

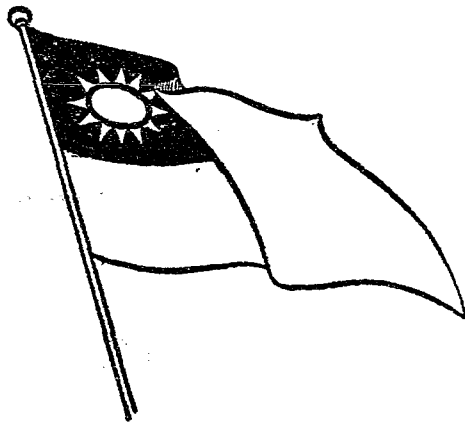
教育部審定
THE
KUOMING ENGLISH READERS
BOOK FOUR
FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS

初級中學學生用

國民英語讀本

修訂本第四冊

編著者 陸步青



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THE KUOMING ENGLISH READERS³⁸

FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS

BOOK FOUR

BY

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PREFACE

This set of English Readers had its origin far back in 1924 when the author made an investigation trip to Japan to meet Prof. Harold E. Palmer who, being the linguistic adviser to the Japanese Department of Education and director of the Institute for Research in English Teaching in Tokyo, had been devoting himself for years to the improvement of the methods of English teaching in that country. He had been writing a number of books along that line, among which was a complete set of the Standard English Readers for the use in Japanese middle schools. The author also visited some demonstration classes in Tokyo and believed that Prof. Palmer's research work had set a revolutionary movement among Japanese schools and paved the way for the accomplishment of foreign language teaching in the East. Being a professor of English himself and finding that the same thing was required in China, the author, on his return, made up his mind to write a set of English readers specially for the use in Chinese middle schools. But the realization of this plan was unexpectedly delayed for five years, though a part of the manuscripts had been written. Not until the autumn of 1930 when there was a general cry among middle schools for a new textbook on English to suit the new "Syllabus" of the course of English promulgated by the Ministry of Education in 1929, did the author find it necessary to have his books published to meet their demand. The whole course was revised and reorganized, and a great part of the manuscript was rewritten to suit the existing conditions. The new Syllabus set by the government being in conformity with the latest scientific principles of language teaching, his books based

on the very theory will naturally fall in coincidence with the Syllabus and be fit for its purpose. The author sincerely hopes that with this set of textbook in use, those schools which have been instructed to make experiments to try out the Syllabus will find an efficient means to their great end. The set, though published a little later, still might be in time to meet their demand and to fill the gap hitherto left open. It will revolutionize the English teaching method in our schools and upset the old scholastic tradition. It might play its part in Chinese schools as Prof. Palmer's book has done in Japan.

The author has great pleasure to acknowledge his gratefulness to Prof. Palmer and his colleagues in the Institute for their kind presentation to him of the result of their research work, which aroused his interest to write this book. Thanks are also due to Mr. Polan Chen, the Vice-minister of Education at Nanking, and Prof. T. H. Cheng of the University of Chekiang who have carefully read the manuscript and offered many valuable suggestions and important corrections which make the book approach perfection logically and pedagogically. The author also appreciates various fresh ideas and thoughts kindly given by his friends and many successful teachers. Any more suggestions or criticism will be welcome.

THE AUTHOR

Hangchow, Chekiang

January, 1931

PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION

The eight-year war against Japan's aggression has revolutionized China in everything, especially in the teaching of English in Chinese schools. During the first few years of the war, English was almost neglected in the interior provinces, becoming elective course in the junior middle school; while during the later half of the war time, English was not allowed to be taught in the invaded territory. Hence English teaching has to take its new course in China since the victory in August, 1945. The author has, therefore, thoroughly revised this set of readers to meet the new demand.* Most of the lessons have been simplified and re-written, the revision being based on the classroom experience of many successful teachers in the fifteen years all over China. The scientific principles of language teaching, however, remain unchanged. Teachers will find the lessons in the revised books within reach of the boys and girls in the post-war middle schools, and will enjoy better result in their classroom work.

D. Y. LOH

*The National Institute For
Compilation And Translation,
Nanking, September, 1946*

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A long time ago, men stayed at home and did not go abroad.

(Review Semantic Drill, Lesson 18, Book II.)

I come to a village/where the people have never seen an Englishman.

I came to a village/where the people had never seen an Englishman.

The weight made the boat sink gradually.

This made the water rise.

They did not make him try.

What makes the airplane fly in the air?

The boy first had the elephant put in a boat.

Next, he had the stones taken out of the boat.

He had the weights added together.

I have a fine speech prepared for the next meeting.

(Review Grammar, pp. 90-91, Book III.)

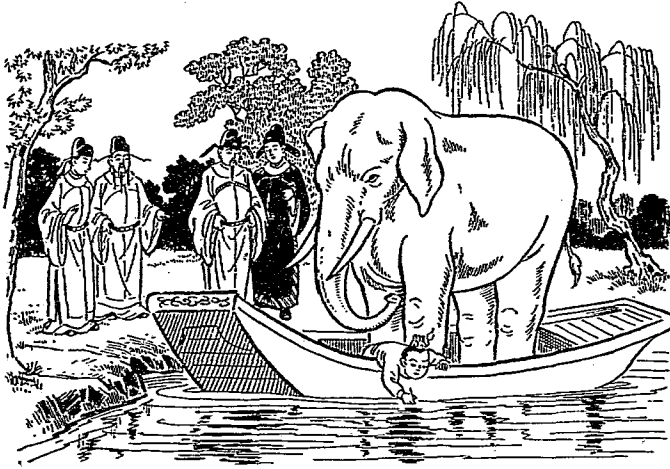
Don't laugh at anybody!

What do you laugh at?

She is always laughing at something.

They laughed at him.

on the side. This showed that the stones in the boat were of the same weight as that of the elephant.



The boy made a mark on the side of the boat at the point where the water reached.

5. It was then quite easy to weigh the stones one by one, and when these weights were added together, the people knew what the weight of the elephant was.

SEMANTIC DRILL

Long ago, people did not know how to make fire.

Long, long ago, a man carried an elephant to a village.

A long time ago, men stayed at home and did not go abroad.

(Review Semantic Drill, Lesson 18, Book II.)

I come to a village/where the people have never seen an Englishman.

I came to a village/where the people had never seen an Englishman.

The weight made the boat sink gradually.

This made the water rise.

They did not make him try.

What makes the airplane fly in the air?

The boy first had the elephant put in a boat.

Next, he had the stones taken out of the boat.

He had the weights added together.

I have a fine speech prepared for the next meeting.

(Review Grammar, pp. 90-91, Book III.)

Don't laugh at anybody!

What do you laugh at?

She is always laughing at something.

They laughed at him.

They wonder / how heavy it is.

They wondered / how heavy it was.

I wonder / who she is.

I wondered / who she was.

WRITTEN WORK

Write two sentences after the model of each of the following sentence-types:

1. The boy had the elephant put in a boat.
2. The weight made the boat sink.
3. A man came to a village, where the people had never seen an elephant.
4. It was quite easy to weigh the stones.
5. The stones in the boat were of the same weight as that of the elephant.

clever (-er; est) ['klevə, -rə; -rist]	weigh (-s; -ing; -ed) [wei, -z; -iə; -d]
carry (-ies; -ying; -ied; -ier/s) ['kær/i, -iz; -iɪŋ; -id; -iə/z]	boat (-s) [bəʊt, -s]
elephant (-s) ['elɪfənt, -s]	sink (-s; -ing; -sank; sunk) [sɪŋk, -s; -ɪŋ; sæŋk; sɒŋk]
village (-s) ['vɪlɪdʒ, -ɪz]	mark (-s) [mɑ:k, -s]
huge (-ly) [hju:dʒ, -li]	reach (-es; -ing; -ed) [ri:tʃ, -ɪz; -ɪŋ; -t]
wonder (-s; -ing; -ed; -ful) ['wʌndə, -z; -rɪŋ; -d; -fʊl]	former (-ly) ['fɔ:mə, -li]
vain [veɪn]	lev/el (-els) ['lev/l, -lɪz]
weight (-s) [weɪt, -s]	gradual(-ly) ['grædʒʊəl (-dʒʊəl), -ɪ]
scale (-s) [skeɪl, -z]	

BOOK IV

LESSON 2

THE KING AND THE SPIDER



As he sat on the ground, he watched a little spider making her web.

1. King Robert Bruce was once beaten by the English, who designed to conquer his country. The king tried hard to resist the enemy, but in vain.

2. His army went to fight against the English six times, and each time it was driven back. His soldiers lost hope, and were about to give up fighting.

3. One day Bruce was hiding in a cave. He thought that he had lost the fight. As he sat on the ground, he watched a little spider making her web. She tried six times, and each time she was

disturbed by something and failed. But she seemed to take no notice of all these failures, and went to work again to make a new web. The king began to wonder how many times the spider would try to work on her web, and whether she could succeed in her effort at last.

4. Soon the spider started her work the seventh time, and this time she succeeded. It was a good lesson for the king. He made up his mind to try again. He gathered a new army, and gradually drove the English out of his country.

SEMANTIC DRILL

They tried to conquer us, but in vain (= but they could not).

We try to succeed in the first time, but in vain (= but we cannot).

Bruce tried hard to resist the enemy, but in vain (= but he could not).

They tried to think of a plan by which they could find out the weight, but in vain (= but they could not).

His army went to fight against the enemy six times, / and each time it was driven back.

The spider tried six times, / and each time she was disturbed by something and failed.

I called on my classmate three times, / and each time he was out.

We have read this book several times, / and each time we are pleased with the story in it.

The soldiers were about to give up fighting. (= The soldiers were going to give up fighting.)

They are about to give up their work.

He is about to give up his plan.

She seemed to take no notice of all these failures.

= It seemed that she did not care what had happened.

He seems to be clever enough to understand it.

= It seems that he is clever enough to understand it.

As he sat on the ground, he watched a little spider making her web.

= When he sat on the ground, he watched a little spider making her web.

= Sitting on the ground, he watched a little spider making her web.

WRITTEN WORK

Convert the following sentences after the models given in the Semantic Drill:

1. We are about to give up our plan.
2. He is about to start his work.
3. We try to speak for him, but we cannot.
4. He tried to keep away from bad companions, but he could not.
5. When I see him come this way, I go out to welcome him.
6. When we hear her singing in the next room, we stop talking.
7. Because he is honest to everybody, the boy is loved by all who know him.
8. It seemed that the spider was cleverer than the king.

king (-s) [kiŋ, -z]	soldier (-s) ['souldʒə, -z]
spider (-s) ['spaidə, -z]	cave (-s) [keiv, -z]
Robert [ˈrɒbət]	web (-s) [web, -z]
Bruce [bruːs]	disturb (-s; -ing; -ed) [disˈtɜːb, -z; -ɪŋ; -d]
beat (-s; -ing; -en) [biːt, -s; -ɪŋ; -n]	failure (from fail, -s) ['feɪljə, -z]
design (-s; -ing; -ed) [diˈzain, -z; -ɪŋ; -d]	whether [ˈweðə (ˈhweðə)]
conquer (-s; -ing; -ed; -or/s) [ˈkɒŋkə, -z; -ɪŋ; -d; -rə/z]	effort (-s) [ˈefət, -s]
resist (-s; -ing; -ed) [riˈzɪst, -s; -ɪŋ; -ɪd]	seventh (from seven, -s; -ly) [ˈsevənθ, -s; -li]
enemy (-ies) [ˈenɪm/i (ˈenəm), -ɪz]	gather (-s; -ing; -ed) [ˈgæðə, -z; -ɪŋ; -d]
arm/y (-ies) [ˈɑːm/i, -ɪz]	drove (from drive) [drouv]

LESSON 3

A KIND AND BRAVE GIRL

(Part I)

1. When Florence Nightingale was a very little girl, and lived in a country village, everybody noticed how kind she was to other people and to animals. Every person and every animal loved her.

2. There lived near the village an old shepherd named Roger, who had a faithful sheep-dog called Cap. One day Florence was out riding with a friend when she saw Roger feeding his sheep. Cap was not there, and the sheep were running about in all directions. Florence and her friend stopped to ask the shepherd what had become of his dog.

3. "Oh," he said, "Cap will never be of any more use to me. He will have to be killed."

"Killed!" said Florence. "Oh, Roger, how wicked of you to say so! What has poor old Cap done?"

"He has done nothing," answered Roger, "but a cruel boy threw a stone at him yesterday, and broke one of his legs." And the old shepherd wiped away the tears, which filled his eyes.



4. Florence and her friend rode on to the shepherd's cottage and went to see the poor dog. When the little girl called him "poor Cap," he began to wag his tail. Then he crawled from under the table, and sat down at her feet. She took hold of one of his paws, patted his head, and talked to him while her friend examined the injured leg.

It was badly swollen, and it hurt him very much to have it touched; but he licked the hands that were hurting him.

SEMANTIC DRILL

Four directions { East
West
North
South

What had become of his dog?

What has become of your cat?

What will become of the boy?

He will become a brave soldier.

What will become of China?

China will become a great power.

Cap was of great use to me.

Cap is of little use to me.

Cap will be of no use to me.

Cap will never be of any more use to me.

It's very kind of you to help me.

It's very cruel of him to kill his dog.

How wicked of you to say so!

It hurt him very much to have it (the leg) touched.

It pleased her very much to have a fine picture taken.

It pleases us very much to have our work done.

Adjective Clauses

The old shepherd wiped away the tears [which filled his eyes].

He licked the hands [that were hurting him].

I show him the pictures [that I have just taken].

They give me something [that I don't want at all].

WRITTEN WORK

Complete the following sentences:

How kind of you { to _____.
to _____.
to _____.

It is very wicked of _____.

It is very cruel of { _____.

_____.

What { has become of _____?
had become of _____?
will _____?

The king was greatly moved by the spider that _____.

Florence took good care of the dog that _____.

brave (-r; -st; -ly) [breiv, -ə;
-ist; -li]

Florence [ˈflɔrəns]

Nightingale [ˈnaɪtɪŋgeɪl]

shepherd (-s) [ˈʃepəd, -z]

Roger [ˈrɒdʒə]

Cap (cap, -s) [kæp, -s]

direction (from direct, -s)

[diˈrɛkʃən (daiˈrɛkʃən), -z]

wicked (-ly) [ˈwɪkɪd, -li]

throw (-s; -ing; threw; thrown)

[θrou, -z; -ɪŋ; θruː; θroun]

break (-s; -ing; broke; broken)

[breɪk, -s; -ɪŋ; broʊk; ˈbroʊkən]

wipe (-es; -ing; -ed) [waɪp, -s;

-ɪŋ; -t]

year (-s) [iə, -z]

fill (-s; -ing; -ed; -er/s) [fɪl, -z;
-ɪŋ; -d; -ə/z]

cottage (-s) [ˈkɒtɪdʒ, -ɪz]

wag (-s; -ging; -ged) [wæɡ, -z;

-ɪŋ; -d]

tail (-s) [teɪl, -z]

crawl (-s; -ing; -ed) [krɔʊl, -z;

-ɪŋ; -d]

pat (-s; -ting; -ted) [pæt, -s; -ɪŋ;

-ɪd]

examine (-es; -ing; -ed) [ɪɡˈzæ-

min, -z; -ɪŋ; -d]

injure (-es; -ing; -ed; -er/s)

[ˈɪndʒə, -z; -ɪŋ; -d; -rə/z]

swell (-s; -ing; -ed; swollen)

[swel, -z; -ɪŋ; -d; ˈswəʊlən]

lick (-s; -ing; -ed) [lɪk, -s; -ɪŋ; -t]

LESSON 4

A KIND AND BRAVE GIRL

(Part II) -

1. "It's only a bad bruise, but no bones are broken," said Florence's friend. "Rest is all Cap needs; he will soon be well again."

"I am so glad!" said Florence. "But can we do nothing for him? He seems to be in great pain."

"Plenty of hot water to bathe his leg would both ease the pain and help to cure him."



2. Florence lighted the fire, got ready some hot water, and began to bathe the poor dog's leg. It was not long before he began to feel less pain, and he tried to show his thanks by his looks and by wagging his tail.

3. On their way back, Florence and her friend met the old shepherd coming slowly homeward.

“Oh, Roger,” cried Florence, “you are not to lose your poor Cap! We have found that his leg is not broken after all.”

“Well, I am very glad to hear it,” said the old man. “And many thanks to you for going to see him.”

4. The next morning Florence was up early to bathe Cap’s leg, and she found it much better. The following day she bathed it again, and in two or three days the old dog was able to look after the flock again.

5. This happened a long time ago, and that kind-hearted little girl grew up to be the kindest and bravest of women. In a great war, which took place afterward, she went out at the head of a band of trained nurses to take care of the wounded soldiers. She soon had ten thousand sick men to look after, and she could hardly find time for rest or sleep. Her whole life was thus nobly spent in helping the sick, especially those who were poor.

SEMANTIC DRILL

Rest is all [(that) Cap needs].

Water is all [(that) he needs].

Good care is all [(that) the sick need].

Can we do anything for him? (*A general question*)

Can't we do anything for	}	<i>(Negative questions which expect affirmative answers)</i>
him?		
Can we do nothing for		
him?		
We can do something for	}	
him, can't we?		

Can we do nothing for him?

Can we do nothing for our country?

Can we give nothing to the poor people?

It was not long before the English army was driven back.

It was not long before he got well again.

It was not long before he began to feel less pain.

On my way back, I find Mr. Chang coming this way.

On her way back, she picked some flowers on the road side.

On their way back, they met the old shepherd.

You are not to lose your poor Cap!

I am not to lose hope.

He is not to fail in his work.

Bruce grew up to be a king.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen grew up to be a great man.

They grow up to be farmers.

That little girl grew up to be the kindest and bravest of women.

What will you grow up to be?

She soon had ten thousand sick men to look after, and she could hardly find time for rest or sleep.

We have plenty of work to do, and we can hardly find time to play.

The farmer is busy cutting his crops, and he can hardly find time to take lunch.

Will you please look after these children?

Soon the old dog was able to look after the flock again.

Florence had ten thousand sick men to look after.

WRITTEN WORK

1. *Write two sentences after the model of the following sentence-type:*

Rest is all Cap needs.

2. *Complete the following sentences:*

It was not long before

{ _____

 _____ }

On { my }
 { your } way back,
 { his }

{ _____

 _____ }

GRAMMAR

General Questions

Are you \mathcal{A} kind to animals?

\mathcal{Y} Yes, I \mathcal{N} am.

Are you \mathcal{A} cruel to animals?

\mathcal{N} No, I am \mathcal{Y} not.

bruise (-s) [bruɪz, -ɪz]
 pain (-s; -ful) [peɪn, -z; -fʊl]
 plenty (-ifʊl; plenty of) [ˈplenti,
 -ɪfʊl; ˈplenti] [plenti, -i,
 -ɪfʊl; ˈplenti]
 bath/e (-es; -ing; -ed) [bæθ, -z;
 -ɪŋ; -d]
 would (from will) [wʊd; wəd]
 ease/e (-es; -ing; -ed) [iːz; -ɪz;
 -ɪŋ; -d]
 cure/e (-es; -ing; -ed) [kjʊə, -z;
 -ɪŋ; -d]
 less [les]
 homeward (-s) [ˈhəʊmwəd, -z]
 lose/e (-es; -ing; lost) [luːz, -ɪz;
 -ɪŋ; lɔːst (lost)]

flock (-s) [flɒk, -s]
 heart (-s) [hɑːt, -s]
 kind-hearted (-ly) [ˈkaɪnd-
 ˌhɑːtɪd, -li]
 grew (from grow) [gruː]
 women (from woman) [ˈwɪmɪn]
 afterward (-s) [ˈɑːftəwəd, -z]
 band (-s) [bænd, -z]
 wound (-s; -ing; -ed) [waʊnd, -z;
 -ɪŋ; -ɪd]
 noble (-les; -ler; -lest; -ly)
 [ˈnəʊbəl, -lɪz; -lə; -lɪst; -li]
 spent (from spend) [spɛnt]
 sick (-ly; -ness) [sɪk, -li; -nis]
 especial (-ly) [ɪsˈpeʃəl, -i]

Was the dog badly hurt?

Yes, he was.

Was the dog killed by the stone?

No, he was not.

Have you a brother?

Yes, I have one.

Have you a sister?

No, I have none.

Do you like this story?

Yes, we do. No, we don't.

Did the king drive the enemy out of his country?

Yes, he did.

Can we do nothing for him?

Yes, we can.

Can we do anything for him?

No, we can't.

Will you look after these children?

Yes, I will. No, I won't.

May I go with you?

Yes, you may. No, you can't.

Must he work?

Yes, he must. No, he needn't.

Have you seen an elephant?

Yes, once. No, never.

(Let the student note that general questions, with or without auxiliary verbs, are in the rising tone, and can be answered with "yes" or "no".)

Special Questions

What has poor old Cap done?

He has done nothing.

Who has wounded the poor dog?

A cruel boy has done it.

Whose dog is this?

It's the old shepherd's dog.

Where was Florence going one day?

She was riding to the country.

When was the dog cured?

He was cured on the very day.

How long did it take her to cure the dog?

It took her only two or three days.

Why was Florence Nightingale loved by all?

Because she had spent her noble life in helping the sick and the wounded.

(Let the student note that Special Questions with interrogative pronouns or adverbs are always in the falling tone, and must be answered fully.)

Direct and Indirect Questions

How heavy <i>is it</i> ?	They wonder / how heavy <i>it is.</i>
How heavy <i>was it</i> ?	They wondered / how heavy <i>it was.</i>
How much <i>does it weigh</i> ?	I have a plan to find out / how much <i>it weighs.</i>
What <i>was the weight</i> of the elephant?	The people knew / what <i>the</i> <i>weight</i> of the elephant <i>was.</i>
Who <i>is</i> this clever <i>boy</i> ?	Do you know / who this clever <i>boy is</i> ?
How many times <i>would the</i> <i>spider try</i> to work on her web?	The king began to wonder / how many times <i>the spider</i> <i>would try</i> to work on her web, / and <i>whether she</i> <i>could succeed</i> in her effort at last.

(Review Grammar, pp. 56-57, Book II, and Semantie Drill, Lesson 13, pp. 71-72, Book III.)

(Let the student note how the finite verb of the direct question has changed its position in the indirect question.)

Too**Enough**

The elephant was *too heavy* for the scales to weigh it.

The scales were *not large enough* to weigh the elephant.

The box is *too heavy* for him to carry.

He is *not strong enough* to carry the box.

That book was *too difficult* for her to understand.

She is *not clever enough* to understand that book.

I am *too busy* to write you a letter.

I haven't got *enough time* to write you a letter.

Past Simple and Past Perfect Verbs

I *asked* my friend where he *had gone* last evening.

The king *thought* that he *had lost* the fight.

Long ago, a man *carried* an elephant to a village where the people *had never seen* such a huge animal.

Florence and her friend *asked* the shepherd what *had become* of his dog.

When you *came* in, I *had worked* several hours.

I *did not know* what *had happened* in my home.

(Let the student note that the time of one action is prior to that of another.)

EXERCISES—ORAL AND WRITTEN

I

Answer the following questions:

1. What is an elephant?
2. Have you ever seen an elephant?
3. Why couldn't the people find the weight of the elephant?
4. Who was listening to the talk of the people?
5. What did he say?
6. Did they agree to let him try?
7. What did the boy do with the elephant?
8. What did he do next?
9. What did he do at last?
10. What made the boat sink?
11. Do you know who this clever boy was?
12. By whom was Robert Bruce once beaten?
13. Did Bruce resist the English or yield to them?

14. Did his army succeed in fighting against the English?
15. Where did the king once hide himself?
16. What did he think at that time?
17. What did he see when he sat on the ground?
18. How many times did the king fail in the fighting, and how many times did the spider fail in making her web?
19. Did the spider lose hope and give up her work?
20. What did the king do afterward?
21. What lesson does this story give us?
22. Who was Florence Nightingale?
23. Why was she loved by all?
24. Who lived near her village?
25. What was his dog called?
26. What did Florence and her friend notice one day when they were out riding?
27. What did the old shepherd tell them?
28. Do you think it right to kill a dog when it is only wounded?
29. What was the matter with Roger's dog?
30. When they went to see the dog, what did it do?
31. Who examined the injured leg of the dog?
32. Was the leg bone really broken?

33. What was the trouble with the dog?
34. How did they cure its wound?
35. How did the dog feel?
36. What did they tell the shepherd, when they went back?
37. Did Florence go to bathe the dog's leg next morning?
38. How long did it take her to cure the dog?
39. When Florence grew up, what did she do?
40. In what work did she spend her whole life?

II

1. Give orally twelve general questions, each with one of the following auxiliary verbs:

can	could	do	did
has	have	shall	will
may	must	are	is

2. Give orally fourteen special questions, each with one of the following interrogative pronouns and adverbs:

who	whom	whose	what
when	where	how	how many
how much	how long	how often	how far
how old	why		

III

Convert the following direct questions into indirect and indirect questions into direct:

1. What are scales?
2. What was put in a boat?
3. Where did the water reach on the side of the boat?
4. How did the boy find out the weight of the elephant?
5. How many times did the spider try to work on her web?
6. Have you ever been disturbed in your work by anything?
7. Who is this old shepherd outside the cottage?
8. Have you examined his injured leg?
9. Why did the dog lick the hands that were hurting him?
10. Do you like to be a Nightingale of China?
11. Tell me what you have designed to do next week.
12. Do you know what the four directions are?
13. Let me know how you succeed in your work.
14. What do you think a sheep-dog is?
15. Can you tell what sea level is?

16. Do you remember what the name of the clever boy was?
17. I wonder whether he will make up his mind to study.
18. What lesson do you suppose the spider gave Robert Bruce?
19. Who do you say this kind-hearted little girl was?
20. We want to know how long it will take us to go to Peiping by airplane.

IV

Convert the following sentences by using "enough" for "too" or "too" for "enough":

1. He is not old enough to understand such things.
2. The room is too small to hold many people.
3. They are too poor to get food.
4. The lesson is too much for the children to study.
5. The boat was not large enough to carry the elephant.
6. He cannot run fast enough to catch the train.
7. The boy is too cruel to the dog.
8. The weather here is too cold for plants to grow well.
9. The airplane is not low enough for us to see the man in it.
10. Her writing is not good enough to be known.

V

Pick out the right forms of the verbs in the brackets to complete the sentences:

1. A dog was found (wound, wounded, wounding) beside the door.
2. The spider tried to (make, made, making) her web seven times.
3. Have you ever noticed a spider (make, made, making) her web?
4. Will you please let me (try, tried, trying) my plan?
5. What did you (carry, carried, carrying) with you?
6. I (carry, carried, carrying) nothing but my cap.
7. Don't (disturb, disturbed, disturbing) your friend when he is (work, worked, working) hard.
8. When you come in, I (work, worked, have worked, had worked) several hours.
9. Before you came, I (write, wrote, have written, had written) several letters to you.
10. I did not know what (becomes, has become, will become, would become) of my brother.
11. Florence (does, did, has done, had done) many brave things before she went to take care of the wounded soldiers in the war.
12. All the soldiers thought that they (lost, has lost, have lost, had lost) the fight.

LESSON 5

SPRING

1. We are now in March. It is getting warmer day by day. Grass and young plants come out again, and trees begin to bud. They grow little by little. The birds return from the south and go back to their old nests. Nature tells us that spring is coming. The cold winter is gone.

2. Spring brings with it many flowers. Most flowers bloom in spring. In the open field you will find thousands of flowers. Peach blossoms are of a lovely pink colour. Roses are red or white. Many flowers smell very nice. They make the world beautiful.



3. In spring the day is growing longer and the night shorter. The weather is almost always mild. In some provinces of China there is much rain in spring. This helps plants grow.

4. Spring is more pleasant than other seasons. Spring months are nicer than other months. People like spring better than any other time. Often they go outdoors to have a walk, a game, or a picnic. Boys play marbles and girls skip rope in the open field. You would hear people who have to keep indoors say: "How I wish I could be in the country today!"

5. Spring is the best season in the year. Everything seems to be full of life. I wish it were spring all the year round!

SEMANTIC DRILL

Day by day.

Week by week.

Month by month.

Year by year.

Little by little.

It is getting warmer day by day.
The day is growing longer and the night shorter.
He is getting older and weaker every year.
You are getting fatter every month.
The tree is growing bigger and taller.

Hundreds of people.
Thousands of flowers.
Millions of soldiers.

Flowers make the world beautiful.
Snow has made the world silvery.
Nothing will make me angry.
Dr. Sun Yat-sen made China a republic.

Rain helps plants grow.
Let me help you work.
What will help him win the prize?

People like spring *well*.
People like spring *better* than any other time.
People like spring *best*.

How I wish I *could be* in the country today!
 I wish it *were* spring all the year round!
 I wish my mother *were* here with me all day long!
 I wish I *could fly* like a bird!
 I wish I *had* a very beautiful house!

WRITTEN WORK

1. Write your wishes, each in a sentence.
2. Describe the following picture in three or four sentences.



bud (-s; -ding; -ded) [bʌd, -z; -ɪg; -ɪd]	rope (-s) [rəʊp, -s]
nature (-s) [ˈneɪtʃə, -z]	weak (-er; -est; -ly; -ness) [wi:k, -ə; -ɪst; -li; -nis]
peach (-s) [pi:tʃ, -ɪz]	fat (-ter; -test; -ness) [fæt. -ə; -ɪst; -nis]
blossom (-s) [ˈblɒsəm, -z]	tall (-er; -est; -ness) [tɔ:l, -ə; -ɪst; -nis]
pink [pɪŋk]	angr/y (-ier; -iest; -ily; -iness) [ˈæŋgr/i, -iə; -iɪst, -ili; -ɪnis]
rose (-s) [rəʊz, -ɪz]	win (-s; -ning; won; winner/s) [wɪn, -z; -ɪŋ; wʌn; wɪnə/z]
province (-s) [ˈprɒvɪns, -ɪz]	prize (-s) [praɪz, -ɪz]
picnic (-s) [ˈpɪknɪk, -s]	
marble (-s) [ˈmɑ:bl, -z]	
skip (-s; -ping; -ped) [skɪp, -s; -ɪg; -t]	

LESSON 6

THE ARBOR DAY



A tree.

1. Let us talk about trees today.

Trees are different from grass. They have branches and leaves. They have their roots deep under the ground.

2. Trees are good for us in many ways. They put forth flowers. They bear fruits. They give us wood for building houses and making furniture. Above all, they stop the running water and check flood. Their branches and leaves absorb the water in the air, and their roots absorb the water on the ground.

3. Trees that grow together are called forests. Very thick forests can absorb a lot of water. Long, long ago, there were thick forests everywhere. So



Trees that grow together are called forests.

floods were very rare. But too much wood has been cut off by the people. Many hills and mountains are now left bare. They are not the same as they were before. Flood has become very common in China these years.

4. Dr. Sun Yat-sen told us to cultivate forests in order to check floods. Spring is the time for plants to grow. Let us all plant trees in spring. In a few years they will grow up and fill the open places and cover the hills and mountains with thick forests.

5. Dr. Sun died on March 12, 1925, in Peiping. March 12 is now the Arbor Day of China. The Arbor Day is a day for planting trees. It is generally a holiday in the school. On the Arbor Day, trees are to be planted in every town in order to cultivate forests and to memorize Dr. Sun.

SEMANTIC DRILL

Trees are *not like* grass.

= Trees are *different from* grass.

= Trees are *not the same as* grass.

Chinese writing is *not like* English writing.

= Chinese writing is *different from* English writing.

= Chinese writing is *not the same as* English writing.

They were not the same as they are now.

They are not the same as they were before.

They will not be the same as they are now.

They are not the same as we are.

Yours $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right\}$ not the same as ours (are).

The airplane is *far above* the house.

Trees have their roots *deep under* the ground.

Do it in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{this} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \right\}$ way.

I can help you only in one way.

Trees are good for us in many ways.

Spring is more pleasant than other seasons in many ways.

Water has no shape of its own.

The water in the air is absorbed by the leaves.

I want *some water* to drink.

Still waters run deep.

The running water = The water that runs.

A singing bird = a bird that sings.

Serving men = Men that serve others.

A lot of	}	people.
		things.
		water.
		pain.

Things [that we eat] are called food.

Trees [that grow together] are called forests.

On March the twelfth, nineteen (hundred and) twenty-five (Mar. 12, 1925).

On July the seventh, nineteen thirty-seven (July 7, 1937).

On September the third, nineteen forty-five (Sept. 3, 1945).

On October the tenth, nineteen eleven (Oct. 10, 1911).

I open the door in order to go out.

We plant trees in order to cultivate forests.

We cultivate forests in order to check floods.

WRITTEN WORK

Convert the following sentences after the models given in the Semantic Drill:

1. Summer is different from winter.
2. Boys are not like girls in many ways.
3. The China of today is not the same as the China of yesterday.
4. Your clothes are quite different from mine.
5. Isn't this watch the same as hers?

Arbor [ˈɑ:bə]

branch (-es) [brɑ:ntʃ, -ɪz]

root (-s) [ru:t, -s]

deep (-er; -est; -ly; -ness) [di:p,

-ə; -ɪst; -li; -nis]

bear (-s; -ing; bore; borne) [bɛə,

-z; -rɪŋ; bɔɪ (bɔə); bɔɪn]

build (-s; -ing; built) [bɪld, -z;

-ɪŋ; bɪlt]

furniture [ˈfɜ:nɪtʃə]

check (-s; -ing; -ed) [tʃek, -s;

-ɪŋ; -t]

absorb (-s; -ing; -ed) [əbˈsɔɪb

(əbˈzɔɪb), -z; -ɪŋ; -d]

forest (-s) [ˈfɒrɪst, -s]

thick (-er; -est; -ly; -ness) [θɪk,

-ə; -ɪst; -li; -nis]

rare (-r; -st; -ly; -ness) [rɛə,

-rə; -rɪst; -li; -nis]

mountain (-s) [ˈmaʊntɪn, -z]

bare (-r; -st; -ly; -ness) [bɛə,

-rə; -rɪst; -li; -nis]

cultivate (-es; -ing; -ed; -or/s)

[ˈkʌltɪveɪt, -s; -ɪŋ; -ɪd; -ə/z]

memorize (-es; -ing; -ed)

[ˈmeməraɪz (-mɔr-), -ɪz; -ɪŋ; -d]

still (-er; -est; -ness) [stɪl, -ə;

-ɪst; -nis]

twelfth (from twelve, -s; -ly)

[ˈtwɛlfθ, -s; -li]

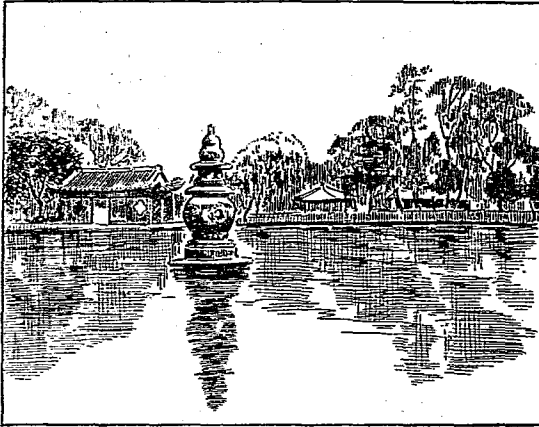
tenth (from ten, -s; -ly) [tenθ,

-s; -li]

BOOK IV

LESSON 7

A TRIP TO HANGCHOW



Wang: Hullo, Chang, it's a fine day, isn't it?

Chang: Yes, and we are going to have three holidays. What shall we do?

Wang: Well, this is a nice time of the year for travelling. People usually go to some noted places in spring. Let's take a trip to Hangchow, what do you think of it?

Chang: That's a good idea. I have a great delight in travelling, and Hangchow is a nice place to go to. I've heard so much of it, but I've never been there.

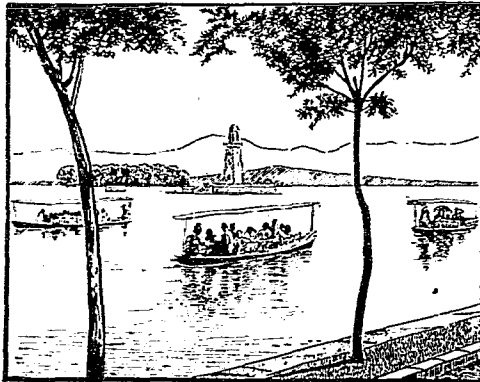
Wang: I've been there twice. Once I went to see my uncle there, and another time I went sight-seeing with my cousins. Hangchow is indeed a good place for people to spend a week or so in spring.

Chang: Is that so? Let's go right now. You will act as a guide and show me the noted sights there, won't you?

Wang: Certainly. Let's hurry up to catch the morning train.

Chang: But I have to go home and get some necessities for the journey. I shall meet you at the station.

Wang: All right. Be sure to get to the station before 9. I'll see you there.



Some boats are coming.

Chang: We had capital fun on our journey. Now we're at Hangchow at last.

Wang: Let's drive to the Lake right away.

Chang: Oh, what a fine place it is! Is this the famous West Lake?

Wang: Oh yes, it is. See how beautiful it is!

Chang: And how pure the water is!

Wang: Look here, some boats are coming this way, don't you see them?

Chang: Yes, they look very nice. May we get one to bring us all over the Lake?

Wang: Certainly, we may.

SEMANTIC DRILL

It's fine today, *isn't* it?

It *isn't* fine today, *is* it?

He's going to Hangchow, *isn't* he?

He *isn't* going to Hangchow, *is* he?

They *planted* a lot of trees on Arbor Day, *didn't* they?

They *didn't plant* any tree this year, *did* they?

(Review Grammar, p. 105, Book II.)

We *are going* to Hangchow. = We *shall go* to Hangchow.

We *are going to have* three = We *shall have* three holidays. days.

They *are going to take* a trip = They *will take* a trip to Hangchow. Hangchow.

Let's take a walk in the garden, what do you think of it?

Let's play hide and seek, what do you think of it?

Let's take a trip to Hangchow, what do you think of it?

Hangchow is a nice place to go *to*.

But I have no companion to go *with*.

This is a chair for you to sit *in*.

To take }
To catch } train.

Let's go right now.

Come right away.

Be sure to come.

Be sure to help me.

Be sure to get to the station before 9.

What a fine place it is! = How fine the place is!

What pure water it is! = How pure the water is!

What a happy day it will be!

What a beautiful flag it is!
 What a large country China is!
 What a great man Dr. Sun is!

WRITTEN WORK

Complete the following sentences:

1. The West Lake is beautiful, _____?
 2. They have got a boat, _____?
 3. You are not going with us, _____?
 4. _____,
 5. _____,
 6. _____,
- } what do you think of it?
7. _____
 8. Be sure to { _____
 9. { _____

rip (-s) [trip, -s]
 fangchow [ʼhɑŋtʃɑu]
 uullo [ʼhɑʼlou]
 rav/el (els; -elling; elled;
 eller/s) [ʼtræv/l, -lz; -liŋ; -ld;
 -lə/z]
 not/e (-es; -ing; -ed) [nɔt, -s;
 -iŋ; -id]
 dea (-s) [aiʼdiə, -z]
 delight (-s; -ing; -ed/ly) [diʼləit,
 -s; -iŋ; -id/li]
 me/e (-s) [ʼmeɪkl, -z]
 sight (-s; -seeing) [sai, -s;
 ʼsai, si:ŋ]
 spend (-s; -ing; spent) [spend,

-z; -iŋ; spent]
 guid/e (-es; -ing; -ed; -ance)
 [gaid, -z; -iŋ; -id; əns]
 hurr/y (-ies; -ying; -ied) [ʼhɑr/i,
 -iz; -iŋ; -id]
 necessit/y (-ies) [niʼsesit/i
 (neʼsesit/i), -iz]
 journey (-s) [ʼdʒəɪni, -z]
 station (-s) [ʼsteiʃən, -z]
 capital (-s; -ly) [ʼkæpitl, -z; -i]
 fun [fʌn]
 famous (-ly; -ness) [ʼfeɪməs, -li;
 -nis]
 pure (-r; -st; -ly; -ness) [pjue,
 -rə; -rist; -li; -nis]

LESSON 8

THE SEVENTY-TWO MARTYRS

Students: Sir, will you tell us something about the revolution in China?

Teacher: Certainly, what do you want to know?

S: We like to know some brave deeds in the Chinese revolution.

T: Let me tell you the story about the Seventy-two Heroes, who died a brave death for their country.

S: Fine! Tell us right away, please.

T: On the 29th of March, 1911, a few hundred young men rushed to the government office at Canton. They swept everything on their way, and took the place in a short while.

S: Did they keep it?

T: No, they couldn't. Soon a large army came to the help of the government. They were all surrounded.

S: Did they flee or yield?

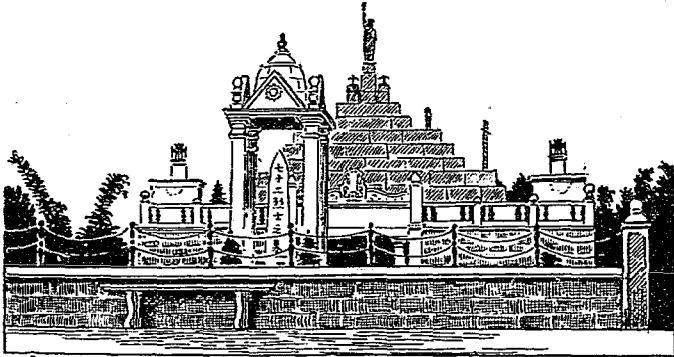
T: Oh no, they didn't. They fought a very hard fight. They showed their brave spirit. They would rather die than yield!

S: Did they all die?

T: At last seventy-two of the brave heroes died martyrs for their country!

S: Oh, great! What followed afterward?

T: Not quite a year after this brave deed, revolution broke out in every province and China was soon made a republic. Their death paved the way for the success of the national revolution in China.



The Seventy-two Martyrs were buried together
on a hill called Huang Hwa Kong.

S: Where were these martyrs buried?

T: They were afterward buried together on a hill called Huang Hwa Kong. The place has been famous, and March 29 has been set as a holiday in memory of the Seventy-two Martyrs. Their honour will last for ever.

SEMANTIC DRILL

Will you act as a guide? = Please act as a guide.

Will you tell us something? = Please tell us something.

I have *slept* a sound *sleep*.

You have *lived* a long *life*.

He has *laughed* a hearty *laugh*.

She *sang* a fine *song*.

We *ran* a long *race*.

They *died* a brave *death*.

They *fought* a very hard *fight*.

I would rather stay here than go home.

He would rather study than do nothing.

They would rather die than yield.

Dr. Sun was born a brave boy.

He died a great man.

They died martyrs.

Not quite a year.....

Just a year.....

Over a year.....

A fire broke out in the city last night.

War broke out in the north.

Revolution broke out in every province.

In memory of.....

In honour of.....

WRITTEN WORK

1. Write three sentences after the model of the following sentence-type:

They would rather die than yield.

2. Write two sentences with each of the following phrases:

In memory of.....

In honour of.....

sevent/y (-ies; -ieth/s) ['sevnt/i,
-iz -iiθ/s]
martyr (-s) ['mɑ:tə, -z]
revolution (-s) [,revə'lu:ʃən, -z]
deed (-s) [di:ɪd, -z]
hero (-es) ['hiərəʊ, -z]
death (-s) [deθ, -s]
government (-s) ['gʌvənmənt, -s]
office (-s) ['ɒfɪs, -ɪz]
swept (*from* sweep) [swɛpt]
flee (-s; -ing; fled) [fli:ɪ, -z; -ɪŋ;
fled]
fought (*from* fight) [fɔ:t]
spirit (-s) ['spɪrɪt, -s]
pay/e (-es; -ing; -ed) [peɪv, -z;
-ɪŋ; -d]

success (-es; -ful; -fully)
[sək'ses, -ɪz; -fʊl; -fʊli]
bur/y (-ies; -ying; -ied) ['ber/i,
-ɪz; ɪŋ; -ɪd]
memor/y (-ies) ('memər/i, -ɪz]
honour (-s; -ing; -ed) ['ɒnə, -z;
-rɪŋ; -d]
sleep (-s; -ing; slept) [sli:p, -s;
-ɪŋ; slept]
heart/y (ier; -iest; -ily) ['hɑ:t/i,
-iə.(jə); -ɪst (-ɪst); -ɪli]
sang (*from* sing) [sæŋ]
ran (*from* run) [ræn]
rac/e (-es; -ing; -ed) [reɪs, -ɪz;
-ɪŋ; -t]

GRAMMAR

The Use of Articles

A dog is a faithful animal. You can find *a* dog at the door. *The* dog at the door is called Cap.

An airplane runs faster than a train. I see *an* airplane coming. *The* airplane high up in the air looks like a black spot.

(“A” or “an” in the first column means “any” or “every one”, “a” or “an” in the second column means “one”, while “the” in the third column means “a particular one.”).

Dogs are faithful animals. You can find many dogs in the country. *The* dogs in the country are not like those in the city. *

Airplanes run fast. I see some airplanes coming. *The* airplanes high up in the air look like black spots.

Grass comes out again in spring. Do you see some grass coming out again? *The* grass in the field is green in colour.

Snow is white and clean. There are some heavy snows this year. Look at *the* snow outdoors.

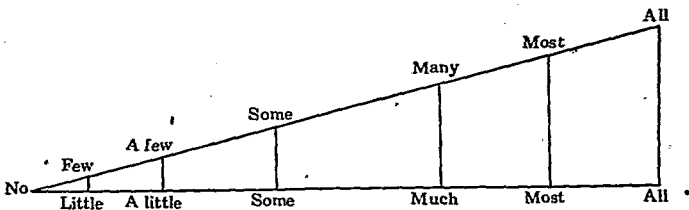
Revolution is a sudden change of government. Revolutions broke out in many provinces. Will you tell us something about the revolution in China?

China is a big country in the world. The China of to-day is not the same as the China of yesterday.

(Let the student note where the article, definite or indefinite, is required, and where it is not.)

Quantitative Adjectives

- No flower can be found here.
- Few flowers bloom all the year round.
- A few flowers bloom in winter.
- Some flowers are red and some are white.
- Many flowers smell very nice.
- Most flowers bloom in spring.
- All flowers are beautiful.



Progressive Verbs—Present and Past

“to be” + “.....ing”

*I am standing.**You are sitting.**He is reading.**We are going to have three holidays.**Some boats are coming this way.**In spring the day is growing longer and the night shorter.**One day Bruce was hiding in a cave.**The sheep were running about in all directions.**(Review Lessons 5 and 6, Book I.)*

Passive Verbs—Present and Past

“to be” + “.....ed” (or irregular past participle)

*A nail is made of iron.**A year is divided into four seasons.**A dog is wounded by a stone.**Many hills and mountains are now left bare.**King Robert Bruce was once beaten by the English.**The Seventy-two Martyrs were buried on a hill.*

Perfect Verbs—Present and Past

“to have” + “.....ed” (or irregular past participle)

*What has poor old Cap done?**He has done nothing.**The place has been famous.*

I *have heard* so much of Hangchow, but I *have never been* there.

We *have found* that his leg is not broken after all.
The king thought that he *had lost* the fight.

(Review Lesson 6, Book II.)

Perfect Passive Verbs

“to have”+“been”+“...ed” (or irregular past participle)

Too much wood *has been cut* off by the people.

March 29 *has been set* as a holiday in memory of the
Seventy-two Martyrs.

Adjective Clauses

Trees [*that* grow together] are called forests.

The old shepherd wiped away the tears, [*which* filled his eyes.]

Let me tell you the story about the Seventy-two
Heroes, [*who* died a brave death for their country.]

Long ago, a man carried an elephant to a village,
[*where* the people had never seen such a huge animal.]

(Let the student note: (1) that adjective clauses are used as adjectives in sentences, and (2) that they are connected to the nouns going before with “that” or “which” to denote things, “who” to denote persons, and “where” to denote places.)

EXERCISES—ORAL AND WRITTEN

I

Answer the following questions orally:

1. Do you like winter season?
2. Do you like spring season?
3. Do you like flowers?
4. Do you like trees?
5. What season do you like better?
6. What season do you like best?
7. Which flower do you like better: a peach blossom or a rose?
8. What flower do you like best?
9. Do you like roses better than peach blossoms?
10. Do you like to plant trees?
11. Do you like to take a trip?
12. Do you like to tell stories?
13. What's the colour of peach blossoms?
14. What's the colour of the leaves of a tree?
15. What's the colour of grass?
16. When do we plant trees?
17. On what day trees are to be planted everywhere in China?
18. On what day was Dr. Sun Yat-sen born?
19. On what day did he die?

20. Where did Dr. Sun die? :
21. Where did the Seventy-two Heroes die?
22. Why is spring more pleasant than other seasons?
23. Why were floods very rare long, long ago?
24. Why is flood very common in China now?
25. What are trees that grow together called?
26. What is the famous lake at Hangchow called?
27. What do you do in the open field in spring?
28. What do you do on the Arbor Day?
29. What do you do on March 29, every year?
30. Have you ever been in Nanking?
30. Have you ever been in Peiping?
30. Have you ever come to Shanghai?
31. How do you go to Hangchow from Shanghai?
32. How do you go to Canton from Shanghai?
33. Will you tell me something about the West Lake?
34. Will you tell me something about Huang Hwa Kong?
35. What do you think of the West Lake?
36. What do you think of the Seventy-two Martyrs?
37. Did the brave heroes take the government office at first?
38. Could they keep it?
39. Why should they like to die?
40. How many died in the fight?

II

Use an appropriate article, where necessary:

1. Trees are different from _____ grass.
2. Do you like to play in _____ open field?
3. Do you like to have _____ picnic in spring?
4. King Robert Bruce was at _____ head of _____ little band of soldiers.
5. _____ nature tells us that _____ cold winter is gone.
6. _____ rest is all that you need.
7. I have _____ uncle and two cousins.
8. _____ martyr is _____ brave hero who dies for his country.
9. _____ elephant is _____ huge animal.
10. I see two men in the cottage: _____ farmer and _____ shepherd.
11. Every morning I take _____ egg and _____ cup of milk as _____ breakfast.
12. _____ rice, _____ meat, _____ fish and _____ vegetables are nice food.
13. We drink _____ water everyday.
14. _____ water in _____ West Lake is always pure.
15. Do you like _____ tea or _____ coffee?

16. _____ tea in _____ China is better than that in other countries.
17. We had _____ heavy rain last night.
18. _____ national government of China is in _____ Nanking.
19. _____ Nanking is therefore _____ capital of China.
20. But _____ Nanking of today is not the same as _____ Nanking of yesterday.

III

Pick out the right forms of the verbs in the brackets to complete the sentences:

1. The king said that he (has never beaten, has never been beaten, had never beaten, had never been beaten).
2. The elephant (has put, is put, was put, is putting) in a boat.
3. We (are planted, are planting, have planted, have been planting) many trees this year.
4. How long (have you studied, are you studying, are you studied, do you study) English?
5. A boat (makes, is made, is making, has made), of wood.
6. She (gets, is getting, has got, is got) better everyday.
7. Much time (is spent, was spent, has spent, has been spent) in the study of English these years.

8. When I came to his room, he (write, was written, was writing, had written) several letters.
9. I (had got, have got, got, was getting) a lot of beautiful marbles yesterday.
10. When Florence came to the village, Roger himself (feeds, has fed, is feeding, was feeding) his sheep.

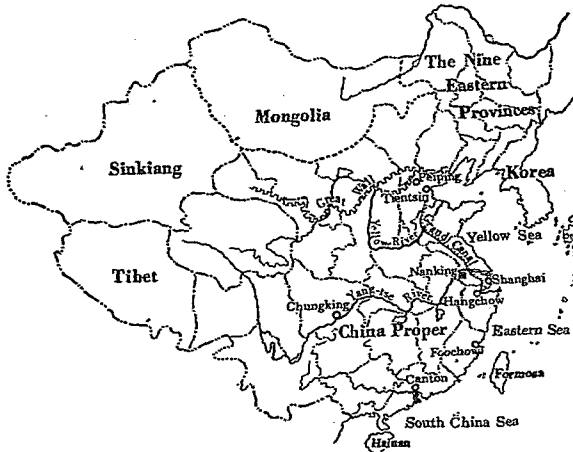
IV

Complete the following sentences with adjective clauses:

1. Things [.....] are food.
2. Things [.....] are clothes.
3. Do you know the clever boy [.....]?
4. The brave and kind-hearted girl [.....] was named Florence Nightingale.
5. Let us memorize Dr. Sun Yat-sen, [.....].
6. Have you even been at Huang Hwa Kong, [.....]?
7. Trees [.....] check flood.
8. Let us welcome spring, [.....].

LESSON 9

CHINA



Map of China.

1. China is a big country. It has an area of over a million square miles. It is larger than any other country in the world.

2. Look at the map. Do you see the parts of China? China Proper is in the south-east. The Nine Eastern Provinces lie in the north-east. Mongolia lies in the north. Sinkiang and Tibet are in the West. Beyond the sea are two large islands, Formosa and Hainan, and quite a number of small isles.

3. On the east and south of China Proper, you will find the Yellow Sea and the South China Sea.

4. China has many large cities, more than ten with over one million people. Among them are Nanking, Peiping, Canton and Chungking.

5. Nanking on the Yang-tse River has been the capital of the Republic since 1927. Don't you know what our capital was before then? And what was the capital during the War against Japan from 1937 to 1945?

6. The Great Wall and the Grand Canal are two famous public works in China, the one runs on the north side of China Proper, while the other from Hangchow to a city near Peiping.

7. Since 1911, China has been a republic. After the victory in the War against Japan in 1945, China became one of the four great powers in the world. She is now in rapid progress in all lines.

SEMANTIC DRILL

Over a million people = more than a million people.

Over one hundred years = more than one hundred years.

In the { north
south
east
west

In the { north-east*
north-west
south-east
south-west

*Let the student learn that in English we say "north-east", etc., and not "east-north", etc., as in Chinese.

On the { north
south
east
west } side

On the { land
sea
river }

In { Nanking
Tibet
China
the world }

In { January
spring
the fall
1945
the days of..... }

Since 1911, before 1927, after 1937, from 1937 to 1945.

Among { the cities
the countries
the great powers }

Beyond { the sea
the hill
the lake }

In the north lies Mongolia.

= Mongolia lies in the north.

On the east side of China Proper are the Yellow Sea and the Eastern Sea.

= The Yellow Sea and the Eastern Sea are on the east side of China Proper.

Among them are Nanking, Peiping, Canton and Chungking.

= Nanking, Peiping, Canton and Chungking are among them.

China is larger in area than any other country.

= China is the largest in area of all countries.

China is the largest country in the world.

Shanghai is the greatest town in China.

Since 1911 China has been a republic.

Since 1927 Nanking has been the capital of China.

He has been out *since* Monday.

Huang Hwa Kong has been famous *since* 1911.

WRITTEN WORK

Write three sentences with each of the following prepositions:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 1. in (to denote time) | 6. since |
| 2. in (to denote place) | 7. among |
| 3. in (to denote direction) | 8. beyond |
| 4. on (to denote direction) | 9. during |
| 5. on (to denote situation) | 10. against |

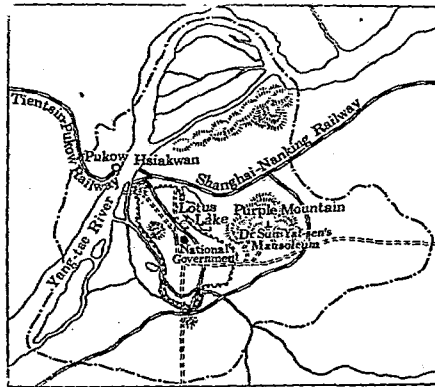
area (-s) [ˈæriə, -z]
 map (-s) [mæp, -s]
 proper (-ly) [ˈprɒpə, -li]
 eastern [ˈi:stən]
 Mongolia (-n/s) [mɒŋˈgɔʊljə,
 -n/z]
 Sinkiang [sinˈkjæŋ]
 Tibet [tiˈbet]
 beyond [biˈjɒnd (biˈɒnd)]
 island (-s) [ˈaɪlənd, -z]
 Formosa (-n/s) [fɔːˈmɔ:zə,
 -ouzə], -n/z]
 Hainan [ˈhaɪˈnæn (ˈheiˈnæn)]
 isle (-s) [aɪl, -z]

among (-st) [əˈmʌŋ, -st (əˈmʌŋ-
 kst)]
 Chungking [ˈtʃʌŋˈkiŋ]
 Yang-tse (-kiang) [ˈjæŋtsi(x),
 -kjæŋ]
 Japan [dʒəˈpæn]
 public (-ly) [pʌblɪk, -li]
 canal (-s) [kəˈnæl, -z]
 victory (-ies) [ˈvɪktərɪ, -iz]
 became (*from* become) [biˈkeɪm]
 rapid (-ly; -ness) [ˈræpɪd, -li;
 -nis]
 progress (-es) [ˈprɒɡres (ˈprɒ-
 gres), -iz]

LESSON 10

OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL

1. Nanking, the seat of the National Government, is a very beautiful place. It is situated close to the right bank of the Yang-tse River. The whole district contains the city proper and its port in the north-west. The city proper is surrounded by a wall twenty-one miles long. But half of the city is not yet occupied and open to new construction. The port of the city is known as Hsia-kwan, situated at a narrow neck of the river.

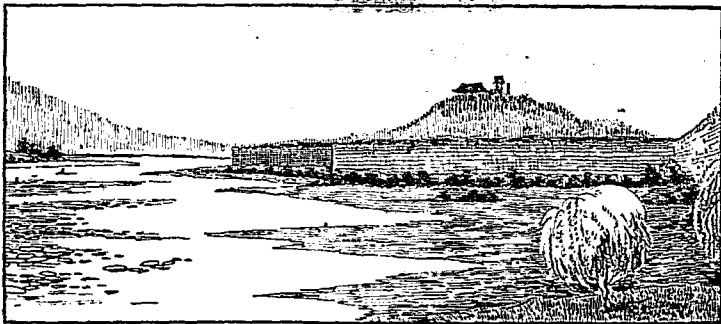


Our National Capital

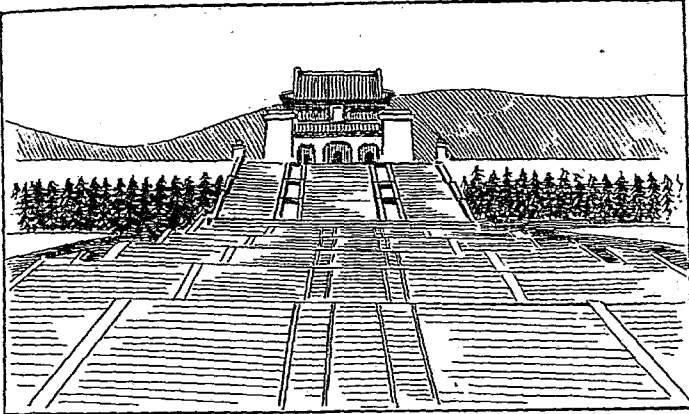
2. Nanking may be reached by land, water and air from all directions. Railways connect the capital with Peiping in the north and with Shanghai

in the east. The Yang-tse River brings passengers from all river ports to this new capital. Highways radiate from the walled city and give access to the near-by towns and villages as far as Hangchow. Last of all, airplane services have been started since the summer of 1929. Thus Nanking is made within reach of all far-away and near-by towns and cities in the country. People may take any way to Nanking as they like.

3. Outside the walled city, at the foot of the Purple Mountain is Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum, where lie the remains of the Founder of the Republic. It is a fine, splendid building and is worth visiting by everybody who happens to come to Nanking. The Lotus Lake is in the north city. Like the West Lake in Hangchow, it is also a fine place for visitors.



Purple Mountain, Lotus Lake and City Wall



Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum

[SEE ALSO PAGE 115]

SEMANTIC DRILL

Sze-fong, *my brother*, has gone to Nanking.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, *the founder of the Republic of China*,
is known in the world.

Nanking, *the seat of the National Government*, is a
very beautiful place.

Nanking is within reach of all cities.

The West Lake is within our easy reach.

This book is written in simple English. It is within
reach of every school boy.

You may read any book as you like.

He may stay here or go away, as he likes.

People may take any way to Nanking as they like.

Dr. Sun's Mausoleum is a place worth visiting.

The Seventy-two Martyrs are indeed heroes worth memorizing.

If a book is worth reading, it is worth buying.

I happen to go there.

It happened to be a Sunday.

He happened to beat his class-mates in the game.

Every man who happens to come to Nanking should pay a visit to Dr. Sun's Mausoleum.

WRITTEN WORK

1. *Write two sentences after the model of each of the following sentence-types:*
 - (a) People may take any way to Nanking as they like.
 - (b) Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum is worth visiting.
2. *Complete the following sentences, each with a noun in apposition:*

- (a) Hangchow, _____, is not very far away from Nanking.
- (b) Florence Nightingale, _____, took a great care of the dog Cap.
- (c) Roger, _____, wiped away the tears, which filled his eyes.
- (d) March 12 is the Arbor Day, _____.
- (e) Huang Hwa Kong, _____, has been famous since 1911.
- (f) Chungking, _____, is situated far in the west of China Proper.
- (g) The Great Wall and the Grand Canal, _____, are famous in the world.
- (h) Hsia-kwan, _____, is situated at a narrow neck of the Yang-tse River.

situated ['sitʃu'eɪtɪd]
 bank(-s) [bæŋk, -s]
 district(-s) ['dɪstrɪkt, -s]
 contain (-s; -ing; -ed) [kən'teɪn, -z; -ɪŋ; -d]
 port(-s) [pɔ:t, -s]
 construction (-s) [kən'strʌkʃən, -z]
 known (*from* know) [noun]
 Hsia-kwan [ʃiə'kwæn]
 narrow (-er; -est; -ly; -ness) [ˈnærəʊ, -ə; -ɪst; -li; -nis]
 railway(-s) ['reɪlwei, -z]
 connect (-s; -ing; -ed) [kə'nekt, -s; -ɪŋ; -ɪd]

passenger(-s) ['pæsɪndʒə, -z]
 highway(-s) ['haɪwei, -z]
 radiat/e(-es; -ing; -ed) ['reɪdɪeɪt (-dʒeɪt), -s; ɪŋ; -ɪd]
 access ['ækses; æk'ses]
 service(-s) ['sɜ:vɪs, -ɪz]
 purple ['pɜ:pl]
 mausoleum(-s) [ˌməʊsə'li(ɪ)əm, -z]
 remain(-s; -ing; -ed) [ri'meɪn, -z; -ɪŋ; -d]
 founder(-s) ['faʊndə, -z]
 splendid(-ly) ['splendɪd, -li]
 worth [wɜ:θ]
 lotus(-es) ['ləʊtəs, -ɪz]

LESSON 11

TEA

1. What is one of the most famous products in China, which has been sent far and wide throughout the world?

What is one of the most familiar drinks first used in China and now in Europe and America as well?

It is tea.

Who were the people that first learned the use of tea as a drink?

Who first introduced tea to the West when the people there drank wine only?

It is we Chinese.

2. Tea is made from the leaves of a plant, which grows in many places in China. The tea-plant can grow in a cold climate or even on the hills, but it likes a warm, moist climate. When it is carefully cultivated, it produces the tender leaves from which the best teas are made.

3. The picking of leaves begins early in spring. It is



The Tea-plant.

generally done by young girls. In spring time you will often find a number of young girls, each with a basket hung over the shoulder, busy picking leaves in the tea-plant fields. The young and tender leaves make the finest teas. The larger leaves yield a poorer quality of tea.



In spring time you will often find a number of young girls, each with a basket hung over the shoulder, busy picking leaves in the tea-plant fields.

4. The many kinds of tea prepared for the market are divided into two great classes—green and black, or, as it is called in China, red tea. The tea produced in some places such as Hangchow makes better green tea, while that in other places is fit for making black tea. China produces more green tea than black tea. The tea of India, however, is nearly all black.

SEMANTIC DRILL

It is tea.

It is China.

It is I.

It is we Chinese.

Wine is made *from* rice.

Tea is made *from* the leaves of a plant.

It produces the tender leaves *from* which the best teas are made.

Do you see the fishes (= many kinds of fish) in the river?

The best teas (= the best kinds of tea) are made from the tender leaves.

I find the students busy working in the classroom.

= The students are found busy working in the classroom.

We found the farmers busy cutting their crops.

= The farmers were found busy cutting their crops.

You will find a number of young girls busy picking leaves in the tea-plant fields.

= A number of young girls will be found busy picking leaves in the tea-plant fields.

(*Review Semantic Drill, Lesson 10, Book II.*)

There are fifty students in the class, each with a pencil.

You will find a number of young girls, each with a basket.

There are about forty provinces in China, each with some large cities.

Throughout the	{	city.	= In the whole	{	city.
		province.			province.
		country.			country.
		world.			world.

Tea is one of the most famous products in China.

Tea is one of the most familiar drinks used in the world.

China is one of the oldest countries in the world.

Chang is one of the best students in the class.

WRITTEN WORK

1. Write five sentences, each with "busy.....ing," first in the active voice and then in the passive.
2. Write five sentences, each with "one of....."

product(-s) ['prɒdɒkt (-dɒkt), -s]	basket(-s) ['bɑːskɪt, -s]
sent (from send) [sent]	hung (from hang) [hʌŋ]
throughout [θruː(ɪ)'aʊt]	shoulder(-s) [ˈʃouldə, -z]
familiar(-ly) [fə'mɪljə, -li]	quality(-ies) ['kwɒlɪtɪ, -ɪz]
Europe ['juərəp]	market(-s) ['mɑːkɪt, -s]
introduce (-es; -ing; -ed) [ˌɪn- trə'djuːs, -ɪz; -ɪŋ; -t]	produce/e (-es; -ing; -ed)* [prə- 'djuːs (prə'djuːs), -ɪz; -ɪŋ; -t]
drank (from drink) [dræŋk]	fit(-s; -ter; -test; -ly; -ness) [fɪt, -s; -ə; -ɪst; -li; -nɪs]
wine(-s) [waɪn, -z]	India(-n/s) ['ɪndjə, -n/z]
climate(-s) ['klaɪmɪt, -s]	fifty (-ies; ieth/s) ['fɪftɪ, -ɪz; -ɪθ/s]
moist (-er; -est; -ness) [moɪst, -ə; -ɪst; -nɪs]	forty (-ies; -ieth/s) ['fɔːtɪ, -ɪz; -ɪθ/s]
care/ful(-ly) ['keə/fʊl, -fli]	
tender(-er; -est; -ly; -ness) ['ten- də, -rə; -rɪst; -li; -nɪs]	

LESSON 12

CLOTHING

1. Next to food in importance to human beings is clothing, which grows more and more important now-a-days. Ancient people went naked. The wearing of clothes has come with the progress of civilization.



Ancient people went naked.

2. Clothing materials come from animals and plants. They are silk, hemp, cotton and wool. Cotton and hemp are secured from plants, while silk and wool from animals. These four products are the chief materials for man's clothing.

3. Long, long ago, long before the Western people put on any clothing, the Chinese wore silks.

But the silk produced in China is now for the most part sent to foreign countries. Hemp was also first discovered by the Chinese, who found the method for making cloth from hemp. Cotton, however, is not native to China. It was introduced from India.



Clothing materials are silk, hemp, cotton and wool.

China got cotton seeds from India and planted them in various places in the country. Now China produces a large crop of cotton every year. The last-named material, wool, is also produced in large quantities in the north-west of China. Chinese wool is said to be superior in quality to foreign wool.

4. The clothing needed by our people must be fit for three purposes:—it must protect the body, it must be good-looking, and it must be convenient. Such clothing will truly be fine.

SEMANTIC DRILL

Next to Tuesday comes Wednesday.

(= Wednesday comes next to Tuesday.)

Next to cotton comes (*or is*) hemp as the material of clothing.

Next to food in importance to human beings comes (*or is*) clothing.

He falls sick.

They went naked. (= They went without clothing.)

They *make* a desk *of* wood.

They *make* cloth *from* hemp.

They *make* hemp *into* cloth.

A desk is *made of* wood.

This cloth is *made from* hemp.

Hemp can be *made into* cloth.

Cotton is produced in large quantities in China.

Wool is produced in large quantities in China.

What else is produced in large quantities in China?

Chinese wool is *superior* in quality *to* foreign wool.

= Chinese wool is *better* in quality *than* foreign wool.

Our native products are much *superior* to foreign products.

Chinese silk is *of superior quality*.

WRITTEN WORK

Convert the following sentences after the models given in the Semantic Drill:

1. We don't make wool into cloth by ourselves.
2. Do you know how to make cotton into cloth?
3. We Chinese make wine from rice, but the Western people make it from wheat.
4. What do people make of iron?
5. Our chairs are made of woods.
6. Bread is made from wheat.
7. Do you believe paper is made from wood?
8. Tell me how to make tea from the leaves of tea-plants.

importan(ce(-t/ly) [im'pɔ:tən/s,
-t/li]
human(-ly) ['hju:mən, -li]
ancient(-ly; -s) ['eɪnsənt, -li; -s]
naked(-ly; -ness) ['neɪkɪd, -li;
-nis]
wear(-s; -ing; wore, worn) [wɛə,
-z; -rɪŋ; wɔː; wɔɪn]
civilization(-s) [ˌsɪvɪlaɪ'zeɪʃən
(, sɪvɪli'zeɪʃən), -z]
hemp [hemp]
cotton ['kɒt/n]
wool(-s) [wʊl, -z]
secur(e(-es; -ing; -ed) [si'kjʊə,
-z; -rɪŋ; -d]

chief(-s; -ly) [tʃɪf, -s; -li]
wore (from wear) [wɔː; wɔə]
foreign(-er/s) ['fɔːrɪn, -ə/z]
discover(-s; -ing; -ed; -er/s) [dɪs-
'kʌvə, -z; -rɪŋ; -d; -e/z]
method(-s) ['meθəd, -z]
native(-s; -ly) ['neɪtɪv, -z; -li]
seed(-s) [siːd, -z]
quantit(y(-ies) ['kwɒntɪtɪ, -ɪz]
superior [sju(ɪ)'piəriə (su(ɪ)'p-)]
purpose(-s) ['pʊrps, -ɪz]
protect(-s; -ing; -ed; -or/s) [prə'-
tekt (prə't-), -s; -ɪŋ; -ɪd; -ə/z]
convenient(-ly) [kən'viːnjənt, -li]
truly (from true) ['truːli]

GRAMMAR

Proper Nouns

Names of Places

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Parts of China</i>	<i>Cities</i>	<i>Ports</i>
China	China Proper	Nanking	Shanghai
Japan	Mongolia	Peiping	Hsia-kwan
India	Sinkiang	Chungking	
	Tibet	Canton	
	Formosa	Hangchow	
	Hainan		

<i>Seas</i>	<i>Rivers</i>	<i>Lakes</i>
<i>The Yellow Sea</i>	<i>The Yang-tse River</i>	<i>The West Lake</i>
<i>The Eastern Sea</i>	<i>The Grand Canal</i>	<i>The Lotus Lake</i>
<i>The South China Sea</i>		

Names of Persons

Dr. Sun Yat-sen	Robert Bruce
Sun Sze-fong	Florence Nightingale
Mr. Chao	Roger
Mrs. Li	Johnny
Miss Chang	

(Let the student note: (1) all the proper names are capitalized, and (2) the names of waters are preceded by the definite article "the".)

Material Nouns

Tea is made from the leaves of a plant.

The tea of India is nearly all black.

The best teas are made from the tender leaves.

Water helps plants grow.

The water in the West Lake is always pure.

Still *waters* run deep.

Wine is made from rice.

The wine made in China is different from *the wine* in the West.

Silk is an important clothing material.

The silk produced in China is now for the most part sent to foreign countries.

Long before the Western people put on any clothing, the Chinese wore *silks*.

Prepositions

To Denote Time

at	on	in
(at a point of time)	(on a day)	(in a still longer time)
<i>at one o'clock, etc.</i>	<i>on Monday, etc.</i>	<i>in January, etc.</i>
<i>at half past two, etc.</i>	<i>on April 10, etc.</i>	<i>in the fall</i>
<i>at quarter to three, etc.</i>	<i>on New Year's Day (Eve)</i>	<i>in spring, etc.</i>
<i>at noon</i>	<i>on Christmas</i>	<i>in 1947, etc.</i>
<i>at evening</i>	<i>(Eve)</i>	<i>in the New Year</i>
<i>at night</i>	<i>on the Arbor Day</i>	<i>in the days of....</i>
		<i>in the past</i>

<i>at</i> Christmas	<i>on</i> Sunday morn-	<i>in</i> the morning
<i>at</i> present	ing, <i>etc.</i>	<i>in</i> the afternoon
<i>at</i> once	<i>on</i> Saturday	<i>in</i> the evening
	evening, <i>etc.</i>	<i>in</i> the daytime
	<i>on</i> the afternoon	<i>in</i> the night
	of May 1, <i>etc.</i>	<i>in</i> an hour
		<i>in</i> a day
		<i>in</i> a week
		<i>in</i> a month
		<i>in</i> a year

(Review Grammar, P. 15, Book III.)

during	since	for
<i>during</i> the day	<i>since</i> Monday,	<i>for</i> two hours, <i>etc.</i>
(night)	<i>etc.</i>	<i>for</i> three days, <i>etc.</i>
<i>during</i> dinner	<i>since</i> last week	<i>for</i> two weeks, <i>etc.</i>
<i>during</i> the spring	<i>since</i> January,	<i>for</i> five months, <i>etc.</i>
term	<i>etc.</i>	<i>for</i> half a year
<i>during</i> life	<i>since</i> last month	<i>for</i> one year, <i>etc.</i>
<i>during</i> the war	<i>since</i> 1911, <i>etc.</i>	
	<i>since</i> last year	

before	after	from
<i>before</i> Monday, <i>etc.</i>	<i>after</i> Tuesday,	<i>from</i> Sunday, <i>etc.</i>
	<i>etc.</i>	
<i>before</i> August, <i>etc.</i>	<i>after</i> December,	<i>from</i> November,
	<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>
<i>before</i> winter, <i>etc.</i>	<i>after</i> spring, <i>etc.</i>	<i>from</i> summer, <i>etc.</i>
<i>before</i> 1911, <i>etc.</i>	<i>after</i> 1937, <i>etc.</i>	<i>from</i> 1947, <i>etc.</i>

<i>before long</i>	<i>after the victory, etc.</i>	<i>from one o'clock, etc.</i>
<i>before dinner, etc.</i>	<i>after lunch, etc.</i>	<i>from the morning till evening</i> <i>from 1937 to 1945</i>

To Denote Place

<i>at</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>on</i>
<i>at home</i>	<i>in a box, etc.</i>	<i>on the ground</i>
<i>at school</i>	<i>in a room, etc.</i>	<i>on the top</i>
<i>at a small village</i>	<i>in a house, etc.</i>	<i>on the land</i>
<i>at Shanghai, etc.</i>	<i>in a school</i>	<i>on the river</i>
	<i>in a town or city</i>	<i>on the lake</i>
	<i>in Nanking, etc.</i>	<i>on the sea</i>
	<i>in Formosa, etc.</i>	<i>on the Yang-tse</i>
	<i>in China, etc.</i>	<i>River, etc.</i>
	<i>in America, etc.</i>	<i>on the Yellow Sea,</i>
	<i>in the world</i>	<i>etc.</i>

To Denote Direction

<i>in</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>to</i>
<i>in the east, etc.</i>	<i>on the north side, etc.</i>	<i>to the east of...., etc.</i>
<i>in the north-east, etc.</i>	<i>on the south-west side, etc.</i>	<i>to the north-west of... , etc.</i>
<i>in front</i>	<i>on the right of..</i>	<i>to the right of....</i>
<i>in the front of..</i>	<i>on the left of...</i>	<i>to the left of....</i>

In the east we find the greatest port in China.

On the east side of China Proper are the Yellow Sea and the Eastern Sea.

To the east of China lies Japan.

(Let the student notice the difference in the use of "in", "on", and "to" to denote direction.)

Perfect Verbs with "since" or "for"

Since 1911, China *has been* a republic.

Since the victory in 1945, China *has become* one of the four great powers.

Huang Hwa Kong *has been* famous *since* the brave deeds of the Seventy-two Martyrs.

Chao and Sun *have been* absent *since* last week.

China *has been* a republic *for* nearly forty years.

Tea and silk produced in China *have been* famous *for* a long time.

We have studied English *for* two years.

She has been away *for* several weeks.

Noun Clauses

Nature tells us [*that* spring is coming.]

He thought [*that* he has lost the fight.]

I wish [(*that*) it were spring all the year sound.]

They began to wonder [*how* heavy it was.]

Don't you know [*what* our capital was before then?]

(Let the student note: (1) that noun clauses are used as nouns in sentences; (2) that here they are used as objects to the respective verbs in the sentences; (3) that indirect questions generally take the form of noun clauses; and (4) that wishes are usually expressed in the form of noun clauses, too.)

EXERCISES—ORAL AND WRITTEN

I

Answer the following questions orally:

1. How large is China in area?
2. How many parts are there in China? Name them.
3. What part lies in the south-east?
4. And what part lies in the north-east?
5. Where is Tibet?
6. What large islands belong to China?
7. What seas do you find on the east and south of China?
8. What are the huge public works in China?
9. When did China become a republic?
10. When did China become one of the great powers?
11. What are the large cities in China?
12. What is the capital of China today?
13. What was the capital of China before 1927?
14. What was the capital of China during the war against Japan?
15. Where is our national capital situated?

16. What is the port of the capital?
17. How is the capital connected with Peiping and Shanghai?
18. How can you go to Nanking?
19. Where is Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum?
20. What do you find in it?
21. What is the famous lake in Nanking called?
22. Where was the tea-plant first cultivated?
23. Who were the people that first learned the use of tea as a drink?
24. What climate does the tea-plant like?
25. When does the first picking of the tea leaves take place every year?
26. What will you find in the tea-plant fields in spring time?
27. Which kind of leaves makes the finest tea?
28. How many kinds of tea are there? Name them.
29. What kind of tea does Hangchow produce?
30. What kind of tea does India produce?
31. What are the chief materials for clothing?
32. Which materials were first discovered by us Chinese, and which is not native to China?
33. Where did China get cotton seeds from?
34. What are the three purposes of clothing?

II

Replace each dash by an appropriate preposition.

1. Do you think _____ your mother _____ home?
2. What do you do _____ New Year's Eve?
3. He will be all right _____ one or two days.
4. We take breakfast _____ seven and lunch _____ noon.
5. But _____ Sunday morning we usually take meals a little later.
6. I have studied _____ this school _____ nearly two years.
7. She has been sick _____ Monday last.
8. What did you do _____ the war?
9. We work _____ eight o'clock _____ the morning _____ five _____ the afternoon.
10. Nanking is _____ the Yang-tse River; you can go to the capital _____ water.
11. I cannot see the house _____ the hill.
12. _____ the students here, Chang is the only girl.
13. Much wool is produced _____ the north-west _____ China.
14. What is paper made _____?
15. How many countries are there _____ Europe?

III

Complete the following sentences with noun clauses:

1. He told me that _____.
2. I wish _____!

3. I don't know _____.
4. They soon learn that _____.
5. Do you think that _____?
6. Florence asked what _____.
7. How I wish _____!
8. We have to find out _____.

IV

Substitute "since" phrase for "for" phrase and vice versa in the following sentences:

1. She has been here for one week.
2. March 12 has been set as the Arbor Day since 1925.
3. March 29 has been memorized by the Chinese since the death of the Seventy-two Martyrs in 1911.
4. Chinese silk has been sent far and wide throughout the world for a long time.
5. These young girls have been seen picking tender leaves in the tea-plant fields for three days.
6. Airplane services have been started in China since the summer of 1929.
7. The Great Wall and the Grand Canal have been known in the West for hundreds of years.
8. Roger's dog has been wounded since Monday morning.
9. They have lived in Chungking since 1937.
10. We have studied English for two years.

LESSON 13

SHOPPING

Salesman: Good afternoon, what can I show you?

Chang: Have you got erasers of fine qualities?

Salesman: Oh, yes, we have quite a lot of them.

Do you want one for pencil marks or one for ink marks?

Chang: One for both.

Salesman: Here are some, all of first-class quality.

Wang: Aren't they made in Japan?



"Aren't they made in Japan?"

Salesman: No, we don't sell Japanese goods.

Many are home made, and several come from U. S. A. None is Japanese.

Chang: I want one a little bit larger.

Salesman: Then this'll be all right. It's made of fine rubber.

Chang: What do you think of this one, Mr. Wang? It looks just like yours.

Wang: Oh, yes, this is the very kind I have. Look at the trade mark; It's Chinese made.

Salesman: Many people like this kind, because it's rather cheap.

Chang: How much do you charge for this one?

Salesman: Five hundred dollars only.

Chang: Well, I'll take one.

Salesman: Very well. Do you want any pencil or ink? We can show you a fine line of them.

Chang: No, thanks. But I'll take some pen nibs, if you have any.

Salesman: Do you want fine nibs or broad ones?

Chang: I want some medium ones.

Salesman: These will fit you, I suppose.

Chang: Oh, yes, just the thing. How much for a dozen?

Salesman: One hundred dollars apiece, but we'll charge one thousand dollars for a dozen. Well, anything else?

Chang: No more. I think that's all for today.

Wang: You said you would get some paper, too, didn't you?

Chang: Yes, I did. But I remember there's still some left, enough for next week.

(*Turning to the salesman*):

Well, here's a two thousand dollar note.

Salesman: Thanks. Five hundred dollars change.

Chang and Wang: Good-by.

Salesman: Good-by.

Wang: Now you needn't ask anybody for a piece of eraser as you did.

Chang: Oh, no.* But somebody else will perhaps asks me for one in turn. It's very kind of you to accompany me to the stationer's this afternoon.

Wang: That's all right.

SEMANTIC DRILL

This house is *of* stone.

That boat is *of* wood.

His coat is *of* cotton, but mine is *of* wool.

Your pen is *of* no use.

Cap will never be *of* any more use to me.

All are *of* first-class quality.

*Here Chang means to say "Oh, no, I needn't ask anybody for a piece of eraser." Let the student note the answer to a negative question or statement like this.

This cloth is made *from* fine hemp.

This eraser is made *of* fine rubber.

Made in U. S. A. = American made.

Made in Japan. = Japanese made.

Made in China. = Chinese made *or* home made.

This is the very kind (that) I have.

= This is the same kind as I have.

How much do you charge for this one?

= What do you ask for this one?

= What's the price for this one?

= How much for this one?

= How much?

A one-dollar note.

A one hundred dollar note.

A one thousand dollar note.

A ten thousand dollar note.

You *must* get an eraser for yourself.

= *It's necessary* for you to get an eraser for yourself.

You *needn't* ask anybody for a piece of eraser.

= *It is not necessary* for you to ask anybody for a piece of eraser.

Go to my cousin's. = Go to my cousin's house.

Go to the stationer's. = Go to the stationer's shop.

ORAL WORK

1. Let one student complete and ask one of the following questions and another student answer it:

(a) What do you think of { my _____?
 { this _____?
 { that _____?
 { these _____?
 { those _____?

(b) How much do you charge for { _____?
 { _____?
 { _____?
 { _____?
 { a dozen _____?
 { half a dozen _____?

2. Let three students dramatize the lesson, one acting as Chang, another as Wang, and the third one as the salesman.

shop(-s; -ping; -ped) [ʃɒp, -s; -ɪp; -t]
 sales|man (-men) ['seɪlz|mən, -mən (-men)]
 eraser(-s) ['reɪzə, -z]
 sell (-s; -ing; sold) [sel, -z; -ɪp; sould]
 Japanese (from Japan) [-dʒæpə-'nɪz; 'dʒæpə'nɪz]
 goods [gudz]
 U. S. A. ['ju:ses'eɪ]
 bit(-s) [bɪt, -s]
 rubber(-s) ['rʌbə, -z]
 trad|e (-es; -ing; -ed; -er/s) [treɪd, -z; -ɪp; -ɪd; -ə/z]
 cheap(-er; -est; -ly; -ness) [tʃi:p, -ə; -ɪst; -li; -nɪs]

chang|e (-es; -ing; -ed) [tʃeɪdʒ, -ɪz; -ɪp; -d]
 dollar(-s) ['dɒlə, -z]
 nib(-s) [nɪb, -z]
 broad(-er; -est; -ly; -ness) [brɔ:d, -ə; -ɪst; -li; -nɪs]
 medium ['mi:diəm]
 dozen(-s) ['dɔ:zn, -z]
 apiece [ə'pi:ɪs]
 chang|e (-es; -ing; -ed) [tʃeɪndʒ, -ɪz; -ɪp; -d]
 accompan|y (-ies; -ying; -ied) [ə'kʌmpənɪ, -ɪz; -ɪɪp; -ɪd]
 stationer(-s; -'s) ['steɪʃnə, -z; -z]
 American(-s) [ə'merɪkən, -z]
 price(-s) [praɪs, -ɪz]

LESSON 14

A LETTER OF ORDER AND THE REPLY

1. Ten days after Chang and Wang went to the stationer's, buying an eraser and half a dozen nibs, Chang finds no paper left. He must get some for use in the English class. It being not Sunday or Saturday, he is not allowed to go out to the stationer's himself. He has to write a letter instead, ordering some paper, a bottle of ink and some other things. The following is the letter:

2.

*Kuoming Middle School
Cantan Road, Shanghai
March 5, 1947*

*The World Book Co.
Foochow Road
Local*

Gentlemen:

Please send me, before 5 p.m. today, the following articles:

*1 ream White Plain Writing Paper 7½"
× 10½".*

1 bottle Min-sheng Blue-Black Ink, No. 42.

1 copy Kuoming English Reader, Book IV.

You will be paid on delivery.

*Yours truly,
John Chang.*

3. The World Book Company, executing the order at once, sends the goods ordered to the school where Mr. Chang studies, at 5 in the very afternoon, with a letter which reads:

上海世界書局股份有限公司
THE WORLD BOOK CO., LTD

SALES DEPT:
390 FOOCHOW ROAD, SHANGHAI
TELEPHONE: 92290-9

March 5, 1947

*Mr. Chang
Kuoming Middle School
Shanghai*

Dear Sir,

In replying to your favour of even date, we are herewith sending to you goods covered by the inclosed bill.

Trusting that we shall be favoured with your further orders,

*Yours very truly,
George Li
General Manager.*

SEMANTIC DRILL

January 1 (or 1st)	= January the first
February 2 (or 2nd)	= February the second
March 5 (or 5th)	= March the fifth [fifte]
April 6 (or 6th)	= April the sixth [sikste]
May 8 (or 8th)	= May the eighth [eite]
June 9 (or 9th)	= June the ninth [naine]
July 10 (or 10th)	= July the tenth
August 11 (or 11th)	= August the eleventh [i'levne]
September 12 (or 12th)	= September the twelfth [twelfe]
October 21 (or 21st)	= October the twenty-first
November 22 (or 22nd)	= November the twenty-second
December 23 (or 23rd)	= December the twenty-third

It being not Sunday or Saturday (= As it is not Sunday or Saturday), he is not allowed to go out to the stationer's himself.

White plain writing paper = White unruled paper for writing.

Clean drinking water = Clean water for drinking.

Writing paper $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10\frac{1}{2}''$ = $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide and $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

A piece of land, $60' \times 100'$ = 60 ft. wide and 100 ft. long.

The World Book Company, executing the order at once, sends the goods ordered to the school.

= The World Book Company, which executes the order at once, sends the goods ordered to the school.

In replying to your order of even date, we are herewith sending to you goods.....

We have received your order of even date, and hurry to send you goods.....

We thank you for your kind order and are sending you goods.....

Trusting that we shall be favoured with your further orders,

We hope that we may hear from you again soon.

Hoping that we shall have chance to serve you again,

WRITTEN WORK

1. Write a letter ordering something that you want.
2. Write a letter in reply.

reply (-ies; -ying; -ied) [ri'pl/ai, -aiz; -aiiŋ; -aid]	favour (-s; -ing; -ed) ['feivə, -z; -riŋ; -d]
allow (-s; -ing; -ed) [ə'lau, -z; -iŋ; -d]	herewith ['hiə'wið]
Kuoming ['kwomiŋ]	inclose (-es; -ing; -ed) [in'klouz (iŋ'klouz), -iz; -iŋ; -d]
fifth (from five, -s; -ly) [fiftθ, -s; -li]	bill (-s) [bil, -z]
company (-ies) ['kɑmpəni, -iz]	trust (-s; -ing; -ed) [trʌst, -s; -iŋ; -id]
Foochow ['fu:tʃəu]	further ['fɜ:ðə]
local (-ly) ['ləukəl, -i]	George [dʒɔ:dʒ]
article (-s) ['ɑ:tɪkl, -z]	manage (-es; -ing; -ed; -er/s; -ment/s) ['mænɪdʒ, -iz; -iŋ; -d; -ə/z; -mənt/s]
ream (-s) [ri:m, -z]	sixth (from six, -s; -ly) [sɪksθ, -s; -li]
plain (-er; -est; -ly; -ness) [plein; -ə; -ist; -li; -nis]	eighth (from eight, -s; -ly) [eɪtθ, -s; -li]
Min-sheng ['mɪn'seŋ]	ninth (from nine, -s; -ly) [naɪnθ, -s; -li]
middle ['mɪdl]	eleventh (from eleven, -s) [i'levnθ, -s]
copy (-ies; -ying; -ied) ['kɒpi, -iz; -iŋ; -id]	unruled [ʌn'ru:ld]
reader (-s) ['ri:ðə, -z]	chance (-s) [tʃɑ:ns, -iz]
paid (from pay) [peɪd]	
deliver/y (-ies) [dɪ'livəʃ/i, -iz]	
John [dʒɒn]	
execut/e (-es; -ing; -ed) ['eksɪkjʊt, -s; -iŋ; -id]	

LESSON 15

A LETTER PRESENTING PICTURES

1. *Sinkiang Academy, Tihwa,
May 20, 1948*

Dear Chang,

I have come here with my father and found much interest in this new land. It took us about twenty days to travel by land. We are assured that China is indeed very large in area. But they say if we take airplane, it will take only one day to reach the capital of this far-away province from Lanchow.

We find various tribes of people here. They wear different costumes and speak different languages. Some of them look like foreigners, but they admit that they are Chinese and are loyal to China. Isn't it funny?

Here I am sending you some pictures, which will show you the people and the landscape in Sinkiang. First, look at the snow-capped Tien-shan. See how mighty it is! In another picture you will find a Mongolian child on horseback. She is a girl at seven! Still another picture shows the graceful dancing of the merry-making people. Say how do

you like these pictures. Don't you think that I am now in a fairy-land?

Yours faithfully,

Sun Ize-fong

2.

A Reply

Hangchow, May 31, 1948

Dear Sun,

Nothing can express my happiness in receiving a letter from a friend at a land so far-away. And the pictures please me all the more. My younger brothers and sisters like the one with a child on horseback best. They say they are going to Sinkiang some day to have a ride there.

I thank you most heartily for your kind will and lovely gift. In return, I am sending you in a separate mail a small package of green tea, the famous native product here. I suppose it will meet your need.

Yours truly,

Tom Chang

SEMANTIC DRILL

20 Twenty ['twenti] 20th Twentieth ['twenti:θ]
 31 Thirty one 31st Thirty first

	}	by land
		by water
		by air
To travel		by foot
		by train
		by boat
		by airplane

It takes me only ten minutes to reach the school.

It took him three days to finish the work.

It will not take you long to learn dancing.

It took us about twenty days to travel by land.

It will take us only one day to reach the capital of Sinkiang.

I assure you that it is no easy work.

He has assured me of his support.

We are assured of the large size of China.

We are assured that China is very large.

You may rest assured that you will be able to speak good English very soon.

But { they } say it will take only one day to reach
 { people }

Tihwa.

They }
 People } say Mongolian children can ride very well.

= It is said that Mongolian children can ride very well.

See how mighty it is!
 See how graceful the girls are!
 See what funny costumes they wear!

Which season do you like best?

I like spring best.

Of these books he likes this one best.

My younger brothers like the one with a child on horse-back best.

I thank you most heartily for your kind will and lovely gift.

I don't know how to thank you for your kind gift and good will.

I suppose it will meet your need.

I hope it will please you.

WRITTEN EXERCISES

1. Write a letter to your friend, presenting a book.
2. Write a reply to the above.

present (v.) (-s; -ing; -ed) [pri-
'zent, -s; -ɪŋ; -ɪd]
academ/y(-ies) [ə'kædəm/i, -ɪz]
Tihwa [ti'hwɑ:]
twentieth (from twenty, -s)
[ˈtwentiθ, -s]
assur/e (-es; -ing; -ed; -ance/s)
[ə'ʃʊə, -z; -rɪŋ; -d; -rəns/ɪz]
Lanchow [ˈlæn'tʃəʊ]
tribe(-s) [traɪb, -z]
costume(-s) [ˈkɒstjʊm (kɒs-
'tjʊm), -z]
foreigner(-s) [ˈfɔːrɪnə, -z]
admit (-s; -ing; -ted; -tance/s)
[əd'mɪt, -s; -ɪŋ; -ɪd; -əns/ɪz]
loyal(-ty; -ly) [ˈlɔɪəl, -tɪ; ˈlɔɪəlɪ]
landscape(-s) [ˈlændskeɪp, -s]
Tien-shan [ˈtʃɛn'ʃæn]
might/y (-ier; -iest; -ily; -iness)
[ˈmaɪt/i; -iə; -iɪst; -ɪli; -ɪnɪs]
Mongolian(-s) [mɒŋ'gɔʊljən, -z]
horseback [ˈhɔːsbæk]
graceful(-ly; -ness) [ˈɡreɪsful, -ɪ;
-nɪs]
danc/e (-es; -ing; -d; -er/s)

[daɪns, -ɪz; -ɪŋ; -t; -ə/z]
merr/y (-ier; -iest; -ily; -iness;
-y -making) [ˈmer/i, -iə; -iɪst;
-ɪli; -ɪnɪs; ˈmeri.meɪkɪŋ]
fair/y (-ies; yland) [ˈfɛər/i, -ɪz;
ɪlənd]
express (-es; -ing; -ed) [ɪks'pres
(ekʌ-), -ɪz; -ɪŋ; -t]
happiness (from happy) [ˈhæpi-
nɪs]
receiv/e (-es; -ing; -ed; er/s) [ri'-
sɪv, -z; -ɪŋ; -d; ə/z]
gift(-s; -ed) [ɡɪft, -s; -ɪd]
separate (adj.) (-ly) [ˈseprɪt, -lɪ]
separat/e (v.) (-es; -ing; -ed)
[ˈsepəreɪt, -s; -ɪŋ; -ɪd]
mail(-s; -ing; -ed) [meɪl, -z; -ɪŋ;
-d]
package(-s) [ˈpækɪdʒ, -z]
Tom [tɒm]
finish(-es; -ing; -ed) [ˈfɪnɪʃ, -ɪz;
-ɪŋ; -t]
support (-s; -ing; -ed; -er/s)
[sə'pɔːt, -s; -ɪŋ; -ɪd; -ə/z]

LESSON 16

HOW TO WRITE A LETTER

1. When you have something to ask or tell your parents or friends who are far away, or when you are going to buy something from distant lands, you write letters. Letters may be written in Chinese, or in English, or in any other language. Do you often write letters in Chinese? Have you ever tried English letter writing? If you are going to write an English letter, you have to learn something.

2. Letters are of two main classes: social letters and business letters. Those to your parents or friends are social letters, while those between business firms and their customers are business letters.

3. In writing a letter in English, social or business, begin by writing your address in the top right-hand corner of the paper. Under this, write the date. The address and the date form the heading of the letter.

4. Next comes the greeting on the left-hand side. It differs according to your relation to the person who receives the letter. The following forms are generally used in social letters:

Dear Father,
 Dear Mother,
 Dear Uncle,
 Dear Aunt,

My Dear Brother,
 My Dear Rose,
 Dear Mr. Chao,
etc., etc.

In business letters, however, you need not use these intimate greetings, you simply write, "Dear Sir", "Dear Sirs", or "Gentlemen" instead. Often you put the full address of the receiver above the greeting, as in Lesson 14.

5. Now you are ready to write things you want to say. This part may be long or short. This is the letter proper. It is called the body of the letter. The body is of course the most important part of the letter. You must make it clear, polite and interesting to the reader. Fill your letter with kind words, and it will please the reader very much.

6. When you leave a friend, you say good-by. When you finish writing the body of a letter, you do the same. In letters you may write:

Your* son,	Yours* sincerely,
Your daughter,	Yours truly,
Your loving brother (<i>or</i> sister),	Yours faithfully,
<i>etc., etc.</i>	<i>etc., etc.</i>

*Care must be taken in the use of the possessive pronoun here. With a noun as "son", "brother", *etc.*, use "your", without a noun, use "yours". Don't forget the *s* in the latter case.

This part of a letter is called the close. It is written a little to the right of the centre of the paper. A comma is placed after it.

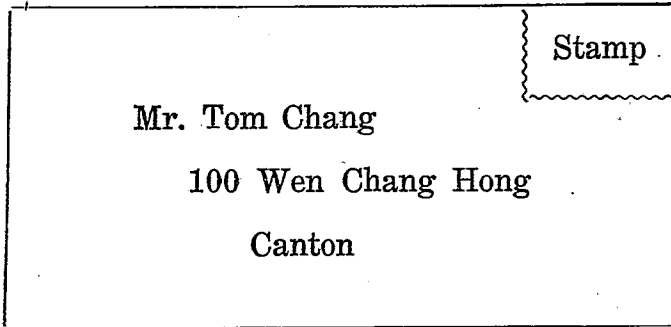
7. Is your letter now finished? No, not yet. How will the reader know the person who sent it? Last of all, you must sign your name under the close, at the end of the letter.

8. After you have finished your letter, write on the envelope near the middle the name and the address of the person who will receive the letter. The lines may be written one under the other with an even left-hand margin as in A, or with each line beginning a little to the right of the line above as in B.

A

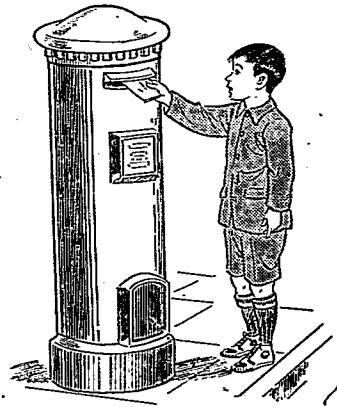
	Stamp
Mr. Tom Chang	
100 Wen Chang Hong	
Canton	

B



9. Stick a stamp in the top right-hand corner of the envelope, and then post the letter.

Be sure (that) you write both the letter and the envelope in ink.



SEMANTIC DRILL

You <i>have</i> something to ask.	You <i>have to ask</i> something.
You <i>have</i> something to learn.	You <i>have to learn</i> something.
I <i>have</i> a letter to write.	I <i>have to write</i> a letter.

Have you ever tried English letter writing?
Have you ever tried skating?
Have you ever tried swimming?
Have you ever visited Canton (*or* Peiping)?
Have you ever seen an elephant?

At the beginning of a letter, we write our address.

At the end of a letter, we sign our name.

On the front of an envelope, we write the address.

On the back of an envelope, we do not generally write anything.

In the top right-hand corner of the envelope, we stick a stamp.

In the top left-hand corner of the envelope, we sometimes write our own address.

In the bottom right-hand corner, we write nothing.

Near the middle of the envelope, we write the name of the receiver.

A little to the right of the name, we put down the address.

East or West, home is best.

A letter, social or business, should be written clearly and politely.

The body, long or short, is the most important part of the letter.

(Review Semantic Drill, Lesson 11, Book III.)

Letters are of two main classes: social and business.

= There are two main classes of letters: social and business.

- | | | |
|----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1. The Heading | } The Address.
The Date. |
| | 2. The Greeting. | |
| A letter | 3. The Body. | |
| | 4. The Close. | |
| | 5. The Signature. | |


WRITTEN EXERCISES


1. Write in English the address of your home.
2. Write in English the address of your school.
3. Write in English an envelope to your uncle.
4. Write in English an envelope to the World Book Company.


distant(-ly) ['distənt, -li]	simply (from simple) ['simpli]
main(-ly) [mein, -li]	gentlemen (from gentleman)
soci/al(-ally) ['səʊsɪəl, -əli]	['dʒentlmən(-men)]
business(-es) ['biznis, -iz]	clear (-er; -est; -ly; -ness) [kliə,
customer(-s) ['kʌstəmə, -z]	-rə; -rist; -li; -nis]
address (-es; -ing; -ed) [ə'dres,	polite(-ly; -ness) [pə'lait(pə'l-),
-iz; -ig; -t]	-li; -nis]
top(-s) [tɒp, -s]	yours [jɔ:z(jʊəz)]
corner(-s) [kɔ:nə, -z]	comma(-s) ['kɒmə, -z]
dat/e(-s; -ing; -ed) [deɪt, -s; -ig;	sign (-s; -ing; -ed) [sain, -z; -ig;
-id]	-d]
heading(-s) ['hedɪŋ, -z]	envelope(-s) ['enviləʊp('əʊn-), -s]
greeting(-s) ['gri:tiŋ, -z]	margin(-s) ['mɑ:dʒɪn, -z]
differ (-s; -ing; -ed) ['dɪfə, -z;	stick(-s; -ing; stuck) [stɪk, -s;
-rɪŋ; -d]	-ig; stʌk]
according(-ly) [ə'kɔ:diŋ, -li]	post(-s; -ing; -ed) [pəʊst, -s; -ig;
relation(-s; -ship/s) [ri'leɪʃən,	-id]
-z; -ʃɪp/s]	bottom(-s) ['bɒtəm, -z]
aunt(-s) [ɑ:nt, -s]	signature(-s) ['sɪgnɪtʃə, -z]
intimate(-ly) ['ɪntɪmɪt, -li]	
i	


GRAMMAR


Prepositions


We live **in** houses. 

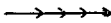
The cats get **through** the holes. 


We put things **into** (or **in**) boxes. 

We take things **out of** boxes. 


Cats go **up** trees. 


Water runs **down** the river. 


The river runs **along** the road. 


The earth runs **round** the sun. 


We put our books **on** desks. 

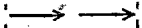
We take our books **off** desks. 


Sunday comes **between** Saturday and Monday. 


Wednesday is **among** the week days. 

Airplanes fly **over** the house. 

Boys play **under** trees. 

The Grand Canal passes **from** Hangchow **to** a city near Peiping. 

He sits **beside** me. 

Shanghai is **near** Nanking. 

Peiping is far from Nanking. ■ # ■

A book with pictures is very interesting. + ■

Men can't live without water. - ■

The teacher stands in front of (*or* before) the blackboard. □ ■

The blackboard is at the back of (*or* behind) the teacher. □ ■

Look at the flag at the top of the school. ■

Look at the word at the bottom of the blackboard. ■

The sun is above all of us. $\frac{\times}{\quad}$

The mouth is below the nose. $\frac{\quad}{\times}$

Beyond the sea lies Formosa. □ | ■

Demonstrative Pronouns

Do you want *one* for pencil marks or *one* for ink marks?

One for both.

Here are *some*, *all* of first-class quantity.

Many are home made, and *several* come from U.S.A.

None is Japanese.

This will be all right.

I'll take some pen nibs, if you have *any*.

These will fit you, I suppose.

That's all today.

The tea produced in some places *such* as Hangchow makes better green tea, while *that* in other places is fit for making black tea.

Those to your parents or friends are social letters, while *those* between business firms and their customers are business letters.

The Present Perfect and the Past Simple Verbs

- (a) I *have written* a letter today.
- (a') I *wrote* a letter yesterday.
- (b) I *have read** this book. (*an indefinite past time.*)
- (b') When I was a boy, I *read** this book. (*a definite past time*)
- (c) We *have played* marbles this morning (*if it is still morning*).
- (c') We *played* marbles this morning (*if it is afternoon or evening*).
- (d) He *has been* in Chungking eight years (*if he is still there*).
- (d') He *was* in Chungking eight years (*if he has left Chungking*).
- (e) Johnny *has asked* too many questions (*if he is still asking questions*).
- (e') Johnny *asked* too many questions (*if he has stopped asking questions*).

*Both pronounced as [red].

Adverbial Clauses

[*When* you leave your friend,] you say good-by.

[*When* the tea-plant is carefully cultivated,] it produces tender leaves.

[*Whenever* you speak,] speak correctly.

[*Long before* the Western people put on any clothing,] the Chinese wore silks.

[*After* you have finished your letter,] sign your name at the end.

The boat began to sink again, [*until* the water came up to the mark on the side.]

[*If* you are going to write a letter in English,] you have to learn something.

(*Let the students note: (1) that adverbial clauses are used as adverbs in sentences; (2) that they are introduced by such connectives as "when", "before", "after", "until", "if", "because", etc.*)

(*Review Grammar, p. 104, Book II.*)

Or

Chang or Li. (*Two persons*)

Nanking or Peiping. (*Two cities*)

China or Japan. (*Two countries*)

A pen or a pencil (*Two things*)

A dog or a cat (*Two animals*)

Cotton or wool (*Two materials*)

Dr. Sun Yat-sen *or* the Founder of the Republic (*One person*)

Nanking *or* the Southern Capital (*One city*)

Chong-hua-min-kuo *or* the Republic of China (*One country*)

Roger's dog *or* Cap, as it was usually called, was one day badly wounded. (*One animal*)

Black tea, *or*, as it is called in China, red tea (*One material*)

EXERCISES—ORAL AND WRITTEN

I

Answer the following questions orally:

1. Where do you get pens, pencils, erasers and paper?
2. What is an eraser used for?
3. What is an eraser made of?
4. Do you like home made goods or foreign goods?
5. If you are a salesman of a stationer's shop, are you going to sell home made goods?
6. What will tell you that something is home made?
7. What kind of pen nibs do you use?
8. How many make a dozen? Half a dozen?
9. If you buy something at six thousand and five hundred dollars and pay a ten thousand dollar note, what will be the change?

10. When you ask for the price of something you want to buy, what do you say?
11. When you cannot go out to the stationer's yourself, what will you do?
12. What do the following stand for?
(1) Co. (2) p.m. (3) U.S.A.
13. How is paper sold? ink? pen nibs?
14. Is Tihwa near your town or far away from your town?
15. How long will it take you to travel by land to Tihwa?
By airplane?
16. Do you find the people in Sinkiang the same as you are?
17. Do they speak the same language?
18. What sports and games do they like?
19. Do you often write letters to your friends far away?
20. How do you like to receive letters from your friends who are far away?
21. In what language do you generally write your letters?
22. How many main classes of letters are there? Name them.
23. What are social letters?
24. What are business letters?
25. In writing a letter in English, what do you write first?
What next?
26. What is the first part of a letter called?
27. What is the second part of a letter?

28. What do you write in the greeting, when you write a letter to your grandfather? To your aunt? To your friend Miss Chang? To your teacher Dr. Wang?
29. What do you write in the greeting in business letters?
30. What is the letter proper?
31. How can you please the reader of your letter?
32. What is the "good-by" in your letter?
33. How do you close a letter to your mother, to your brother, to your cousin, to your classmate, or to your teacher?
34. What is at the very end of a letter?
35. What do you sign your name on a letter for?
36. Will you name the different parts of a letter?
37. What do you write on the envelope?
38. What is the proper place on an envelope to stick a stamp on?

II

Replace each dash by an appropriate demonstrative pronoun.

1. _____ are the articles I spoke of.
2. I find Chang and Li here. _____ are lovely girls.
3. I see two books here, but _____ is mine.
4. These erasers are for you children, _____ of you can take _____.

5. These pens are not so good; show me some better
_____.
6. I am sorry _____ will fit you.
7. _____ is the world in which we live.
8. Will _____ of you go for me?
9. _____ of us will go.
10. Business letters are different from _____ to your friends.
11. The tea produced in China is in fact much superior to _____ produced in India.
12. There are many large cities in China, _____ in the south-east, _____ in the north-east, but only _____ in the north-west.

III

Pick out the right forms of the verbs in the brackets to complete the sentences:

1. I (write, wrote, have written, had written) several letters this week.
2. I (stay, stayed, have stayed, had stayed) many years in Chungking during the war, and (return, returned, have returned, had returned) to my native town in 1946.
3. I (stay, stayed, have stayed, had stayed) many years in Chungking before I (return, returned, have returned, had returned) to my native town in 1946.
4. How long (do you study, did you study, have you studied, had you studied) English?

5. I (see, saw, have seen, had seen) him this morning.
6. I (see, saw, have seen, had seen) him here this morning, but now he (is, was, has been, had been) gone.
7. He (orders, ordered, has ordered, had ordered) many articles from the World Book Company.
8. China (plants, planted, has planted, had planted) tea long before it was known to the foreigners.
9. Let me (introduce, introduced, have introduced, had introduced) to you my elder brother who (just come, just came, has just come, had just come) back from America.
10. When you (come, came, have come, had come) in, I (just finish, just finished, have just finished, had just finished) reading.

IV

Fill the blanks in the following sentences:

1. Chang or _____ is going to India.
2. Nanking or _____ is now the seat of our government.
3. Nanking or _____ is one of the large cities in China.
4. Do you want him to speak Chinese or _____?
5. Either black tea or _____ will do.
6. _____ or the tree-planting festival is generally a holiday in the school.

7. The first day of the week or _____ is a day for rest.
8. December 25 or _____ is kept as a great festival by the Western people.
9. One, two, or _____ is a number.
10. I don't like summer or _____.
11. Cotton or _____ is good for clothing.
12. Nanking may be reached by land or by _____.

V.

Complete the following sentences with adverbial clauses:

1. I write a reply at once, _____.
2. _____, I order some from the stationer.
3. If _____, which way will you take?
4. Look at the trade mark, if _____.
5. Have your work done before _____.
6. After _____, they took a trip to Canton.
7. They will keep on working until _____.
8. Because _____, Johnny has been absent two days.
9. Whenever _____, bring books with you.
10. You may write letters in English or in Chinese, as _____.

LESSON 17

HOW TO BRUSH YOUR TEETH

1. We take food to keep warm and strong. It is the teeth that help us chew and grind the food thoroughly. We should take great care of our teeth, because they have hard work to do everyday.

2. To keep our teeth clean and white and beautiful, we must clean the teeth with a brush. Some persons, who are very careful about their teeth, brush them after each meal. Others brush them only once or twice a day.

3. There are right ways and wrong ways to brush the teeth, just as there are right ways and wrong ways to stand and to sit. You must practise brushing your teeth in the right way. You must brush your upper teeth and then your lower teeth, in the back and in the front, on the inside and on the outside.

4. Brushing the teeth does two different things. In the first place it cleans the teeth, taking all the bits of food from between them. In the second place it rubs the gums briskly. You should brush the teeth up and down and not just crosswise. Brushing up and down cleans the teeth better. It also rubs the gums more. This helps the circulation

of blood in the gums and keep them firm and healthy. The most important time to brush the teeth is at night before going to bed. This makes the mouth clean for the long hours of sleep. You will also want to brush your teeth each morning. Begin to practise this habit now, if you have not done so in the past. Notice how much better your mouth feels after your teeth have been brushed.

5. The following is the rule that tells you how to brush your teeth:

Up and down,
And round and round,
I brush my teeth,
To keep them sound.

To keep them sound,
And clean and white,
I brush them morning,
Noon, and night.

6. As you are going to use this brush again, you have to keep it clean. Wash your brush under running water, hot water if possible. Hang it in a clean place away from dust. If you can put it where the sun will shine on it, so much the better. When you are ready to use it again, you will find it clean and dry.

SEMANTIC DRILL

It is I.

It is you.

It is he.

It is Tom who sends me a small package of tea.

It is the signature at the end of a letter that tells the reader who wrote it.

It is the teeth that help us to chew and grind the food thoroughly.

Some people like dancing, while others like swimming.

Some went to Lanchow in the north-west; others went to Foochow in the south-east.

Some persons brush their teeth after each meal. Others brush them only once or twice a day.

To keep our body warm, we make fire.

(or We make fire to keep our body warm.)

To keep our body healthy, we take morning exercises.

To keep our teeth white and beautiful, we must clean them with a brush.

Brushing up and down cleans the teeth better.

Riding on horseback is very popular in Sinkiang.

Writing a letter in English is a good exercise.

You must practise brushing your teeth in the right way.

Practise dancing in a graceful manner.

Have you ever tried English letter writing?

If you can put the brush where the sun will shine on it, so much the better.

Do come here tomorrow morning. If you will bring your brother with you, so much the better.

I will do the work myself. But if you will give me your support, so much the better.

I am going to Tihwa by airplane, if possible.

Give me your support, if possible.

Wash your brush under running water, hot water if possible.

WRITTEN EXERCISES

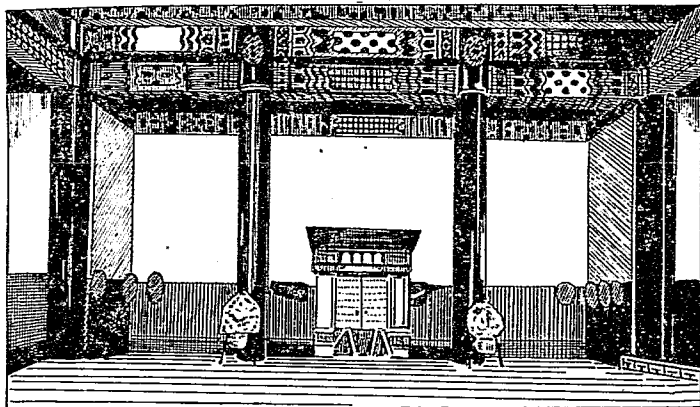
1. Write three sentences after the model of the following type:

Brushing the teeth does two different things. In the first place, it cleans the teeth. In the second place, it rubs the gums briskly.

2. Substitute the following sentences:

It is _____	}	who _____
		whom _____
		which _____
		that _____

3. Write three sentences, each with "so much the better".



Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum (Interior).

[SEE LESSON 10]

chew (-s; -ing; -ed) [tʃu:, -z;
-ɪg; -dʒ]
grind (-s; -ing; ground; grinder/s)
[graɪnd, -z; -ɪg; graʊnd; 'graɪn-
də/z]
thorough (-ly, -ness) ['θərə, -li;
-nɪs]
upper (*from up*) ['ʌpə]
lower (*from low*) ['ləʊə]
inside ['ɪn'saɪd ('ɪns-, ɪn's-)]
rub (-s; -bing; -bed) [rʌb, -z;
-ɪg; -d]
gum (-s; -ming; -med) [gʌm, -z;
-ɪg; -d]

brisk (-ly; -ness) [brɪsk, -li; -nɪs]
cross/wise (-way/s) ['krɒs/waɪz,
-weɪ/z]
circulation(-s) [ˌsɜːkjʊ'leɪʃən, -z]
health/y (-ier; -iest; -ily; -iness)
[ˈhelθ/i, -iə; -iɪst; -ɪli; -ɪnɪs]
least [liːst]
possibl/e (-y) ['pɒsəbl (-sɪb-), -i]
hang (-s; -ing/s; -ed; hʌŋ) [hæŋ;
-z; -ɪg/z; -d; hʌŋ]
exercis/e (-es; -ing; -ed) ['ekʃə-
saɪz, -ɪz; -ɪg; -d]
popular(-ly) ['pɒpjələ; -li]

LESSON 18

GOOD EYES

1. Your eyes are finely made instruments and need to be well cared for. You yourself can do most to protect them and give them good care.



When you read, place your chair so that the light comes over the shoulder and there are no shadows on your book.

2. Look at the picture of the boy reading. He is sitting so that the light comes over his shoulder. Is not this a better way to sit than to face the light? Notice, too, that he is holding the book about eighteen inches from his eyes.

3. When you write, let the light come over your left shoulder, so that there will be no shadow on your work.

4. Have you ever noticed that the size of the pupil, or the black spot at the centre of the eye, is not always the same? Here is a good way to see how the pupil changes in size. Let the members of the class stand in the aisles by twos. One child of each pair will look out of the window where the light is brightest and the other will look toward the darkest corner of the room. After a few seconds, let each child notice the size of the pupils in the eyes of the other. Then let the children change places and notice the size of the pupils as before to see what change has taken place. Is the pupil larger or



The size of the pupil changes with the amount of light.

smaller when bright light enters the eyes? When the light is dim, the pupil becomes larger so that more light can enter. This is why you cannot see anything when you first enter a dark building or a cave.

5. If a cinder or a particle of dirt gets into the eye, close the eyelids and blow the nose gently several times. The tears will usually wash the cinder away. If they do not do so, have the particle removed by

some one who knows how to do it properly. Rubbing the eye will not get rid of the cinder, but will push it more deeply into the soft skin over the eyeball.

6. Some children need to wear glasses so that they can see better. If the doctor wants you to wear them all the time, do so as he tells you.

SEMANTIC DRILL

Sit straight, so that you will keep your body in a right manner.

Brush your teeth after each meal, so that your mouth will feel much better.

When you write, let the light come over your left shoulder, so that there will be no shadow on your work.

It was quite easy to weigh the stones one by one.

Let us go into the room one by one.

Let the students stand by twos (= two by two).

Count the eggs by fives.

Pen nibs are counted by dozens.

Are you not sick?

You are sick, are you not?

} *Yes, I am.

*A negative question generally expects an affirmative answer. See Semantic Drill, Lesson 4.

Isn't he a clever boy?
 He is a clever boy, isn't he? } Yes, he is.

Wasn't she curing the poor dog?
 She was curing the poor dog, wasn't she? } Yes, she was.

Is not this a better way to sit than to face
 the light? }
 This is a better way to sit than to face the
 light, isn't it? } Yes, it is.

Can we do nothing for him?
 We can do something for him, can't we? } Yes, we can.
 (*Review Semantic Drill, Lesson 7.*)

If you are going to call on your friends, have your hair
 cut short.

If they do not do so, have the particle removed by
 some one.

(*Review Semantic Drill, Lesson 1.*)

Get rid of all the bits of food between your teeth.

Try to get rid of the black spot on the white plain
 paper.

Rubbing the eye will not get rid of the cinder.

Please push the door.

Please pull the bell.

WRITTEN EXERCISES

1. Complete the following sentences:

- (a) Practise English letter writing, so that _____.
- (b) Some people brush their teeth after each meal, so that _____.
- (c) Always speak English, so that _____.

2. Convert the following sentences after the models given in the Semantic Drill, and then answer the questions:

- (a) The boy was brave enough, wasn't he?
- (b) You need to wear glasses, needn't you?
- (c) The pupil will change in size according to the light that enters the eyes, will it not (or won't it)?
- (d) Are not all the tribes in our country loyal to China?
- (e) Doesn't the doctor tell you to wear glasses?
- (f) Won't you get rid of the dirt that gets into your eye?
- (g) It is necessary to brush our teeth after each meal, isn't it?

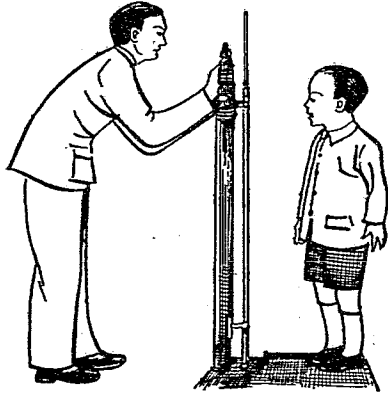
instrument (-s) ['ɪnstrəmənt
(-trəm-), -s]
shadow (-s) [ʃædəʊ, -z]
pupil (-s) ['pjʊɪpl (-pɪl), -z]
aisle (-s) [aɪl, -z]
pair (-s) [pɛə, -z]
bright (-er; -est; -ly; -ness) [braɪt,
-ə; -ɪst; -li; -nis]
enter (-s; -ing; -ed) ['entə, -z;
-rɪŋ; -d]
dim (-mer; -mest; -ly; -ness) [dɪm,
-ə; -ɪst; -li; -nis]
cinder (-s) ['sɪndə, -z]

particle (-s) ['pɑːtɪkl, -z]
dirt (-y) [dɜːt, -ɪ]
eye-lid (-s) ['aɪlɪd, -z]
gentle (-y) ['dʒentl, -ɪ]
remove (-es; -ing; -ed) [rɪ'mu:v,
-z; -ɪŋ; -d]
rid (-s) [rɪd, -z]
push (-es; -ing; -ed) [puʃ, -ɪz; -ɪŋ;
-t]
skin (-s) [skɪn, -z]
doctor (-s) ['dɒktə, -z]
pull (-s; -ing; -ed) [pʊl, -z; -ɪŋ;
-d]

LESSON 19

TOO FAT OR TOO THIN

1. Some people think they are too fat. Other people seem to be too thin. Still others seem to have just the right weight for their height and age. What is your weight? If you are too fat or too thin, what are you going to do?



Check your weight every month.

2. The most desirable weight for a child at a certain age is not known and hard to tell, because there are different types of body build. It is not necessary to weigh as much as the average child of your age and height in order to be healthy. Some children who are under weight may be of a slender body build; others who are over-weight, of a sticky

body build. The weight of healthy children depends upon the size of their parents and grand-parents, the race to which they belong, the climate in which they have lived, and many other factors.

3. Most of fat people are over-weight, simply because they eat more food than they use. If the food taken is not used up in exercise, in the necessary work of the body, and in growth, it is likely to be stored as fat.

4. Some people who are too fat, seem to be willing to do anything to get rid of the excess, but it is dangerous to lose weight too quickly. Our rule is: Do not lose more than two pounds a week. The only safe reducing plan is, therefore, to eat smaller amount of food, and take more physical exercises, than they usually do.

5. On the other hand, if you are too much under-weight according to the average weights of other children, a right amount of wholesome food is necessary, and the following directions, if faithfully kept, will help you gain weight:

Everyday:

- (1) Sleep enough, at least nine hours.
- (2) Stay outdoors at least two hours for enough fresh air.
- (3) Eat three wholesome meals.
- (4) Eat nothing between meals unless you are really hungry.

- (5) Eat your meals at about the same time each day.
- (6) Allow at least fifteen minutes for breakfast and half an hour for each of the other two meals. Then you will have time to chew your food well.
- (7) Take a nap or have a short rest for half an hour after lunch.
- (8) Be happy. Try not to let anything make you cross or angry or worried.

These are good general rules to follow throughout the year.

SEMANTIC DRILL

Our success depends upon our own effort.

Don't depend upon your parents for support.

The weight of healthy children depends upon the size of their parents and many other factors.

It is important to give your eyes good care.

It is desirable to brush teeth up and down.

It is dangerous to lose weight too quickly.

It is not necessary to weigh as much as the average child.

(Review Grammar, pp. 62-63, Book III.)

Water helps plants grow.

She helps her mother work at home.

The brave soldiers helped the king drive out the enemy.
 The following directions will help you gain weight.
 (*Review p. 30; Semantic Drill, Lesson 5.*)

Be { happy.
 cheerful.
 true.
 honest.

Be { loyal to the country.
 faithful to your friends.
 kind to animals.

(*Review Semantic Drill, Lesson 3, Book II.*)

Don't be { angry (at little things).
 worried (all the time).
 cross (to anybody).
 naughty (in the classroom)

WRITTEN EXERCISES

1. Complete the following sentences:

It is { necessary to _____.
 _____ to gain weight.
 safe to _____.
 _____ to _____.

It is { a brave deed to _____.
 a good exercise to _____.
 a wise plan to _____.
 a _____ to get rid of a cinder by
 rubbing the eye.

2. Write three sentences, each with the verb "to depend on (or upon)".
3. Write three sentences each with "according to.....".
4. Give some rules for tooth-brushing.
5. Give some directions for protecting eyes.
6. Give some directions for reducing weight.

thin(-ner; -nest; -ly; -ness) [θin, -ə; -ist; -li; -nis]
 height(-s) [hait, -s]
 age(-d) [eidʒ, -d]
 desirable(-y; -eness) [di'zaiə-rəbl, -i; -nis]
 typ/e (-es; -ing; -ed) [taip, -s; -iŋ; -t]
 average ['ævərɪdʒ]
 slender (-er; -est; -ly; -ness) ['slendə, -rə; -rist; -li; -nis]
 stock/y (-ier; -iest; -ily; -iness) ['stɒk/i, -iə; -iist; -ili; -inis]
 depend (-s; -ing; -ed; -able; -ant/s) [di'pend, -z; -iŋ; -id; -əbl; -ənt/s]
 upon [ə'pɒn; əpən]
 factor(-s) ['fæktə, -z]
 growth (from grow, -s) [grəʊθ, -s]
 likely (from like) ['laikli]

stor/e (-es; -ing; -ed; -age) [stɔː (stə), -z; -riŋ; -d; -ridʒ]
 excess(-es) [ik'ses (ek-), -iz]
 dangerous (-ly; -ness) ['deɪn-dʒərəs, -li; -nis]
 pound(-s) [paʊnd, -z]
 safe(-r; -st; -ly; -ness) [seɪf, -ə; -ist; -li; -nis]
 reduc/e (-es; -ing; -ed; -er) [ri'dʒuɪs, -iz; -iŋ; -t; -ə]
 amount(-s) [ə'maʊnt, -s]
 physical(-ly) ['fɪzɪkəl, -i]
 wholesome(-ly; -ness) ['həʊlsəm, -li; -nis]
 gain (-s; -ing/s; -ed) [geɪn, -z; iŋ/z; -d]
 nap(-s) [næp, -s]
 worry(-ies; -ying; -ied) ['wʌrɪ/i, -iz; -iɪŋ; -id]

LESSON 20

THE OLYMPIAN GAMES

1. The Greeks were very fond of sports. They made more of them than any other nation has ever done. Once in four years they had a great festival, to celebrate what they called the Olympian Games. Many thousands of people came together upon a wide plain to see the contests among men and boys from all parts of Greece. The great games were running races, wrestling matches, horse and chariot races.

2. In most of the games the men and boys wore little or no clothing, and had their bodies oiled; but there was one race in which the men wore the heavy armour that they used to wear in war. The prizes seemed very simple; they were nothing more than crowns made of the leaves of the wild olive tree. But to wear one of these crowns was the greatest honour that could be given to a Greek. Not only was the winner himself covered with glory, but the whole nation to which he belonged thought itself honoured as well.

3. So highly did the Greeks esteem these games that they counted time by them. To show the time in which something happened, the Greeks would

say, "the second year of the fifth Olympian Games" or "the third year of the tenth Olympian Games".

4. Because the Greeks gave so much thought to contests of strength and skill, they became the strongest and most graceful people of the world. That is perhaps one reason why the statues of their gods and goddesses were the most beautiful ones that have ever been made.

SEMANTIC DRILL

Children are *fond of* running and other games.

The Mongols are very *fond of* riding on horseback.

The Greeks were very *fond of* sports.

We are *fond of* outdoor games.

They are *afraid of* nothing.

Are you *sure of* his success?

China is larger in area than any other country in the world (is).

= China is the largest in area of all the countries in the world.

The Greeks made more of the sports than any other nation has ever done.

= The Greeks made most of the sports that any other nation has ever done.

The statues of Greek gods and goddesses were more beautiful than those that have ever been made.

The statues of Greek gods and goddesses were the most beautiful ones that have ever been made.

I *used to* walk in the garden in the morning.

He *used to* take a nap in the afternoon.

The Greeks *used to* wear the heavy armour in war.

We give them *nothing more than* (or *only*) three wholesome meals.

They were *nothing more than* (or *only*) crowns made of olive leaves.

Wind is *nothing other than* (or *nothing more than*) air in motion.

In many provinces in China we find on hills and mountains *nothing but* (or *nothing more than*) bare tops.

(*Review Semantic Drill, Lesson 14, Book III.*)

So hard did he work that he received a prize.

= He worked so hard that.....

So highly did the Greeks esteem these games that they counted their time by them.

= The Greeks esteemed these games so highly that.....

I cannot tell you the reason [why they do not like him].

This is (the reason) [why you cannot see anything when you first enter a dark building].

That is perhaps one reason [why the statues of their gods were most beautiful ones ever made].

Oral and Written Exercises

1. Complete the following sentences orally:

- (a) People in Sinkiang are fond of _____.
- (b) Children in the south are fond of _____, while those in the north of _____.
- (c) Are you fond of _____?
- (d) He is afraid of _____.
- (e) I am sure of _____.
- (f) They are certain of _____.
- (g) Are you sure of _____?
- (h) Don't be afraid of _____.

2. Complete the following sentences first, and then convert them after the models in the Semantic Drill:

- (a) Dr. Sun Yat-sen is the greatest man that _____.
- (b) Chinese tea is finer than any other tea ever _____.
- (c) Dancing is the most graceful physical exercise that _____.
- (d) _____ that I have ever seen.
- (e) _____ than any other material for clothing ever found in the world.
- (f) _____ that has ever produced in China.

<p>Olymp/ia/n (-ic/s; -us) [o'lim- p/iə/n, -ik/s; -əs] Greek(-s) [gri:k, -s] fond(-ness) [fɒnd, -nis (fə'nɪs)] contest(n.)(-s) [kən'test, -s]; (v.) (-s; -ing; -ed) [kən'test, -s; -ɪp; -ɪd] Greece [gri:s] wrestl/e (-es; -ing; -ed) [ˈresl, -z; -ɪp; -d] chariot(-s) [ˈtʃæriət, -s] oil (-s; -ing; -ed; -er/s) [ɔɪl, -z -ɪp; -d; -ə/z] armour(-s) [ˈɑ:mə, -z] used (adj.) [ju:st] simpl/e (-er; -est; -ly; -ness)</p>	<p>[ˈsɪmpl, -ə; -ɪst; -ɪ; -nɪs] crown(-s) [kraun, -z] wild(-er; -est; -ly; -ness) [waɪld, -ə; -ɪst; -li; -nɪs] olive(-s) [ˈɒlɪv, -z] glor/y(-ies) [ˈglɔɪr/i, -ɪz] esteem (-s; -ing; -ed) [ɪs'ti:m (es-), -z; -ɪp; -d] strength(-s) [stɹeŋθ (-ŋkθ), -s] reason(-s; -ing/s; -ed; -er/s) [ˈri:z- n, -z; -ɪp/z; -d; -ə/z] statue(-s) [ˈstætʃu:, -z] god(-s) [gɒd (gɔ:d), -z] goddess(-es) [ˈgɒdɪs, -ɪz] Mongol(-s) [ˈmɒŋgɒl(mɒŋ'gɒl), -z] afraid [ə'freɪd]</p>
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GRAMMAR

More Antithetic Words

Nouns

Friend	enemy
God	goddess
Uncle	aunt
Body	spirit
Front	back
Life	death
Success	failure
Top	bottom

Adjectives

Bright	dark
Broad } Wide }	narrow
Clear	dim
Dear	cheap
Different	same
Distant	near
Dry	moist
Fat } Thick }	thin
Healthy	sickly
Heavy	light

Kind	{cruel wicked}
More	less
Most	least
Native	foreign
Right	{left wrong}
Safe	dangerous
Sorry	glad
Stocky	slender
Strong	weak
Tall { Long}	short
Upper	lower

Verbs

Buy	sell
Cover	discover
Gain { Win }	lose
Push	pull
Succeed	fail

Adverbs

Always	never
Gradually	suddenly

Indoors	outdoors
Thoroughly	partly

Prepositions

Inside	outside
On	off
Over	under
Within	without

Commands

Affirmative

Negative

<i>Be</i> happy.	<i>Don't be</i> naughty.
<i>Sleep</i> enough.	<i>Don't be</i> cruel to animals.
<i>Eat</i> three wholesome meals.	<i>Don't eat</i> too much.
<i>Take</i> a nap after lunch.	<i>Do not lose</i> more than two pounds a week.
<i>Brush</i> your teeth at least twice a day.	<i>Eat nothing</i> between meals.
<i>Begin</i> to practise this habit now.	<i>Take nothing</i> that is not yours.
If the doctor wants you to wear glasses all the time, <i>do</i> so as he tells you.	<i>Try not</i> to let anything make you cross or angry or worried.
<i>Do come</i> here tomorrow morning.	<i>Never tell</i> a lie.
<i>Do take</i> more physical exercises everyday.	<i>Never play</i> with fire.

One day Bruce was *hiding* in a cave.

Look at the picture of the boy *reading*.

He watched a little spider *making* her web.

Florence met the old shepherd *coming* slowly home-ward.

On the frozen lakes, children go *skating*.

Florence was out *riding* with a friend.

She is heard *singing*.

Trees stop the *running* water and check flood.

The *following* day she bathed it again.

He has to write a letter, *ordering* some paper and a bottle of ink.

It cleans the teeth, *taking* all the bits of food from between them.

The Noun in Apposition

King *Robert Bruce* was once beaten by the English.

Florence and her friend rode on to the cottage of Roger, *the shepherd*.

Nanking, *the seat of the National Government*, is a very beautiful place.

It is we *Chinese*.

Can you answer the question *how you can gain weight if you are too thin?*

Let me tell you the story *how the Seventy-two Martyrs died for their country*.

That is one reason *why the statues of Greek gods and goddesses were the most beautiful ones that have ever been made.*

(Let the student note that in the last three examples there are noun clauses instead of single nouns in apposition with the nouns going before.)

Compound Sentences

[Boys play marbles] *and* [girls skip rope].

[One child of each pair will look out of the window] *and* [the other (will look) toward the darkest corner of the room].

[The clothing must protect the body], [it must be good-looking], *and* [it must be convenient].

[Close the eyelides] *and* [blow the nose gently].

[Cotton and hemp are secured from plants] *while* [silk and wool (are secured) from animals].

[The tea produced in Hangchow makes better green tea], *while* [that in other places is fit for making black tea].

[The tea-plant can grow in a cold climate or even on the hills], *but* [it likes a warm, moist climate].

[Some of them look like foreigners], *but* [they admit that they are Chinese].

[Rubbing the eye will not get rid of the cinder], *but* [it will push it more deeply into the soft skin over the eye ball].

[Some children may be of a slender body build]; [others, (may be) of a stocky body build].

Not only [was the winner himself covered with glory], *but* [the whole nation to which he belonged thought itself honoured] *as well*.

[Speak good English] *and* [your English will speak for you].

[Brush your teeth after each meal] *and* [you will feel much better in your mouth].

[Take good care of your eyes], *or* [you can not see well].

[Take more physical exercises everyday], *or* [you will get bigger and fatter].

(Let the student note: (1) that compound sentences consist of two or three or more parallel clauses; (2) that these clauses are connected by the conjunctions "and", "or", "but", "while", "not only.....but also (as well)" or a semicolon(;); and (3) that in the last four examples, the connectives "and" and "or" show the results in the affirmative and in the negative respectively.)

(Review Grammar, pp. 104, 105, Book II.)

EXERCISES—ORAL AND WRITTEN

I

Answer the following questions orally:

1. What do we take food for?
2. What do we brush our teeth for?
3. What should we do with our eyes?
4. What should we do with our teeth?

5. How often do some people brush their teeth?
6. How often do you brush your teeth?
7. What is the wrong way of brushing the teeth?
8. What is the right way of brushing the teeth?
9. How do you brush your teeth?
10. How can you clean the teeth better?
11. What is the most important time to brush the teeth?
12. Do you remember the rule for tooth-brushing? Re-cite it.
13. How do you keep your brush clean?
14. Why should you take good care of your eyes?
15. What is the proper way to sit while reading?
16. How far should you hold the book from your eyes, when reading?
17. If you cannot see the words in the book well, what do you do? Do you hold the book nearer to your eyes?
18. When you write, how do you sit?
19. What is the pupil?
20. Is the pupil always the same in size?
21. When you look at the bright spot, what is the size of the pupil? When you look at the dark corner?
22. Is the pupil larger or smaller when bright light enters the eye?
23. Why can't you see anything when you first enter a dark room?
24. If a cinder gets into your eye, what do you do? Do you rub your eye?

25. Do you wear glasses?
26. Can you see well?
27. What is your weight?
28. Do you think that you are too fat or too thin?
29. Do the children at the same age weigh the same?
30. What does the weight of healthy children depend upon?
31. What are the different types of body build?
32. What makes fat people over-weight?
33. What makes other people under-weight?
34. If you take more food than necessary, what will likely happen?
35. Is it safe to reduce your weight too much in a short time?
36. What is the rule for reducing weight?
37. If you are too fat, what is the best way to reduce your weight?
38. If you are too thin, what is necessary?
39. How long do you sleep everyday?
40. Do you take a nap after lunch?
41. Why isn't it desirable to eat cakes and candies between meals?
42. Do you take meals at regular time?
43. How long does it take you to eat breakfast? lunch? supper?
44. Are you often angry at something or cross to somebody?

45. What were the Greeks fond of?
46. How often did they celebrate the Olympian Games?
47. What were the games on that great festival?
48. What was the greatest honour to the Greeks?
49. What were the prizes for the winners?
50. How did the Greeks count time?

II

Convert the following sentences as the given example by using the antithetic words for those in italics:

Example: I stand *in front of* my house.

I stand *at the back of* my house.

1. George is his *friend*.
2. Don't keep yourself *indoors* all day long.
3. You are *wrong*.
4. I am *sorry* to say so.
5. Follow the example of the spider, *and* you will *succeed*.
6. Dancing is *not native* to us.
7. The pupil becomes *smaller* in the *bright* light.
8. Chang is too *fat* and wishes to *lose* weight.
9. Isn't it funny that my *younger* brother always forgets to brush his *lower* teeth?
10. It is *not safe* to swim in a deep river.

III

Convert the affirmative commands into negative and vice versa:

1. Come early.
2. Do come early.
3. Be kind to every one.
4. Stay outdoors at least two hours a day.
5. Eat only three meals.
6. Ever work hard.
7. Do keep still.
8. Always do good to others.
9. Don't eat too fast.
10. Make no mistake in speaking.
11. Try not to get angry.
12. Never keep bad companions.
13. Let us not to wait for success to come.
14. Don't wear glasses for fun.
15. Don't forget to brush your teeth after each meal.
16. Never hurt others.

(Let the student give the required forms orally first.)

IV

Substitute a noun in apposition with each word in italics in the following sentences:

1. *We* _____ cannot do such hard work.
2. *Dr. Sun Yat-sen*, _____, is the father of the Chinese nation.

3. March 12 is set as the *Arbor Day*, _____.
4. *Johnny*, _____, is a fat fellow.
5. *Florence*, _____, cured the poor dog.
6. We love our *country* _____.
7. Look at the *pupil*, _____, of your friend,
and you will see yourself in it.
8. Can you answer the *question* _____?
9. Let me tell you the *news* that _____.
10. This is the *reason* why _____.

V

Complete the following compound sentences with one of the parallel clauses:

1. Summer is hot and _____.
2. Wang is poor, but _____.
3. Silk and hemp are native to China, but _____.
4. Some people think they are too fat, while _____.
5. We write social letters to our friends, _____.
6. We Chinese like tea; foreigners, _____.
7. There are two great public works in China. The one
is the Great Wall, and _____.
8. Not only is China large in area, but it is _____.
9. Not only _____, but he is also strong
and healthy.
10. Look outside and _____.
11. Work hard and _____, (to denote
the result in the affirmative)
12. Work hard or _____, (to denote
the result in the negative)

APPENDIX I

Idiomatic and Familiar Expressions

	LESSON		LESSON
about to....., to be	2	badly swollen	3
above all	6	bear fruits, to	6
according to.....	16	become of....., to	3
act as.....	7	be gone, to	5
a dozen	13	black tea	11
afraid of....., to be	20	break out, to	8
憂慮	4	bring with.....(some body),	5
after all	19	to	16
after lunch	13	business letters	10
a little bit	5	by air	15
all day long	15	by airplane	15
all the more;	5	by boat	15
all the year round	5	by foot	10
年	6	by land	18
Arbor day, the	18	by twos	10
as before	10	by water	18
as far as.....	8	cared for....., to be	18
a short while	15	catch train, to	7
assured of....., to be	11	change place, to	18
as well, 亦復; 同樣	10	China Proper	9
as you like, 如君所欲; 悉聽尊便	17	circulation of blood	17
at least	16	cut off, to	6
at the beginning of.....	16	day by day	5
在開始時	16	depend upon....., to	19
at the end of.....	10	different from.....	6
在結束處; 在完	4	each time	2
畢時	19	East or west, home is best	16
at the foot of.....	7	西南北; 家庭最樂(西諺)	
at the head of.....			
at the same time			
同時			
at the station			

LESSON		LESSON
far and wide 遠而廣;各處	11	價)
fight against....., to 抗戰	2	How wicked of you to.....! 忍
find out....., to 得;發見;想出	1	哉君也!
find time for....., to 有暇去.....	4	human beings 人類
fond of....., to be 愛好;喜歡	20	hundreds of.....數百的
for ever 永久	8	hurry up, to 趕快
for the most part 大都;通常	12	
from under.....從.....下	3	if possible 倘若可能;如果做得到
		in all directions 四面八方
general manager 總經理	14	in all lines 在各方面
general rules 通例;常規	19	in area 面積
get ready, to 預備好	4	in honour of.....向.....致敬
get rid of....., to 除去	18	in ink 用墨水寫
get to....., to 到	7	in memory of.....紀念.....
give access to....., to 接近.....	10	in one way 在一方面
give up....., to 放棄	2	in order to.....使;以
go abroad, to 出國;出洋	1	in.....pain 在痛苦中
good lesson, a 好教訓	2	in quality 在質方面
good will 善意;親善	15	in return 回禮;答謝;以報之
government office, the 官署;衙門	8	in that way 那樣
Grand Canal, the 運河	9	in the air 在空中
great man, a 偉大之人物;偉人	4	in the first place 第一點
great power(s) 列強	9	in the past 過去;從前
Great Wall, the 萬里長城	9	in the second place 第二點
green tea 綠茶	11	in this way 這樣
grow up, to 長大	4	in turn 輪流;以次相繼
		in vain 無效;徒然
half a dozen 半打;六個	14	in war 在戰爭時
half an hour 半點鐘;半小時	19	Isn't it funny? 有趣否?
hear of....., to 聽到	7	Is that so? 真的嗎?
home made 本國製造的;家製的;自造的	13	It is not long before.....不久即.....
How much do you charge for.....? 多少價錢;索價若干	13	It is said.....;據云;傳說
How much for.....? 多少(指索.....) 甚感		It's very kind of.....to.....,.....甚感

LESSON		LESSON	
keep indoors, to 閉門不出; 常居 室內	5	不但……抑且……	20
known as……, to be 稱爲; 叫做	10	not yet 尚未	16
last night 昨晚	8	now-a-days 近日; 目下	12
laugh at……, to 嘲笑	1	of even date 同月日的(美國普通 用語)	14
like……best, to 最喜歡; 酷愛	5	of first-class quality 上等品質 的	13
little by little 一點一點; 逐漸; 徐徐	5	of……use (to……), to be 有… …用(於……)的	3
look after……, to 照料; 看管	4	one by one 一個一個; 逐一	1
lose hope, to 失望	2	one day 有一天	2
loyal to……, to be 忠於	15	one of……之一	3
made from……to be 用……做的	11	on horseback 騎在馬上	15
made into……to be 做成	12	on one's way back 在歸途中	4
make up one's mind to……, to 決心; 打定主意	2	paid on delivery, to, be 貨到付 款	14
make web, to 結網(指蜘蛛)	2	pay the way for……, to 爲… …準備; 引導至……	8
merry-making 作樂的	15	pay a visit to……, to 拜訪	10
millions of……千千萬萬的	5	peach blossom 桃花	5
month by month 一月一月	5	physical exercises (屬於身體 的)運動	19
more than……超過	19	plant trees, to 植樹	6
national revolution, the 國民 革命	8	play marbles, to 爲石彈戲(一 種兒童遊戲)	5
native to……本地的; 土產的	12	plenty of……充足的; 多	4
next morning, (the) 翌晨	4	put forth flowers, to 開花	6
next room, the 隣室	2	rather…… than…… 與其……毋 甯……	8
next to……次於	12	rest assured, to 放心	15
no more 不再要了; 沒有旁的了	13	right now 即刻	7
north east 東北	9	running water, the 流水	6
north west 西北	9		
noted place, the 名勝之區	7		
nothing more than……僅; 不過	20		
not only……, but……as well			

LESSON	LESSON		
sight-seeing 遊覽;觀光	7	the same.....as 與.....相同	1
situated at....., to be 位於	10	the sick 病人(多數)	4
skip rope, to 跳繩(指兒童遊戲)	5	thousands of.....數千的	5
social letters 社交書信	16	to the right (or left) of.....在	
some day 將來;有一日	15之右(左)	16
so much the better 更好;愈妙	17	trade mark, the 商標	13
so that.....使;以致	18	try hard to....., to 盡力	2
south east 東南	9		
south west 西南	9	under the ground 在地下	6
square mile(s) 方哩	9	used to....., 慣常.....	20
Still waters run deep. 靜水流深		used up, to be 消耗	19
(大智若愚之意)	6		
superior to.....優於	12	wag.....tail, to 搖尾(指狗)	3
sure to.....(or that.....), to be		week by week 一週一週	5
務必(用於命令句);確信	7	West Lake, the 西湖	7
sweep everything on the way,		What do you think of.....? 君	
to 掃除一切障礙	8	以為如何?	7
		What shall we do? 我等將何	
take a nap, to 午睡;小睡	19	為?;怎麼辦?	7
take a trip, to 旅行	7	within reach of.....得達;能及;	
take (good or great) care of...		近	10
..., to (竭力)愛護	4	Won't you? 肯否?	7
take hold of....., to 握;執	3	would rather.....寧可	8
take no notice of....., to 不注		wounded soldiers, the 傷兵	4
意於.....	2	writing paper 寫字用紙	14
take train, to 乘火車	7		
talk about....., to 談論	6	year by year 一年一年;年復一年	5
That's a good idea. 好主意	7	your favour 華翰;來示(書信中	
That's all right. 沒有關係	13	常用語)	14

APPENDIX II

Vocabulary

	LESSON		LESSON
A			
absorb 吸收	6	bare 不毛的;無草木的	6
academy 學院;學校	15	basket 籃	11
access 接近	10	bathe 洗浴	4
accompany 陪伴	13	bear 生	6
according 依;據	16	beaten 打敗(過去分詞)	2
add 加	1	became 變成(過去時)	9
address 地址	16	beyond 在……外;越過	9
admit 承認	15	bill 發票	14
afterward 後來	4	bit 小片;些少	13
age 年齡	19	blood 血	17
aisle (兩行座位中間的)通路	14	blossom 花	5
allow 允許;讓	14	boat 小舟	1
American 美國的;美國人	13	bottom 底	16
among 在……之中(指兩個以上)	9	branch 枝	6
amount 量	19	brave 勇敢的	3
ancient 古代的	12	bright 光亮的	18
angry 怒	5	briskly 輕快;活潑	17
apiece 每個;各	13	broad 闊	13
Arbor Day 植樹節	6	broke 破;折斷(過去時)	3
area 面積	9	Bruce (蘇格蘭)王名	2
armour (武裝的)甲冑	20	bruise 打傷	4
army 軍隊	2	bud 發芽	5
article 物品;文章	14	build 建築	6
assure 確信	15	bury 埋葬	8
aunt 姑母;姨母;姨母	16	business 商業	16
average 平均的	19	C	
B			
band 團體;隊;組	4	canal 運河	9
bank 岸	10	cap (Cap) 便帽(狗名)	3
		capital (<i>adj.</i>) 極大的;第一;	
		(<i>n.</i>) 首都	7

LESSON		LESSON	
carefully 當心地	11	cultivate 種植	6
carry 攜帶	1	cure 醫治	4
cave 山洞	2	customer 主顧	16
chance 機會	14		
change (n.) 找頭; 找出之零錢;		D	
(v.) 改變	13	dancing 跳舞	15
charge 索價; 取值	13	dangerous 危險的	19
chariot (古時) 戰車	20	date 日期	16
cheap 便宜; 賤	13	death 死	8
check 阻止	6	deed 行爲; 功績	8
chew 嚼; 咀嚼	17	deep 深	6
chief 主要的	12	delight 喜歡; 嗜好	7
Chungking 重慶	9	delivery 交貨	14
cinder 煤屑	18	depend 依賴	19
circulation 循環	17	design 計畫	2
civilization 文明	12	desirable 合宜的; 心願的	19
clear 清楚	16	differ 不同; 相異	16
clever 聰明的	1	dim 光不明的; 朦朧的	18
climate 氣候	11	direction 方向; 指示; 指導	3
Co. (=company) 公司	14	dirt 塵垢	18
comma 逗號	16	discover 發見	12
connect 連接	10	distant 遠的	16
conquer 征服	2	district 區域	10
construction 建設	10	disturb 擾亂	2
contain 包含	10	doctor 醫師; 博士	18
contest 比賽; 爭勝	20	dollar 銀圓	13
convenient 便利	12	dozen 一打(十二個)	13
copy 冊(指書)	14	drank 飲(過去時)	11
corner 角; 隅	16	drove 驅逐(過去時)	2
costume 服裝	15		
cottage 小屋; 村舍	3	E	
cotton 棉花	12	ease 使舒適	4
crawl 爬行	3	eastern 東方的	9
crosswise 橫	17	effort 努力	2
crown 皇冠	20	eighth 第八; 八日	14

	LESSON		LESSON
elephant 象	1	foreign 外國的;外來的;無關係的	12
eleventh 第十一;十一日	14	foreigner 外國人	15
enemy 仇敵;敵人	2	forest 森林	6
enter 進入	18	former 先前的	1
envelope 信封	16	Formosa 臺灣	9
eraser (擦字用之)橡皮	13	forty 四十	11
especially 尤;首	4	fought 戰爭(過去時)	8
esteem 尊重	20	founder 創造者	10
Europe 歐洲	11	fun 有趣	7
examine 檢查;考試	3	furniture 木器;家具	6
excess 過剩之量;剩餘物	19	further 再有的;以後的	14
execute 執行(指定單)	14		
exercise 運動;練習	17	G	
express 表示	15	gain 獲得	19
eyelid 眼皮	18	gather 召集	2
		gentlemen 君子;紳士(多數);諸位(用於書信及演說中)	16
F		gently 輕輕;徐徐	18
factor 因素	19	George 人名	14
failure 失敗	2	gift 贈品;禮物	15
fairy 神仙;神仙的	15	glory 光榮	20
familiar 熟知的;常見的	11	god 神;上帝	20
famous 著名的	7	goddess 女神	20
fat 胖;肥	5	goods 貨物	13
favour 恩惠(在尺牘中常表示來信之意)	14	government 政府	8
fifth 第五;五日	14	graceful 優雅的	15
fifty 五十	11	gradually 漸漸	1
fill 充滿	3	Greece 希臘	20
finish 完畢	15	Greek 希臘的;希臘人	20
fit 適宜的	11	greeting 稱呼;敬禮	16
flee 逃走	8	grew 生長(過去時)	4
flock 羊羣	4	grind 磨碎	17
Florence 人名	3	growth (n.) 生長	19
fond 愛好;喜歡	20	guide 嚮導	7
Foochow 福州	14	gum 齒銀	17

H	LESSON		LESSON
		isle 小島	9
		J	
Hainan 海南	9		
hang 懸掛	17	Japan 日本	9
Hangchow 杭州	7	Japanese 日本的; 日本人	13
happiness 快樂	15	John 人名	14
heading 首部; 開端	16	journey 行程	7
healthy 健康的	17		
heart 心	4	K	
heartily 由衷的	8	king 王	2
height 高度; 身長	19	known 爲人所知(過去分詞); 稱	10
hemp 麻	12	Kuoming 國民(書名)	14
herewith 於此	14		
hero 英雄	8	L	
highway 公路	10	Lanchow 蘭州	15
homeward 向家	4	landscape 山川之景; 風景	15
honour 尊敬; 榮譽	8	least 最小; 最少	17
horseback 馬背	15	less 少些; 更小; 更少	4
Hsia-kwan 下關	10	level 水平; 平面	1
huge 巨大	1	lick 舐	3
hullo 喂(喚人注意之呼聲)	7	likely 大致; 可能	19
human 人類的	12	local 本地; 地方的	14
hung 懸掛(過去分詞)	11	lose 失去; 損失	4
hurry 急; 急促	7	lotus 荷花	10
		lower 下面的	17
I		loyal 忠實的	15
idea 意見; 主意	7		
importance 重要	12	M	
inclosed 附入(信內)的	14	mail 郵件	15
India 印度	11	main 主要的	16
injured 受傷的	3	manager 經理	14
inside 裏面	17	map 地圖	9
instrument (精細的)器械	18	marble 石彈(兒童玩具) (-s) 石	
intimate 親熱的	16	彈戲(兒童遊戲)	5
introduce 輸入; 介紹	11	margin 頁邊	16
island 海島	9		

	LESSON		LESSON
mark 記號;標記	1	olive 阿列布樹;橄欖樹	20
market 市場	11	Olympian 阿令匹(古希臘山名)	
martyr 烈士	8	的	20
mausoleum 陵墓	10		
medium 適中的(不粗不細的)	13	P	
memorize (v.) 紀念	6	package 包	15
memory (n.) 紀念;記憶	8	paid 付款(過去時或過去分詞)	14
merry 快樂的	15	pain 痛苦	4
method 方法	12	pair 一對;一雙	18
middle 中間;中	14	particle 微粒;分子	18
mighty 雄偉的	15	passenger 旅客	10
Min-sheng 民生	14	pat 擊拍;撫	3
moist 潮濕的	11	pave 鋪;砌(路)	8
Mongol 蒙古人	20	peach 桃	5
Mongolia 蒙古	9	physical 身體的;物質的;自然的	19
Mongolian 蒙古的;蒙古人	15	picnic 野餐;郊宴	5
mountain 山	6	pink 粉紅色;淡紅色	5
N		plain 素的(無格子的);平常的	14
naked 裸體的	12	plenty 充足	4
narrow 狹	10	polite 有禮貌的	16
native 本地的;土產的	12	port 口岸;港口	10
nature 自然	5	possible 可能	17
necessity 必需品	7	post (n.) 郵政; (v.) 郵寄	16
nib 鋼筆尖	13	pound 磅(英美衡的單位)	19
Nightingale 南丁格爾(英國女子, 創看護制者)	3	power 權力;強國	3
ninth 第九;九日	14	present (v.) 贈送	15
nap 小睡	19	price 價格	13
nobly 高尚;慷慨	4	prize (競賽之)獎品	5
noted 著名的	7	produce 生產	11
O		product 物產	11
office 辦公室;公署	8	progress 進步	9
oil (n.) 油; (v.) 塗油	20	proper 本(身的)	9
		protect 保護	12
		province 省	5
		public 公共的	9

LESSON	LESSON		
pull 拉	18	rubber 橡皮; 磨擦物	13
pupil (眼睛中的) 瞳人; 學生	18	S	
pure 清的(指水或空氣); 純粹的	7	safe 安全的	19
purple 紫色	10	salesman 店員; 夥計	13
purpose 目的	12	scale 秤盤	1
push 推	18	secure 取得	12
Q		seed 種子	12
quality 質; 品質	11	sell 賣; 出售	13
quantity 量	12	sent 運送; 派遣(過去時或過去分詞)	11
R		separate 分開的; 另	15
race 賽跑; 比賽	8	service 服務; 業務	10
radiate 輻射; 四射; 播於四方	10	seventh 第七; 七日	2
railway 鐵路	10	seventy 七十	8
rare 稀少的; 少有的	6	shadow 影	18
reach 到達	1	shepherd 牧羊人	3
reader 讀本; 讀者	14	shop (n.) 店舖; (v.) 出外購物	13
ream (一)令(紙張五百張爲一令)	14	shoulder 肩	11
reason 理由	20	sick 生病的; 病人	4
receive 收受; 接到	15	sight 觀覽	7
reduce 減少; 減輕	19	sign (n.) 記號; (v.) 簽名	16
relation 關係; 親戚	16	signature (n.) 簽名; 所簽之名	16
remains (多數) 遺體	10	simple 簡單; 簡陋	20
remove 除去; 取去	18	simply 祇; 僅	16
reply 回信; 答復	14	sink 沈下	1
resist 抵抗	2	Sinkiang 新疆	9
revolution 革命	8	situated 位於; 坐落	10
rid 廓清; 免除(過去分詞)	18	sixth 第六; 六日	14
Robert 人名	2	skin 皮膚	18
Roger 人名	3	skip 跳(繩)	5
root 根	6	slender 瘦長的	19
rope 繩	5	social 社交的; 社會的	16
rose 玫瑰花	5	soldier 兵士	2
rub 擦; 磨擦	17	spend 費(時日; 金錢)	7

LESSON		LESSON	
spent 費(過去時或過去分詞)	4	top 頂巔;上端	16
spider 蜘蛛	2	trade 商業	13
spirit 精神	8	travel 遊歷;旅行	7
splendid 壯麗的;華美的	10	tribe 種族	15
stamp 郵票	16	trip 短程旅行	7
station 車站	7	truly 忠實的;真的	12
stationer 文具商	13	trust 相信	14
statue 雕像	20	twelfth 第十二;十二日	6
stick 黏貼	16	type 型	19
still (<i>adj.</i>) 靜的; (<i>adv.</i>) 現尙; 今猶	6	U	
stocky 矮胖的	19	uncle 伯;叔;舅	7
store 積儲	19	unruled 無線的;無格子的	14
strength 體力	20	upon 在上	19
success 成功	8	upper 上面的	17
superior 優越	12	U.S.A. (= The United States of America) 美洲合眾國(即 美國)	13
support 輔助	15	used 慣常	20
swept 掃除(過去時或過去分詞)	8	V	
swollen 腫起來(過去分詞)	3	vain 無益的;無效的	1
T		victory 勝利	9
tail 尾	3	village 村莊	1
tall 高(指人,樹)	5	W	
tear 眼淚	3	wag 搖	3
tender 嫩的;細弱的	11	weak 虛弱的	5
tenth 第十;十日	6	wear 穿(衣服等)	12
thick 厚的;濃的;密的(指森林)	6	web 蜘蛛網	2
thin 瘦的;薄的;細的;稀疏的	19	weigh (<i>v.</i>) 稱(重量);權(物之輕 重)	1
thoroughly 完全;周到;充分	17	weight (<i>n.</i>) 重量	1
threw 投(如石子等)(過去時)	3	whether 果……乎;究……否	2
throughout 遍;全;滿	11	wholesome 營養的	19
Tibet 西藏	9	wicked 惡的;殘忍的	3
Tien-shan 天山	15		
Tihwa 迪化(新疆省會)	15		
Tom 人名	15		

	LESSON		LESSON
wild 野的	20	worth 值得(的)	10
win 爭勝而得;獲獎	5	would 將要;決定;會 (will 的過 去時)	4
wine 酒	11	wounded 受傷的	4
wipe 揩拭	3	wrestling 角力	20
women 婦女(多數)	4		
wonder 訝而欲知	1		
wool 羊毛	12		
wore 穿(過去時)	12		
worry 煩惱;憂慮	19		
		Y	
		Yang-tse 揚子江(即長江)	9

THE KUOMING ENGLISH READERS

FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS

By D. Y. LOH

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