cloth in an unusual way.)
2. In the full heat of the sun (A seed will be killed in the full heat of the sun.)
3. The young (Birds take care of their young.)
4. Too...a... (You are too bad a boy.)
5. Rather than (The flower is like a bell rather than a feather.)
6. To be divided into (The lesson can be divided into many parts.)

- (b) *Note*:—"Again" means "secondly; in the second place."
 (c) *Synonyms*:—"cool" "cold."
 "each" "every."

LANGUAGE

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (a) nation | national. |
| (b) enemy | enemies. |
| army | armies. |
| family | families. |
| (c) hot | heat. |
| warm | warmth. |

EXERCISE

- (a) Answer the following:—
1. How many races of ants are there?
 2. Does a grain of wheat need heat in order to grow?
 3. When the amount of heat is too great, what becomes of the seed?
 4. Do ants take great care of their young?
 5. Do ants fight against one another?
- (b) Write six sentences about ants.

LESSON FIFTEEN

THE CITY OF THE ANTS (III)

Men have something to learn from ants. There are nations among men also. The nations of men make war


	against each other. Each nation of men has its national army with which to
Neighbour	fight against its neighbours; and its neighbours have armies also. Families
(Neighbouring)	in a town live in neighbouring houses and are friends: or, if they have a
Settle	quarrel, they settle it peacefully. But nations cannot be neighbours without
	quarrelling, and they settle their national quarrels by killing each other and by
Destroy	destroying the cities of their neighbours! Men may learn from ants how foolish
	and wrong these wars of nation against nation are. The greater are the armies,
Destruction	the greater is the destruction.
Since	Since the Great War the nations have
(The Great War)	been trying to change this. People of all nation should do their best to settle
	their quarrels peacefully. They must try to bring about that happy day when
Cease	war will cease to be.
	Many large books have been written
Subject	on the subject of ants. Men have spent their whole lives studying this subject.
	Ants are indeed very small but the study

(Over) of ants is a very large subject: you may study all your life and never know all about it. There are over one thousand different kinds of ant; and the study of any one sort is a large subject.

Dangerous The most dangerous of all the ants is the Blind Ant. Although these blind ants cannot find their way by sight, they find it by smell. They travel by night in a great army which kills every living thing in its path. The blind ants

Cow kill hens, cows, and even men. If they enter a house, they kill every living thing in it. Nothing stops them, not

Stream even water or fire. They fill up a stream with their dead bodies, and the others

Bridge  march over the bridge made by the dead.

Lastly there are the White Ants. The white ants are not dangerous, but they destroy every thing made of wood into which they enter. If white ants get into a table, they eat out the inside of the wood completely. They can destroy the boards of a house so

(K*)
Com-
pletely
Board

completely that the house falls down. If they enter a box of books, the books will soon be destroyed. But it is easy to keep these ants away, for they cannot cross water. It is easy to stand the legs of a table in cups of water, and then they cannot reach the table.

There are ants everywhere. You should sometimes watch them, and try to learn for yourself something of their ways.

WORD STUDY

(a) Idioms and phrases:—

1. To make war against (China is going to make war against a neighbouring country.)
2. The Great War [1914-1918] (Many people were killed in the Great War.)
3. Not even (You cannot do that, not even your father is strong enough to do it.)
4. To get into (Don't let water get into the box.)
5. Such as (I have many things in my pocket, such as coppers, pencil...)

(b) Opposite words:—

inside	outside.
young	old.
rich	poor.
low	high.

down	up.
{ few	{ many.
{ little	{ much.

- (c) *Note*.—"Over" means "higher than" or "more than".
 "Between" (two things). "Among" (more than two things).

LANGUAGE

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| (a) danger | dangerous. |
| study | studious. |
| beauty | beauteous, beautiful. |
- (b) I *stand* here. He *stands* the umbrella
 against the wall.
- A leg of the table *stands*. I *stand* a leg of the table
 in the water.

EXERCISE

- (a) Answer the following:—
1. How many kinds of ant are there?
 2. Since the Great War what have the nations been trying to change?
- (b) Tell something about the Blind Ants.
- (c) Tell something about the White Ants.

LESSON SIXTEEN

SOME ADVERTISEMENTS FROM NEWSPAPER

(34)

An English gentleman wishes to give English lessons to Chinese students. He has had many years of teaching
--

Experi- ence Tuition Rate	experience, and can explain in Chinese. Tuition rates are very low. Address Box No. 273, Mr. Whiteman.
German Lady Willing Violin Advertiser Conser- vatory Recently Recital (Tibet) Terrace	A German lady is willing to give lessons on the piano and violin. The advertiser has just come to China and has much experience in teaching. She was graduated from the National Con- servatory in Germany, and has recently given many recitals. Address Tibet Rd., Terrace No. 876, House No. 58, Mrs. Heinemann.
Wish Position Salary	Young man with wide experience in largest stores wishes position in a cloth company. Salary to begin with \$80.00 a month. Address Box 1519, The Sing Tai Cloth Co.
Fair Education	Wanted: A man about twenty years of age to work in a public school not far from this city. He must have a fair education and be able to write simple business letters. He should speak good Chinese and have good

	manners. Salary good. Address Box No. 1484.
Sale (Second-hand) Tone Trade	For Sale: Secondhand piano, quite new, with good tone; the best trade mark. Price lowest. Please come to see it. The Great Music Co., 74 The Third Street, Shanghai.
Plot Acre	For Sale: Good plot of 9 acres, with beautiful trees and shrubbery. Price surprisingly low. Apply to the China Realty Co., 18 Fukien Rd., Shanghai.
Shrubbery Apply to Realty	
(Let) Convenience Rent Tls. = Taeis Per	To Let: A large house with garden in quiet place, many conveniences. Rent Tls. 100, per month. Please write to Mr. S. T. Chen, 222 The Fifth Rd., Shanghai.
Auction	Auction: Great auction will take place at 44 Peking Rd., day after to-morrow (that is, the twenty-eighth of this month). It consists chiefly of furniture and clothes. Don't miss the chance. Come early to see them.
(*) Chance	The Rich Auction Society.

Announcement	Announcement: "The City Light" by Charles Chaplin will be shown at the Embassy Theatre on 2nd, next month.
Master-piece	It is the latest masterpiece of the great
Comedian	comedian, thrilling, dramatic, wonderful.
Thrilling	If you miss the chance, you will
Dramatic	regret it the whole of your life!
Regret	
Reward	Wanted: A clerk of the Power Company, named Liang Lin Tang, ran away with five thousand dollars and other important accounts last Tuesday (15, March). A reward of five hundred dollars will be given to the person who captures the runaway and restores him to the Company.
Capture	
Runaway	
Restore	
	The Power Company, 22 Nanking Rd., Shanghai.

WORD STUDY

(a) Idioms and phrases:—

1. To apply to (I apply to that company.)
2. To run away with (The servant ran away with the money.)
3. To miss chance (I've missed a good chance.)

(b) Note:—"Wanted" means "Needed".

LANGUAGE

- (a) I wish to give all my money to my best friend Mr. Wong Chi Zee: this is my *will*.
He *will* go there with me.
I am not *willing* (or unwilling) to dine with such a poor man.
- (b) German Germany
French France

EXERCISE

Imitate any of the above advertisements.

LESSON SEVENTEEN

TWO LETTERS OF APPLICATION

Applica- tion Pale Glance Evidently Income Nowadays	A man more than twenty years of age looks unhappy. His face is pale and his hands are paler. He takes up a newspapers carelessly, glances over the topics, and then reads the advertisements. He reads an advertisement again and again. A clerk is needed in a public school. The man looks a little happier. Evidently he is a man without a position and his wife and children are depending upon his income to live. Nowadays many people cannot find
---	---

work to do, although they are willing to work.

The man hastens to the writing table which stands near a window, and begins to write carefully.

91 Jessfield Rd.,
Jan. 18, 19—.

Box No. 1484.
Shanghai.

Gentlemen:—

Clerical

In reply to your advertisement in to-day's newspaper, I wish to apply for clerical work in the public school which you say is not far from this city.

Furnish
Reference

For five years I have done such work in a public school. I can speak good Chinese and am able to write letters of all kinds. I can furnish you with the best possible references.

Grant
Favour
(Personal)
Interview
Convince

If you will grant me the favour of a personal interview I feel sure that you will be convinced that I can meet your need.

Yours truly,

T. K. Chiang.

(2)

78, Szechuan Rd.,

Feb. 4, 19—.

Box 1519, The Sing Tai Cloth Co.

Dear Sirs,

Qualifica-
tion

I wish to apply for the position you advertised in yesterday's paper. My qualifications are:

General

I am twenty-eight years of age. I have been for four years with Messrs. Whitaway & Co., Ltd. of Nanking Road. Before that I was in the Boone & Co., Ltd. of the High Street. At both places I was doing general office work.

Spare
Import.
Export
(Shipping)

I was graduated from the High Commercial School six years ago.

Commerce
(Book-
keeping)
Press

I have made a study in my spare time, of foreign trade: import, export, and shipping, and can be useful in dealing with foreign orders.

I have written two books—one on commerce, and the other on book-keeping: both are published by the Hope Press.

(14)

Hoping to hear from you soon,
Yours faithfully,

R. Lee.

WORD STUDY

(a) Idioms and phrases:—

1. To glance over (This is a big book; if you have only a little time, just glance over it.)
2. Again and again (To remember a new word, you should read it again and again.)
3. Apply for (I apply to the company for a position.)
4. Spare time (I have both spare time and spare money.)

(b) Synonyms:—

“Trade” “Commerce”.

LANGUAGE

I do.	I did.	I have done.	I had done.
I am	I was	I have been	I had been
doing.	doing.	doing.	doing.
I apply.	I applied.	I have applied.	I had applied.
I am	I was	I have been	I had been
applying.	applying.	applying.	applying.

EXERCISE

- (a) Try to write a letter to the Chung Hwa Book Company, applying for a position.
- (b) Try to write in English the superscriptions for each of the two letters. (The superscription is the proper form for the address on the envelope.)

LESSON EIGHTEEN

THE PLANETS

Universe

This is a wonderful universe indeed. When you have read this lesson, you will be able to answer this question yourself.

Telescope



Astronomer

Dance
Joyfully
Game

By means of his telescope the astronomer is able to look at the wonders of the universe. Boys and girls often join their hands to form a circle and dance joyfully around someone in the centre. Have you ever had such a game?

Heavenly

Now I will tell you the game which the heavenly bodies play and are playing, and will play for a long, long time.

Fiery
Ball

In the centre is the sun—a great fiery ball. There are many other balls around the sun: some are larger, some are smaller. We call this group of

Solar
system
Astronomy

heavenly bodies the solar system. Eight planets are named in astronomy (but a ninth planet is now said to have been found). Astronomers cannot say whether there are people on the planets

Imagine	<p>or not; but they think that life of some kind is on some of them. This may not be human life—not even animal life—and indeed it is very difficult to imagine what kind of life would be possible there.</p>
Farther	<p>Some of the planets are nearer to the sun; some are farther from it. The earth on which we live is the third planet nearest to the sun. The moon moves around the earth in the same way that the planets move around the sun.</p>
Beyond	<p>Beyond the earth there are seven other planets.</p>
Imitate	<p>All the eight planets are moving around the sun. They are dancing and playing and the children on earth are imitating them in their game.</p>

WORD STUDY

(a) Idioms and phrases:—

1. By means of (We walk by means of our legs and feet.)
2. For a long time (They play for a long time.)
3. Whether...or not (I did not know whether he would come or not.)

(b) Synonyms:—"Imagine" "think".

LANGUAGE

*The changing forms of "To be":—

You come.	You are here.
I came.	I was here.
He has come.	He has been here.
I shall come.	I shall be here.
We cannot go.	We cannot be there.
I have not told him.	He has not been told.
They will sleep.	They will be sleeping.
You must send this.	You must be quick.
You should not write like this.	You should not be care- less.
I had called him.	He had been called.
I have worked.	I have been working.

EXERCISE

- (a) Pick out the changing forms of "to be" in the following sentences:—
1. I am going to school.
 2. Where have you been, Mr. Wong?
 3. I shall be working for three hours.
 4. This was written by a small student.
 5. The boys have been playing for a long time.
 6. You are walking too quickly.
 7. I have been waiting for the tramcar.
 8. This news was told by one of my friends.
- (b) Make five sentences, containing different forms of "to be".

(K)

*Teacher:—If time allows, more examples can be written on the blackboard.

LESSON NINETEEN

THE TRAVELS OF MARCO POLO (I)

Court	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>How I set forth with my father and came to the court of Kublai Khan.</i></p>
North Pope	<p>My father, my uncle and I set forth from Venice in the year 1271. We travelled as far as the city of Acre. We then went north to the city of Sis. There a letter arrived from the Pope asking us to return to Acre and take his answer to the letter which Kublai</p>
Khan	<p>Khan had sent to him. This matter was so important that we had to go back, for it was very important that Kublai Khan should receive his answer from the Pope. The King of Sis saw how important it was for us to return quickly; so he gave us a very fast ship and sent us back. We arrived at Acre and took the Pope's letter. Then we</p>
Continue	<p>set forth again, and continued our journey. For three and a half years we continued our journey, stopping only when the weather was too bad for us</p>

to go on; but as soon as the weather became fine again, we continued to travel on.

Distance

(Draw
near)

Safely

When we were forty days' distance from the city of the Great Khan, he heard that we were drawing near and sent men to meet us. These men helped us greatly. And so we arrived at last safely in the city of Kublai Khan.

Of the Great House of Kublai Khan at Kanbalu.

Plan

I will tell you of the great house of Kublai Khan at Kanbalu,—how it is planned. I should not call it a house, for the plan of it was rather that of a city.

Plan of the walls and House of Kublai Khan at Kanbalu.

Mile
Length

There is a great square wall, each side of which is eight miles in length. Within that wall there is another square wall, each side of which is six miles in length; and within that there is another square wall, each side of which is four miles long. Within this third wall there

Yard
(Court-
yard)

is a great yard—or court-yard—and in this great yard is the Khan's house.

In the first court-yard there are soldiers and store-houses for the soldiers' things.

In the second court-yard, there is a forest of beautiful trees. In this forest there are many animals. These are not wild animals which are kept there for show.

In the third court-yard, there are the Khan's house and garden.

Gate
South

There are three gates in the north wall and three gates in the south wall of each court-yard. The gate in the centre of each wall is the King's Gate. No one except the King, that is, Kublai Khan himself, goes through the centre gate.

The walls of the centre court-yard are of great height: they are eight yards in height; that is, 24 feet (for, one yard measure is three feet). In the centre of this court-yard there is a floor built of white stone about one yard in height

Paint	from the ground. The house of Kublai Khan is built in the centre of this stone floor. The roof of the house is of great height and is painted with many colours.
Broad	In the centre of the house there is a large hall ten yards long and ten yards broad. The roof of the hall is painted green, with pictures painted in gold over the green paint.

WORD STUDY

(a) Idioms and phrases:—

1. As far as (I have read as far as page 67.)
2. To draw near (We are drawing near a great city.)
3. For show (Many a shop has a show-window: the most beautiful goods are put there just for show.)

(b) Opposite words:—

within	without.
white	black.
long	short.
all	none.
fast	slow.
dark	bright.

(c) Synonyms:—"Door" "Gate".

LANGUAGE

(3) They are my friends.	Are they my friends?
I shall read the letter to Mr. A.	To whom shall I read the letter?

I write on a piece of paper.	On what do I write?
He is writing a book on China.	On what subject is he writ- ing a book?
They saw me.	Whom did they see?
He had sent you a letter before you went to Europe.	Had he sent you a letter be- fore you went to Europe?

EXERCISE

In your own words tell about the great house of Kublai Khan.

LESSON TWENTY

THE TRAVELS OF MARCO POLO (II)

(Hold
court)

How the Great Khan holds his court.

Queen

The court of the great Khan is held in a very large hall. Within the hall there are many tables. At the highest table is the seat of the great Khan, and his queen has a seat beside him at his left hand. Beside the seat of the Khan, but a little lower, there is table at which there are seats for the sons of the Khan. Still lower there are seats for the other princes and lords of the land.

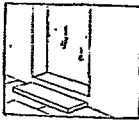
Prince
Lord
Land

All have seats in order: those whose

(34)

(Station)

station in the land is higher are stationed higher in the hall, nearer to the Great Khan; and those whose station is lower in the land are stationed at a greater distance from the Khan.

(Door-
step)

It is thought to be very bad manners to set foot on the door-step of the hall. You may set foot on the steps which lead up to the door, but not on the door-step. As you go into the hall, you must step right over the door-step. Two officers are stationed at the door of the hall to see that no one sets foot on the door-step. If any person sets foot on the doorstep, these officers take away his clothes, and he has to buy back his clothes at a great price. But if he is a person of low station who has no money, these officers beat him. They carry sticks with which they may beat persons, but they do not beat persons of high station.

Beat

(Pot)

Pot

Beside each table in the hall there is set a large pot of drink, and beside the pot there are many cups. The pot and

Desire

Bow



Drum

Present
Laid

the cups are made of gold. The persons sitting at the table fill their cups as often as they desire. When the Great Khan desires to drink, a servant brings him a cup and bows low. While the Khan is drinking from the cup drums are beaten and music plays and everyone in the hall stands up.

How the Great Khan took me as his servant.

When my father and my uncle came before the Great Kublai Khan, they bowed themselves to the ground. Then Kublai Khan ordered them to stand up. The letters and the presents from the Pope were then laid before Kublai Khan, and he said, "I am pleased to see that you have so carefully done all that I ordered." Then he looked at me and asked, "Who is this boy?" My father answered, "This is Marco, your servant and my son." Kublai Khan replied, "I am glad to see him, and it pleases me much to take him as my servant."

Report	So I became a servant to the Great Khan, and my master honoured me much. He did me the honour of sending me to many places in many countries to carry his orders or to make reports on important matters. Everywhere I went
Treat	I was treated with great honour, and I wrote reports of all that I saw and heard, and reported these things to the Khan. For the Great Khan loved to hear of the manners of strange peoples and of other lands.
Serve	I served the Great Khan thus for seventeen years, and gained great honour at his court. I gained great riches also; and so did my father and my uncle.
Gain	

WORD STUDY

(a) Idioms and phrases:—

1. To set foot on (Don't set foot on the grass.)
2. To take...as (I dress myself in a dirty coat: he takes me as a servant.)
3. To make report on (I read the books carefully, and make reports on my reading.)

(b)

Note:—"People" means "persons".
 "Peoples" means "races".

LANGUAGE

- (a) beat beat beaten
- (b) "It"
- It* is a dog.
- It* is I.
- It* is not your mistake.
- It* is for your good.
- The sun goes down: *it* is dark.
- It* is not wise to do so.

EXERCISE

- (a) Tell the first paragraph of the lesson in your own words.
- (b) Make as many sentences as you can with different uses of "It".

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

THE TRAVELS OF MARCO POLO (III)

The Great Khan did not at first allow us to return home; but later he allowed us to go.

Having served in the court of the Great Khan for many years, we desired to return home. The Khan had reached old age, and it seemed possible that he might die at any time. It would not

Die

Prayer

be possible for us to return to Venice without his help: and so, if he died before we left, it might not be possible for us to return at all. Thus it was important that we should set forth soon. One day my father said to the Khan, "I ask you to grant me a prayer." "I will grant you anything that is possible," said the Khan. "Grant me this," replied my father, "grant me that I may return to my home." Kublai Khan replied, "I will grant anything that is possible. I will grant riches or honours; but it is not possible to grant this thing. I cannot let you go."

Persia
Marry
Princess

But a happy chance helped us. It happened that soon after this there came three lords from Arghum, King of Persia. King Arghum had married a Princess from a family living in the Great Khan's land. These three lords reported that the lady had now died, and the King had sent them to ask for another princess of the same family to be his new Queen.

Trip Now it so chanced that I had just returned from a trip by sea. On this trip I had learnt that it was possible for a ship to make a trip by sea from China to Persia. So I went to Kublai Khan and offered to take the Princess to Persia in a ship. This trip by sea would cost less money than the journey by land. Now, although Kublai Khan was the richest and greatest of all kings in the world, yet he was very careful of money: he would do anything to save a little money. So he listened to my offer, and at last said, "I am willing to send the Princess to Persia by sea, instead of sending her by land. You may do as you have suggested, but you must promise that you will come back from Persia at once."

Suggest
Promise

How we took the Princess to Persia.

We gave the promise, and the Khan let us go. We took fourteen ships. We had food on them for two years. We sailed along the shores of China, and came to a large island. Then we sailed

near to the shore of Siam and then along the shore of India. At last, after two years, we arrived at the shores of Persia. There we received a report that King Arghum had died sometime before. We therefore asked what we should do with the Princess. The brother of King Arghum was ruling the country, and he said, "King Arghum is indeed dead; therefore you must give the Princess to his son." We therefore did so.

How we returned home to Venice.

The brother of King Arghum had many enemies in his own country, and we had to pass through the country of many other peoples who were enemies of Persia. But the king sent two hundred soldiers with us to guard us against all enemies, and thus we came safely to Venice.

Guard

On our way we heard that Kublai Khan was dead; therefore our promise to return to him did not trouble us any more.

(34)
Trouble

History True	<p>The date on which I returned to Venice was 1295. Therefore I had been away from home for twenty-four years. However we returned with great riches and great honour. My age when we returned was thirty-nine years.</p> <p>Such is the history of my journeys; and it is a true history. I have written this history in a book, with a history of Kublai Khan and a history and a report of all peoples and places which I visited.</p>
-----------------	---

WORD STUDY

- (a) Idioms and phrases:—
1. To reach old age (My father has reached his old age.)
 2. In stead of (Write a letter of application instead of writing a story.)
 3. By sea; by land. (One can go to Peiping either by sea, or by land.)
 4. To do with (Only a little money; what can I do with it?)
 5. Any more (I will not do so any more.)
- (b) Synonyms:—"Allow", "Promise", "Grant".

LANGUAGE

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) { Prince | { Princess. |
| { Princes | { Princesses. |

- (b) *Having served* in the court of the Great Khan for so many years, we now desired to return home = We *had served* . . . , so we desired to . . .
 Since I am very poor he goes away quickly = He *sees* that . . . , so he goes away quickly.

EXERCISE

Make five sentences with "Having gone", and explain their meanings as clearly as you can.

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

THE BOYHOOD OF WASHINGTON (I)

Boyhood	George Washington was born in Virginia, February 22, 1732.
Plantation	His father lived on a plantation.
Negro	This was like a great farm, with negro slaves to do the work.
	When George was eleven years old his father died. Seven children were left to the wise and loving care of the good mother.
Eldest	The two eldest boys had been sent to England to school. But now there was not money enough to send George. He must go to school in Virginia.

Horseback	George liked to ride on horseback,
Fond	and was very fond of all outdoor sports.
Outdoor Sport	No other boy of his age could run so fast or throw a stone so far.
Elder	His elder brother, Lawrence Washington, loved him very much. He like
Lad	to see the lad's strong muscles, but he
Muscle	wished him to know something of books too.
Gun	“A gentleman must know books as well as horses and guns,” he used to say to George. So the boy, to please his brother, began to study with all the
Zeal	zeal that he had put into his outdoor life.
Insist	He longed to go to sea, but when he saw that the plan troubled his mother he gave it up. Though he had a strong will of his own, he did not always insist upon having his own way.
Admired	Now it happened that an English nobleman had come to live in Virginia. This was Lord Fairfax. George loved and admired him very much. He was

Wilder- ness Survey	an old man, but he could shoot and ride as well as any Virginia planter.
Afterward	Lord Fairfax had bought a great many acres of land in America. This land was a lonely wilderness. He wished to have it surveyed.
Fearless	George had studied surveying at school and by himself afterward. Lord Fairfax knew that he was used to the woods, and that he was strong and fearless, so the work was given to him to do.
Trail	He was only sixteen years old, but he went out into the wild country with a brave heart. He had a few men to help him, for it was hard work. The spring rains had filled the rivers, and there were only Indian trails through the woods.
Lack	But, in a month, Washington was back again with the maps Lord Fairfax wanted. There was not lack of work for him now. He had made a place for himself in the world by learning to do something useful and by doing it well.

WORD STUDY

(a) Idioms and phrases:—

1. To be fond of (My brother is fond of reading books.)
2. Used to (They used to take a walk in the park on Sundays.)
3. To give up (Do not give up your work even if it is difficult to do.)
4. To have one's own way (He told her not to do so, but she would have her own way.)

(b) Synonyms:—

“Brave” “fearless”.
 “lack” “want” “need”.

LANGUAGE

(a) old { older oldest
 { elder eldest

(b) Note the difference:—

1. { A gentleman must know books *as well as* horses
 { and guns.
 { He could shoot and ride *as well as* any Virginia
 { planter.
2. { “You must study hard”, he *used to* say to his boy.
 { He *was used to* the woods.

EXERCISE

(34)

Tell the lesson in your own words.

LESSON TWENTY-THREE**THE BOYHOOD OF WASHINGTON (II)****Claim
French**

It happened, about this time, that France and England claimed the same land. The French and English kings had been giving away parts of the new country without knowing very much about it; and now the French were building forts on English ground.

**Fort
Warn**

Some one must be sent to warn the French that if they did not go away there would be trouble. The man who went on that errand must be brave and wise and careful.

Errand

George Washington? Yes, it was possible that George Washington could do it. So the young man set out on the difficult journey. It was winter. The French fort to which he was sent with his warning message was more than two hundred miles away.

Message

There were no good roads through the woods. Sometimes there were no cut roads at all. There were always wild animals and Indians to be feared.

Push Snow	But the little party of men pushed on, through rain and snow. They felt that Washington would bring them safe to their journey's end.
Meant	At last they came to the French fort. Washington gave his message. The answer was what he thought it would be. The French soldiers meant to stay where they were, though they were very polite in saying so.
Rapidly Weary	Washington went back as rapidly as he could. Across the weary miles that lay between him and home he made his way with a single companion. His feet were sore, but he met every ill cheerfully, as a brave man should.
Single Com- panion	Perhaps he was discouraged at his failure to drive the French soldiers away. Perhaps, as he came near his home, he felt that all his hard work had been in vain.
Sore (Ill) Cheerfully Discour- age Failure Drive	But no good work is ever in vain. When the need came, as it soon did, for
Honest	an honest worker, a brave soldier, and a wise man, the whole country turned to Washington. (24)

WORD STUDY

(a) Idioms and phrases:—

1. To go on an errand (The man went to Hankow on an errand.)
2. To set out (When everything was ready they set out.)
3. At all (There were no people at all in some part of the country.)
4. To make one's way (They make their way through the mountains.)
5. In vain (They want to build the house themselves but in vain.)

(b) Synonyms:—

"Message"	"news"
"rapidly"	"quickly"
"sore"	"pain"

LANGUAGE

(a) mean	meant	meant
(b) courage		<i>discourage</i>
like		<i>dislike</i>

EXERCISE

Tell the first three paragraphs of the lesson in your own words.

APPENDIX I

Phonetic Marks

Consonants: b; ch (*chin*); d; dh (*dhe* = the); g (*go*);
 h; j; k; l; m; n; ng (*sing*); ngg (*finger*); p; r;
 s (*sip*); t; th (*thin*); v; w; y; z; zh (*vizhn* =
 vision).

Vowels: ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ōō (*mate, mete, mite, mote,*
mute, moot)

ǎ, ě, ĭ, ǒ, ů, ǒǒ (*rack, reck, rick, rock, ruck,*
rook)

ār, ēr, īr, ōr, ūr (*mare, mere, mire, more,*
more)

âr, êr, îr (*part, pert, port*)

ah, aw, oi, oor, ow, owr (*bah, bawl, boil,*

boor, brow, bower)

Vowels printed in italic indicate vague sounds.

*Comparative Table of the Phonetic Marks and the
International Phonetic Symbols*

ā = [ei]	ēr = [ə:]
ē = [i:]	ōr = [ɔ:]
ī = [ai]	ah = [a:]
ō = [ou]	aw = [ɔ:]
ū = [ju:]	oi = [ɔi]
ōō = [u:]	oor = [uə]
ǎ = [æ]	ow = [au]
ě = [e]	owr = [auə]
ī = [i]	
ō = [ɔ]	dh = [ð]
ǔ = [ʌ]	th = [θ]
ōō = [u]	sh = [ʃ]
ār = [eə]	zh = [ʒ]
ēr = [iə]	ch = [tʃ]
īr = [aiə]	j = [dʒ]
ōr = [ɔə]	wh = [hw]
ūr = [juə]	y = [j]
ār = [a:]	ng = [ŋ]

APPENDIX II

List of Words with Pronunciation

Lesson One	Lesson Two
Restaurant (rěs'torahŋ) ('restəɔ:ŋ)	Traveller (träv'eler) ('træ- vlə)
Empty (ěm'ti) ('emti)	Porter (pōrt'er) ('pɔ:tə)
Building (bil'diŋ) ('bil- diŋ)	Luggage (lŭg'ij) ('lʌgidʒ)
Famous (fā'mʌs) ('feiməs)	Week-end (wēk'-ěnd') ('wi:k'end)
Dish (diʃ) (diʃ)	Sell (səl) (sel)
Enter (ěn'ter) ('entə)	Magazine (măgazēn')
Reflect (riflěkt') (ri'flekt)	(mægə'zi:n)
Curtain (kēr'tn) ('kə:tn)	Although (awldhō') (ɔ:l- 'ðou)
Velvet (věl'vit) ('velvit)	Lonely (lōn'li) ('lounli)
Waiter (wāt'er) ('weitə)	Novel (nōv'el) ('nɒvəl)
Prefer (prifēr') (pri'fə:)	Till (til) (til)
Hesitate (hěz'itāt) ('hez- iteit)	Scarcely (skārs'li) ('ske- əslɪ)
Puzzle (pŭz'l) ('pʌzl)	Already (awlrěd'i) (ɔ:l- 'redi)
Menu (měn'ū) ('menju:)	Whistle (wī'sl) ('wisl)
While (wil) (wail)	Twice (twis) (twais)
Besides (bisidz') (bi- 'saidz)	Flag (flăg) (flæg)
Bread (brěd) (bred)	Wave (wāv) (weiv)
Jam (jām) (dʒæm)	Danger (dān'jer) ('dein- dʒə)
Finally (fin'ali) ('fainəli)	
Centre (sěn'ter) ('sentə)	

Start (stārt) (sta:t)

Backward (bāk'wērd)
('bækwəd)

Journey (jēr'nī) ('dʒə:ni)

Lesson Three

Hotel (hōtēl') (hou'tel)

Leave (lēv) (li:v)

Collect (kōlēkt') (kɔ'lekt)

Arrive (arīv') (ə'raiv)

Destination (dēstīnā-
'shon)(desti'neifən)

Young (yūng) (jʌŋ)

Jostle (jō'sl) ('dʒɔsl)

Loudly (lowd'li) ('laudli)

Purpose (pērp'os) ('pə:pəs)

Lodging (lōj'ing) ('lɔdʒɪŋ)

Free (frē) (fri:)

Choose (chōōz) (tʃu:z)

Motor-car (mō'tor-kār)
('moutə-ka:)

Occupy (ōk'ūpī) ('ɔkju-
pai)

Hate (hāt) (heit)

Overlook (ōverlōōk')
(ouvē'luk)

Noisy (noiz'i) ('noizi)

Closet (klōz'it) ('klɔzit)

Asleep (aslēp') (ə'sli:p)

Lesson Four

Lake (lāk) (leik)

Enjoy (īnjoī') (in'dʒɔi)

Especially (īspē'shālī)
(is'peʃəli)

View (vū) (vju:)

Map (măp) (mæp)

Whole (hōl) (houl)

Oar (ōr) (ɔ:)

Bottom (bōt'om) ('bɔ-
təm)

Swim (swīm) (swim)

Brightly (brīt'li)

('braitli)

Breeze (brēz) (bri:z)

Blow (blō) (blou)

Surface (sērf'is) ('sə:fis)

Gently (jēn'tli) ('dʒentli)

Ripple (rī'pl) ('ripl)

Temple (tēm'pl) ('templ)

Roof (rōōf) (ru:f)

Scene (sēn) (si:n)

Toward (tō'erd) ('touəd)

Lesson Five

King (kīng) (kiŋ)

Whenever (wēnēv'er) (wēn'evə)

Coat (kōt) (kout)

Deal (dēl) (di:l)
 Fit (fīt) (fɪt)
 Fool (fōōl) (fu:l)
 Really (rī'ali) ('ri:li)
 Thief (thēf) (θi:f)
 Certainly (sērt'nli) ('sə:-
 tnlī)
 Better (bēt'er) ('betə)

Lesson Six

Wise (wīz) (waiz)
 Chief (chēf) (tʃi:f)
 Hall (hawl) (hɔ:l)
 Pretend (prītēnd') (pri-
 'tēnd)
 Hold (hōld) (hould)
 Indeed (īndēd') (in'di:d)
 Explain (īksplān') (īks-
 'plein)
 Judge (jūj) (dʒʌdʒ)
 Able (ā'bl) ('eibl)
 Whether (wēdh'er)
 ('wēðə)
 Notice (nōt'is) ('noutis)
 Beauty (būt'i) ('bju:ti)

⊗ **Lesson Seven**

Fame (fām) (feim)

Else (ēls) (els)
 Public (pūb'lik) ('pʌblik)
 Parade (pārād') (pə'reid)
 Gentleman (jēn'tlmən)
 ('dʒentlmən)
 Soldier (sōl'jər) ('souldʒə)
 March (mārch) (mɑ:tʃ)
 Noblemen (nōbl'men)
 ('noublmən)
 Celebration (sēlībrā'shon)
 (seli'breiʃən)
 Evening (ēv'nīng) ('i:v-
 niŋ)
 Needle (nē'dl) ('ni:dl)

Lesson Eight

Almost (awl'mōst) ('ɔ:l-
 moust)
 Quite (kwīt) (kwait)
 Delighted (dīl'tīd) (di-
 'laitid)
 Prance (prahns) (prɑ:ns)
 Rider (rīd'er) ('raidə)
 Quiet (kwī'et) ('kwaiət)
 Solemn (sōl'em) ('sələm)
 Edge (ēj) (edʒ)
 Nobody (nō'bodī) ('nou-
 bədi)

Lesson Nine

Germany (jɛr'm'ani)
('dʒə:məni)
Credit (krɛd'it) ('kredit)
Commercial (comɛr'shl)
(kə'mə:ʃəl)
Manager (mæn'ijɛr) ('mæn-
idʒə)
Cheque (tʃɛk) (tʃɛk)
Mark (mɑ:k) (mɑ:k)
Shilling (ʃil'ɪŋ) ('ʃilɪŋ)
Pence (pens) (pens)
Outer (aʊt'er) ('aʊtə)

Lesson Ten

Brigade (brɪgəd') (brɪ-
'geɪd)
Gaze (gɑ:z) (geɪz)
Flame (flɑ:m) (fleɪm)
Peacefully (pi:sfʊli)
(pēs'fʊɒli)
Comfortably (kʌmfətəbli)
(kʌmfətəbli)
Furniture (fɜ:n'ɪtʃə)
('fɜ:nɪtʃə)
Belongings (bɪlɒŋ'ɪŋz)
(bɪ'lɒŋɪŋz)
Burn (bɜ:n) (bɜ:n)
Pity (pɪt'i) ('pɪtɪ)

Engine (ɛn'ʤɪn) ('endʒɪn)
Fireman (fɪr'mæn) ('faɪə-
mæn)
Policeman (pɒlɪs'mæn)
(pə'li:smæn)
Duty (dʊt'i) ('dʒʊtɪ)
Hasten (hɑ:sən) ('heɪsn)
Speed (spi:d) (spi:d)
Brass (brɑ:s) (brɑ:s)
Helmet (hɛl'mɛt) ('hɛlmɛt)
Several (sɛv'ɛrəl) ('sevɹəl)
Ladder (lɑ:d'er) ('lædə)
Climb (klaɪm) (klaɪn)
Stretch (strɛtʃ) (stretʃ)
Furiously (fɪr'ɪʊslɪ)
('fjuəriəsli)
Crash (kræʃ) (kræʃ)

Lesson Eleven

Rome (rōm) (roum)
Slave (slɑ:v) (sleɪv)
War (wɔ:r) (wɔ:)
Condition (kɒndɪ'shən)
(kən'dɪʃən) *
Master (mɑ:stər)
('mɑ:stə)
Wild (waɪld) (waɪld)
Cave (keɪv) ('keɪv)
Roar (rɔ:r) (rɔ:)

Fear (fēr) (fiə)
 Drew (drōō) (dru:)
 Done (dūn) (dʌn)
 Ease (ēz) (i:z)
 Lick (lik) (lik)
 Circus (sēr'k'us) ('sə:kəs)
 Beast (bēst) (bi:st)
 Space (spās) (speis)
 Den (dēn) (den)
 Fierce (fērs) (fiəs)

Lesson Twelve

Abroad (əbrəʊd) (ə-
 'brɔ:d)
 Graduate (grəd'ūit)
 ('grædju:t)
 University (ūnivērs'itī)
 (ju(:)ni'və:siti)
 Steamer (stēm'er) ('sti:-
 mə)
 Pacific (pə'sif'ik) (pə'sifik)
 Cross (kraws) (krɔ:s)
 Decide (dī'sid') (di'said)
 Wharf (wōrf) (wɔ:f)
 President (prēz'idənt)
 ('prezident)
 (44) Vessel (vēs'əl) ('vesl)
 Thousand (θəʊzənd)
 ('θauzənd)

Ton (tūn) (tʌn)
 Steady (stē'dī) ('stedī)
 Passenger (pās'injə)
 ('pæsɪndʒə)
 Sea-sick (sē'sik) ('si:sik)

Lesson Thirteen

Creature (krē'cher) ('kri:-
 tʃə)
 Manner (mān'er) ('mænə)
 Together (togēdh'er) (tə-
 'geðə)
 Distinction (dīstɪŋk'-
 shən) (dis'tɪŋkʃən)
 Path (pahth) (pɑ:θ)
 Soil (soil) (soil)
 Nursery (nērs'əri) ('nə:-
 sri)
 Thus (dhūs) (ðʌs)
 Grain (grān) (grein)
 Least (lēst) (li:st)
 Within (wīdhīn') (wi'ðin)
 Inch (ɪnch) (ɪntʃ)
 Height (hīt) (haɪt)
 Bit (bīt) (bit)
 Outside (əʊt'saɪd) ('aʊt-
 saɪd)
 Corn (kɔ:n) (kɔ:n)
 Equal (ē'kwəl) ('i:kwəl)

Substance (süb'stans)
('sʌbstəns)

Lesson Fourteen

Sort (sōrt) (sɔ:t)
Wheat (wēt) (wi:t)
Heat (hēt) (hi:t)
Nice (nīs) (nais)
Warm (wōrm) (wɔ:m)
Sugar (shōō'gar) ('fugə)
Cool (kōōl) (ku:l)
Mould (mōld) (mould)
Cake (kāk) (keik)
Hatch (häch) (hætf)
Nation (nā'shon) ('neifən)
Rather (rah'dher) ('rɑ:ðə)
Race (rās) (reis)
Divide (dīvīd') (di'vaid)
Enemy (ēn'īmī) ('enimi)
National (nā'shonəl) ('næ-
ʃnəl)
Army (ārm'i) ('ɑ:mi)

Lesson Fifteen

Neighbour (nāb'er) ('nei-
bə)
Settle (sēt'l) ('setl)
Destroy (dīstroī') (dis-
'troi)

Destruction (dīstrūk'shon)
(dis'trʌkfən)

Since (sīns) (sins)
Cease (sēs) (si:s)
Subject (süb'jikt) ('sʌb-
dʒikt)
Dangerous (dān'jērʌs)
('deindəʒrəs)
Cow (kow) (kau)
Stream (strēm) (stri:m)
Bridge (brīj) (bridʒ)
Completely (kɔmplēt'li)
(kəm'pli:tli)
Board (bōrd) (bɔ:d)

Lesson Sixteen

Experience (īkspēr'īens)
(īks'piəriəns)
Tuition (tūi'shon) (tju:)-
'iʃən)
Rate (rāt) (reit)
German (jērman) ('dʒə:-
mən)
Lady (lād'i) ('leidi)
Willing (wīl'ing) ('wīliŋ)
Violin (vīolīn') (vaio'lin)
Advertiser (ād'vertīzər)
('ædvətəizə)

Conservatory (kɒnsərvə'tɔːri) (kən'sə:vətəri)	Chance (chahns) (tʃɑːns)
Recently (rɛ'sɛntli) ('ri:sɛntli)	Announcement (ə'naʊnsmənt) (ə'naʊnsmənt)
Recital (rɛ'ɪtəl) (ri'saɪtl)	Masterpiece (mah'stɜ:pɛs) ('mɑːstəpi:s)
Terrace (tɛ'rɪs) ('terɪs)	Comedian (kɒmɛd'iən) (kə'miːdiən)
Wish (wɪʃ) (wɪʃ)	Thrilling (θrɪ'lɪŋ) ('θrɪliŋ)
Position (pə'zɪʃən) (pə'zɪʃən)	Dramatic (drə'mætɪk) (drə'mætɪk)
Salary (sæl'əri) ('sæləri)	Regret (rɪ'grɛt) (ri'grɛt)
Fair (fɑː) (fɛə)	Reward (rɪ'wɔːd) (ri'wɔːd)
Education (ɛdʊkə'shən) (ɛdʊ'keɪʃən)	Capture (kæp'tʃɜː) ('kæptʃə)
Sale (sæl) (seɪl)	Runaway (rʌn'əwə) ('rʌnəwei)
Tone (tɒn) (toun)	Restore (rɪ'stɔː) (ris'tɔː)
Trade (træd) (treɪd)	
Plot (plɒt) (plɒt)	Lesson Seventeen
Acre (ɑː'kɜː) ('eɪkə)	Application (æplɪkə'shən) (æpli'keɪʃən)
Shrubbery (ʃrʌb'ɛrɪ) ('ʃrʌbəri)	Pale (pāl) (peɪl)
Apply (əplɪ) (ə'plai)	Glance (glahns) (glɑːns)
Realty (rɛ'alti) ('ri:əlti)	Evidently (ɛv'ɪdɛntli) ('eɪdɛntli)
Convenience (kɒnvɛn'i:əns) (kən'vi:njəns)	Income (ɪn'kɒm) ('ɪnkəm)
Rent (rɛnt) (rent)	
Tael (tāl) (teɪl)	
Per (pɛr) (pɛː)	
Auction (əw'kʃən) ('ɔːkʃən)	

Nowadays (now'adāz) ('nauədeiz)	Astronomer (astrōn'omer) (ə's'trɒnəmə)
Clerical (klē'rīkal) ('kle- rikəl)	Dance (dahns) (dɑ:ns)
Furnish (fērn'ish) ('fə:niʃ)	Joyfully (joi'fōōli) ('dʒ- ɔifuli)
Reference (rēf'erəns) ('refrəns)	Game (gām) (geim)
Grant (grahnt) (grɑ:nt)	Heavenly (hē'venli) ('he- vnli)
Favour (fā'ver) ('feivə)	Fiery (fīr'i) ('faieri)
Interview (in'tervū) ('intə- vju:)	Ball (bawl) (bɔ:l)
Convince (kɒnvins') (kən- 'vins)	Solar system (sōl'ar sīs'- tīm) ('soulə 'sistim)
Qualification (kwɔlifikā'- shən) (kwɔlif'keifən)	Astronomy (astrōn'omī) (ə's'trɒnəmi)
General (jěn'eral) ('dʒen- ərəl)	Imagine (imǎ'jin) (i'mæ- dʒin)
Spare (spār) (spəə)	Farther (fārdh'er) ('fa:ðə)
Import (im'pɔrt) ('impɔ:t)	Beyond (biyōnd') (bi- 'jɔnd)
Export (ēx'pɔrt) ('ekspɔ:t)	Imitate (im'itāt) ('imit- eit)
Commerce (kōm'ērs) ('kɒmə:s)	
Press (prēs) (pres)	

Lesson Eighteen

Universe (ūn'ivērs) ('ju- nivə:s)
Telescope (tēl'iskōp) ('te- liskoup)

Lesson Nineteen

Court (kōrt) (kɔ:t)
North (nōrth) (nɔ:θ)
Pope (pōp) (poup)
Khan (kahn) ('kɑ:n)

Continue (kontin'ū) | Serve (sēv) (sə:v)
 (kən'tinju) | Gain (gān) (gein)
 Distance (dis'təns) ('dis-
 təns)

Safely (sāfli) (seifli)
 Plan (plān) (plæn)
 Mile (mīl) (mail)
 Length (lēngth) (leŋθ)
 Yard (yārd) (jɑ:d)
 Gate (gāt) (geit)
 South (sowth) (sauθ)
 Paint (pānt) (peint)
 Broad (brawd) (brɔ:d)

Lesson Twenty

Queen (kwēn) (kwɪ:n)
 Prince (prīns) (prɪns)
 Lord (lōrd) (lɔrd)
 Land (lānd) (lənd)
 Beat (bēt) (bit)
 Pot (pōt) (pɒt)
 Desire (dizīr') (di'zaiə)
 Bow (bow) (bau)
 Drum (drūm) (drʌm)
 Present (prēz'ent) ('pre-
 znt)
 (44) Laid (lād) (leid)
 Report (rīpōt') (ri'pɔ:t)
 Treat (trēt) (trit)

Lesson Twenty-one

Die (dī) (dai)
 Prayer (prār) ('prəə)
 Persia (pēr'shə) ('pə:ʃə)
 Marry (mā'ri) ('mæri)
 Princess (prīn'sēs) ('prin-
 ses)
 Trip (trīp) (trip)
 Offer (ōf'er) ('ɔfə)
 Suggest (sʌjɛst') (sə'dʒest)
 Promise (prōm'is) ('prɔ-
 mis)
 Guard (gārd) (gɑ:d)
 Trouble (trūb'l) ('trʌbl)
 History (hīs'torī) ('histri)
 True (trōō) (tru:)

Lesson Twenty-two

Boyhood (boi'hōōd) ('boi-
 hud)
 Plantation (plāntā'shon)
 (plæn'teɪʃən)
 Negro (nēg'rō) ('ni:grou)
 Eldest (ēl'dist) ('eldist)
 Horseback (hōrs'bāk)
 ('hɔ:sbæk)

Fond (fɒnd) (fɒnd)	Fort (fɔ:t) (fɔ:t)
Outdoor (aʊt'dɔ:(r)) ('aut- dɔ:)	Warn (wɔ:n) (wɔ:n)
Sport (spɔ:t) (spɔ:t)	Errand (ɛ'rænd) ('erænd)
Elder (ɛl'dɛr) ('eldə)	Message (mɛs'ɪdʒ) ('me- sɪdʒ)
Lad (læd) (læd)	Push (pʊʃ) (pʊʃ)
Muscle (mʌsl) ('mʌsl)	Snow (snəʊ) (snou)
Gun (gʌn) (gʌn)	Meant (ment) (ment)
Zeal (zi:l) (zi:l)	Rapidly (ræp'idli) ('ræp- idli)
Insist (ɪnsɪst) (ɪn'sɪst)	Wearily (wɛr'i) ('wiəri)
Admire (admɪr) (əd- 'maɪə)	Single (sɪŋ'gl) ('sɪŋgl)
Wilderness (wɪl'dɛrnɪs) ('wɪldənɪs)	Companion (kɒmpən'jən) (kəm'pænjən)
Survey (sɜ:və) (sə'vei)	Sore (sɔ:(r)) (sɔ:)
Afterward (ɑ:f'tɜ:wɜ:d) ('ɑ:ftəwɜ:d)	Cheerfully (chɛr'fʊli) ('tʃiəfʊli)
Fearless (fɛr'lis) (fiəlis)	Discourage (dɪskʊ'reɪdʒ)
Trail (trɛl) (treil)	(dɪs'kʌrɪdʒ)
Lack (læk) (læk)	Failure (fɛl'yɜ:(r)) ('feɪljə)
Lesson Twenty-three	Drive (draɪv) (draɪv)
Claim (kleɪm) (kleɪm)	Vain (veɪn) (veɪn)
French (frɛntʃ) (frenʃ)	Honest (ɒn'ɪst) ('ɒnɪst)

(14)

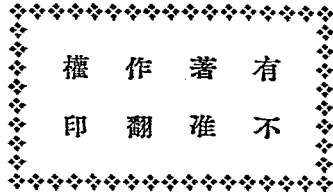
THE END

民國三十五年八月二十九版

修正課程標準適用
初中英語讀本（全六冊）

◎第四冊

（郵運匯費另加）



編者	李 張 慎 唯
校者	金 舒 新 兆 梓 伯 建
發行人	中華書局有限公司代表 顧 樹 森
印刷者	上海澳門路四六九號 中華書局永寧印刷廠
發行處	各埠中華書局



(11603)