

簡易英語叢書  
簡易英語論說集

4

第二集

陸奧及揚編



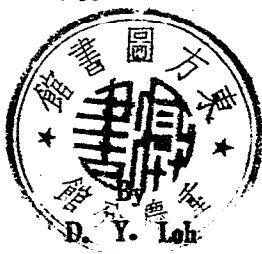
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The "Simple English" Series

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## Short Essays in Simple English

Book II



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"Practical English  
Readers," etc.*

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## 簡易英語叢書編輯大意

1. 本叢書暫定十冊，分下列各集，每集二冊：
  - (1) 簡易英語劇本集：包含表演故事，世界名劇等。
  - (2) 簡易英語故事集：包含寓言，物語，名人軼事等。
  - (3) 簡易英語論說集：包含記敘，說明，議論等文體。
  - (4) 簡易英語詩歌集：包含兒歌，名歌，短詩等。
  - (5) 簡易英語書信集：包含社交書信，商業書信，名人書信等。
2. 英語故事集供隨時閱讀，以養成閱讀能力；英語詩歌集資欣賞之用；英語論說集及英語書信集為普通文及應用文寫作之模範；英語劇本集可供表演，訓練聽與說的能力，為練習會話優良教材。
3. 本叢書名篇之採選，以其有教育價值之文字可作教材者為標準。
4. 本叢書各冊課文由短而長，由淺入深，其名人作品之艱深者，均經改寫為簡易而流利之英語，以便閱讀而助了解。
5. 本叢書各冊每篇文字中之難字難句均於腳注內將其讀音，詞性及用在課文中之意義分別注釋。至於簡寫字，省略句，倒句法，成語典故，以及中英文習慣不同之處，亦一一另加括弧詳為說明。注釋說明均用中文，以助了解。有時將全句譯成中文，讀者宜細細領會之。必要時生字注釋不避重復，蓋一則意義容有不同，二則可免讀者前後翻檢之煩。
6. 本叢書各冊，可作正式課本，以供精讀之用；亦可作補充

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讀物，以爲略讀之用。

7. 本叢書各冊，歡迎海內教育家批評，指教，以便重版時修正。

## PREFACE

This "Simple English" Series of ten books falls under the following five topics:

1. Short Plays in Simple English,
2. Short Stories in Simple English,
3. Short Essays in Simple English,
4. Short Poems in Simple English,
5. Short Letters in Simple English.

They are, as the title indicates, carefully written in plain English, so simple as supposed to be within the reach of every senior middle school student. Most of the articles therein are selected from the well-known textbooks and supplementary readers at home and those in Japan and in India. Some famous stories such as Robin Hood, Cincinnatus, and others have been re-written in simple English or transformed into short plays. It is hoped that these books will be read and re-read with ease and interest.

The drawbacks of teaching and learning English in Chinese schools are various in nature and one of these is the lack of supplementary English readers specially prepared for them. This series is to meet the long-felt demand; and will help much the regular study and the class-room work. A careful study of these books will enable the student to read fast and to speak and write

naturally and idiomatically.

The vocabulary in these books is selected and limited to about only 2,000 words. To help the student still more, words, phrases, idiomatic expressions, inverted forms and what not, are annotated with correct pronunciation, parts of speech, and the meaning in Chinese. Here and there he will also find full explanations of the abbreviation of words, the ellipsis in the sentence, the distinction between the English and the Chinese usage, etc. In consulting the foot-notes, he will be able to read the text at sight even without the aid of a dictionary.

Of the books, short stories are designed for reading at odd moments; short poems, for appreciation and memorizing; short essays and letters are models of written works.—general and practical; and short plays, which can be dramatized by students, are to practise hearing and speaking, and are, therefore, the best means to teach conversation.

Acknowledgment is gratefully made to many publishers at home and abroad, especially to Drs. Lawrence Fausett, Michael West, and Harold Palmer from whose English courses a large number of articles have been selected for use in this series.

D. Y. Koh

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## A FOUNTAIN PEN

(The following are the models of four types in writing short compositions): etc.

### Type (A) (Descriptive)

#### OUTLINE

1. Convenience<sup>1</sup> in writing<sup>2</sup> because of self-filling<sup>4</sup>
2. Smoothness<sup>5</sup> in writing<sup>6</sup> because of its gold nib<sup>6</sup>
3. Long endurance<sup>7</sup> and "good service"<sup>8</sup> in use

The ordinary<sup>9</sup> pen needs to be dipped<sup>10</sup> again and again<sup>11</sup> into the ink-pot<sup>12</sup>.

The "fountain" pen<sup>13</sup> holds<sup>14</sup> enough ink for several hours' writing. Fresh ink is then put into it. Unless the pen is self-filling, the ink is poured

1. four types in writing short compositions: 依其性質，論說可分四體：(1) narration 敘事文，(2) description 敘述文，(3) exposition 說明文，及 (4) argumentation 議論文。作文時本無題材而定文體，不可相混；但本堂以同一題材而作四種不同之文體，以示模範。 2. descriptive: adj. 敘述體的。 3. convenience: n. 便利。 4. self-filling: n. 自灌；adj. 自灌的。 5. smoothness: n. 滑潤。 6. nib: n. 筆尖；筆頭。 7. endurance: n. 經久。 8. good service: n. 合用。 9. ordinary: n. 平常。 10. dipped: v. t. 浸。 11. again and again: adv. 一再。 12. ink-pot: n. 墨水瓶。 13. fountain pen: n. 自來水筆；鋼筆。 14. holds: v. t. 容。



in through a narrow \*glass tube<sup>15</sup>.

The fountain pen nib is usually made of gold.  
It writes very smoothly.

A good fountain pen may be expensive<sup>16</sup>. It will last<sup>17</sup> a long time and will give better service than a cheap pen.

\*Unit 11-12 to 13 Type B<sub>2</sub> (Narrative) (Review) .1

### OUTLINE

1. How I \*longed for<sup>18</sup> a fountain pen of my own
2. How I found one in a shop window
3. How I tested it carefully before buying

I remember well the day I became \*the proud possessor<sup>20</sup> of a fountain pen. I had seen many students using such pens, and for a long time had wanted one of my own. In a shop window I noticed<sup>21</sup> the very<sup>22</sup> pen I needed; and although it was rather<sup>23</sup> expensive I did not mind<sup>24</sup> having the

15. glass tube: n. 玻璃管. 16. expensive: adj. (價) 貴. 17. last: v. i. 存(久); 經(久) (lasting: adj. 持久的; 耐久的). 18. narrative: adj. 敘述的. 19. longed for: v. t. 期望. 20. the proud possessor: n. 自豪之物主. 21. noticed: v. t. 見. 22. very: adj. 如此; 正 (the very pen I needed: 此即余所需之筆). 23. rather: adv. 頗; 微. 24. mind: v. t. 介意 (適用於否定句中, did not mind 作無妨礙).

money for it, because I knew it would last for several years. It was \*what is called<sup>25</sup> a 'self-filling' pen. When I went into the shop I wrote my name with this pen several times, and looked carefully at the gold nib and the long rubber<sup>26</sup> bulb inside the pen which held the ink. The pen seemed to be \*well made,<sup>27</sup> and the ink flowed well but not too quickly. So I bought it, and I now know \*what a great convenience<sup>28</sup> it is to have a pen with which I can keep on<sup>29</sup> writing, for hours together, \*without having to stop<sup>30</sup> \*every minute or so<sup>31</sup> to dip it into a bottle of ink.

Type C. (Expository<sup>32</sup>)

### OUTLINE

1. The improvement<sup>33</sup> in the use of \*writing tools<sup>34</sup>
2. The modern<sup>35</sup> method of writing \*compared with<sup>36</sup> the primitive<sup>37</sup> method

25. what is called: 所謂。 26. rubber: n. or adj. 橡皮; 橡皮的。 27. well made: adj. 精製的。 28. what a great convenience: 何等便利。 29. keep on: v. t. 繼續。 30. without having to stop: adv. 毋庸停止。 31. every minute or so: adv. 每分鐘左右 (or so 左右, 常用於數字或時間之後, 以示略有出入之意)。 32. expository: adj. 說明體的。 33. improvement: n. 改善。 34. writing tools: n. 寫字工具; 文具。 35. modern: adj. 近代的; 現代的。 36. compared with: 較之 (相同之事物相較, 用 compared with; 不相同之事物相較, 用 compared to)。 37. primitive: adj. 古代的; 原始的。

not 38 of self-filling fountain pen even saves the trouble 39 of taking ink. Since men first found out how 40 to make lasting records 39 by various methods of writing, they have used many tools 40 to write with 40.

From sharp stones, pointed 41 bones and metals, brushes 42, feathers 43, and charcoal 44, they 41 came at last to 45 \*lead pencils 46 and pen-and-ink.

Compared with the work of cutting letters in stone with a sharp point, the modern method of writing on soft, smooth paper with a metal nib is, of course, 47 an easy matter 47.

Recently 48 the necessity 49 of dipping the pen often into the ink has been avoided 50 by the use of fountain pen; and now the 'self-filling' fountain pen even saves the trouble of filling it from a

38. trouble: n. 麻煩. 39. to make record: 記載. 40. to write with: v. 去寫 (注意: 此 with 不可省略. 此較: I use my eyes to see *with*.)  
41. pointed: adj. 尖的; 銳利的. 42. brushes: n. 刷子; 毛筆.  
43. feathers: n. 羽毛 (西人最初寫字用羽毛管, 故云). 44. charcoal: 炭.  
45. came to: v. i. 達於; 至於. 46. lead pencils: 鉛筆. 47. an easy matter: n. 易事. 48. recently: adv. 最近; 近來. 49. necessity: 必需品. 50. avoided: v. to 避免.

separate<sup>51</sup> filler<sup>52</sup>. \*By means of<sup>53</sup> a little lever<sup>54</sup> in \*the body,<sup>55</sup> a 'fill'<sup>56</sup> of ink is sucked<sup>57</sup> from the ink-pot into the pen, which is then ready for several hours' work without further trouble.

### Type D (Argumentative<sup>58</sup>)

#### OUTLINE

1. A fountain pen is preferable\*\* \*in four respects<sup>60</sup>
2. Advisable<sup>61</sup> to keep one for every school-boy

A fountain pen is \*preferable to<sup>59</sup> an ordinary pen in several respects. \*First of all,<sup>62</sup> it brings with itself enough ink and is, therefore, \*ready for use,<sup>63</sup> when one is in one's office or when one is out travelling. Secondly, it saves the trouble of being dipped again and again into the ink-pot as \*in the case with<sup>64</sup> ordinary pens, and thus increases the rate<sup>65</sup> of writing. Thirdly, with a gold nib it writes very smoothly and pleasingly<sup>66</sup>.

51. separate: adj. 分開的. 52. filler: n. 填充. 53. by means of: prep. 用; 藉. 54. lever: n. 杆. 55. the body: n. 筆桿. 56. fill: n. 一滿 (墨水). 57. sucked: v. t. 吸取. 58. argumentative: adj. 論證性的. 59. preferable: adj. 可取的; 更難的 (preferable to). 60. in ..... respects: adv. 於..... 61. advisable: adj. 得宜. 62. first of all: adv. 第一. 63. ready for use: adj. 可用. 64. in the case with: prep. 對於. 65. rate: n. 速率. 66. pleasingly: adv. 愉悅.

Fourthly and lastly, a good fountain pen lasts a very long time and is \*in the long run<sup>67</sup> profitable<sup>68</sup>.  
70. \*It pays<sup>69</sup> to keep a good fountain. Why doesn't a school-boy who writes \*a great deal<sup>70</sup> get one for himself?

## ENIGMO

## A HEALTH CREED

## OUTLINE

1. Healthy boys and girls have more fun than sickly children
  2. Rules to keep the body healthy
- Healthy<sup>1</sup> boys and girls have more fun<sup>3</sup> than sickly<sup>4</sup> children. If you are strong, you will want to keep that way<sup>5</sup>; if you are weak, you will want to become strong. Learn the rules below.

67. in the long run: adv. 終究; 到底; 畢竟 (亦用 at the long run).  
68. profitable: adj. 有利的. 69. it pays: 值得. 70. a great deal: adv. 很多.

1. health creed: n. 衛生信條. 2. healthy: adj. 健康的 (Compare: health: adj. 衛生的; healthy: 健康的; healthful: 有益健康的; 適於衛生的). 3. fun: n. 遊戲; 娛樂. 4. sickly: adj. 多病的 (Compare: pick: 瘦的; sickly: 多病的). 5. to keep that way: 繼續如此.

My Body Is The Temple<sup>6</sup> of My Soul<sup>7</sup>

Therefore:

I will keep my body clean within and without<sup>8</sup>;

I will breathe<sup>9</sup> pure air and I will live in<sup>1</sup> the sun-light;

I will \*do no act<sup>10</sup> that might endanger<sup>11</sup> the health of others;

I will try to learn and practise<sup>12</sup> the rules of healthful living;

I will work and rest and play \*at the right<sup>13</sup> time<sup>13</sup> and \*in the right way<sup>14</sup>, so that my mind<sup>15</sup> will be strong and my body healthy, and so that I will \*lead<sup>16</sup> a useful life<sup>16</sup> and be \*an honor to<sup>17</sup> my parents; to  
 1. absent 1. my friends, and to my country.

6. temple: n. 廟. 7. soul: n. 靈; 心; 魂; 精神. 8. within and without: adv. 內外 (keep my body clean within and without: 保持我身內外清潔.) 9. breathe: v. t. 呼吸 (Compare: breath: n. 氣息; 呼吸.) 10. do no act: 不做. 11. endanger: v. t. 妨礙. 12. practise: v. t. 實踐. 13. at the right time: adv. 在適時; 在適當的時候. 14. in the right way: adv. 照適當的方法. 15. mind: n. 心. 16. lead a... life: 度... 之生活. 17. be an honor to: 為... 之光 (honor common 宗族 honor to my parents 光宗耀宗; 門第之光).

## III

## PINE TREE—A GAME

## OUTLINE

1. A fine game after toiled work
2. First movement—Pine tree
3. Second movement—Wind in the tree top
4. Third movement—Strong wind
5. Fourth movement—Storm in the woods

Have you ever played "Pine Tree"? If you have not, you have no idea how much fun it is.

In the afternoon, when you are feeling sleepy and oh! so tired, how would you like to play a "standing-up game"? What a rest it will be!

The leader stands before the class. When the leader says, "Pine Tree," every one stands. The players stretch their arms above their heads. They stretch and stretch! They keep the tips of their fingers together so that the pine tree will be pointed at the top.

1. pine tree: n. 松樹 (本篇作一種遊戲解). 2. have no idea: 不知道.  
 3. sleepy: adj. 倦的; 想睡的. 4. standing-up game: n. 站立之遊戲.  
 5. stretch: v. t. 伸出. 6. tips: n. 指尖.

The leader will say, "Up! Down!" until he sees your pine tree is straight and tall.

\*"Wind in the tree tops!"<sup>7</sup> is the next direction<sup>8</sup>. Then the branches<sup>9</sup> should wave<sup>10</sup> in the breeze<sup>11</sup>. Your arms are the branches. The wind is growing stronger!

"Strong wind!" is the next command<sup>12</sup>. Your branches will sway<sup>13</sup> in the breeze. The branches, of course, are your arms. But the storm<sup>14</sup> grows worse. The last direction is \*most fun<sup>15</sup>!

"Storm in the woods," the leader should say. Then that strong young pine tree must bend and bow<sup>16</sup> with the breeze<sup>17</sup>. The whole tree——top, branches, leaves, and trunk<sup>18</sup>——sways with the wind. If you play the game twice, you will find that you are wide-awake<sup>19</sup> and ready for work.

7. wind in the tree top: 樹頂起風. 8. direction: n. 命令; 口令. 9. branches: n. 樹枝. 10. wave: v. i. 搖動. 11. breeze: n. 微風. 12. command: n. 命令. 13. sway: v. i. 搖擺. 14. storm: n. 暴風. 15. most fun: n. 最有趣 (作 adj. 用=有趣). 16. bend and bow: v. i. 彎腰. 17. with the breeze: adv. 隨風. 18. trunk: n. 樹幹. 19. wide-awake: adj. 清醒的; 完全感覺的.



## IV

## HOW TO HANDLE A BOOK

## OUTLINE

A new book's words to a boy:

- a. Handle the book gently with clean hands
- b. Keep the book in a dry place
- c. Don't drop the book or mark it with pen or pencil.
- d. Close the book after having finished reading
- e. Don't spoil the book in any way
- f. Always keep the book fresh and clean and it will meet you again some day

\*Once upon a time,<sup>1</sup> a book was overheard<sup>2</sup> talking to a bright<sup>3</sup> boy, who had just borrowed it. It was a new book, with a bright cover<sup>4</sup>, and it spoke out clearly so that the boy \*couldn't help listening<sup>5</sup>. Its words seemed \*worth remembering<sup>6</sup>, and here they are just as the book said them:

Please handle<sup>7</sup> me with clean hands. If you

1. once upon a time: adv. 有一次; 一天. 2. overheard: v. t. 偶然聽到. 3. bright: adj. 聰慧; 伶俐. bright boy: 聰慧的兒子; bright cover: 亮麗的封面. 4. cover: n. (書之)封面. 5. couldn't help listening: 不禁聽著 (cannot help 不得不; 不禁). 6. worth remembering: 值得記憶. 7. handle: v. 拿; 把握; 處理.

do not, I shall feel ashamed when the next boy or girl reads me.

“Please handle me gently<sup>8</sup>. \*Press down<sup>9</sup> a few of my \*back pages<sup>10</sup> against the cover. Then press down a few of my \*front pages<sup>11</sup>.

“Keep me in a dry place. If I am left \*in the wet<sup>12</sup>, I \*catch cold<sup>13</sup>.

“My nice new cover will stay<sup>14</sup> bright if you hold me in your hands without dropping<sup>15</sup> me.

“Guard<sup>16</sup> my looks<sup>17</sup> by seeing that I am never marked<sup>18</sup> with pen or pencil.

“When you have \*finished<sup>19</sup> reading me, close me, and lay me on the table. Never lay me on the table, \*face down.<sup>19</sup>

“Mark your place with a sheet of paper. My back will be strained<sup>20</sup> if you use a pencil or

8. gently: adv. 好好地. 9. press down: v. t. 壓倒; 按着. 10. back pages: n. 後面數頁. 11. front pages: n. 前面數頁. 12. wet: n. 潮濕; 雨衣. (in the wet: adv. 在雨中). 13. catch cold: 受涼; 感冒; 傷風. (本條爲書之自述語, 用擬人法, 故云). 14. stay v. i. 永留; 留於某種狀態而無變. (stay bright: 永遠輝煌). 15. dropping: gerund. 跌落. 16. guard: v. t. 保護. 17. looks: n. 外貌(常用複數). 18. mark: v. t. 標記. 19. face down: adv. 正面朝下. 20. strained: v. t. 緊張

anything thick. My leaves will be marred<sup>21</sup> if you turn down the corners.

"Remember that I want to visit \*a great many<sup>22</sup> other boys and girls after you are \*through with<sup>23</sup> me. Besides,<sup>24</sup> I may meet you again \*some day<sup>25</sup>, and you would be sorry to see me looking old and torn<sup>26</sup> and soiled.<sup>27</sup> Help me to keep fresh<sup>28</sup> and clean, and I will help you to be happy.

## HONEY

### OUTLINE:

1. What honey is
2. How it is gathered and made
3. The busy bee

Honey<sup>1</sup> is the food of bees. It is a sweet liquid<sup>2</sup> which bees extract<sup>3</sup> from flowers and buds<sup>4</sup>.

21. marred: v. t. 損壞; 毀壞. 22. a great many: adj. 許多. 23. through<sup>23</sup> (with): adv. 穿過; 終了. 24. besides: conj. 加之; 且. 25. some day<sup>25</sup>: adv. 將來; 有一天. 26. torn: adj. 撕壞了. 27. soiled: adj. 污損了. 28. fresh: adj. 新.

1. honey: n. 蜜. 2. liquid: n. 液質; 液體. 3. extract: v. t. 抽取; 提取. 4. bud: n. 花蕾.

in the summer and store<sup>5</sup> in their hive<sup>6</sup> so that they may have food when no food is available<sup>7</sup> in the winter.

The bee has a long tongue<sup>8</sup> which is ordinarily<sup>9</sup> \*coiled up<sup>10</sup>. When the bee reaches a flower or bud it uncoils<sup>11</sup> or unrolls<sup>12</sup> its tongue and draws out the honey. Honey is also gathered from the surface of the leaves of certain trees. Some small insects<sup>14</sup> make a sweet liquid which is found on the leaves of plants; bees gather this.

The sweet liquid gathered by bees from flowers and plants is not actually<sup>15</sup> honey! This sweet liquid is turned into honey in a special organ<sup>16</sup> inside the bee.

People \*speak of<sup>17</sup> \*the busy bee<sup>18</sup>. Children are told to work hard like the busy bee. The bee

5. store: v. 貯藏. 6. hive: n. 蜂巢. 7. available: adv. 可得; 可用.  
8. tongue: n. 舌. 9. ordinarily: adv. 平常. 10. coiled up: v. 捲起.  
11. uncoil: v. 捲開; 展開. 12. unroll: v. 展開. (指卷的東西而言).  
13. surface: n. 表面. 14. insects: n. 蟲; 昆蟲. 15. actually: adv. 實際上.  
16. organ: n. 器官. 17. speak of: v. 談及. 18. the busy bee: n. 勤勞之蜂.

is certainly not an idle<sup>19</sup> creature<sup>20</sup>. Some bees fly as far as two miles from the hive to get the honey. \*In order to<sup>21</sup> make one pound of honey, the bees must visit over three million flowers.

## VI

## STYLE

## OUTLINE

1. What is meant by style?
2. Examples of good style
3. Two ways of doing things
4. Worth learning to do things with a good style

Your style<sup>1</sup> means your way<sup>2</sup> of doing things — your way of expressing<sup>3</sup> yourself, your way of playing a game, of dressing yourself.

We say "This author<sup>4</sup> has a good style; we mean this author writes in a correct<sup>5</sup>, skilful<sup>6</sup> and beautiful way. In tennis<sup>7</sup> or cricket<sup>8</sup> we say "He

19. idle: adj. 懶惰的. 20. creature: n. 動物. 21. in order to: 使.

1. style: n. 風格; 作風; 法(文)體. 2. way: n. 方法; 格式. 3. expressing: *gerund* from v. t. 表達. 4. author: n. 作家. 5. correct: adj. 正確的. 6. skilful: adj. 熟練的. 7. tennis: n. 網球. 8. cricket: n. 板球.

hits<sup>9</sup> the ball hard, but his style is bad;" we mean his way of playing the game is not correct or beautiful. He may be very energetic<sup>10</sup> or very strong, or very skilful, but he does not use his energy<sup>10</sup> well so as to gain "the greatest effect"<sup>11</sup> from it.

There are two ways of doing everything:—

1. Doing it "just well enough"<sup>12</sup>—writing just well enough to be understood, swimming just well enough to be able to move through the water.

2. Doing it beautifully, correctly, so that you "make the best use of"<sup>13</sup> your energy.

An author who has a good style expresses his ideas beautifully and in "the least number"<sup>14</sup> of words. A tennis player who has a good style plays smoothly and easily, wasting<sup>15</sup> no energy.

It is worth learning to do things with a good

9. hits: v. t. 打(球). 10. energy: n. 精力; 能力 (energetic: adj. 精力充沛的; 强有力的). 11. the greatest effect: n. 最大的效果. 12. just well enough: adv. 恰如其分. 13. to make the best use of...: 儘量利用; 最善利用. 14. the least number: n. 最少數. 15. wasting: pres. p. 耗費.

style. You learn to get more effect with less energy. You learn to do a thing not only well, but beautifully.

## IF ALL THE BIRDS SHOULD DIE

### OUTLINE

1. If all the birds should die, all of us would \*have to die<sup>1</sup> also.
  2. The reason is: Most birds<sup>2</sup> live on insects.
  3. Rather to have the birds live and eat the insects than to have the birds die and the insects eat us.
- Now, I want to tell you something that is worth knowing. It is this. If all the birds in the world should die, all the boys and girls in the world would have to die also. There would not be one boy or girl left alive<sup>2</sup>; they would all \*die of starvation<sup>3</sup>.

And the reason is this. Most small birds \*live on<sup>4</sup> insects; they eat millions<sup>5</sup> and millions of

1. have to die: 要死; 必有死. 2. alive: adj. 活着; 存在. 3. die of starvation: 饿死 (to die of... 因... 而死; 死于...). 4. live on: 靠... 而食而生 (we live on rice. 我们食米为生.) 5. millions: n. 百万 (millions and millions: 千千万万.)

insects. If there were no birds, the insects would increase so that they would<sup>6</sup> eat up<sup>6</sup> all vegetation.<sup>7</sup> The cattle<sup>8</sup> and horses, and sheep, and swine<sup>8</sup>, and poultry<sup>9</sup> would all die, and we should have to die also.

Now, what I want all of you to remember, is that every time you kill one of these little insect-eating birds, it means that thousands of insects the bird would have eaten are going to live to torment<sup>10</sup> us; and every time you take an egg from one of these little birds' nests, that means one less bird to eat the insects. I do not like mosquitoes<sup>11</sup> and insects. I think it is better that the birds should live and eat the insects, than that the birds should die and the insects eat us.

—George T. Angell

6. eat up: v. t. 食盡. 7. vegetation: n. 植物. 8. swine: n. 豬. 9. poultry: n. 家禽(鷄、鴨、鵝). 10. to torment: v. t. 折磨. 11. mosquitoes: n. 蚊.



## VIII

## HOW TO MAKE A TELEPHONE

## OUTLINE

1. Things needed to make a telephone
2. The way to make it:
  - a. Make two drums of bamboo tubes and leather
  - b. Run a string through the hole of each drum
  - c. Stretch the string tight and the telephone is ready for use

\*Would you like<sup>2</sup> to make your own telephone

in which to call your playmates<sup>3</sup> "next door"<sup>4</sup>?

These are the things you need:

An old<sup>5</sup> \*kid glove<sup>6</sup>,

Two short \*bamboo tubes<sup>7</sup> about three or four inches long,

A piece of sandpaper<sup>8</sup>,

A few small tacks<sup>9</sup>,

A piece of paraffin<sup>10</sup>, and

<sup>1</sup> the telephone: n. 電話; <sup>2</sup> would you like...?: 汝願...否? 汝欲...乎(口語常用語); <sup>3</sup> playmates: n. 同伴; 小朋友; <sup>4</sup> next door: adj. 隔壁的; 鄰居的; <sup>5</sup> old: adj. 舊的; <sup>6</sup> kid glove: n. 野羔皮手套; <sup>7</sup> bamboo tubes: n. 竹管; <sup>8</sup> sandpaper: n. 沙紙(擦物用); <sup>9</sup> tacks: n. 平頭小釘; v. t. 以平頭小釘釘住; <sup>10</sup> paraffin: n. 石蠟。

\*A ball<sup>11</sup> of \*hard cord<sup>12</sup>.

This is the way to make your telephone:

\*Saw off<sup>13</sup> the ends of both tubes. Smooth<sup>14</sup> the edges<sup>15</sup> with sandpaper. Cut two round pieces from the wrist<sup>16</sup> of the kid glove. These pieces should be the size of the ends of the tubes. Soak<sup>17</sup> them in water for a few minutes.

While the leather<sup>18</sup> is still wet, stretch<sup>19</sup> the pieces over the ends of the tubes. Tack the leather to the tubes every three-eighths<sup>20</sup> of an inch. It will be tight<sup>21</sup> as a drum<sup>22</sup> when it dries, because as leather dries, it shrinks<sup>23</sup>. Wait until the leather is thoroughly<sup>24</sup> dry, and then coat<sup>25</sup> both pieces of leather with melted<sup>26</sup> paraffin. When this is finished, you will have two small drums, each open at one end with leather across the other end.

11. a ball: n. 球. 12. hard cord: n. 堅繩. 13. saw off: v. t. 鋸去. 14. smooth: v. t. 磨光. 15. edges: n. 邊. 16. wrist: n. 腕關節(由皮膚手套之上部, 即非手指處). 17. soak: v. t. 浸. 18. leather: n. 皮. 19. stretch: v. t. 伸展; 展開. 20. three-eighths: n. 八分之三 (every 3/8 of an inch: 每一吋之八分之三). 21. tight: adj. 緊. 22. drum: n. 鼓. 23. shrinks: v. i. 縮. 24. thoroughly: adv. 完全 (thoroughly dry 乾透). 25. coat: v. t. 塗. 26. melted: p. p. 融解的.

Make a small hole in the center of each drum.

Wax<sup>27</sup> the string with paraffin. Be sure<sup>28</sup> the string is just the right length<sup>29</sup> to reach from window to window. Run<sup>30</sup> the string through the hole in the drum of one tube and knot<sup>31</sup> the end so that it will not slip through<sup>32</sup>.

Stretch the string tight and fasten<sup>33</sup> it in the drum of the second tube. Do not let the string touch anything. One of you can hold<sup>34</sup> one or receiver<sup>35</sup>, and talk while the second one listens.

## THE TWO FROGS

### OUTLINE

1. Two frogs in Japan—an Osaka frog and a Kyoto frog
2. Both went travelling to see the world
3. They met midway on the top of a mountain
4. They both wished to see the town to which they

27. wax v. t. 塗蠟. 28. be sure 務必. 29. just the right length 恰長  
 20. run: v. t. 穿. 31. knot: v. t. 打結. 32. slip through v  
 1. 滑脫. 33. fasten: v. t. 繫. 34. hold: v. t. 持. 35. receiver: n. 受話  
 器.

wanted to go

5. They managed to stand up by holding each other

6. They looked with their eyes in the back and each saw its own town.

7. They went home, quite disappointed at the sight.

Once upon a time there were two frogs<sup>1</sup> who lived in Japan<sup>2</sup>. One frog lived in Osaka<sup>3</sup> near the sea. The other lived in Kioto<sup>4</sup> near a river. The two frogs never met.

One day Osaka-frog said to his wife, "I am going to Kioto. I wish to see the world"

On that same day Kioto-frog said to his wife, "I am going to Osaka. I wish to see the world."

So one fine morning they both \*set out<sup>6</sup>. They hopped<sup>7</sup> along the same road. Kioto-frog started from one end of the road; Osaka-frog from the other end. Just half-way between the two towns was a mountain. It took a great many hops<sup>7</sup> to get to the top. Kioto-frog sang to

1. frogs: 蛙 2. Japan: 日本 3. Osaka: (大阪) 大阪 4. Kioto: (京都) 京都 5. to see the world: 見世面; 閱世 6. set out: v. i. 啓行; 動身 7. hop: v. i. 蹣跚 8. to get to: v. t. 到達

himself,

“Hop, hop, hop,

I'll soon be at the top!”

And there he was! And there, <sup>9</sup>“in front of”  
 him, was another frog! He was so surprised <sup>10</sup> he  
 could not speak at first. Then the two frogs began  
 to talk together. They found <sup>11</sup> that they had  
 both set out to see the world.

“I wish I were bigger,” <sup>12</sup> said Kioto-frog.  
 “Then I could see Osaka from here.”



<sup>9</sup> in front of: prep. 在前. <sup>10</sup> surprised: adj. 驚訝. <sup>11</sup> found: v. 發現.  
<sup>12</sup> I wish I were bigger: 我願身材高大。(事實是身材矮小, 故願  
 高大.)

"I know what we'll do," said the other frog. "We will stand up on our hind legs<sup>13</sup>, and hold on<sup>14</sup> to each other<sup>15</sup>. Then we can each look at the town we are going to.

Kioto-frog at once<sup>16</sup> jumped up and put his front paws<sup>17</sup> on his friend's shoulder. There they both stood. They held each other so that they would not fall down. Kioto-frog turned his nose toward Osaka. Osaka-frog turned his nose toward Kioto.

They looked and looked, but the foolish<sup>18</sup> frogs forgot one thing. Their great eyes were in the backs<sup>19</sup> of their heads. Their noses pointed to<sup>20</sup> the places to which they wanted to go. Their eyes looked at the places from which they had come.

"Dear me!"<sup>21</sup> said Osaka-frog; "Kioto is just

13. hind legs: n. 後腿. 14. hold on: v. i. 握緊. 15. each other: pron. 互相; 彼此. 16. at once: adv. 立刻. 17. front paws: n. 前爪 (paw 爲動物有爪之掌). 18. foolish: adj. 愚蠢. 19. backs: n. 後部. 20. pointed to: v. i. 向着; 指著. 21. dear me!: interj. 哎呀.

like Osaka. It is not worth a trip<sup>22</sup>. I am going home<sup>23</sup>.



"Dear me!" said Kioto-frog; "Osaka is just like Kioto. It is not worth a trip. I am going home."

So they \*shook hands<sup>23</sup> and set out for home again.

—From Lang's *Violet Fairy Book*.

22. trip: n. 旅行 (這處之牛旅行) 23. shook hands: 握手

22. trip: n. 旅行 (這處之牛旅行) 23. shook hands: 握手

## X

## TELEVISION

## OUTLINE

1. Meaning of television
2. To hear music by radio and to see pictures by radio
3. The principle upon which television is based
4. How to apply this principle in television
5. The process of sending a picture by radio

Television<sup>1</sup> means "Far-seeing"<sup>2</sup>; it is the art of sending pictures \*by radio<sup>3</sup>.

For many years it has been possible to hear music and speech by radio. It is only recently<sup>4</sup> that it has been possible to send pictures so that you may see by radio.

The principle<sup>5</sup> \*upon which Television is based<sup>6</sup> is a very simple one. When a flash<sup>7</sup> of light \*falls upon<sup>8</sup> your eye, the vision<sup>9</sup> of it lasts<sup>10</sup> for some time after the light itself has gone.

1. television: n. 電視. 2. far-seeing: n. 遠視. 3. by radio: adv. 藉無線電. 4. recently: adv. 最近. 5. principle: n. 原理. 6. based upon: v. t. 依據. 7. flash: n. 閃光 (a flash of light: 一閃光). 8. fall upon: v. i. 落在. 9. vision: n. 印象. 10. last: v. i. 持久.



It was very difficult<sup>11</sup> to find a \*practical<sup>12</sup> method<sup>12</sup> of using this principle, but \*at last<sup>13</sup> this was done. In Television the whole picture is \*broken up<sup>14</sup> into dots<sup>15</sup>.

If you looked at this picture through a \*magnifying glass<sup>16</sup>, you would see that it was all \*made up<sup>17</sup> of little dots. A Television instrument<sup>18</sup> runs \*to and fro<sup>19</sup> over the picture, \*line by line,<sup>20</sup> and sends \*\*dot-dot-dot-blank-blank-dot-dot-....."<sup>21</sup> \*and so on.<sup>22</sup> It runs over the whole picture \*in this way<sup>23</sup> every few seconds, sending every dot as an \*electric message<sup>24</sup>. These messages are received and shown as black or white places on the \*receiving screen<sup>25</sup>. Although dots are received \*one after another<sup>26</sup>, they appear to

11. difficult: adj. 難. 12. practical method: n. 實際方法. 13. at last: adv. 到底. 14. break up: v. t. 分開. 15. dot: 點; 細點. 16. magnifying glass: n. 放大鏡. 17. make up: v. t. 拚合; 湊起來. 18. instrument: n. 儀器. 19. to and fro: adv. 來來往往. 20. line by line: adv. 一條一條地. 21. dot-dot-dot-blank-blank-dot-dot-.....: 點點點空空白白點點 (此以分號無標電碼真情形). 22. and so on: 等等. 23. in this way: adv. 如此. 24. electric message: n. 電訊. 25. receiving screen: 接收屏. 26. one after another: adv. 先後; 相繼.

be one whole picture on the screen because it is all done so quickly.

It seems almost unbelievable<sup>27</sup> that the dots should be sent so quickly that they should join together in the eye and \*appear as<sup>28</sup> one picture. Yet this is a fact.

## XI

### \*ALBERT EINSTEIN<sup>1</sup>

#### OUTLINE

1. Einstein, born a dull boy, has grown to be a great thinker
2. Very few understand his profound theory
3. His own humorous illustration of Relativity
4. He leads a very simple life, using the same soap for shaving as for bath
5. He does not know figures well

Einstein was \*born a slow<sup>2</sup>, shy<sup>3</sup>, backward<sup>4</sup> child. He found it difficult to learn even to talk.

27. unbelievable: adj. 不可信的. 28. appear as: v. i. 顯出; 形成.

1. Albert Einstein (al·Bert·in·st·in): n. 愛因斯坦, 德國大物理學家, 創相對論. 此次大戰時, 遷居美國. 2. born a slow child: 生而遲鈍.  
3. shy: adj. 羞怯的. 4. backward: adj. 落後的.

He was so dull that his own teachers called him a bore<sup>5</sup>, and even his parents feared that he was sub-normal<sup>6</sup>. But now he is regarded as one of the most profound<sup>7</sup> thinkers<sup>8</sup> of all time. He admits<sup>9</sup> he cannot understand it. No one can understand it. Such a thing has never happened in all the stories of mankind.

Einstein says that there are only twelve people living who understand his \*Theory of Relativity<sup>10</sup>, although more<sup>11</sup> than nine hundred books have been written trying to explain it.

He himself explains Relativity by this very simple illustration<sup>11</sup>: When you sit with a nice girl for an hour, you think it is only a minute; but when you sit on a hot stove<sup>12</sup> for a minute, you think it is an hour.

Well, well—so that's relativity. It sounds<sup>13</sup>

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5. bore: n. 愚魯之人。 6. sub-normal: adj. 在常態下的; 遲滯的。 7. profound: adj. 淵博的。 8. thinkers: n. 思想家。 9. admits: v. t. 承認; 自承。 10. Theory of Relativity: n. 相對論。 11. illustration: n. 說明; 譯釋。 12. stove: n. 火爐。 13. sounds: v. i. 聞之似乎 (It sounds all right: 此說聞之似乎正確)。

all right to me, but if you doubt it and, would like \*to try it out<sup>14</sup>, I'll be glad to sit with the girl if you'll sit on the stove.

||

He \*leads a very simple life<sup>15</sup>. He goes around in old<sup>16</sup> clothes, 'seldom' wears<sup>17</sup> a hat, and whistles and sings in the bathroom. He shaves<sup>16</sup> while sitting in the bath tub<sup>17</sup> and he does not<sup>18</sup> use the shaving soap. He shaves with the same soap that he uses for his bath. This man who is trying to solve the vexing<sup>18</sup> riddles<sup>19</sup> of the universe<sup>20</sup> says that using two kinds of soap makes life entirely too complicated<sup>21</sup>.

Once, while riding a street car in Berlin<sup>22</sup>, he told the conductor<sup>23</sup> that he did not give him the right change<sup>24</sup>. The conductor counted the change again and found it to be correct, so he

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14. to try it out: v. t. 實驗. 15. to lead a life: 度一種生活 (與 to live a life 之意相同). 16. shaves: v. i. 剃鬚. 17. tub: n. 盆. 18. vexing: adj. 煩惱的. 19. riddle: n. 謎. 20. universe: n. 宇宙. 21. complicated: adj. 複雜. 22. Berlin: n. 柏林 (德意志京城). 23. conductor: n. 公共汽車售票員. 24. change: n. 找贖; 找出之錢.

handed<sup>25</sup> it back to Einstein saying: "The trouble with you is, you don't know figures<sup>26</sup>."

## XII

## STANDARDIZATION

## OUTLINE

1. What standardization is
2. Advantages of standardization
3. A tendency to standardize everything
4. The only thing that cannot be standardized
5. Individuality *versus* standardization

To standardize<sup>1</sup> means to make a thing \*according to<sup>2</sup> a fixed<sup>3</sup> standard<sup>3</sup> or pattern<sup>4</sup>. The cars of a certain maker are standardized; they are all exactly \*the same<sup>5</sup>. Any part<sup>6</sup> of any car can be exchanged<sup>7</sup> with that<sup>8</sup> of another car. You can buy a new part and it can be screwed<sup>9</sup> into its

25. handed: v. t. 授與. 26. figures: n. 數字; 數碼 (you don't know figures: 汝不知數耳).

1. standardization: n. 標準化 (\*standard: n. 標準; standardize: v. t. 使合標準; 標準化). 2. according to: prep. 依照; 按. 3. fixed adj. 規定的. 4. pattern: n. 模型; 式樣. 5. the same: adj. 相同的 (same 前當加 the.) 6. part: n. 部分 (此處作零件解.) 7. exchanged: v. t. 交換; 互易. 8. that: pron. 彼; 那個 (此處代 part, 指零件言). 9. screwed: v. t. 以螺絲扭緊; 用螺絲釘旋上.

place without any fitting<sup>10</sup> or adjusting<sup>11</sup>

Standardization has advantages<sup>12</sup>. (1) It makes things cheaper<sup>13</sup>, because it is cheaper for a manufacturer<sup>14</sup> to make \*thousands of<sup>15</sup> things all exactly the same than to make things \*one by one<sup>16</sup>, all various<sup>17</sup> and all different. (2) It is convenient<sup>18</sup> to be able to buy new parts \*to replace<sup>19</sup> broken parts and \*be sure<sup>20</sup> that they will fit exactly. (3) A standardized thing has a fixed standard price, and you are sure that you are not paying too much, nor getting an inferior<sup>21</sup> article<sup>22</sup>.

Nowadays<sup>23</sup> there is a tendency<sup>24</sup> to standardize everything. Each year more and more things are standardized. There is a company<sup>25</sup> in America which manufactures standardized houses,

10. fitting: *gerund* from v. t. 裝配. 11. adjusting: *gerund* from v. t. 調整. 12. advantages: n. 利益. 13. cheaper: adj. 便宜的; 低廉的 (比較級). 14. manufacturer: n. 製造者. 15. thousands of: adj. 千萬的. 16. one by one: adv. 一件一件地. 17. various: adj. 互異的. 18. convenient: adj. 便利的. 19. to replace: v. t. 更換; 易. 20. to be sure: 確知. 21. inferior: adj. 劣等的. 22. article: n. 貨; 物品. 23. nowadays: adv. 如今; 目下. 24. tendency: n. 趨向. 25. company: n. 公司.

\*made of<sup>26</sup> metal<sup>26</sup> Perhaps you can buy a chimney<sup>27</sup> for a roof and screw it on as you screw a new wheel onto<sup>28</sup> a car.

29 Perhaps in time<sup>29</sup> everything will be standardized. \*How would you like<sup>30</sup> to live in a city in which all the houses are the same, and all men wear the same clothes, and all women are dressed exactly alike, and there is only one newspaper<sup>31</sup>, and every one eats the same food at every meal?

32 There is one thing which cannot be standardized—namely, men and women. They are all \*born different,<sup>32</sup> and as they grow they become \*more and more<sup>33</sup> different.

Men and women like to be different. They like to feel that they are different, to dress a little differently from others, and have different houses and different things in them, because they want to

26. made of metal: adj. 用金屬製造. 27. chimney: n. 煙囪. 28. onto: prep. 上去; 在……之上(比較: into=in+to; onto=on+to.) 29. in time adv. 將來; 久後. 30. how would you like: 汝以為何如. 31. newspaper: n. 報紙; 新聞紙. 32. born different: 生而不同. 33. more and more: adv. 益; 愈.

feel their individuality<sup>34</sup>.

For cheapness and convenience we may standardize many of the things we use, but we cannot standardize everything. We must not standardize \*so much<sup>35</sup> that we lose our individuality and our happiness.

### XIII

## NANKING

### OUTLINE

1. The situation<sup>1</sup> and size of Nanking
2. The communication<sup>2</sup> of Nanking
3. \*Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum<sup>3</sup>
4. \*Public parks<sup>4</sup> in Nanking
5. The population<sup>5</sup> and education<sup>6</sup> of Nanking

Nanking, the capital<sup>7</sup> of China, is a very beautiful place, surrounded<sup>8</sup> by hills four hundred to one thousand five hundred feet high. It is

<sup>34</sup> individuality: n. 個性 (individual: n. 個人). <sup>35</sup> so much: adv. 太過, 過分.

1. situation: n. 位置. 2. communication: n. 交通. 3. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum: n. 中山陵. 4. public parks: n. 公園. 5. population: n. 人口. 6. education: n. 教育. 7. capital: n. 首都. 8. surrounded: v. t. 環繞.



situated close<sup>9</sup> to the right bank of \*the Yang-tse River<sup>10</sup> at the inside of a large bend about four hundred kilometers<sup>11</sup> from the river mouth. The railway<sup>12</sup> distance to Shanghai is about three hundred and ten kilometers. The whole district contains the \*city proper<sup>13</sup> and its port<sup>14</sup> in the north-west. The city proper<sup>13</sup> is surrounded by a wall thirty-three kilometers long, enclosing<sup>15</sup> an area of forty-one square kilometers. But half of the city is not yet occupied<sup>16</sup> and \*open to new construction<sup>17</sup>. The port of the city is \*known as<sup>18</sup> Hsia-kwan<sup>19</sup> and is immediately<sup>20</sup> outside of the walls in the north-western part of the city.

Nanking may be reached by land, water, and air \*from all directions<sup>21</sup>. Railways connect the capital with Peiping<sup>22</sup> in the north and with

9. close: -adv. 靠近. 10. The Yang-tse River: n. 長江 (揚子江).  
 11. kilometers: n. 公里. 12. railway: n. 鐵路. 13. city proper: n. 市區.  
 14. port: n. 商埠. 15. enclosing: v.t. 圍入. 16. occupied: adj. 住入, 有人居住. 17. open to new construction: adj. 開放於新建築工程.  
 18. known as: 名爲 (=called). 19. Hsia-kwan: n. 下關 (商埠).  
 20. immediately: adv. 直接. 21. from all directions: adv. 四面八方. 22. Peiping: n. 北平.

Shanghai in the east. The Yang-tse River brings passengers<sup>23</sup> from all river ports to the capital. Highways<sup>24</sup> radiate<sup>25</sup> from the walled city and \*give access to<sup>26</sup> the near-by<sup>27</sup> towns and villages \*as far as<sup>28</sup> Hangchow<sup>29</sup>. \*Last of all,<sup>30</sup> \*aeroplane services<sup>31</sup> have been started since 1929. Thus Nanking is made \*within reach of<sup>32</sup> all far-away<sup>33</sup> and near-by towns and cities in the country. People may take any way to Nanking \*as they like<sup>34</sup>.

Outside of the walled city, at the foot of \*the Purple Mountain<sup>35</sup> is Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum, where lie \*the remains<sup>36</sup> of \*the Founder of the Republic<sup>37</sup>. It is a fine, splendid<sup>38</sup> building and is \*worth visiting<sup>39</sup> by everybody who happens<sup>40</sup> to go to Nanking.

23. passengers: n. 旅客. 24. highway: n. 公路. 25. radiate: v. i. 輻射; 散布. 26. give access to: v. t. 得往來於; 接近. 27. near-by: adj. 附近的. 28. as far as: conj. 直至. 29. Hangchow: n. 杭州. 30. last of all: adv. 最後; 末了. 31. aeroplane services: n. 航空事業; 航運. 32. within reach of: prep. 得達; 能及. 33. far-away: adj. 遙隔的. 34. as they like: adv. 從其所好. 35. The Purple Mountain: n. 紫金山. 36. the remains: n. 遺體 (遺骸). 37. the Founder of the Republic: n. 中華民國之創造者; 開國者. 38. splendid: adj. 壯麗的. 39. worth visiting: 值得遊覽. 40. happens: v. i. 偶然.

Nanking has several fine parks. Most of them were \*set up<sup>41</sup> during the past few years. \*Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Memorial Park<sup>42</sup> is situated \*within a few minutes' walk<sup>43</sup> from the Mausoleum; while \*Lotus Lake Park<sup>44</sup> is in the North City, and the First Public Park in the South City. These are favourite<sup>45</sup> resorts<sup>46</sup> of the \*grown-up people.\* There are also playgrounds<sup>48</sup> for children, \*provided with<sup>49</sup> swings<sup>50</sup>, see-saws<sup>51</sup>, saw-horses<sup>52</sup>, \*sand piles<sup>53</sup> and other things for healthful outdoor<sup>54</sup> plays.

Before the present war, the population of Nanking came to \*half a million<sup>55</sup> and was rapidly increasing. There were many \*middle and primary schools<sup>56</sup> for children. \*The National Central University<sup>57</sup> took up students from all parts of the country.

41. set up: v. t. 設立; 建設. 42. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Memorial Park: n. 陵園. 43. within a few minutes' walk: adv. 幾分鐘步行時間以內; 數十碼. 44. Lotus Lake Park: n. 玄武湖; 五洲公園. 45. favourite: adj. 最好的. 46. resorts: n. 常往之處; 集會之場. 47. grown-up people: n. 成人. 48. playgrounds: n. 運動場. 49. provided with: 設備着. 50. swings: n. 鞦韆. 51. see-saws: n. 軒輊板 (蹺蹺板). 52. saw-horses: n. 木馬. 53. sand piles: n. 沙堆. 54. outdoor: adj. 戶外的. 55. half a million: n. 五十萬. 56. middle and primary schools: n. 中小學. 57. The National Central University: n. 中央大學.

## XIV

FOOD-CANNING<sup>1</sup>

## OUTLINE

1. What canned food is
2. The man who invented food-canning
3. High temperature required to kill the germs in  
canned food
4. The development of the food-canning industry
5. The benefit of the canning industry to people in  
general

A can<sup>2</sup> is a tin<sup>3</sup>. Canned food is food preserved<sup>4</sup> in a tin. If you put cold food in a tin and leave it for many months, the food will become rotten<sup>5</sup>. Germs<sup>6</sup> cause food \*to decay<sup>7</sup>.

In 1783 a French cook<sup>8</sup>, named Appert<sup>9</sup>, invented<sup>10</sup> food-canning. He put food in a closed<sup>11</sup> container<sup>12</sup> and heated it in a bath of water. He

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1. food-canning: n. 食物裝罐. 2. can: n. 罐頭 (canned food: n. 罐頭食物). 3. tin: n. 罐頭. 4. preserved: p. p. from v. t. 保存.  
5. rotten: adj. 腐敗的. 6. germs: n. 細菌 (發生蟲). 7. to decay: v. i. 變壞; 腐爛. 8. cook: n. 庖人; 廚役. 9. Appert: n. 人名. 10. invented: v. t. 發明. 11. closed: adj. 緊閉的. 12. container: n. 容器.

found that this process<sup>13</sup> preserved the food. But some of the food was liable<sup>14</sup> \*to go bad<sup>15</sup> if it was kept \*for a long time<sup>16</sup>. Or it was liable to cause illness<sup>17</sup>, even if it was not obviously<sup>18</sup> rotten.

Appert did not know anything about germs. He thought that air caused the decay. We now know that decay is not caused by air, but by the germs in the air. Moreover<sup>19</sup>, Appert did not know what degree of heat to use, and he could not produce any very high temperatures<sup>20</sup>. \*In order to<sup>21</sup> preserve food permanently<sup>22</sup> all the germs must be killed. Scientists<sup>23</sup> have discovered<sup>24</sup> what temperature is necessary to kill all the germs in various kinds of food without spoiling<sup>25</sup> the food. They have also found new processes of preserving food. In these new processes the food is heated

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13. process: n. 方法. 14. liable: adj. 易於; 耽輒. 15. to go bad: v. i. 變壞. 16. for a long time: adv. 長久. 17. illness: n. 疾病. 18. obviously: adv. 顯著地. 19. moreover: adv. 並且. 20. temperature: n. 溫度. 21. in order to.....: adv. 欲使. 22. permanently: adv. 永久地. 23. scientists: n. 科學家. 24. discovered: v. t. 發現. 25. spoiling: *gerund* from v. t. 損害.

to very high temperatures without spoiling it or making it taste nasty<sup>26</sup>. Almost any kind of food can now be preserved for any reasonable<sup>27</sup> length of time, and such foods are quite safe and good.

The food-canning industry<sup>28</sup> has developed<sup>29</sup> enormously<sup>30</sup> since 1783. A man named Russell<sup>31</sup>, working in \*the United States of America<sup>32</sup>, was the first \*to study the matter<sup>33</sup> in a scientific way. Perhaps \*as a result of this<sup>34</sup> the canning industry first developed in the United States. But it soon developed in other countries also.

Canned foods are now used in all parts of the world. The question is sometimes asked whether they are really wholesome<sup>35</sup>.

If you \*compare canned food with<sup>36</sup> fresh<sup>37</sup> food, of course the fresh food is better. But if you

26. nasty: adj. 使人作惡的; 不好吃的; 難味時。 27. reasonable: adj. 合理的。 28. industry: n. 工業。 29. developed: v. i. 發達。 30. enormously: adv. 大大地; 非常。 31. Russell: n. 人名。 32. The United States of America: n. 美洲合眾國 (美國)。 33. to study the matter: 研究此事。 34. as a result of this: adv. 因此。 35. wholesome: adj. 有益衛生時; 健全的。 36. compare...with...: v. t. 比較 (同樣之前相比, 用 with)。 37. fresh: adj. 新鮮的。

compare the food which people get now with the food which they had before the canning industry developed, you will see what a great benefit<sup>38</sup> this industry has been to them. \*In old times<sup>39</sup> people \*could seldom afford<sup>40</sup> to eat many kinds of food which were far too expensive<sup>41</sup> for them (\*for example<sup>42</sup>, salmon<sup>43</sup>). They can now buy a tin of salmon \*at a very low price<sup>44</sup>. They may buy almost any kind of fruit or meat or vegetables<sup>45</sup> in a can, including many foods not grown in their own country.

In old times people had no variety<sup>46</sup> in their food, and they did not get enough meat.

The great benefit of the canning industry to mankind<sup>47</sup> is that it has given cheaper food and a greater variety of food to \*people in general<sup>48</sup>.

38. benefit: n. 利益; 益處. 39. in old times: adv. 古時. 40. could seldom afford: v. 不能; 力不足以; 無力. 41. expensive: adj. 貴重; 費錢的. 42. for example: 舉一個例; 例如. 43. salmon: n. 鮭. 44. at a very low price: adv. 用極低價格 (凡物價均用 at, 商業中每用 @ 以代之). 45. vegetables: n. 蔬菜. 46. variety: n. 變化. 47. mankind: n. 人類. 48. people in general: n. 一般人 (in general: adj. 一般, 往往用於所形容的名詞之後).

## XV

## THE HAIR

## OUTLINE

1. Hair all over our body
2. Hair is a protection to the *body* against the cold
3. Hair is a protection against wet
4. Hair is growing
5. Hair has its own oil
6. Keep the hair clean
7. Advices for your hair

Examine the skin carefully almost everywhere on your body, and you will see that it is covered with very fine hairs. There are, of course, some places where there are no hairs, for example \*the under-side of the feet<sup>1</sup>, and \*the inside of the hands<sup>2</sup> and arms: but there is hair almost everywhere else.

Most animals are covered thickly with hair, or fur. The fine hair, which we see \*all over our

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1. the under-side of the feet: 足底. 2. the inside of the hands: 手心.



bodies<sup>3</sup>; is an indication<sup>4</sup> of our past history. It indicates that the earliest men on the earth were probably covered all over with hair, like animals.

Hair is a protection<sup>5</sup> to the body against the cold. With men clothes \*have taken the place of<sup>6</sup> the animals' fur. The earliest form of clothing was very simple: it was merely the skins of dead animals with the fur on them. Since then clothes have reached greater perfection<sup>7</sup>. We cut off the hair, or fur, or wool, of the animal and make it into cloth. For example, wool is the hair of a sheep. Nearly all warm clothing is made of wool. Man has never been able to find anything better than wool for keeping himself warm.

Hair is also a protection against wet. When the hair is \*lying flat<sup>8</sup>, the water runs over the top of it, and the skin under it does not \*get wet<sup>9</sup>.

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3. all over our bodies: 全身. 4. indication: n. 指示; 提示. 5. protection: n. 保護. 6. have taken the place of: v. t. 代替. 7. perfection: n. 完備. 8. lying flat: 平伏. 9. get wet: 濕透.

Is the hair alive<sup>10</sup>? The hair grows. The hair makes movements, for example, a dog's hair \*stands up on end<sup>11</sup> when the dog is angry and a man's hair sometimes stands up on end when he is frightened. But it does not feel pain when cut.

Some people put oil on their hair to make it \*look nice<sup>12</sup>. This is not really necessary, for the hair has its own arrangement<sup>13</sup> for getting a \*constant supply<sup>14</sup> of oil. Just where each hair is planted in the skin there is a tiny<sup>15</sup> bag. This tiny bag contains oil, and it pours out a constant stream of oil onto the hair. Any movement of the hair causes it to flow more quickly—as when you brush<sup>16</sup> your hair. This oil keeps the hair soft and healthy.

This oil is the hair's natural food; hence it is important \*to make sure<sup>17</sup> that it may not lack<sup>18</sup> a

10. alive: adj. 活的. 11. stands up on end: v. i. 竖立; 立直. 12. look nice: 好看. 13. arrangement: n. 装置. 14. constant supply: n. 不断的供给. 15. tiny: adj. 极小的; 微小的. 16. brush: v. t. 刷. 17. to make sure: v. t. 确定. 18. lack: v. t. 缺少.

constant supply. If you do not keep your skin clean, the tiny pipes of the oil-bags will be blocked<sup>19</sup>. If the pipe<sup>20</sup> is blocked, the oil cannot come out. Hence the hair, lacking its natural food, dies. If you wash your skin with hot water, these tiny pipes will not get blocked.

It is, therefore, good for you to keep the following advices<sup>21</sup>: (1) \*To keep<sup>22</sup> your skin and your hair clean. Daily washing in hot weather and weekly washing in cold weather will do good to your hair. (2) To brush your hair frequently<sup>23</sup>, and to brush it hard. If you follow these advices, you will not lose your hair, as so many people do, when you are old.

## XVI

PIGEONS<sup>1</sup>

## OUTLINE

1. Strong creatures produce less while weak

19. blocked: v. t. 封塞; 閉塞. 20. pipe: n. 管. 21. advices: n. 忠告.  
22. to keep: v. t. 保持. 23. frequently: adv. 常常.

1. pigeon: n. 鴿.

- creatures produce more
2. The birth-rate of pigeons
  3. Pigeons build no fine nests and lay eggs on the bare stone
  4. Pigeons feed the young ones but neglect them when frightened
  5. The Homing Pigeon, when carried far away, can directly find its way back

Some creatures<sup>2</sup> exist<sup>3</sup> because they are strong and can fight against their enemies. Their existence<sup>3</sup> depends on<sup>4</sup> their strength. They produce<sup>5</sup> few young ones, because few of these creatures are killed. Lions, tigers, eagles are strong, and they produce few young ones. A lioness<sup>6</sup> has only two or three young ones each year.

Creatures which are weak and unable to defend<sup>7</sup> themselves produce many young ones. Many of them are killed every year, but the race<sup>8</sup> continues to exist, because so many young ones

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2. creatures: n. 生物; 動物. 3. exist: v. i. 生存; existence: n. 生存.  
4. depends on: v. t. 依於; 賴於 5. produce: v. t. 生產. 6. lioness: n. 雌獅.  
7. to defend: v. t. 保衛. 8. race: n. 種.

are produced. Mice<sup>9</sup>, rabbits<sup>10</sup>, pigeons are creatures of this kind.

One pair of pigeons produces 30 young ones in one year. If 15 of these are females<sup>11</sup> they will produce 450 pigeons in the second year. If they continue to multiply<sup>12</sup> in this way they will produce 6750 pigeons in the third year. If they go on at the same rate, how many pigeons will there be in the fourth year?

If pigeons went on reproducing<sup>13</sup> at this rate<sup>14</sup>, within a few years the whole world would be full of<sup>15</sup> them. All the crops would be eaten; all the fruits would be destroyed<sup>16</sup>. But they do not multiply so fast. Each year so many pigeons are killed that the total number<sup>17</sup> of pigeons in the world remains about the same. It neither increases nor<sup>18</sup> decreases.<sup>19</sup>

9. mice: n. 鼠. 10. rabbits: n. 兔. 11. females: n. 雌的動物 (此處指雌鴿). 12. multiply: v. i. 繁殖. 13. reproducing: v. i. 生殖. 14. at this rate: adv. 照此速率. 15. full of: 充滿. 16. destroy: v. t. 消滅. 17. total number: n. 總數. 18. neither.....nor: conj. 既不.....又不..... 19. decreases: v. i. 減少.

Most birds build nests very carefully. Pigeons do not build nice nests. \*Mr. Pigeon<sup>20</sup> collects<sup>21</sup> a few sticks; he shows them to \*Mrs. Pigeon<sup>22</sup>. The sticks are usually too long and too stiff<sup>23</sup>. But Mrs. Pigeon is unwilling to offend<sup>24</sup> her husband. So, \*for the sake of<sup>25</sup> peace, she pretends<sup>26</sup> to bend the sticks and use them. But she soon pushes them away, and the eggs are laid<sup>27</sup> on the bare<sup>28</sup> stone.

Mrs. Pigeon sits on the eggs from about 3 in the afternoon till 10 next morning. Then Mr. Pigeon replaces<sup>29</sup> her. Mrs. Pigeon goes away and eats, and again replaces Mr. Pigeon at about 3. If she neglects<sup>30</sup> her duty and does not return at the proper time, Mr. Pigeon goes and finds her and sends her back. At last the young ones come \*out of<sup>31</sup> the eggs.

20. Mr. Pigeon: n. 鴿先生(雄鴿). 21. collects: v. t. 採集. 22. Mrs. Pigeon: n. 鴿太太(雌鴿). 23. stiff: adj. 硬. 24. offend: v. t. 拂意; 使……不快. 25. for the sake of: prep. 爲……起見. 26. pretends: v. t. 佯裝; 假作. 27. laid: v. t. 生(蛋). 28. bare: adj. 無蔽的. 29. replace: v. t. 代替; 更換. 30. neglect: v. t. 疏忽; 不顧. 31. out of: prep. 從-

Most grain-eating<sup>32</sup> birds possess an organ called the crop<sup>33</sup>. The crop is a bag in the food-pipe in which the food \*is ground up<sup>34</sup> into a soft mass. Sometimes there are little pieces of stone in the crop which help to \*grind up<sup>34</sup> the food.

When the young pigeons are hungry they put their beaks<sup>35</sup> inside the mouth of their mother. The mother brings up soft food from her crop and the young birds eat it.

If Mr. and Mrs. Pigeon are frightened<sup>36</sup>, they fly away and neglect their young ones. Pigeons have no \*social virtues<sup>37</sup>. Some other birds are virtuous<sup>38</sup>, and \*take care of<sup>39</sup> the young ones neglected in this way. They take care of other people's children. Pigeons do not do this. If young pigeons are neglected by their parents, the other pigeons \*take no notice<sup>40</sup>. They just let the

32. grain-eating: adj. 吃穀物的. 33. crop: n. (鳥之) 腺囊. 34. grind up: v. t. 磨碎 (passive voice: is ground up). 35. beaks: n. (鳥之) 嘴. 36. frightened, v. t. 受驚. 37. social virtue: n. 社會美德. 38. virtuous: adj. 有德的; 善良的. 39. take care of: v. t. 照顧. 40. take no notice: 毫不注意.

young ones die.

The strangest of all pigeons is the \*Homing Pigeon<sup>41</sup>. If a Homing Pigeon is sent \*by train<sup>42</sup> hundreds of miles away from its home and then \*set free<sup>43</sup>, it will immediately<sup>44</sup> find its way back. It will fly back faster than an \*express train<sup>45</sup> can go. It will fly \*perfectly straight<sup>46</sup>, and find its own houses among all the thousands of other houses in its home-town. How does it do this? No one knows.

A man finds his way \*by sight<sup>47</sup>; he sees his way. A dog finds his way \*by scent<sup>48</sup>; it smells the way. To a dog the world is \*made up<sup>49</sup> of \*a great variety of<sup>50</sup> scents. A pigeon sees, but the Homing Pigeon does not find its way by sight, nor by scent. It probably finds its way \*by electricity<sup>51</sup>.

41. Homing Pigeon: n. 經訓練能從遠處歸家之鴿。 42. by train: adv. 乘火車。 43. set free: v. t. 釋放。 44. immediately: adv. 立刻。 45. express train: n. 特快車。 46. perfectly straight: adj. 筆直。 47. by sight: adv. 用眼看。 48. by scent: adv. 用鼻嗅 (scent: n. 氣味; 香味)。 49. made up: v. t. 造成。 50. a great variety of: adj. 多種多樣; 種種。 51. by electricity: adv. 用電。



## XVII

## NEWSPAPERS

## OUTLINE

1. The Introduction
  - a. The meaning of the word "newspaper"
  - b. The issue of the newspaper
  - c. The name of the newspaper
2. The three kinds of news
  - a. Foreign news—with examples
  - b. National news—with examples
  - c. Local news—with examples
3. Picture sections
4. Conclusion

If you look carefully at the word *newspaper*<sup>1</sup>, you will find that it is \*made up<sup>2</sup> of two short words or parts. Each part helps to tell you the meaning of the whole word. The first part of the word is *news*. That means something new to you. You like to know about the things that are happen-  
ing<sup>3</sup> all the time in the world. The paper brings

<sup>1</sup> newspaper: n. 報紙; 新聞紙. <sup>2</sup> made up: v. t. 拚合. <sup>3</sup> happen-  
ing: v. i. 發生.

you messages<sup>4</sup> about them. These messages are called "news." The other part of the word is *paper*. It tells you that the news is printed on large, loose sheets<sup>5</sup> of paper which are not bound<sup>6</sup> as the sheets of a book are.

A newspaper may come out, or be issued<sup>7</sup>, every morning. It may be issued every evening. Some newspapers are issued both morning and evening. In some small towns a newspaper comes out only once a week.

The name of a newspaper may tell when the paper is printed—as, *\*The Evening Star*<sup>8</sup> or *\*The Morning Post*<sup>9</sup>. It may tell merely what the paper tries to give—as, *\*The Times*<sup>10</sup> or *\*The News*<sup>11</sup>. It may tell how often the paper is printed—as, *\*The Weekly News*<sup>12</sup> or *\*The Daily Mail*<sup>13</sup>. It may tell where the paper is printed—as *\*The Herald*

4. messages: n. 消息. 5. loose sheets: n. 活葉; 散張. 6. bound: v. t. 裝訂. 7. issued: v. t. 發行. 8. The Evening Star: n. 晚報. 9. The Morning Post: n. 晨報. 10. The Times: n. 泰晤士報; 時報. 11. The News: n. 新聞報. 12. The Weekly News: n. 每週新聞; 週報. 13. The Daily Mail: n. 日報 每日新聞.

*Herald*<sup>14</sup> or *The Shanghai Times*<sup>15</sup>.

These papers all tell the news which people are waiting to hear: news of other countries, news of their own country, and news of the towns or cities in which they themselves live.

News of other countries is called *foreign news*.<sup>16</sup> One year revolution<sup>17</sup> *broke out*<sup>18</sup> in Russia<sup>19</sup>, and the autocratic<sup>20</sup> empire<sup>21</sup> became a soviet<sup>22</sup> republic. Newspapers reported<sup>23</sup> this important news from *over seas*<sup>24</sup>. People watched the change in Russia *with great interest*<sup>25</sup>. They read about it in the newspapers and talked with other people about it.

Another year there was a great earthquake<sup>26</sup> in Japan. The people in this country read about the earthquake and offered *to send help to*<sup>27</sup> the

14. The Hankow Herald: n. 自由西報 (最初發行於漢口, 故有此名)  
 15. The Shanghai Times: n. 上海時報. 16. foreign news: n. 國外新聞.  
 17. revolution: n. 革命. 18. broke out: v. i. 發生; 爆發. 19. Russia:  
 n. 俄國. 20. autocratic: adj. 專制的. 21. empire: n. 帝國. 22. soviet:  
 n. or adj. 蘇維埃. 23. reported: v. t. 報告. 24. over seas: 海外.  
 25. with great interest: adv. 極關心地; 深切. 26. earthquake: n. 地  
 震. 27. to send help to.....: v. t. 救援; 救助.

people of that neighbouring country<sup>28</sup>. Persons who had friends travelling in Japan read the reports in the newspapers to find out whether their friends were safe.

News of our own country, or nation, is called \*national news<sup>29</sup>. There are many things happening in our country about which we enjoy reading.

The following item<sup>30</sup> of national news came out in a newspaper one day:

### THE HIGHEST HIGHWAY<sup>31</sup> IN THE WORLD

The highway from Tsinghai<sup>32</sup> to Tibet<sup>33</sup> has been \*under construction<sup>34</sup> for over two years and is now \*open to traffic<sup>35</sup>. The way runs \*over mountains and valleys<sup>36</sup> at an average<sup>37</sup> height of 5,000 ft.<sup>38</sup> above the \*sea level.<sup>39</sup> It is said, there-

28. neighbouring country: n. 鄰國. 29. national news: n. 本國新聞.  
30. item: n. 條. 31. highway: n. 公路. 32. Tsinghai: n. 青海.  
33. Tibet: n. 西藏. 34. under construction: adj. 在建築中. 35. open to traffic: adj. 開車. 36. over mountains and valleys: adv. 過山越谷.  
37. average: adj. 平均的. 38. ft.=feet: 呎(英尺). 39. sea level: n. 海拔.

fore, to be the highest highway in the world.

This item tells about something which had never happened before.

One summer, in the western part of China, it did not rain for more than three months. Springs<sup>40</sup> and streams \*went dry<sup>41</sup>. Some farmers had to drive their cattle ten miles to get water. The corn crop \*dried up<sup>42</sup>, too. This was news that all the nation needed to know.

Besides foreign and national news, we have the news of the place where we live. This is called the \*local news<sup>43</sup>. Sometimes we ask ourselves some questions. What is the weather going to be today? Shall I \*put on<sup>44</sup> my raincoat<sup>45</sup>? Is the new road open for travel? Is the new building of the \*primary school<sup>46</sup> finished? Are the water-works<sup>47</sup> newly \*set up<sup>48</sup> ready for use?

40. springs: n. 泉水。 41. went dry: 乾涸。 42. dried up: v. i. 乾枯。  
43. local news: n. 地方新聞; 本地新聞。 44. put on: v. t. 穿。 45. rain-coat: n. 雨衣。 46. primary school: n. 小學。 47. water-works: n. 自來水裝置; 給水工程。 48. set up: adj. 設置; 建設。

These questions and many others may be answered for us by the local newspaper. If they are, we know that we have been reading our newspaper for local news.

Newspapers tell some of their news by showing pictures of interesting things that have happened. \*Newspaper photographers<sup>49</sup> like \*to take pictures<sup>50</sup> that will make the article<sup>51</sup> more interesting. Some of the newspapers in large cities have a \*picture section<sup>52</sup> on Sunday. The picture sections are in brown or some other colour and tell very interesting news. Pictures tell us quickly about things that are happening. They help us to understand many things \*at a glance<sup>53</sup>.

As you see, by reading the newspapers, we find out much that is interesting and important. Through them we learn what people are doing and what things are happening in our home places and all over the world.

49. newspaper photographers: n. 攝影記者. 50. to take pictures: 攝影; 照相. 51. article: n. 論文. 52. picture section: n. (報紙所附之) 畫報. 53. at a glance: adv. 一瞥; 一顧之間, to understand.....at a glance: 一目了然).

## XVIII

HOW MESSAGES ARE SENT FROM  
ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER

## OUTLINE

1. Messages sent by fire
2. Messages sent by smoke
3. Messages sent by making noises
4. Messages sent by telegraph
5. Messages sent by telephone
6. Messages sent by wireless

Before there were good roads in the world, whenever men wished to take messages to their friends \*at a distance<sup>2</sup>, \*it took a long time for them to<sup>3</sup> walk or run or even to ride some animal for such a distance. Of course in those days there were no telephones<sup>4</sup>, nor were there any \*telegraph wires<sup>5</sup> \*along which messages could be sent. \*In spite of<sup>6</sup> difficulties<sup>7</sup> men generally found a way to

1. messages: n. 信; 消息 (to take messages—to send messages 送信). 2. at a distance: adj. 在遠處的. 3. it took a long time for.....to.....: 需不少時候. 4. telephones: n. 電話. 5. telegraph wires: n. 電報線. 6. in spite of; prep. 雖有; 不顧. 7. difficulties: n. 困難.

send their messages. In some countries they built great fires on hilltops. These fires could be seen many miles away from some distant hill where a man would be watching. As soon as he saw the distant light in the sky he would build a fire on his hill so that still another watcher farther on might get the message. Thus news was passed across the country in far less time than a runner or rider could have taken it. Such fires have been used within the last hundred years, especially for sending news in time of war.

Messages by fire are sent at night. In the daytime it is necessary to use smoke. Boy Scouts at the present time send messages in this manner. They light a fire in the usual way; then they put green leaves or wet grass on the fire

8. to build fires: 舉火, 9. as soon as: conj. 一經, 一見, 10. so that: 所以, 11. farther on: adj. 更遠處, 12. have taken it: 所需之時 (此處指上文之 time), 13. especially: adv. 尤, 14. at night: adv. 在晚上, 在黑夜, 15. in the daytime: adv. 在日間, 在白天, 16. Boy Scouts: n. 童子軍, 17. light: v. t. 燃, 點火, 18. in the usual way: adv. 照平常方法.



\*to make it smoke<sup>19</sup>. They then hold some kind of wet cloth completely over the smoking fire \*until there is plenty of smoke under it<sup>20</sup>. To send a message, they quickly \*take the wet cloth off<sup>21</sup>, allowing a thick cloud of smoke to rise, and then \*cover the fire \*once more<sup>22</sup>. Their friends at a distance will see these small smoke-clouds and learn \*from the number of clouds and the rate at which they are sent into the air<sup>23</sup> the meaning of the message.

In countries where there are many trees and few hills it is sometimes better to send a message by \*making noises<sup>24</sup> for the ear to hear \*rather than<sup>25</sup> by fire or smoke for the eye to see. In Africa<sup>26</sup>, drums<sup>27</sup> are used for sending messages. As soon as the drummer<sup>27</sup> hears news that an

19. to make it smoke: 使之出煙。 20. until there is plenty of smoke under it: 直至布下充滿了煙。 21. take... off: v. t. 揭去。 22. once more: adv. 再。 23. from the number of clouds; and the rate at which they are sent into the air: adv. 依煙霧之次數及其上升之速度。  
24. making noises: 發聲。 25. rather than: conj. 與其; 較其。  
26. Africa (ə-'ri-kə): n. 阿非利加; 非洲。 27. drums: n. 鼓。(drummer: n. 鼓手。)

enemy is coming, he will beat his drum in a particular manner. If you have ever heard the beat of this drum, you will never forget it. The strange, deep rolling<sup>28</sup> sound will be heard by another drummer at a distance. As each man hears the other's drum, he begins to beat the same message to inform the others farther away. In this simple way the news is sent very quickly. Often a reply is received long before a runner would have been \*half way<sup>29</sup> through the \*thick bushes<sup>30</sup> and trees.

These are all slow ways of sending news \*compared with<sup>31</sup> the telegraph, the telephone, and, \*last of all,<sup>32</sup> \*the wireless.<sup>33</sup>

The first telegraph machine was made in 1837 by an American named Morse<sup>34</sup>. With this machine five words a minute were sent along a telegraph wire \*by means of<sup>35</sup> Morse's plan by

28. rolling: adj. 作聲滾滾的. 29. half way: adv. 半路. 30. thick bushes: n. 叢林. 31. compared with: 與……相較; 較之. 32. last of all: adv. 最後; 末了. 33. the wireless: n. 無線電. 34. Morse (mɔ:rs): n. 莫爾斯 (美國發明家, 1791—1872). 35. by means of: conj. 藉; 用.

which certain sounds on the machine stood for<sup>36</sup> certain English letters. For example,<sup>37</sup> he used three short sounds for the letter S (---) and three long sounds for the letter O (— — —). Even today when ships are in trouble<sup>38</sup> they use Morse letters to send out a message by wireless to other ships. The letters S O S<sup>39</sup> (--- — — — —) mean that a ship is in serious trouble or danger. At the present time, however, many messages, at the rate of five hundred words a minute, can be sent at the same time along one telegraph wire.

The man who made the first telephone was Alexander Graham Bell<sup>40</sup>. In 1876 he was able to speak to his friend and helper<sup>41</sup>, Thomas Watson<sup>42</sup>, standing a hundred yards away. After

36. stood for: v. t. 作爲; 代表. 37. For example: adv. 例如. 38. in trouble: adj. 遇險 (in serious trouble: 在重大危險中). 39. S O S: (船隻遇險時所發之無線電) 求救信號 (此於1912年國際無線電協會議所定; 船隻之外, 飛機及軍艦遇險時亦用之. 按 S O S 曾譯作 "Save Our Souls (or Ship)," 或 "Suspend Other Service" 等, 實則係同一種電碼, 並非唸語. 用此詞於傳達及講明, 係別之事). 40. Alexander Graham Bell (ál-g-rá-m-á-dér grá-m-bél): n. 柏爾 (美國發明家, 原籍蘇格蘭, 1847—1922). 41. his friend and helper: n. 親友兼助手. 42. Thomas Watson (tóm-wá-t-sún): n. 瓦特森.

this first simple machine was successful, it did not take Bell long to improve the telephone so that it could be used \*in business and trade<sup>43</sup>. Foreign lands are brought much closer by the telegraph and telephone. Probably the early users of telephones never dreamed<sup>44</sup> that there would be a wireless telephone. Only a few years ago for the first time \*the President of the United States<sup>45</sup> spoke across \*the Atlantic Ocean<sup>46</sup> to the King of England by wireless telephone.

It was an Italian<sup>47</sup>, Marconi,<sup>48</sup> who proved that wires were not needed for the sending of telegraph and telephone messages. After many years of \*hard study<sup>49</sup> in Italy and England, Marconi was able, in 1901, to send the first wireless message from England across the Atlantic Ocean

43. in business and trade; adv. 於商戰中. 44. dreamed: v. t. 夢想.  
 45. the President of the United States: n. 美國總統. 46. the Atlantic  
 (at-lan-tik) Ocean: n. 大西洋. 47. Italian: n. 意大利人. 48. Marconi  
 (mar-ko-ni): n. 馬可尼(義大利電報家; 1874—). 49. hard study:  
 n. 辛苦研究.

to Canada<sup>50</sup>. The \*foreign trade<sup>51</sup> of every country has improved greatly with these new ways of sending messages quickly from one country to another. Within a few hours the people in China \*are informed of<sup>52</sup> \*the latest events<sup>53</sup> in England and America. If war breaks out in Europe, the news is at once /received in Africa or India<sup>54</sup>. When peace is reported, distant Australia<sup>55</sup> prints the news almost as soon as the newspapers of France and Russia do<sup>56</sup>. In every part of the world, north and south, east and west, the telephone, the telegraph, and wireless are bringing different countries closer together. We may be certain that \*in future<sup>57</sup> there will be more trade and greater happiness as a result of these wonderful ways of sending messages.

50. Canada (kǎn'á-dá): n. 加拿大. 51. foreign trade: n. 國際貿易.  
52. are informed of: v. t. 報知. 53. the latest events: n. 最近新聞; 最近之事.  
54. India (ín'dī-á): n. 印度. 55. Australia (òs-trǎ'wī-ě): n. 澳大利亞; 澳洲.  
56. do: v. 發布新聞 (此處 = print the news). 57. in future: adv. 將來.

## XIX

## MARCO POLO

## ● OUTLINE

1. The Polo brothers first go to China
2. Marco Polo begs to go with his father on the second journey to China
3. Marco becomes the Khan's messenger
4. The Polos are the first to journey on the Pacific
5. Their friends do not know the Polos
6. Marco Polo writes one of the first books about the East

## I

You have read how a man named \*Marco Polo<sup>1</sup> returned to his home in Europe after a long journey<sup>2</sup>, and told his friends about the sugar, spices<sup>3</sup>, silk, and \*precious stones<sup>4</sup> he had seen. This man left his home when he was very young—not much older than you.

Marco Polo's father and uncle had been in the

1. Marco Polo (mɑrˈkɒːpɒˈlɒ): n. 馬哥孛羅 (義大利威尼斯遊歷家, 元時嘗至中國, 1254—1323). 2. journey: n. 行程; 旅行. 3. spices: n. 香料. 4. precious stones: n. 寶石.

East before Marco Polo ever went there. Many years after <sup>5</sup>the Crusades<sup>5</sup>, the Polos<sup>6</sup> journeyed to Constantinople<sup>7</sup> and then on toward the East, until they came to the court<sup>8</sup> of the Chinese Emperor, Kublai Khan<sup>9</sup>. They were much interested in this country ~~far to the east~~, for the trees, plants, houses, and animals were not like those in their own country and the people they met were very different from those in Italy, their home. These people had yellow skin, straight black hair, and slanting<sup>10</sup> eyes. And of course Kublai Khan thought the Polos looked very queer<sup>11</sup> because they had white skin. He found, however, that these strange men could tell him many interesting things about the distant lands from which they had come, and he liked their company<sup>12</sup>.

5. the Crusades: n. (歐洲中古時代之)十字軍. 6. the Polos: n. pl. 孛羅氏 (此處指馬哥之父子叔). 7. Constantinople (kŭn-st'ān'ti-nŏp'l): n. 君士但丁堡, 昔稱拜占其爾之首都, 今改稱 Istanbul (伊斯坦堡). 8. court: n. 宮廷. 9. Kublai Khan: (kŭn'blai-khān): n. 忽必烈汗 (即元始祖, 可汗為大王之意). 10. slanting: adj. 斜的. 11. queer: adj. 奇異的. 12. company: n. 交遊 (liked their company: 樂與之交).

The Emperor kept the two brothers near him at court, and never tired of hearing them talk about their people and their part of the world. He became greatly interested in what they told him about \*the Christian religion<sup>13</sup>, and he wished that missionaries<sup>14</sup> from Europe would come to show his people how to be Christians, too.

After spending nine years in China, the Polo brothers started home in order to get some missionaries for Kublai Khan. But while they had been away from home there had been trouble in \*the Church<sup>15</sup>, and when they reached their native city, Venice<sup>16</sup>, they could get no missionaries to go back with them. So they agreed that they must go back themselves and do what they could to help Kublai Khan and his people.

## II

Marco Polo was a boy of seventeen when his

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13. the Christian religion: n. 基督教. 14. missionaries: n. 傳教士.  
15. the Church: n. 教會 (Church 大橫寫者, 作一詞, 不作教堂). 16. Venice (vən'is): 威尼斯.



father returned from China. He heard his father and uncle tell of the riches and the wonders of the East, and he, too, wished to see those things for himself.

"Father, take me with you," begged Marco.

"The journey is long and hard," answered his father, "and you are not yet grown"<sup>17</sup>.

"But see how strong I am! I can walk as far as any man. Let me go!" coaxed<sup>18</sup> Marco.

"It is a long way over a sandy country where there is little water. You will sometimes have no water to drink nor food to eat. It will take us many months, or years, before we come to the land of Kublai Khan. Do you think you could stand<sup>19</sup> all that without wanting to come home?" asked his father.

"If you will let me go, I will show you that I can stand as much as any man," said Marco. "I

17. grown: adj. 長成的. 18. coaxed: v. t. 甘言懇求. 19. stand: v. t. 經受; 忍耐; 擔任.

will never ask to turn back.”



### III

After four years of hard travel they reached the court of Kublai Khan. Marco was now a grown man.

The palaces of the Khan were so beautiful, and there were so many strange sights<sup>20</sup> to see.

<sup>20</sup> sights: n. 奇異之事物 (常用複數)。

that he soon forgot the long days of hardship and hunger, and the cold or stormy nights when he \*had had to<sup>21</sup> sleep out of doors, and had wished, oh, so much, that he was back in his own home.

The three men made their home with the Emperor, or Khan. Marco was a bright young fellow, and he soon learned many of the languages<sup>22</sup> that were spoken in this strange land. He also looked about him carefully wherever he went in the land of the Khan, and he was allowed to go wherever he pleased.

The Khan used to send messengers<sup>23</sup> to see how his people were \*getting along<sup>24</sup> in the distant parts of China, for the country was very large. These messengers did not often tell him very much that he wanted to know. But he soon found that when Marco Polo travelled about, he always saw and remembered a great many interesting and

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21. had had to.....: v. t. 只得(過去完全時). 22. languages: n. 方言.  
23. messengers: n. 使臣; 調查員; 欽差. 24. getting along: v. i. 度日; 過日子; 生活.

amusing things. So the Khan would often send his messengers away, telling them that Marco Polo knew more about the country than they.

At last the Khan made Marco Polo his chief messenger, and he visited every part of the Khan's land. Wherever he went the people liked him, and they \*made him many presents<sup>25</sup> of precious stones. The Khan was never tired of hearing Marco Polo tell about his adventures<sup>26</sup>, and he, too, made him presents of gold and jewels<sup>27</sup>, so that Marco became very rich.

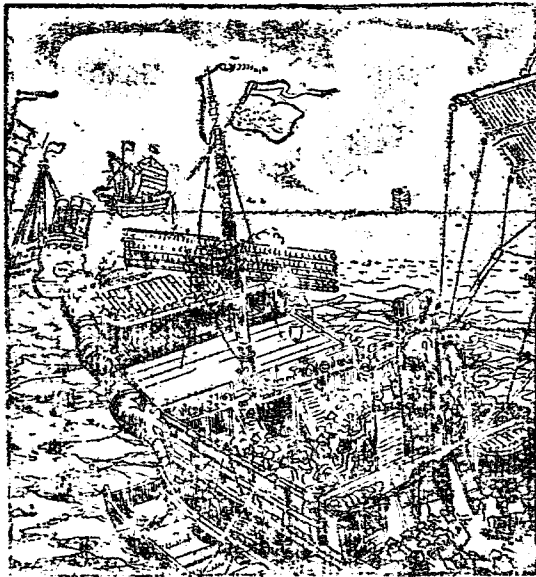
#### IV

\*In the mean time<sup>28</sup> the older Polos had become rich in other ways. It was now over twenty years since they had left their own land, and they wanted to go home again. But the Khan would not let them go.

\*It happened that<sup>29</sup> a Princess<sup>30</sup> in the Khan's

25. made him many presents: 贈與許多禮物。 26. adventures: n. 奇事; 冒險之事。 27. jewels: n. 珍寶。 28. in the mean time: adv. 在其時 (=meanwhile)。 29. It happened that……: 適(會)。 30. Princess: n. 公主。

family was to marry a Prince who lived in a far country. The journey \*by land<sup>31</sup> was very dangerous<sup>32</sup>, and the Khan thought it would be safer to go \*by water<sup>33</sup>. Now, the boats that the Khan had were big, wooden vessels, driven<sup>34</sup> by sails<sup>35</sup>, or by long oars<sup>36</sup> pulled by men.



31. by land: adj. or adv. 陸行; 走旱路. 32. dangerous: adj. 危險的.  
 33. by water: adj. or adv. 水行; 走水路. 34. driven: p. p. 推進.  
 35. sails: n. 帆; 篷. 36. oars: n. 槳.

The Prince's home was to the west of China, in the direction<sup>37</sup> where the home of the Polos lay. The Polos saw that here was a chance to get back to their own Venice. So they offered<sup>38</sup> to take the Princess to the Prince. The Khan agreed to let the Polos go.

They hid their money and jewels in the linings<sup>39</sup> of their coats and started for home, sailing along the coast of China toward India and Europe. This happened more than six hundred years ago.

## V

The Princess was taken to the Prince whom she was to marry, and the Polos, after many exciting adventures, returned safely to their own home. Their friends did not know them, for they had long beards<sup>40</sup> and their clothes were worn and ragged<sup>41</sup>. So the Polos invited their friends to a

37. direction: n. 方向. 38. offered: v. t. 自請; 自告奮勇. 39. linings: n. (衣服之)裏; 襯裏. 40. beards: n. 鬚. 41. worn and ragged: adj. 破爛的; 破舊的.

fine dinner.



They told many, many stories of their adventures on the land and on the sea, and then they ripped<sup>42</sup> open their ragged coats. Out fell jewels, great numbers of them—diamonds<sup>43</sup>, sapphires<sup>44</sup>, rubies,<sup>45</sup> and pearls<sup>46</sup>! The guests were much

42. ripped: v. t. 撕開; 拆裂. 43. diamonds: n. 金剛石. 44. sapphires (səf'ir): 青玉. 45. rubies: n. 紅玉; 紅寶石. 46. pearls: n. 珍珠.

excited at what they saw. Now they knew that these men were really the Polos, and they begged for more stories about the wonderful land from which all these beautiful jewels came.

## VI

A few years later Marco Polo \*was taken prisoner<sup>47</sup> in a battle, and it was while he was in prison that he wrote a book about his travels in the East. That book was the first one ever written in Europe telling of the great riches that were to be found in China, India, and \*the Islands of the East Indies<sup>48</sup>.

—From *Smallidge and Paxor:*  
*Finding America*

## XX

# SELF-EDUCATION<sup>1</sup>

## OUTLINE

### 1. Education through your own effort

47. was taken prisoner: v t. 被俘. 48. the Islands of the East Indies: n. 東印度羣島.

1. self-education: n. 自我教育.\*



2. Two objects in education:
  - (a) To develop yourself
  - (b) To gain knowledge
3. Four sources from which to get education
  - (a) From your own observation
  - (b) From your experience
  - (c) From your talk with others
  - (d) From study
4. Watch the animals, birds, and insects
5. Study trees and plants
6. Examine the machinery in a manufactory
7. Never be ashamed to ask questions
8. Conclusion

Boys and girls, never forget that you educate yourselves. Schools, books, and teachers may help you, but you have to do the work yourselves. \*Only by hard work can you<sup>2</sup> become well educated.

There are two objects<sup>3</sup> in education: first, \*to develop<sup>4</sup> yourself; second, to gain knowledge. To develop yourself is to learn to think and judge correctly; \*that is,<sup>5</sup> \*to have your *mind* grow.<sup>6</sup> so

1. only by hard work can you....: 祇有辛勤工作才能…… 3. objects: n. 對象. 4. to develop: v. t. 發展. 5. that is: 即; 亦即. 6. to have your mind grow: 使心生長(此處之心為心理學之心).

that you will be better able to do your work \*in life<sup>7</sup>. Education is the food to make your mind grow. To gain knowledge is to learn facts and truths<sup>8</sup> and methods which will be \*of use<sup>9</sup> to you in life.

There are four sources<sup>10</sup> from which to get education: from your own observation<sup>11</sup>, from your experience<sup>12</sup>, from your talk with others, and from study. You can learn much without books and teachers.

When you walk in the woods and fields, \*keep your eyes open<sup>13</sup>. Watch the animals, birds, and insects. Do not kill them, but learn all you can about their habits, how they do and live, and what they eat. Learn to tell the different animals \*by sight<sup>14</sup> and \*by sound<sup>15</sup>.

Some of the birds change their plumage<sup>16</sup> in

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7. in life: adj. or adv. 終身; 一生. 8. truths: n. 真理. 9. of use: adj. 有用的 (=useful). 10. sources: n. 來源. 11. observation: n. 觀察. 12. experience: n. 經驗. 13. keep your eyes open: 放睛張光. 14. by sight: adv. 一見. 15. by sound: adv. 一聽. 16. plumage: n. 羽毛(指全部羽毛言, 與 feather 不同).

the winter; some go north, some south; some of the animals change the colour of their fur; some of the insects creep<sup>17</sup> \*part of their lives<sup>18</sup>, and fly during another part. Notice all these things, and you will learn much of \*natural history<sup>19</sup>.

A well-known<sup>20</sup> naturalist<sup>21</sup> said of some of his most important discoveries<sup>22</sup>: "All I had to do was to look and see the thing just as it was made." \*Follow his example<sup>23</sup>—look, and you may be able to discover something.

Study trees and plants. Learn all you can about how they begin to grow, how long they live, how often they blossom<sup>24</sup> and \*bear fruit<sup>25</sup>, and of what use they are. Learn to tell the different kinds of wood by the grain<sup>26</sup>; and examine the different leaves and stems<sup>27</sup> of plants. Examine

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17. creep: v. i. 爬; 蠕行. 18. part of their lives: adv. 半生. 19. natural history: n. 博物學. 20. well-known: adj. 著名的. 21. naturalist n. 博物學家. 22. discoveries: n. 發見 (與 inventions: 「發明」不同). 23. follow his example: 模倣彼例; 學他的樣子. 24. blossom: v. i. 開花. 25. bear fruit: 結果. 26. grain: n. 木紋; 木理. 27. stems: n. (樹之) 幹; (草之) 莖; 花之 梗.

the ground and rocks, and see what you will find. Be always \*on the lookout,<sup>28</sup> and you will see more strange things than you ever dreamed of.

I often think it would be a real treat<sup>29</sup> \*to camp out<sup>30</sup> a month, and \*become acquainted with<sup>31</sup> nature<sup>32</sup>. Nature's college is the best college; no other has so wide and grand a course<sup>33</sup>. There is no need to go to Europe or America, or to the northern regions, to see wonders<sup>34</sup>; there are enough in your yard or garden to keep you interested and busy for weeks.

Examine \*a bit of<sup>35</sup> moss<sup>36</sup>, or the structure<sup>37</sup> of a honey-bee, and you will see more wonderful things than could be described in several pages. Get a microscope<sup>38</sup> \*if possible<sup>39</sup>; it will show you a fairy-land<sup>40</sup>. Also form a museum<sup>41</sup>, in which

28. on the lookout: adj. 細心看; 注視. 29. treat: n. 令人滿意之事; 所喜之事. 30. to camp out: v. i. 野宿; 露營. 31. become acquainted with: 與……成相識; 認識. 32. nature: n. 大自然. 33. course: n. (大學) 專科. 34. wonders: n. 奇事奇物. 35. a bit of: 一塊. 36. moss: n. 苔; 蘚. 37. structure: n. 構造; 結構. 38. microscope: n. 顯微鏡. 39. if possible: adv. 如有可能; 如果做得到. 40. fairy-land: n. 仙境. 41. museum: n. 博物館.

to keep the wonderful things you find.

When you visit a manufactory<sup>42</sup>, examine the machinery<sup>43</sup>; try to learn how the power \*applied at one point<sup>44</sup> moves levers<sup>45</sup> and wheels until it reaches the part that does the work. Wherever work is \*going on<sup>46</sup>, be sure to learn how it is done. \*Study into<sup>47</sup> \*causes and results<sup>48</sup>. The steam-engine came from the boy Watt's<sup>49</sup> watching a boiling tea-kettle, and *thinking* about it.

Listen to people's talk. You can learn something useful from everyone. Everyone can teach the best educated man something. Ask people to tell you of<sup>50</sup> what they have seen and know. Never be ashamed to ask about what you do not understand. A learned<sup>51</sup> man was asked how he had acquired such a vast amount of knowledge. "By

42. manufactory: n. 工廠. 43. machinery: n. 機器. 44. applied at one point: adj. 施之於一處者. 45. levers: n. 槓杆. 46. going on: v. i. 進行中. 47. study into: v. t. 調查; 查究. 48. causes and results: n. 因果. 49. Watt: n. 瓦特. 蘇格蘭發明家, 即見查沸而悟蒸氣之方因瓦特與汽機之(1736-1819). 50. of: prep. 及; 關於. 51. learned (lɜːnɪd): adj. 有學問的; 博學的 (a learned man: n. 學者).

asking information<sup>52</sup> of everyone," he answered.

Avoid asking "in regard to<sup>53</sup> "private affairs<sup>54</sup>, but talk with people about what they work at; they will gladly give you information, and you will gain much practical knowledge.

To educate yourself, you must read, study, observe, reflect<sup>55</sup>, reason, and think. Keep your eyes open, and your mind "at work<sup>56</sup>.

*Slightly ad. pted from M. F. Burlingame*

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52. information: n. 知識. 53. in regard to: prep. 及; 關於. 54. private affairs: n. 私事. 55. reflect: v. i. 沉思; 回想. 56. at work: adj. 活動.



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