

初中英語補充教材

進步英文選

PROGRESSIVE ENGLISH READINGS

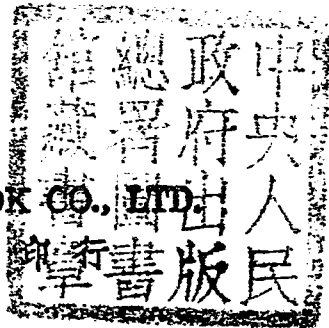
FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS

BY

S.L. WONG (黃稗瀾)

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BY

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編輯大意

- 一 本書爲適應初中學生實際需要而編著，選文三十二篇，專供初中二三年級採作英語教材之用。
- 一 本書選文，文字淺明，辭句簡練，俾易熟習而速進步。
- 一 本書選文，按其淺深短長，以次排列；對學習心理尤爲注意。
- 一 本書選文內容有論說、故事、紀事、傳記、寓言、會話、尺牘、諺語格言等，皆有裨青年修養，興味濃郁猶其餘事。
- 一 本書每篇選文之末，附有下列各項：
 - (甲)單字習語註釋(Words and Phrases)，就選文中之生字習語，依次精確註釋；專門名詞讀音較難者，則註以讀音符號，藉減讀者學習上之困難。
 - (乙)語句示範(Typical Sentences)，就選文中提出足資揣摩之語句若干，供讀者記誦模仿。示範之語句或取其含有實用之習語，或富於習語意味之單字，或取其全句構造須特別注意者。示範之後，舉例以明用法。讀者於此悉心領會，則純正之英語不難學得矣。
 - (丙)習題(Practice)，就選文內容設答問、翻譯、造句、作文、寫信、口述、聽寫等習題，使讀者反覆練習，以收讀寫貫通之實效。
- 一 教學本書後，可續用編者所編致用英文選一書，該書取材體例與本書略同，程度銜接，特爲附告。
- 一 本書編著計劃，蒙世界書局總經理陸高誼先生採納，並荷指示，使本書得臻完善，盛意可感，謹此誌謝。

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1. SONS AND PARENTS

In some parts of the world there are mountains which send forth smoke, and flames, and ashes. Sometimes red-hot melted matter rolls down their sides, and destroys every thing upon which it comes.

Many years ago there was a terrible eruption of this kind. All the people who lived in the neighborhood were in confusion, each one running away with whatever most valuable he could carry. Among the rest there were two sons who were busily engaged carrying away their wealth, when they recollected that their father and mother, who were very old, were not able to save themselves by flight. They cried out, "Where shall we find a more precious treasure than our parents?" One took up his father on his shoulders, and the other his mother, and made their way through fire and smoke. Afterwards they returned to remove some of their goods.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. send forth, 發散.
2. flames, 火焰.
3. ashes, 灰.
4. melted matter, 鎔化的物質.
5. destroys, 毀滅.
6. terrible eruption, 可怕的爆發.
7. in confusion, 混亂.
8. whatever, 任何; 不論什麼.
9. engaged, 忙於工作的.
10. wealth, 財富.
11. recollected, 憶起.
12. flight, 奔逃.
13. precious, 寶貴的.
14. treasure, 寶物.
15. remove, 搬移.

Typical Sentences

1. There are mountains which *send forth* smoke, and flames, and ashes.

Ex.—The sun *sends forth* light and heat.

2. All the people were *in confusion*.

Ex.—The school is *in confusion*.

Do not put things *in confusion*.

Practice

Answer the following questions:—

1. What kind of mountains are there in some parts of the world?
2. What does the red-hot melted matter sometimes do?
3. What happened many years ago?
4. What did the people living near do?
5. What were two sons busy doing?
6. What did they afterwards remember?
7. What did the sons say?
8. Why did they afterwards come back?

2. SAMUEL MORSE

Samuel Morse was the inventor of the telegraph. For years and years he studied and worked to find a way to send messages instantly. "That man is crazy," said one of his neighbors. "He is foolish," said another. But he kept on trying. His clothes were shabby; he almost starved; he suffered cold until his heart was nearly broken. At last he succeeded. He made a machine that would send messages instantly. Then the people forgot how they had laughed at him. Every one honored him. "He has done a great thing for his country," said the very people who had once mocked him.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. Samuel Morse(sām'ū-əl mōrs), 美國藝術家與發明家(1791-1872).
2. inventor, 發明家. 3. telegraph, 電報. 4. for years and years, 窮年累月; 經年. 5. messages, 消息. 6. instantly, 立刻.
7. crazy, 瘋狂的. 8. neighbors, 鄰人. 9. shabby, 褻褻.
10. starved, 餓死. 11. suffered, 遭; 蒙. 12. machine, 機器.
13. honored, 尊敬. 14. mocked, 嘲笑.

Typical Sentences

1. *For years and years* he studied and worked to find a way to send messages instantly.

Ex.—I have studied English *for years and years*.

2. The people forgot how they had *laughed at* him.

Ex.—Whom are you *laughing at*?

Practice

Write sentences using the following phrases:—

1. send forth 2. in confusion.
3. for years and years. 4. laugh at.

3. THE WORKMAN AND HIS LAZY WIFE

A workman had to leave home for his work every morning at six o'clock, and to return two hours later for his breakfast. As his wife was rather lazy, his breakfast was sometimes not ready when he came home.

One morning, when he returned home, he found the fire not yet lit, and his wife still fast asleep in bed. Thinking that he should try to cure her of her lazy habits, he shouted as loud as he could "Fire, fire!"

His wife awoke, and hearing the cry of fire, came running downstairs in a great hurry. When she asked him where the fire was, he replied, "In every house but ours."

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. had to, 必須. 2. rather, 頗有幾分. 3. not yet, 尙未. 4. lit, 點點 (light 之 *Past Participle*). 5. fast asleep, 熟睡. 6. cure... of... 醫治... (某人)... (病). 7. habits, 習慣. 8. shouted as loud as he could, 盡力地喊. 9. awoke, 醒來 (*awake* 之 *Past Tense*). 10. but ours = except our house, 我們的房屋除外.

Typical Sentences

1. His wife was *rather* lazy.

Ex.—After working so long, he was *rather* tired.

I feel *rather* better today.

2. Thinking that he should try to *cure* her of her lazy habits, he shouted *as loud as he could*, "Fire, fire!"

Ex.—The teacher *cured* him of a bad habit.

We start *as early as we can*.

Practice

Translate the following sentences into English:—

1. 他預備要回家了.
2. 他熟睡着.
3. 你爲何這樣急着去?
4. 我要急着去趕火車.

4. THE BOY AND THE BROOK

An old man saw a small boy waiting, for a long time, by the side of a swift brook.

“My good lad,” said he, “what makes you sad? Why do you look so long at this stream?”

“Sir,” said the boy, “I shall wait here till the brook has run off; for then I can pass on my way with dry feet.”

“Not so,” said the old man; “you might stand on this bank for life and yet not do that; for this brook will run on as long as time. If you would cross, you must wade.

“And so, as you make your way through life, you will need, at times, to press through those things which check your course, and not wait for them to pass by.”

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. brook, 溪. 2. lad, 童子. 3. sad, 悲哀. 4. stream, 小川

5. run off, 流盡. 6. bank, 岸. 7. for life, 終身地. 8. wade, 涉(水)而進. 9. make your way, 排除困難而進. 10. through life, 一生. 11. at times, 有時候. 12. check, 阻止. 13. course, 行程; 進路.

Typical Sentence

You will need, *at times*, to press through those things which check your *course*, and not wait for them to *pass by*.

Ex.—He calls on me in the evening *at times*.

Our wisest *course* is to follow a middle *course*.

Days *passed by*.

Practice

Answer the following questions:—

1. Whom did an old man see?
2. What was the boy doing?
3. What question did the old man ask?
4. What did the boy say he would do?
5. What was the answer of the old man?
6. What must the boy do if he would cross?
7. What lesson in life does this teach us?

5. AT THE SEASIDE

Last week I spent a day at the seaside with some of my classmates.

We had pleasant weather and there were very few clouds in the sky.

When we got to the seaside, we went to see the lighthouse. We stood near the top of the lighthouse and looked over the sea. What a fine sight it was!

We took our lunch and then went fishing in a boat.

There was no wind, and the boat was steady.

I threw out the fishing line, and soon had a few fine fish.

Ted and John were with us. They had their Kodaks with them. They took a good many pictures.

It is fun taking pictures. It is greater fun showing them to our friends afterwards.

We had a good time there and returned when it was almost dark.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. seaside, 海濱. 2. pleasant weather, 令人愉快的天氣. 3. got to, 抵達. 4. lighthouse, 燈塔. 5. steady, 穩定的. 6. fishing line, 釣絲. 7. Kodaks, 柯達克(照相機名). 8. took a good many pictures, 拍了許多照相. 9. had a good time, 很快樂.

Typical Sentences

1. I *spent* a day at the seaside with some of my classmates.

Ex.—How do you *spend* your time?

2. When we *got to* the seaside, we went to see the lighthouse.

Ex.—He *got to* the station.

3. They *took a good many pictures*.

Ex.—Will you *take* one or two *pictures* of my rooms?

A good many people visit the temple every day.

4. We *had a good time* there.

Ex.—I hope you will *have a good time*.

Practice

Write sentences using the following phrases:—

1. some of my classmates. 2. very few.
3. a good many. 4. at times.

6. PROVERBS AND MAXIMS

Walls have ears.

Look before you leap.

Strike the iron while it is hot.

Well begun is half done.

A bad workman quarrels with his tools.

Lost time is never found again.

A friend in need, is a friend indeed.

Haste makes waste.

A little learning is a dangerous thing.

Empty vessels make the most sound.

A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.

Necessity is the mother of invention.

Diligence is the mother of happiness.

He is poor whose expenses exceed his income.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. leap 跳;躍. 2. quarrels, 非難;吹毛求疵. 3. tools, 工具.

4. a friend in need, 患難之友. 5. indeed, 確實地; 真正地.
 6. vessels; 容器(樽、壺、碗等). 7. worth, 有(若干)價值的. 8. bush, 灌木.
 9. necessity, 必要. 10. invention, 發明. 11. expenses, 費用; 用度.
 12. exceeds, 超過. 13. income, 收入.

Typical Sentences

1. A bad workman *quarrels with* his tools.
Ex.—The two brothers *quarrels with* each other.
 They *quarrelled among* themselves.
2. A bird in hand is *worth* two in the bush.
Ex.—It is *worth* a dollar.

Practice

Memorize the following Chinese proverbs:—

1. 樹倒猢猻散. As soon as the tree falls,
 the monkeys scatter.
2. 千算萬算,不如天一算. One plan of Providence far
 surpasses all the plans of
 men.
3. 萬事起頭難. All things are difficult at
 first.
4. 眼睛一霎,老婆雞變鴨. At the twinkling of eyes, an
 old hen is turned into a
 duck!
5. 天下老鴉一般黑. Crows are black all the world
 over.

-7. SOCRATES AND HIS HOUSE

There once lived in Greece a very wise man whose name was Socrates. Young men from all parts of the land went to him to learn wisdom from him, and he said so many pleasant things, and said them in so delightful a way, that no one ever grew tired of listening to him.

One summer he built himself a house, but it was so small that his neighbors wondered how he could be content with it.

“What is the reason,” said they, “that you, who are so great a man, should build such a little box as this for your dwelling house?”

“Indeed, there may be little reason,” said he, “but, small as the place is, I shall think myself happy if I can fill it with true friends.”

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. Greece (*grēs*), 希臘(歐洲國名). 2. Socrates (*sōk rā-tēz*), 蘇格拉底, 古希臘大哲學家(469-399 B.C.). 3. so.....that, 如此……故……. 4. delightful, 令人愉快的. 5. wondered, 奇怪; 詫異. 6. content, 滿足. 7. dwelling house, 住宅. 8. there may be little reason, 可說無甚理由. 9. small as the place is, 此地(指屋)雖小.

Typical Sentences

1. It was so small *that* his neighbors wondered how he could be content with it.

Ex.—This story is so strange *that* no one will believe it.

2. Small *as* the place is, I shall think myself happy if I can fill it with true friends.

Ex.—Poor *as* he is, he is honest.

Practice

Write sentences using the following words:—

1. Greece. 2. delightful. 3. wonder.
4. content. 5. reason.

8. DON'T BE A CAT'S PAW

Long, long ago there lived two thieves—a cat and a monkey. One day the monkey found some chestnuts in a fire. He wanted to eat the chestnuts, but he was afraid of burning his hand, so he took the Cat to the fire, and said:

“Look, here is a fine dinner for us. I have found these chestnuts, but your claws are sharper than mine. So if you will pull them out of the fire we will have a grand dinner together.”

The Cat agreed to it, and began to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. She burnt her paw every time she pulled a chestnut out. “But,” she thought to herself, “never mind, the dinner I am going to have will fully compensate for all the pains.” So she went on pulling more and more chestnuts out of the fire. When she had finished her work she turned round and looked, and what did she find? The Monkey had eaten them all!

Don't be a cat's paw.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. chestnuts, 栗子. 2. burning, 燃燒. 3. claws, 爪. 4. sharper, 更尖利. 5. pull, 拉; 拖. 6. grand, 豐盛的. 7. agreed, 同意.
 8. paw, 蹄掌. 9. every time, 每次. 10. never mind, 不相干; 不要緊. 11. fully compensate for, 完滿地補償... 12. pains, 痛苦.
 13. turned round, (轉四周)轉回. 14. cat's paw, 貓蹄(喻代人操券代人受怨的人).

Typical Sentences

1. *Long, long ago* there lived two thieves.
Ex.—*Long, long ago* there lived a young girl whose name was Mary.
2. He was *afraid of* burning his hand.
Ex.—He is *afraid of* making mistakes.
3. The dinner I am going to have will fully *compensate for* all the pains.
Ex.—Nothing can *compensate for* the loss of a mother.

Practice

Translate the following sentences into English:—

1. 賊是什麼?
2. 偷東西的人是賊。
3. 貓和猴子常偷東西。
4. 你自己勿做一個貓蹄。

9. GEORGE WASHINGTON

No other name in American history is so well known as that of George Washington. He was born on February 22, 1732. He went to school when he was a small boy. At sixteen he learned to be a surveyor.

America at that time belonged to England. England did not treat the American people kindly, so war broke out between the two countries. The Americans chose Washington to be their leader, and for seven years he led their army against the English.

When the United States became a separate country, Washington was chosen the first president. He did much for his country. He always thought of his country first and himself last.

He was a tall, strong man. He did not laugh much, but he was a friend to all.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. George Washington (jôrj wôsh'ing-tŕn), 華盛頓 2. well

known, 著名. 3. surveyor, 測量員. 4. belonged to, 屬於...
 5. treat, 對待; 待遇. 6. broke out, 發生. 7. chose, 選 (choose
 之 *Past Tense*). 8. leader, 領袖. 9. led, 領導. 10. a separate
 country, 獨立國. 11. chosen 選 (choose 之 *Past Participle*)
 12. thought of, 注意.

Typical Sentences

1. America at that time *belonged to* England.
Ex.—This book *belongs to* me.
2. He always *thought of* his country first and himself
 last.
Ex.—I have many things *to think of*.

Practice

Dictate the following passages:—

1. George Washington was born in 1732. He went to school when he was a small boy. At sixteen he learned to be a surveyor.

2. Once America fought a war with England. He was chosen by the American people to be their leader, and for seven years he led their army against the English. When the war came to an end, he was chosen the first president.

3. Washington always thought of his country first and himself last. He was a tall, strong man. He did not laugh much, but he was a friend to all. He died in 1799.

10. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

One warm day a great lion lay asleep in his den. A little mouse played near by. At last he ran over the lion's paw, and the lion caught him.

"Do not kill me," the mouse said. "Let me go now and sometime I may be of help to you."

The lion laughed. "How can such a little thing ever be of help to me?" he said. But he set the little mouse free.

Not long after this, some men caught the lion. They tied him with strong ropes and then went away for a while. When he found that he was tied fast, he roared and roared.

The little mouse heard him and ran to him. When he saw how the lion was caught, he began to gnaw the ropes.

At last he set the lion free. "Once you laughed at me," he said, "now you see a little mouse may help a great lion, after all."

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. lion, 獅子. 2. lay asleep = slept. 3. den, 穴. 4. near by, 附近. 5. let...go = set...free, 釋放. 6. sometime, 他日; 日後. 7. may be of help to you = may help you, 或能助你. 8. not long after this, 此後不久. 9. tied, 束縛. 10. ropes, 繩. 11. for a while, 片刻. 12. tied fast, 牢縛. 13. roared, 吼叫. 14. gnaw, 咀嚼. 15. after all, 畢竟.

Typical Sentences

1. *Sometime* I may be of help to you.
Ex.—I will do it *sometime*.
2. They went away *for a while*.
Ex.—Stay *for a while*.
3. A little mouse may help a great lion, *after all*.
Ex.—The work was not useless, *after all*.

Practice

Fill the following blanks:-

1. The lion ____ asleep in his den.
2. The lion was tied very ____.
3. The mouse ____ the lion free.
4. The lion ____ at the mouse.
5. The mouse ____ the ropes in two.
6. Have you ever ____ a lion?

11. A PICNIC IN THE WOODS

It was a lovely spring day when Mr. and Mrs. Wong were taking their children for a picnic in the woods.

Merrily they started. They were soon out of town, on a fine road shaded by trees; they passed green meadows and cornfields.

They walked on, across the bridge over the river, up the hill, through a small village, and down the hill again.

They could see, in the distance, the blue peaks of mountains. They could see, below, the green valley, the river, and the roofs of farmhouses and cottages.

Now they turned to the right, climbed up a small hill, and arrived at their destination.

They had had a long walk, and so they sat down to take a rest. When they were very hungry, they ate their lunch under the trees.

There they picked wild flowers. They played happily until late in the afternoon, and then returned home by boat.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. picnic, 野宴.
2. merrily, 歡樂地.
3. meadows, 草地.
4. cornfields, 穀物類的田(稻田, 麥田等).
5. bridge, 橋.
6. in the distance, 在遠處.
7. peaks, 山峯.
8. valley, 山谷.
9. cottages, 茅屋.
10. climbed up, 攀登.
11. arrived at, 抵達.
12. destination, 目的地.

Typical Sentences

1. They could see, *in the distance*, the blue peaks of mountains.

Ex.—We saw a light *in the distance*.

2. They *climbed up* a small hill, and *arrived at* their destination.

Ex.—He *climbed up* the tree.

The train *arrived at* the station.

Practice

Write sentences containing these phrases:—

1. in the distance.
2. arrive at.
3. after all.
4. near by.

12. THE BEGGAR AND THE RICE POT

In a certain city there was a beggar, who lived on the rice which he obtained by begging. The remaining rice he stored up in an earthen pot, hung by a rope above the bed on which he slept.

One day, while he was lying below the pot, he thought thus within himself:

“During a season of scarcity, I shall sell this rice, and with the money buy a goat. When the goat has kids, I shall exchange them for a cow. When the cow has calves, I shall purchase a mare. When the mare foals, I shall sell them and become a rich man.

“After this, I shall marry a pretty girl, who will bear a son. When the child creeps on the floor, I will order her to bring him to me. When busy with household work, she does not at once obey, I will give her a kick.”

So saying, he gave a kick, which dashed the rice pot in pieces, and mixed its contents with dust on the floor.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. a certain city, 某城.
2. lived on, 賴...生活.
3. obtained,

獲得。 4. remaining, 餘剩的。 5. stored up, 積聚。 6. earthen, 土製的; 陶製的。 7. pot, 鉢; 罐。 8. scarcity, 缺乏; 不足。 9. season of scarcity, 米荒的時候。 10. kids, 小山羊。 11. exchange ... for..., 以...換... 12. mare, 牝馬。 13. foals, 小馬。 14. the mare foals = the mare has foals. 15. bear, 生; 產。 16. busy with household work, 忙理家務。 17. dashed, 撞碎。 18. mixed, 混和。 19. contents, 內容。

Typical Sentences

1. The beggar *lived on* the rice which he obtained by begging.
Ex.—Sheep *live on* grass.
2. The remaining rice he *stored up* in an earthen pot.
Ex.—I have *stored up* some fruit for the winter.
3. I shall *exchange* the kids *for* a cow.
Ex.—I have *exchanged* my old horse *for* a young one.

Practice

Answer the following questions:—

1. How did a beggar get his living?
2. What did he do with the rice he had over?
3. What did he think, when he was lying below the pot?
4. When the cow had calves, what would he do?
5. When the mare had foals, what would he do?
6. What would he do afterwards?
7. When his wife did not obey him, what would he do?
8. What did the beggar really do?
9. What then happened?
10. What may we learn from this story?

13. A BEAUTIFUL FARM

The farm is located among the sunny hills in the southern part of the country. In front of the farm is a green meadow with a few oxen grazing there. Behind the farm is a silvery stream winding its way down to a pool. Along the little brook grow many tall trees, which almost hide the farm from sight.

The place is quite tranquil, and for miles there is nothing to be heard except the murmuring of the brook, the songs of singing birds, and the rustle of leaves as the playful breeze blows them to and fro.

The inmates of the farm consist of husband, wife and children. They are very kind-hearted, and "simple living and high thinking" seems to be the motto of their life. They are up with the sun and go to bed as soon as the last ray of the sun disappears.

This little farm is so beautiful and the inmates are so kind that whoever visits the place lingers there for a long time.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. located, 坐落. 2. sunny, 向日的; 當陽的. 3. in front of, 在... 的前面. 4. grazing, 吃草. 5. silvery, 銀光的. 6. winding, 彎曲. 7. pool, 池; 潭. 8. tranquil, 寧靜的. 9. murmuring, 潺潺聲; 如微語的聲音. 10. rustle, 沙沙聲. 11. breeze, 微風. 12. to and fro, 來來去去地. 13. inmates, 同居者. 14. consist of, 由... 組合而成. 15. motto, 箴言; 座右銘. 16. ray, 光線. 17. disappears, 消失. 18. whoever, 凡...者; 無論誰. 19. lingers, 留戀.

Typical Sentences

1. *In front of* the farm is a green meadow.
Ex.—In front of my desk is an armchair.
2. *Behind* the farm is a silvery stream.
Ex.—Behind the house is a back yard.
3. There is *nothing* to be heard *except* the rustle of leaves as the playful breeze blows them *to and fro*.
Ex.—There was no one except me.
She was walking *to and fro* in the room.

Practice

Translate the following sentences into English:—

1. 我的家坐落在學校的附近。
2. 在他的寫字檯前有一個書架。
3. 他對我很和善。
4. 無論誰說話將受罰。

14. A SCHOOLBOY'S LETTER

The Vocational School,
Shanghai,
Sept. 1, 1943

My dear Sister,

Three days have passed since I left home. I arrived at Shanghai at seven o'clock in the evening and went to school immediately. The school has been repaired during the vacation and looks very nice. The dormitory is also well furnished and I have a comfortable bed.

This letter is dashed off in haste just to let you know of my safe arrival. I shall write to you fully of my experiences on the journey when I have a little more time.

Your dear brother,

John

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. vocational school, 職業學校. 2. immediately, 立即. 3. repaired, 修理. 4. vacation, 假期. 5. dormitory, 宿舍. 6. furnished, 佈置; 設備. 7. comfortable, 安適的. 8. dashed off, 急寫. 9. in haste, 匆促地. 10. safe, 平安的. 11. experiences, 經驗.

Typical Sentences

1. The school *looks* very nice.

Ex.—Everyone *looks* happy, for Christmas is near.

2. This letter is *dashed off in haste* just to let you *know of my safe arrival*.

Ex.—He can *dash off* a story-book in a month.

He arrived *in haste*.

I *know of* a shop where you can get things cheaper.

Practice

Write two short letters, one to your mother and one to your friend, telling them what you have studied and what you are studying in school. Ask your mother questions about your home and ask your friend questions about his school.

15. AUTUMN

Now it is autumn, the third season of the year. It comes after summer. It is the time for crops and fruit; it is the season of harvest.

In autumn the weather is neither hot nor cold. The green leaves are fading. Some have fallen from the trees, and are lying dead on the ground.

Now the corn is ripe. The first work the farmer has to do is to cut it down. He works hard in the field, gathering in the grain.

The gardens and orchards are now rich with fruit. Apples, pears, and plums hang on the trees. When boys and girls come to the school garden, they have great fun in plucking nuts and berries. In a bright autumn night they can enjoy seeing

the full moon and a great many twinkling stars in the sky.

In the middle of autumn the day is as long as the night; after it the days get shorter and shorter, and the nights, longer and longer.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. crops, 收穫物. 2. harvest, 收穫. 3. neither...nor..., 不...也不... 4. fading, 凋謝. 5. grain, 穀物. 6. orchards, 果園. 7. pears, 梨. 8. plums, 梅. 9. plucking, 採; 折. 10. twinkling stars, 閃爍的星.

Typical Sentences

1. In autumn the weather is *neither* hot *nor* cold.

Ex.—I know *neither* German *nor* French.

Neither I *nor* my brother knows French.

2. They can *enjoy* seeing the full moon.

Ex.—Last night I *enjoyed* the music.

They *enjoyed* eating it.

Practice

Write five sentences about autumn.

16. GOING ABROAD

- A. I hear your uncle is going abroad.
- B. No, not yet.
- A. When does he start?
- B. Probably at the end of this month.
- A. Is he going to America or England?
- B. He will first go to America, and then to England, I hear.
- A. How long does he propose to stay abroad?
- B. Perhaps three years.
- A. Don't you wish to go abroad too?
- B. I wish I could go abroad before long.
- A. To America or to England?
- B. I will go to France.
- A. To France? Do you understand French?
- B. Yes, I understand it a little. I am resolved to study it harder so as to master it.
- A. Do you like France?
- B. Somehow I like France as a country of poetry and music.

Do you? For my part, I do not dislike France, but I wish to visit America and England first.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. going abroad, 出洋. 2. probably, 大概;似. 3. at the end of this month, 本月底. 4. propose, 意欲;企圖. 5. stay, 滯留. 6. am resolved, 決定. 7. so as, 以便. 8. master 精通. 9. somehow, 不知何故. 10. poetry, 詩歌. 11. Do you? = I see 原來如此. 12. for my part = as for me, 至於我. 13. dislike, 不歡喜;嫌惡.

Typical Sentences

- How long does he *propose* to stay abroad?
Ex.—I *propose* to take my holiday in June this year.
She *proposes* to save half of what she earns.
- For my part*, I do not dislike France.
Ex.—*For my part*, I have done my best.
For my part, I will stay at home.

Practice

Translate the following sentences into English:—

- 你願意出洋麼?
- 我希望我能出洋。
- 我不喜歡這本書也不喜歡那本書。
- 至於我,我喜歡音樂。

17. THE RIVER

A river is valuable to us in very many ways.

First of all, it drains the land. If the water does not run off in rivers, the ground will be so wet that men can neither till nor live on it.

Rivers also give a good supply of fresh water to the people who live near them. Perhaps your own town gets its drinking water from a neighboring river.

Rivers are helpful to many kinds of industries. Works and factories which need much water are very often built on the banks of rivers. In some places, rivers turn the machines which give us electric light and electric power.

Rivers are also the ready-made roads of a country. Boats or ships sail on rivers, and carry people and goods from place to place.

The part of a river which joins the sea is called

the mouth. If the mouth is wide and open, we call it an estuary.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. valuable, 寶貴的.
2. first of all, 在任何位事以前之完全.
3. drain, 排水.
4. till, 耕.
5. supply, 供給.
6. industries, 工業.
7. factories, 工廠.
8. machines, 機器.
9. electric light, 電燈.
10. electric power, 電力.
11. ready-made, 現成的.
12. from place to place, 從一地到他地.
13. estuary, 河口.

Typical Sentences

1. *First of all*, it drains the land.
Ex.—First of all, you must get up early in the morning.
2. Rivers are also the *ready made* roads of a country.
Ex.—Ready-made clothes seldom fit well.
3. Boats or ships carry people and goods *from place to place*.
Ex.—He wandered from place to place.

Practice

Write sentences containing the following phrases—

1. first of all.
2. from place to place.
3. helpful to.
4. at the end of the mouth.

18. THE NUT

Two boys were once playing under a tree, when a nut fell from it near them. One of them picked it up. The other boy said, "It is my nut, for I saw it fall." "No, it is mine," said the other, "for I picked it up." Just then a larger boy came along, and he said, "What are you disputing about?"

The little boy told him.

"Give it to me," said he, "and I will decide the question so as to end your quarrel."

So he cracked the nut, and gave one half of the shell to one boy saying, "This is for you, because you saw the nut fall."

He then gave the other half shell to the other boy, saying, "This is yours, because you picked up the nut."

Then, putting the kernel into his own mouth he said, "And this is mine for my trouble in cracking it."

Going to law often ends in this way. The costs take all that is of use, and leave but shells for him who is said to win.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. nut, 硬殼果.
2. just then 正在那時.
3. disputing, 爭論

decide, 判斷. 5. end, 終結. 6. cracked, 使碎. 7. kernel, 果肉. 8. going to law, 興訟. 9. costs, 費用. 10. of use, 有用的. 11. win, 得勝.

Typical Sentences

1. *Just then* a larger boy came along.

Ex.—*Just then* I was in London.

2. What are you *disputing* about?

Ex.—They *disputed* about the meaning of this word.

3. *Going to law* often *ends* in this way.

Ex.—Do not *go to law* if you can help it.

The conversation *ended* in a quarrel.

Practice

Answer the following questions:—

1. What happened when two boys were playing under a tree?
2. What did one of them do?
3. What did the other say?
4. What was the answer?
5. Who was then passing?
6. What did he say?
7. Who told him?
8. What did the big boy say?
9. What did he then do?
10. What did he do with the shell?
11. What did he say to each boy?
12. What did he do with the kernel?
13. Why did he say that it belonged to him?
14. Who are often treated in this way?

19. THE AIR

We cannot see air, but it is all around us. When we fan ourselves, we feel something cool about our faces. It is the air. When the air moves very fast, we can hear it. Then it shakes the leaves and branches of the trees, and sometimes uproots the big trees.

We could not live without air. Plants would not grow without it, and all things that live would soon die if they had no air.

The air we breathe goes into the body to make the blood pure, and take away waste matter. The air that comes out of the body is foul. The air of crowded rooms is very bad for us to breathe. So also is the air from swamps, and drains, and filth of all kinds.

People ought always to let fresh air into their houses. It makes them weak and sickly to breathe bad air. We should try to live where the air is clear and pure. To walk or play every day in the open air helps to make us healthy and strong.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. shake, 振; 搖.
2. uproots, 拔起.
3. breathe, 呼吸.
4. blood,

- 血。 5. pure, 清潔; 不混濁。 6. waste matter, 廢物。 7. foul, 不潔的。 8. crowded rooms, 擁擠的房間。 9. swamps 溼地。
 10. drains, 排水渠。 11. filth, 污穢的食物或雜物。 12. ought, 應; 當。
 13. weak, 虛弱。 14. open air, 戶外。

Typical Sentences

1. People *ought* always *to* let fresh air into their houses.
Ex.—You *ought to* love him.
2. To walk or play every day in the *open air* helps to make us healthy and strong.
Ex.—They like to work in the *open air*.
 It is not much, but it will *help* to support you.

Practice

Answer the following questions:—

1. Can we see the air around us?
2. What cools us when we fan ourselves?
3. What is wind?
4. If we had no air what would happen to us?
5. What could plants not do without air?
6. What would happen to all living things without air?
7. Why does the air go into the body?
8. What kind of air comes out of the body?
9. What kind of air is there in crowded rooms?
10. What kinds of air are also bad?
11. What kind of air should people let into their houses?
12. What comes from breathing bad air?
13. In what kind of air should we try to live?
14. What helps to make us healthy and strong?

20. MARCO POLO

The compass is the sailor's best friend. With it sailors can find their way across the wide sea.

The compass was used by the Chinese long, long ago, but we do not know who first invented it.

People say that it was first brought to Europe by a man named Marco Polo.

Marco Polo was born in the beautiful old city of Venice about six hundred and eighty years ago. His father used to visit many lands in the east to buy and sell goods.

Young Marco went with his father, and soon became very fond of travelling. After some years he went to China alone.

There he was made a high official and lived with the Emperor for twenty-four years. While he was in that country, he saw the people using the magnet to guide them on their journeys.

At last he came home to Venice. He told his friends all about the Chinese and their country.

Among the many things he brought home from China, there was a magnet. The people of Europe first learnt the use of the compass from Marco's magnet.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. Marco Polo (mār'kō pō'lō), 意大利威尼斯人, 旅行家兼探險家 (1254-1323). 2. compass, 羅盤. 3. invented, 發明. 4. people say, 一般人說. 5. Venice (vēn'is), 威尼斯 (意大利城市名). 6. used to..., (以前) 慣常... 7. made a high official, 被任命為高級官員. 8. the Emperor, 皇帝. 9. magnet, 磁石. 10. guide, 引導.

Typical Sentences

1. His father *used to* visit many lands in the east to buy and sell goods.

Ex.—They *used to* come together.

My father *used to* take one cup of milk before breakfast.

2. *He was made a high official.*

Ex.—*He was made captain of the team.*

Practice

Write sentences containing the following words:—

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. official. | 2. emperor. | 3. blood. |
| 4. magnet. | 5. invent. | |

21. DON'T GIVE UP

If we would ever accomplish anything in life, let us not forget that we must persevere. If we would learn our lessons in school, we must be diligent and not give up whenever we come to anything difficult. We shall find many of our lessons very hard, but let us consider that the harder they are the more good they will do us if we will persevere and learn them thoroughly.

But there are some among us who are ready to give up when they come to a hard example in arithmetic, and say, "I can't do this." They never will if they feel so. "I can't" never did anything worth while; but "I'll try" accomplish wonders. Let us remember that we shall meet with difficulties all through life. They are in the pathway of everyone. If we will only try and keep trying, we shall be sure to conquer and overcome every difficulty we meet with. If we had a hard lesson today, let us strive to learn it well and then we shall be prepared for a harder one tomorrow. And

If we learn to master hard lessons in school, it will prepare us to overcome the hard things that we shall meet in life, when our school days are over.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. give up, 放棄.
2. accomplish, 成功.
3. persevere, 堅忍.
4. come to, 遇.
5. the harder they are the more good they will do us, 功課愈難對於我愈有益 (good 作 noun 用).
6. thoroughly, 徹底地; 全然地.
7. they never will = they never will do this.
8. worth while, 值得的.
9. wonders, 非常的事物.
10. pathway, 路.
11. conquer, 克服.
12. overcome, 壓服.
13. strive, 努力.

Typical Sentences

1. *The harder* our lessons are, *the more good* they will do us.

Ex.—*The sooner* you come back, *the better* it will be.

The medicine has *done* me a lot of *good*.

2. "I can't" never did anything *worth while*.

Ex.—Would it be *worth while* to read this book?

Practice

Write sentences using the following phrases:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. give up. | 2. used to. |
| 3. for my part. | 4. live on. |

22. WINTER

Winter comes in December. It is the coldest season of the year.

In winter there are no flowers in the garden. The harvest has been gathered, and the fields and the trees are bare. Frost comes and makes the ground hard like stone. Snow often falls and lies thick upon the ground.

Sometimes boys and girls play with the snow. They build snowhouses and throw snowballs. When the weather is so cold that the river is frozen over with ice, many boys have great fun in skating.

But look at the poor little birds. They hop about, seeking in vain for food. Some animals hide themselves in holes and sleep for weeks at a time.

In winter the days are shortest; and nights, longest. The shortest day is in the middle of winter.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. bare, 赤裸的。 2. frost, 霜。 3. frozen, 冰凍 (freeze 之 *Past Participle*). 4. skating, 滑冰。 5. hop, 跳躍。 6. in vain, 徒然; 無效。 7. for weeks, 幾個星期。 8. at a time, 每次。 9. nights, longest = nights are longest.

Typical Sentences

1. They hop about, seeking *in vain* for food.

Ex.—The children waited *in vain* for their father.

2. Some animals hide themselves in holes and sleep *for weeks at a time*.

Ex.—I have not seen you *for weeks*.

They went out two *at a time*.

Practice

Write five sentences about winter.

23. A WINTER DAY

- A. Good afternoon, Mr. B.
- B. Hallo! Mr. A.
- A. How cold! Isn't it? I'm shaking with cold. Where have you been?
- B. I have been to the other side of the mountain.
- A. What for?
- B. To get a fine view of the snow.
- A. Splendid! Was it a pretty view?
- B. Yes, very pretty. The extensive field looked like a silver world with its trees bearing white flowers, to use a familiar expression.
- A. Look! It's snowing again. Let us make a good fire.
- B. Everything in your garden is buried under the snow. The trees have begun to bend. This snow will do much harm to your garden.
- A. I'm afraid that the snow may ruin my garden. I wish the winter were over already. The days are so short, and the cold is so trying.
- B. As for me, I like winter as well as summer.
- A. You are the only one of that opinion; it's because you are very healthy. But I cannot bear this cold weather any longer.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. isn't it? 可不是麼? 2. shaking with cold, 因冷而戰慄着。
 3. the other side of, ...的另一面。 4. what for? 幹什麼? 爲什麼?
 5. to get a fine view of 清楚地觀望。 6. splendid, 絕妙的。
 7. extensive field, 廣闊無際的田野。 8. bearing, 生; 結實。
 9. familiar expression, 熟語。 10. make a good fire, 生火。
 11. bend, 彎曲。 12. do much harm to, 大有損於。 13. trying
 (adj.), 難堪; 難受。 14. as for me, 至於我。 15. of that opinion,
 持這種意見。 16. any longer, 再長久些。

Typical Sentences

- The extensive field *looked like* a silver world with its trees *bearing* white flowers.
Ex.—What does he *look like*? He *looks like* a soldier.
 This tree *bears* nice fruit.
- This snow will *do much harm* to your garden.
Ex.—Yesterday's fire *did much harm* to the factory.
- As for me*, I like winter as well as summer.
Ex.—*As for me*, I love many things more than money.
- I cannot bear this cold weather *any longer*.
Ex.—I cannot wait *any longer*.

Practice

Call any two students to the platform and have them repeat the dialogue. After they have finished, call two more. Correct their pronunciation whenever necessary.

24. SHOPPING

If you wear the same clothes day after day, they finally become worn out. Then you must have new ones. If you have five pounds of sugar now, you will find little left in a few weeks. Then you will have to buy more. For this purpose you go to a shop—to a tailor's for a frock, to a grocer's for sugar, and so on.

At a shop you will see the salesmen or shopmen. They stand behind a counter, on which they display the articles you want.

In shops, the prices are fixed, that is, the articles are each sold at one price. But if you take a number of the same article, the price is often reduced. For instance, a dozen pens may cost less if taken in one lot than if bought singly.

A thing is said to be dear when it is sold at a high price. Anything sold for a low price is called cheap. If you buy something cheaper than usual, it is called a bargain.

The shopkeepers buy from the makers or wholesale merchants. They sell at retail to their customers. When they sell, they take more than they gave when they bought. That is how they make their profit.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. day after day, 每天. 2. worn out, 用壞. 3. for this purpose, 爲這個目的. 4. frock, 外套. 5. grocer's, 雜貨店. 6. and so on, 和其它;等等. 7. salesmen, 售貨員. 8. counter, 櫃檯. 9. display, 陳列. 10. articles, 物品. 11. reduced, 減低. 12. for instance, 譬如. 13. in one lot, 一批. 14. bargain, 便宜貨;廉價貨品. 15. wholesale merchants, 批發商. 16. retail, 零售. 17. make profit, 獲利.

Typical Sentences

1. If you wear the same clothes *day after day*, they finally become *worn out*.
Ex.—She expected a letter from him *day after day*, but it never came.
 These clothes will soon *wear out*.
 The boy is *worn out* with overwork.
2. *For this purpose* you go to a shop—to a tailor's for a frock, to a grocer's for sugar, *and so on*.
Ex.—He buys it *for your purpose*.

For what purpose are you doing this?

We read novels, magazines, *and so on*.

He told me his age, where he lived, how many children he had *and so on*.

3. *For instance*, a dozen pens may cost less if taken in one lot than if bought singly.

Ex.—He told me, *for instance*, that he was going to do something great.

4. This is how they *make* their *profit*.

Ex.—You must sell the goods before you can *make* your *profit*.

He *makes* his *profit* by selling goods at cheap prices.

Practice

Translate the following sentences into Chinese:—

1. Rubber shoes do not wear out.
2. Does he come for that purpose?
3. The price is too high for a big lot.
4. This book, for instance, is helpful to students in the study of English.
5. There are many things which we do day after day.
6. He wears beautiful clothes.
7. This shows how lazy he has been.
8. That is why children ask so many questions.

25. DEPARTMENT STORES

In some large cities there are big stores. Shanghai has four very big stores. In these great business places many different stores are under one management. Many different things are sold there. In one part of the stores neckwear is sold. In another part drugs are sold; and in another, dress goods. Thousands of people visit the stores every day, and some good bargains can be had.

The goods are placed upon the counters. Here the customers may examine them before they buy. Some of the goods are placed on shelves behind the counters. These the clerks will take down to show to customers.

At each counter there are a number of clerks. They wait upon customers and show them things they want to see.

The different parts of the store are called departments. Suits are sold in the suit department. Toys for children are sold in the toy department. In each department there is a man who looks after things. He also answers questions. He is called a floor-walker.

A large store with a great many departments is called a department store.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. under one management, 在一個公司管理之下。
2. neckwear, 圍頸物(如圍脖, 領帶或領等)。
3. drugs, 藥品。
4. examine, 審查。
5. shelves, 架。
6. clerks, 辦事員。
7. wait upon, 伺候。
8. departments, 部。
9. suits, 衣服。
10. toys, 玩具。
11. looks after, 照顧。
12. floor-walker, 店內巡查人。
13. department store, 百貨商店。

Typical Sentences

1. They *wait upon* customers.

Ex.—I shall *wait upon* you in person.

2. In each department there is a man who *looks after* things.

Ex.—When he is away, we shall *look after* his family.

I will *look after* your shop during your absence.

Practice

Answer the following questions:—

1. What is a department store?
2. What are sold in departments stores?
3. Who show the goods to customers?
4. What is a floor-walker?

26. LEARNING TO WORK

Little Teddy liked to play. He liked to chase the butterflies and go birds' nesting. One day mamma said, "You are a big boy. You must learn to work." Teddy replied, "I wish to play. I do not like to work. Let me play, today, mamma. Tomorrow I will begin to work."

So Teddy went to the woods to play.

A gray squirrel ran across his path. "Oh little squirrel! come and play with me. You don't work, do you?" asked Teddy. "Yes, little boy, I have to gather nuts for winter," the squirrel replied. He whisked his tail and was gone.

A bee buzzed by. "Little bee, do you work?" Teddy asked. "Yes, I gather honey for winter. I have no time to play," replied the little bee.

Teddy met some ants. "We work too," they said. "We are busy all day long."

Teddy sat down on a stone. "They all work," he thought, "and they all seem very happy."

He ran home. "Mamma, they all work—the bees, the squirrels, and the ants. I am the only idle one among them. What can I do to help you?"

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. chase, 追.
2. butterflies, 蝴蝶.
3. go birds' nesting, 去尋覓鳥巢.
4. squirrel, 松鼠.
5. path, 路.
6. whisked, 疾動.
7. tail, 尾.
8. buzzed, 蜂鳴聲.
9. all day long, 終日.
10. idle, 懶惰的.

Typical Sentences

1. He liked to *go birds' nesting*.
Ex.—Will you *go shopping* with me?
2. We are busy *all day long*.
Ex.—We sat at home *all day long*.
She wept *all day long*.

Practice

Write sentences using the following phrases:—

1. all day long.
2. wait upon.
3. look after.
4. and so on.

27. INDUSTRY.

Tom was a hard student. When there was a very difficult lesson, he would stay in to study. He would learn his lessons well, and then he could play with a good conscience.

He liked to play as well as anybody else, and was one of the best players. When playing any game, every one was glad to have Tom on his side. Hard study gave Tom a relish for play, and play again gave him a relish for hard study. He became so healthy and wise that his teachers liked him very much.

When the time came for him to enter college, he was well prepared: In college he found it very easy to keep up with his class, and had much time for reading useful books. At last he was graduated, and received his degree. It was known that he was a good student and was respected by all. Many situations were open to him, for he was now an able man. His parents, brothers, and sisters all felt gratified, and loved him more than ever. Such are the rewards of industry.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. a hard student, 用功的學生 2. conscience, 是非心. 3. relish
愛好. 4. enter, 入. 5. college, 大學. 6. to keep up with
不落退; 並駕齊驅. 7. graduated, 畢業. 8. degree, 學位. 9. situa-
tions, 位置 10. gratified, 滿意 11. rewards, 酬報.
12. industry, 勤勉.

Typical Sentences

1. In college he found it very easy to *keep up with*
his class.

Ex.—I cannot *keep up with* you.

We must *keep up with* the times.

2. His parents, brothers, and sisters all felt *gratified*.

Ex.—Your good marks *gratify* me very much.

I am much *gratified* by my son's success.

3. *Such* are the rewards of industry.

Ex.—(Such as *Adj.*) I never saw *such* a sight before.

Don't read *such* books as you
cannot understand.

(Such as *Noun*) *Such* is his intention.

Take *such* as you need.

Practice

Translate the following sentences into English:—

1. 他於去年在本校畢業。
2. 我的朋友正在尋覓一個位置。
3. 我們不勤勉便不能成功。
4. 他作工很勤。

28. ÆSOP

Almost everybody knows a number of Æsop's Fables, but little is known about Æsop the man, who lived about twenty-five hundred years ago.

He was one of the slaves, and an odd-looking fellow who, because of his dark-skin, has been nicknamed Æsop, or Ethiopian.

It is said that he was a shepherd and spent his days in the fields looking after his master's sheep.

He learned to know the ways of animals, so his stories were about them.

First, he told these stories to amuse the boys in the fields, and then to please his master and his master's friends.

Late in his life, Æsop became a freed man and was employed on important missions by the rich King Croesus.

Then kings and wise men wanted him to tell stories to amuse and then teach them.

One day he told a story to some bad men and showed them that they were doing wrong. They got angry and killed him.

So the wise Æsop died, but people did not forget his fables.

Æsop's Fables, like the Bible, are now told in every language.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. *Æsop* (ē'sŏp), 伊索(希臘的寓言家).
2. fables, 寓言.
3. little, 很少; 略無.
4. slaves 奴隸.
5. odd-looking, 形貌奇異的.
6. has been nicknamed, 被暱以渾名.
7. Ethiopian (ē'thī-ō'pī-an), 黑奴.
8. it is said, 據說; 傳謂.
9. shepherd, 牧羊者.
10. ways, 習俗; 習性.
11. late in his life, 在他的晚年.
12. freed man, 自由人; 被解放的人.
13. important missions, 重要的使命.
14. King Croesus (Krē'sūs), 克里薩斯王(六世紀時 Lydia 的皇帝名, 以財富著稱).
15. doing wrong, 作惡事.
16. Bible, 聖經.

Typical Sentences

1. *Little* is known about *Æsop* the man.

Ex.—He has seen *little* of life.

Note.—"A little," "little." *A little* means *some*, but not much. *Little* means almost no. Thus:

(*A little* as Adj.) There is *a little* hope in him. (Although not very much, there is still hope in him).

(*Little* as Adj.) There is *little* hope for him to succeed. (There is almost no hope for him to succeed).

(*A little* as Adv.) In China every student understands English *a little*.

(*Little* as Adv.) Speak *little*, do much.

(*A little* as Noun) *A little* is better than none at all.

(*Little* as Noun) *Little* is expected of him.

2. He showed them that they were *doing wrong*.

Ex.—You have *done wrong* in telling a lie.

Practice

Write five sentences about Æsop.

29. TWO LETTERS

1. AN ORDER

12 Main Street, Hankow,

March 15, 1943.

The Manager,
Wing On Company,
Nanking Road,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find my cheque for \$276.00 for the payment of the following order which you are requested to send me per parcel post:-

2 5lb tins Klim	@ \$ 50.00
1 Big Ben Clock	@ 100.00
1 Straw Hat Size No. 7	@ 55.00
6 tins Sewing Needles	@ 3.50

Yours truly,

George S. Lee.

2. A REPLY

Wing On Company , Shanghai

March 23, 1943.

Mr. George S. Lee,
12 Main Street,
Hankow.

Dear Sir:

Your valued order of the 15th inst. and your cheque for \$276.00 were duly received. As instructed, we have sent the goods per parcel post. The invoice is enclosed herewith.

Thanking you for the present order, and assuring you of our desire to serve you in the future,

We are, Sir,

Yours very truly,

T. C. Chen

Manager, Export Dept.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. Wing On Company, 永安公司. 2. enclosed 封入. 3. cheque, 支票. 4. following order, 下開定單. 5. to send per parcel post, 用郵包寄遞. 6. 5 lb. tin=5 pound tin, 五磅聽. 7. Klim, 克寧奶粉. 8. Lig Ben Clock, 大鵬鬧鐘. 9. straw hat, 草帽. 10. sewing needles, 縫針. 11. valued, 尊重的. 12. inst.=instant, 本月. 13. duly, 當然地;照當地. 14. as instructed, 遵照所囑. 15. assuring, 保證.

Typical Sentences

1. You are requested to *send* me the goods *per parcel post*.

Ex.—I *sent* the book *by parcel post*.

2. *As instructed*, we have sent the goods *per parcel post*.

Ex.—He acted *as* he was *instructed* to do.

Practice

Write an order to the World Book Co. for books and stationery that you required.

30. THE FIVE SENSES

We open our eyes in the morning, and see the gay light of the sun. The light of the sun shows things to us; and our eyes see them.

When we open our eyes and look, we make use of our sense of sight.

When the first rays of the sun shine upon the little birds as they sleep among the branches of the trees, they stir and shake themselves. Then they open their little bills and pour forth a sweet song of joy.

And we listen to the song, and hear it through our sense of hearing.

If we go out and walk in the fields, the sweet scent of the wild flowers comes to us; and we smell it through our sense of smell.

We come back and sit down to breakfast, dinner, or supper; and when we say that what we

eat or drink is sweet, sour, salt, or bitter, we are making use of our sense of taste.

If we wish to know whether a thing is hard or soft, rough or smooth, round or square, we put the tips of our fingers to it and find out what it is by making use of our sense of touch.

These, then, are the five senses: sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch; they are the five gateways through which we learn to know the world.

The organ of sight is the eye; that of hearing, the ear; that of smell, the nose; that of taste, the tongue; and that of touch, the skin.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. the five senses, 五官.
2. gay, 愉快的.
3. make use of, 使用; 利用.
4. stir, 搅动.
5. bills, 鸟嘴.
6. pour forth, 流出.
7. scent, 香味.
8. salt, 鹹.
9. bitter, 苦.
10. taste, 嘗味.
11. gateways 門口.
12. organ, 器官.

Typical Sentences

1. When we open our eyes and look, we *make use of* our sense of sight.

Ex.—You are welcome to *make use of* my typewriter.

He has plenty of spare time, but he does not know how to *make use of* it.

2. They open their little bills and *pour forth* sweet song of joy.

Ex.—The sun *poured forth* its rays.

Practice

Answer the following questions:—

1. What do we see with?
2. What do we hear with?
3. With what do we smell?
4. With what do we taste?
5. With what do we touch?
6. What are the five senses?
7. What are the organs of the five senses?

31. HOW TO READ WELL

If you wish to become a good reader, you must learn to read well now. If you form a habit of reading too fast or too slow, too loud or too low, it will be hard to correct the habit when you are older.

Look well at all your words; and be very careful to get their right sounds. Do not let long words frighten you, for they are often as easy as short ones.

Do not try to read fast, for no one can read well who tries to say his words as quickly as he can. And you must mind the stops. Some children do not look at the stops, but hurry on as if they will not have time to get through the piece. The four principal stops are these:-

- , a comma, the shortest stop.
- ; a semicolon, the next shortest stop.
- : a colon, the next shortest stop.

. a period. This is a full stop.

Above all, read in your own proper voice, which you use when you speak to your companions. And think about what you are reading, so that you can get at the sense of the lesson; for you cannot read a piece unless you know what it means.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. form a habit 養成習慣. 2. correct, 改正. 3. sounds, 聲音.
4. frighten 驚嚇. 5. mind, 注意. 6. as if, 好像...
7. get through, 讀畢. 8. principal, 主要的. 9. comma, 逗點. 10. semicolon, 半支點.
11. colon, 支點. 12. period, 全句點. 13. above all, 尤其重要的.
14. companions, 伴侶. 15. get at, 知; 了解.

Typical Sentences

1. If you *form a habit* of reading too fast or too slow, it will be hard to correct the habit when you are older.

Ex.—Form the habit of early rising when you are young.

2. You must *mind* the stops.

Ex.—Mind what I tell you.

Do not *mind* what other people say.

3. *Above all*, read in your own proper voice.

Ex.—Above all, don't forget to get into the open air.

Above all, you must do this.

4. Think about what you are reading, *so that* you can
get at the sense of the lesson.

Ex.—He studies hard so that he may succeed.

I cannot *get at* the meaning of this word.

Practice

Answer the following questions:—

1. When should you learn to read well? Why?
2. Why should you look well at the words?
3. What words should not frighten you? Why?
4. Why should you not read too fast?
5. When should you pause?
6. Name the four principal stops, and give their length.
7. In what tone should you read?
8. What is needful to read a piece well?

32. HABIT

Habit may be a man's enemy or his friend. If a man desires to be efficient, he must make habit his faithful ally.

A habit is the result of repetition. It is the habit that makes most of us right-handed. Any boy can quickly become left-handed if he has the will to do with the left hand what he formerly has done with his right. Eating three meals a day is a habit with most people. When the dinner hour comes, they eat whether they are really hungry or not, and they usually think they are hungry.

When we have done anything in a certain way so often that we automatically do it whenever the occasion arises, we have acquired a habit. Since there are many things which we do day after day, it is desirable that we find the best way of doing each thing and do it regularly until the doing becomes a habit. A business man, to be efficient, should have the habit of punctuality, of attending to correspondence promptly, of going to bed and getting up at regular hours, of courtesy to all with whom he deals. In other words, he must have

before him an ideal and get into the habit of doing just as that ideal would do in his place. Only in this way can he form habits which are his friends and helpers.

HELPS TO STUDY

Words and Phrases

1. enemy, 仇敵.
2. efficient, 有力的; 勝任的.
3. ally, 同盟者.
4. repetition, 反覆.
5. automatically, 自動地.
6. occasion, 場合; 時際.
7. acquired a habit, 得到習慣.
8. desirable, 可欲的; 有被欲得的價值的.
9. attending to, 留心; 注意.
10. correspondence, 通信.
11. courtesy, 禮儀.
12. in other words, 換言之.
13. ideal, 理想; 典型.

Typical Sentences

1. We have *acquired a habit*.
Ex.—We should try to *acquire good habits*.
2. A business man should have the habit of *attending to correspondence promptly*.
Ex.—*Attend to your lessons*.
Attend to what I say.
3. *In other words*, he must have before him an ideal and *get into the habit* of doing just as that ideal would do in his place.
Ex.—An I. O. U. is, *in other words*, a promise to pay.
He got into a habit of telling lies.

Practice

Write sentences using the following words and phrases:

1. ally.
2. efficient.
3. automatically.
4. attend to.
5. in other words.
6. make use of.

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