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文化英文讀本

第三冊

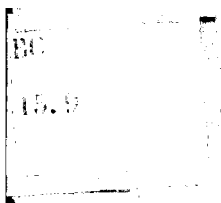
翻譯問題解答

KEY TO THE TRANSLATION

THE

CULTURE ENGLISH READERS

BOOK THREE



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CULTURE ENGLISH READERS

BOOK THREE

(For Teachers Only)



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TRANSLATION—BOOK THREE

LESSON I

1. 春天時候有各種形狀各種顏色的花。 Flowers of all shapes and colors are found in springtime.
2. 若是你到田裏和小河那邊去,你就可以尋得奇異的小動物。 You will find queer little creatures if you visit the fields and the creeks.
3. 數百萬閃光的明星在青天上面照耀着。 Millions of twinkling bright stars shine in the clear sky.
4. 自然界當中處處都有定例和秩序。 There is law and order everywhere in nature.
5. 雪片是奇異的小東西;每一塊雪片像那形狀既美麗而又完美。 Snowflakes are wonderful little things; each flake is in the form of a star with beautiful and perfect shape.



(南)

LESSON II

1. 倘若我們把工作做得好, 我們定然得着工錢的。 If we do our work well, we shall be paid.
2. 海森(Hassan)伸他的手兒到籃底裏去拾起個金戒指來。 Hassan dipped his hand into the bottom of the basket and picked up a gold ring.
3. 他將那水兒倒在地上, 便把那桶兒倒個一空。 He poured the water on the ground and emptied the bucket.
4. 如若你能夠做好了小的事情, 人家就可以把大的事情信託你。 If you do well in little things, you can be trusted with great things.
5. 你不能夠將水倒入籃中, 使他充滿。 You can never fill a basket by pouring water into it.
6. 你不應該一心一意的要曉得他將付我幾何工錢。 It is none of your business to know what he will pay me for my work.

LESSON III

1. 這孩子得着一個先令就動身去兌換了。
The boy got a shilling and started away to get change.
2. 這位先生不把他當做壞人,因爲他相信這個孩子。
The gentleman did not think ill of him, for he trusted the boy.
3. 一個較小的並且更加襤褸而窮苦的孩子把那兌換的錢兒拿回。
A smaller boy, more ragged and poor, brought back the change.
4. 他說他的兄弟傷勢很重,因爲一輛車子在他身上輾過。
He said that his brother was very sick, as a cart had run over him.
5. 他是給車子撞倒的因此他的兩隻腿子都斷了。
He was knocked down by the cart, and both his legs were broken.
6. 醫生說他要死的。
The doctor said that he would die.

LESSON IV

1. 他們差不多是孤獨的生活着,因爲他們的父母亡故了。
They lived almost alone, for their father and mother were dead.

2. 這位先生看見他躺在一包飽屑兒的當中。
The gentleman found him lying in the bundle of shavings.
3. 桑德(Sandy)相信他自己是岌岌臨危將沒有人會去照管他的兄弟的。
Sandy was sure that he was dying, and that no one would take care of his little brother.
4. 當你要想虐待孩子們的時候,請記着桑德的故事。
Whenever you are tempted to be unkind to other boys, remember the story of Sandy.
5. 不要說那不真實的話,也不要拿那不應該拿的東西。
Do not tell what is not true, nor take what you ought not to take.
6. 他便瞑目而去了。
The light went out of his eyes.

LESSON V

1. 天上滿布着許多光明的物體,我們叫牠做星。
The sky is studded with a vast number of brilliant objects which we call stars.
2. 有許多星兒比我們所住的地球還大。
Many of these stars are larger than the earth on which we live.

3. 我們看牠們像是很小, 因爲牠們距離得很遠. They look very small to us, because they are very far away.
4. 光於每秒鐘可以走十八萬六千哩的路. Light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles a second.
5. 有一羣反照太陽而發光的星叫做行星. One group of stars reflect the light from the sun, and they are called planets.
6. 這些像地球一類的行星, 是繞着太陽而旋轉的. These planets, like the earth, move around the sun.
7. 這些行星的名稱叫做水星, 金星, 地球, 火星, 木星, 土星, 天王星, 海王星. The names of the planets are: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.

LESSON VI

1. 英國人和法國人在尼羅河畔曾有一次的大戰. The English and the French had a great battle on the river Nile.

2. 他們繼續的戰着, 直到深夜, 後來英人在第二天早晨得勝了。

They fought on and on, far into the night, and in the morning the English won.
3. 法國的軍艦都着了火, 於是一隻一隻的只好停戰了。

The French vessels all caught fire, and one by one had to give up fighting.
4. 這孩子知道那火兒是不能撲滅了, 但是他仍舊站在那甲板上。

The boy knew that the fire could not be put out, but he remained on deck.
5. 這孩子是他父親叫他站在那裏的, 所以他須得服從他父親的命令。

The boy had been placed there by his father, and he had to obey his father's order.
6. 他父親給鎗彈打中之後, 就挺直的死在下面。

His father lay dead below, as he had been struck by a shot.
7. 頃刻的工夫, 發生了一種好像是雷的聲音, 那隻船和船上攜總的人們都炸得粉碎。

In a moment there was a sound like thunder, and the ship and all on board were blown to pieces.

LESSON VII

1. 我們打夥兒到農場上去採着漿果。 We went with a party to pick berries on the farm.
2. 我們的父親吩咐我們，不要去東奔西跑，祇要守着我們的矮樹。 Our father told us not to run from one place to another, but to stick to our bush.
3. 那天晚上我們得了滿籃的漿果，就快樂的回到家中。 We had a basketful of berries and came home very happy that night.
4. 當我父親去世之後，我祇好在社會上自圖發展。 When my father died, I had to make my way in the world.
5. 我不願辭去一個好的位置去圖謀另一個較好的位置。 I was not willing to leave a good place in trying to find a better one.
6. 當我的雇主看出我很能勝任的時候，他就和我合了股份。 When my employer found that I was getting on well, he took me into partnership.

7. 我以爲我的成功完全是由於我父親教我的功課,他說道“守着你們的矮樹。”
- I owe all my success to the lesson which my father taught me when he said “stick to your bush.”

LESSON VIII

1. 阿伯漢林肯 (Abraham Lincoln) 是一個窮苦農夫的兒子,他住在一種很壞的房裏面。
- Abraham Lincoln was the son of a poor farmer and lived in a house of the poorest sort.
2. 阿伯漢的臥室是一所沒有梯子的閣樓。
- Abraham's bedroom was a little loft which had no stairway.
3. 他一定要從那牆上的木釘兒爬上去,纔得到他的房間。
- He had to climb up on pegs driven in the wall to get to his room.
4. 這是這個孩子很苦的時代,他要替別人策馬,扶犁,和打麥哩。
- These were pinching times for the little boy, and he had to drive horses, handle a plow, and thresh the wheat for others.

5. 他要耘田種穀, 並且
要幫助他父親去做
各種的工作。 He had to clear a field
for planting corn, and
help his father in all his
work.
6. 有時候他往往要做
一個受雇的小廝去
汲水或是看護小孩。 Sometimes he would
have to go as a hired
boy to carry water or
tend a baby.
7. 你若是知道這個小
孩子所能做的事情,
不由不大爲驚奇的。 You would be sur-
prised to know what
the little boy could do.

LESSON IX

1. 阿伯漢到學校裏去
讀書是或作或輟, 因
爲他須得勤工而後
能入學。 Abraham went to
school "little by little,"
for he had to work hard
while going to school.
2. 這些教師自己並沒
有十分知識, 他們對
於孩子們很是殘酷。 The masters did not
know very much them-
selves and were often
cruel to the boys.
3. 他們用那長的牧牛
鞭去鞭撻孩子們。 They whipped the
boys with long switches
that were used for
driving the oxen.

4. 阿伯漢努力去運用他自己的思想, 當他不明白的時候, 他總要把那理由想出來. Abraham learned to think for himself, and when he did not understand he would think the matter out.
5. 他並沒有許多書, 但是他把聖經, 天路歷程, 魯濱遜飄流記, 等書却再三的誦讀. He did not have many books, but he read, over and over again, the Bible, "Pilgrim's Progress," and "Robinson Crusoe."
6. 有一次他把鄰居借給他的一本書弄濕了. Once the book which a neighbor had lent him got wet.
7. 這書的主人並沒有同他爲難, 並且准許把那本書給他, 只要他肯替他幫忙三天. The owner did not want to be hard on him, and promised to give him the book, if he would help him for three days.

LESSON X

1. 蝙蝠並不是一隻鳥, 牠乃是一個能飛的獸. The bat is not a bird, but a beast which can fly.

2. 牠的頭和身子是同老鼠一樣,牠的全體所遮着的都是毛而並非是羽。 The head and the body are those of a mouse, and instead of feathers, it is covered with fur.
3. 牠的翅膀是和鳥的翅膀不同,因為牠的翅膀是薄皮做成的。 Its wings are different from those of a bird, for they are made of thin skin.
4. 牠有很強烈的目光,和貓頭鷹一樣,所以牠能在黑暗中看見東西。 It has strong eyes like that of an owl, and can see in the dark.
5. 有些蝙蝠很大看來好像狐狸,牠們因此叫做飛狐。 Some bats are very large and look like a fox; they are called flying foxes.
6. 蝙蝠以飛蛾及昆蟲為食,就是牠在黑暗中所捉得的。 Bats feed on moths and insects which they catch in the dark.
7. 蝙蝠是被鳥和獸所同恨的,因為牠對朋友是假的,並且牠總喜歡依附那勝的一方面。 The bat is hated both by birds and beasts, for it is false to its friends and always seeks to be on the side that wins.

LESSON XI

1. 牛頓(Newton)爵士在 他那時候要算一個最聰明的人,他時常尋求事物的道理。

Sir Isaac Newton was one of the wisest men of his time, and was always finding the reasons for things.
2. 真理好像一個大洋,有許多地方還沒探到呢。

Truth is like a great ocean, and much of it is still unexplored.
3. 當他躺在一顆蘋果樹底下的時候,有一個熟的蘋果落在他傍邊的地上。

While he was lying under an apple tree, a ripe apple fell on the ground by his side.
4. 他疑問道,“什麼東西叫蘋果落在地上,却不叫牠墜到他處去呢?”

He asked, “What made the apple fall to the ground instead of falling some other way?”
5. 他開始思想,而且並不停止的想下去,一直到他想了出來。

He began to think and did not stop until he had reasoned this out.

6. 每種物體都能吸引其他的物體, 並且物體愈近牠的吸力也就愈大. Every object draws every other object to it, and the nearer the object the harder it draws.
7. 地心吸力不但能叫東西落下, 叫牠得有重量, 並且能叫牠在正當的地位. Gravitation not only causes things to fall and makes things have weight, but it keeps things in their proper places.

LESSON XII

1. 古時候我們中國人是很大的發明家. In ancient times our people were great inventors.
2. 飛機能夠比火車或是汽車行得更快. The aëroplane can travel much faster than the train or the automobile.
3. 某哲人從魚兒身上想得船兒的構造. Some wise man got the idea of the boat from the fish.
4. 飛機航空的時候好像一隻大鳥. The aëroplane resembles a big bird when flying in the air.

5. 現在外國人算是世界上的大發明家了. The foreigners are now the great inventors of the world.
6. 假使你要做一個發明家,你總得研究事物的理由啊. If you want to be an inventor you must study the reasons for things.

LESSON XIII

1. 海裏有了暴風雨一隻船撞在一塊低的岩石的上面. There was a storm at sea and a ship was driven on a low rock.
2. 波浪打到船上來,這船就折爲兩段. The waves dashed on the ship, and it was broken in two.
3. 水手們都緊緊抱着船桅,喊着救命. The crew were clinging to the masts and were crying for help.
4. 格雷司大齡(Grace Darling),就是點燈夫的女兒,聽見那驚叫啼哭的聲音比那風浪之聲更大. Grace Darling, the daughter of the lamp-lighter, heard screams and cries above the voice of the winds and waves.

5. 她和她父親趁了一隻重載的小艇,一直駛向遭難的破船那面去. She and her father set off in a heavy boat and made straight toward the wreck.
6. 經歷了許多的嘗試,他們纔達到那班沈船遭難的人們,一個一個的將他們救上小艇. After many trials they reached the shipwrecked men, and helped one by one on board.
7. 雖然格雷司大齡死了多年,但是她的名字是不會忘記的,這勇敢的女孩,已經有一塊紀念碑爲她設立了. Although Grace Darling died long ago, yet her name will never be forgotten, and a monument has been placed in honor of the brave girl.

LESSON XIV

1. 這駱駝瞎了右眼,又復跛了前脚. The camel was blind in the right eye and lame in his foreleg.
2. 牠一面載着小麥,一面負着蜜糖. He was loaded with wheat on one side and with honey on the other.

3. 商人們聽了這教士的話,很是驚奇疑心他已經拿去了駱駝身上的珠寶和金錢。

The merchants were surprised to hear the dervish, and they suspected that he had taken the jewels and money which were on the camel.
4. 他們把他捉住,送到審判官那裏去,並且說關於駱駝的事情這教士所曉得的比他所敢說的還多。

They seized him and brought him to the judge and said that the dervish knew more about the camel than he dared to tell.
5. 他曉得這駱駝是盲目的,因為牠祇吃了路旁一邊的草。

He knew that the camel was blind, because the camel had eaten the grass on only one side of the path.
6. 他曉得這駱駝是跛了一足的,因為牠這隻腳的脚印比別一隻腳稍為淺淡。

He knew that the camel was lame on one leg, because the footprint of that foot was fainter than the footprints of the others.
7. 他曉得牠是載了蜜糖,因為在路上曾看見許多忙碌的螞蟻。

He knew that it was loaded with honey, because the busy ants were seen on the road.

LESSON XV

1. 我們的額角是在頭部兩眼的上面。 Our forehead is that part of the head above our two eyes.
2. 我們從口腔和鼻孔裏呼吸,假若把牠們緊緊閉着,我們就要死了。 We breathe through our nostrils and mouth; and if they were kept shut, we would soon die.
3. 我們還沒有將食物吞下去的時候,先用牙齒來咀嚼牠。 We chew our food with our teeth before we swallow it.
4. 我們的心和肺,是被脇骨包圍着,那脇骨就在我們身體的兩旁。 Our heart and our lungs are inclosed by the ribs, which are found on both sides of our body.
5. 我們的心臟是一種送血兒到身體各部份去的唧筒。 The heart is a kind of pump which sends the blood to all parts of the body.
6. 經過了肺臟之後,我們的血兒就弄清了。 Our blood is made pure by passing through the lungs.

7. 我們的手和臂是用腕兒接起來的,我們的腿和腳是用踝兒接起來的。 Our arms are joined to our hands by our wrists, and our legs are joined to our feet by our ankles.

LESSON XVI

1. 這刀兒是鍍了銀的,因為鋼刀着了魚便不好吃。 The knife is silvered, because steel gives an unpleasant taste to fish.
2. 你可以隨意拿什麼東西和麵包一同吃,但是你總得要用手把牠扶開。 You can eat your bread with anything you like, but you must break it with your fingers.
3. 當你被人邀請吃大菜的時候,你總要學着人家的樣子。 When you are invited to a foreign dinner, you must try to do what others do.
4. 你不可以喝湯,但是可以去吸飲牠,不要發出聲音來。 You must not drink your soup, but you must sip it without making a noise.

5. 當你喝湯的時候,要用匙的兩邊不要用匙的尖頭. Use the side and not the top of your spoon when sipping your soup.
6. 許多中國人像吸氣似的去喝湯,以致喝出很大的聲音來. Many Chinese take the soup noisily by drawing in their breath.
7. 筵席上分配給你的麵包用刀去割那是
不恭敬的. It is impolite to cut the bread which is supplied to you during dinner.

LESSON XVII

1. 吃了魚之後就有熱炒品,熱炒品包括着細切的羊肉,薄片肉,和細切的雞肉. After the fish comes the entrée, which consists of hashed mutton, veal cutlet, and minced chicken.
2. 你不必吃你不喜歡的東西;只不過少數的人吃每道的肴菜. You need not eat what does not attract you; few people eat of every course.
3. 分了主要菜,然後分送菜蔬,主要菜就是烘牛肉或同樣的東西. The vegetables are handed round after the principal dish, which is roast beef or some similar dish.

4. 我們大概吃了咖喇飯之後,再吃蛋糕和水果. We eat our pudding and fruit generally after eating curry and rice.
5. 水果是放在一隻特別的盆子裏面,普通是玻璃做的. The fruit is put on a special plate, which is often made of glass.
6. 我們用銀刀來切水果的道理,因為鋼刀能使蘋果或生梨褪色. The reason we use a silvered knife when eating fruit is because, if we don't, it discolors such fruit as the apple or the pear.

LESSON XVIII

1. 葛理華(Galileo)發明了顯微鏡,寒暑表和望遠鏡. Galileo invented the microscope, the thermometer, and the telescope.
2. 當他十八歲的時候,他很注意的去看那用長竿兒掛在皮殺地方教堂內天花板上的燈. When he was eighteen years old, he watched the lamps that hung by long rods from the ceiling of the cathedral of Pisa.

3. 當風吹的時候,這幾盞燈會搖來擺去,像擺兒一樣。

As the wind blew, these lamps would swing back and forth like pendulums.
4. 凡是掛在同樣長短的竿子上的燈,牠們都同時搖擺起來。

Those which were hung on rods of the same length swung back and forth at the same time.
5. 葛理華回到他的房間裏,把每根繩子縛上一個錘兒去做試驗。

Galileo went back to his room and began to experiment by fastening each cord with a weight.
6. 用了這個試驗,葛理華就發明了掛在時辰鐘上面的擺兒。

By means of this experiment, Galileo discovered the pendulum, which is attached to the timepiece.
7. 許多有用的發明物,是經過了思想和疑問的習慣而成的。

Many useful inventions have been made by the habit of thinking and inquiring.

LESSON XIX

1. 倘使我們要做有用的男人和女人,我們一定要有健全的心思和體格。 If we want to be useful men and women we must have strong minds as well as strong bodies.
2. 在訓練心思的時候,我們不要忘却了訓練我們的體格。 In training our minds we must not neglect to train our bodies also.
3. 在我們新式的學校裏,每一個學生總須學習規定的體操。 In our modern schools, every student is required to take regular exercise.
4. 在新鮮空氣裏所做的戶外體操,是比戶內的體操更好。 Outdoor exercise, taken in pure fresh air, is better than indoor exercise.
5. 這個理由,就是因為新鮮空氣內含有較多的養氣,至於室內的空氣却是不清潔的。 The reason is because fresh air has more oxygen, while the air in the house is not pure.
6. 假若我們不習體操,我們的血液就不流動,那末身體內的廢物也就不能正當的排洩了。 If we do not take exercise our blood becomes sluggish and the waste matter is not properly thrown out.

7. 假若我們時常操練, Our life becomes
我們的生活便更加 happier and our work
快樂,我們的工作也 more pleasant if we
更加有趣了. take exercise now and
then.

LESSON XX

1. 有一個人極想去做 A man had an eager
一匹馬的主人. desire to become the
owner of a horse.
2. 他好幾次,很要拿他 He tried in vain to
所有的財產去換那 offer all that he pos-
匹馬,可是總歸無效. sessed for that horse.
3. 他用一種草汁塗了 He disguised himself
面孔,又着了破的衣 by staining his face
服,便這樣的喬裝了 with the juice of a cer-
自己. tain herb, and by cloth-
ing himself with rags.
4. 他走到他所預料這 He went to a place
匹馬必須經過的地 where he expected the
方去. horse to pass.
5. 於是他叫喊道,“我 Then he cried out,
餓殺了,我要死了, “I am starving, I am
我連站也不能站了. dying; I cannot even
stand.”

6. 這個人便從馬上下來,帶他的馬到騙子所在的地方去。 The man dismounted and led his horse to the spot where the rogue was.
7. 這騙子(跨上馬)刺了一下,就奔馳而去了。 The rogue gave spurs to the horse and galloped off.

LESSON XXI

1. 楊梅由於蔓枝却不由於種子而生長。 The strawberry plant grows by means of runners and not from seeds.
2. 可是大多數的植物都是由於那被風傳播的種子而生長的。 Most plants, however, grow from seeds which are scattered by the wind.
3. 生長於河旁的樹兒的種子,是被流水盪送到離那母樹很遠的地方去。 The seeds of trees which grow on the bank of the stream are carried by the stream far away from the mother trees.
4. 有幾種像楓樹的種子生有翼瓣,當牠們成熟的時候,是被風兒播送的。 Some seeds, like the maple, have wings, and are carried by the winds when they are ripe.

5. 蒲公英的種子附着
很柔嫩的絲狀的毛,
所以牠用易給風兒
吹散.
- The dandelion seeds
have delicate, silky hairs
attached to them, so
that they may be easily
blown about by the
breeze.
6. 假若你到秋天的田
野中去走了一趟,你
的衣服上要滿粘着
有芒刺的果子.
- If you take a walk
in the fields in the
autumn, you will find
your clothing covered
with burrs.
7. 這便是種子佈散的
幾種奇異的方法.
- These are some of the
many wonderful ways
in which seeds are
scattered.

LESSON XXII

1. 假若你要叫你的身
體保持康健,你須得
時常沐浴.
- If you want to keep
yourself healthy, you
must bathe often.
2. 沐浴是保持我們身
體清潔的一種最好
的方法.
- Bathing is one of the
best ways of keeping
ourselves clean.

3. 中國和日本有許多公共浴室, 室裏面有滿盛着溫水的大缸。

In Japan and China there are public baths in which there are large tanks filled with warm water.
4. 因為許多人一同在那缸內沐浴, 所以這種浴法是不大合於衛生的。

As many people bathe in the same tank, this method of bathing is not very healthy.
5. 當一個人出汗的時候, 他的皮膚上的毛孔是張開的。

When a person perspires, the pores of the skin are opened.
6. 早晨作冷水浴是很叫人興奮的, 因為牠把皮膚上面的好血液趕進去, 使得皮膚涼爽。

Taking a cold bath in the morning is very invigorating, because it drives the blood from the surface of the skin and makes it cool.
7. 假若我們作溫水浴, 皮膚上的毛孔就要張開, 血液也就流到皮膚上面來。

If we take a warm bath, the pores of the skin are opened and the blood comes to the skin.

LESSON XXIII

1. 假若你燒滾一壺的水,不久便看見一層薄的蒸汽從壺嘴裏面冒出來。 If you boil water in a kettle, you will soon see a thin cloud of steam rising from the spout.
2. 蒸汽是看不見的,但是牠很強有力,能夠把很重的鐵壺蓋捧起來。 Steam is not visible, but it is so strong that it can lift the heavy iron lid of the kettle.
3. 壺裏面的水愈多,蒸汽亦愈多,牠的力量也就愈大。 The more water the kettle contains, the more steam there will be, and the greater will be its strength.
4. 這些問題叫介姆士 (James) 莫明其妙,可以他開始實行種種的試驗。 These questions were very puzzling to James, and he began to try one experiment after another.
5. 假若你懂得蒸汽的力量,你便能夠運用牠去叫牠做許多的事情。 If you understand the power of steam you can harness that power and make it do many things.

6. 經過了長久的研究, 這位年輕的蘇格蘭童子纔稍稍想出他的道理來. By long study the young Scotch boy began to reason upon it to some purpose.
7. 蒸汽不但能夠舉起很重的量, 並且能夠運轉各種的機器. Steam not only lifts heavy weights, but it can turn all kinds of machinery.

LESSON XXIV

1. 凡是獅子要想去攻擊那些牛的時候, 牠們把尾子都啣結起來. Whenever the lion tried to attack the oxen, the latter would turn their tails to one another.
2. 當獅子走近牛們的時候, 牠們拿角去抵擋牠. The oxen met the lion with their horns, whenever the lion approached them.
3. 但是後來牛們互相爭鬪着, 於是每一隻牛各自走到一個孤獨的場角上去吃草. But the oxen at last quarreled with one another, and each went off to pasture alone in a separate corner.

4. 於是這獅子一隻一隻的攻擊牠們,不久便把牠們攏總殺了. The lion then attacked them one by one and soon killed all of them.
5. 當人民互相爭鬪的時候,一個國家是很容易被人家征服的. A nation is easily conquered when the people in the country quarrel with one another.
6. 假若人民能一致聯合起來,一個小國會變成很強而有力的. A small nation becomes strong and powerful if the people are united together.
7. 假若我們不喜歡被人家征服的話,我們民衆須得學一學那大家合作和大家互助的功課. Our people should learn the lesson of working together, and of helping one another, if we do not want to be conquered by other nations.

LESSON XXV

1. 某人和他的朋友一起走路的當兒,看見了一把鋒銳明亮的斧頭. A man saw a sharp, shining ax while going on a journey with his friend.

2. 這朋友對他說道, The friend told him:
“因為你和我是一起走路, 所以你須要說我們找着了牠。” “Since you and I are on a journey together, you must say, ‘We have found it.’”
3. 這個找着斧頭的人, The man who had
却把牠拋到河中說道, “我們把牠失了。” found the ax threw it into the river and then said, “We have lost it together.”
4. 倘然你想要分得你朋友的好運氣, 你須也要分得他的死運。 If you want to share in your friend's good luck, you must share in his misfortunes.
5. 有許多人總不爲他們自己做一些事, 只是希望去享受別人家創造的利益。 There are many people who do not do anything for themselves, but only expect to enjoy the benefits which others have created.
6. 這種人當遇着困難的時候, 他們就會逃走了。 Such kind of people run away when they meet with difficulties.

7. 我們看輕那些祇喜歡分得好運而不情願分得厄運的人們。 We despise those who do not like to share the dangers, but only like to share the good luck.

LESSON XXVI

1. 一隻小老鼠在一個獅子所睡的洞穴的附近遊戲着。 A little mouse was playing near a den where a lion lay asleep.
2. 當獅子捉住了牠的時候牠說道：“請不要傷害我；有時候我可以幫助你的。” When the lion caught it, it said, “Do not harm me; sometime I may be of help to you.”
3. 這獅子笑了一笑，就把小老鼠釋放了。 The lion laughed, but he set the little mouse free.
4. 這獅子後來被幾個人捉住用很結實的繩子將牠縛起來。 The lion was caught by some men, who tied him with strong ropes.
5. 小老鼠就把那繩子嚙咬，終於把獅子釋放了。 The little mouse began to gnaw the ropes and at last set the lion free.

6. 有一天蘇格蘭皇帝
羅伯布魯士 (Robert
Bruce), 因為逃避那
追他的敵人, 便躲在
一個洞窟的裏面.
- One day, Robert
Bruce, the king of Scot-
land was hiding himself
in a cave to escape from
his pursuing enemy.
7. 我們決不可以傷害
什麼動物, 因為牠有
時候也許給我們効
勞的.
- We must not hurt any
creature, because it may
be of service to us.

LESSON XXVII

1. 我們在春天去播種,
在夏天去採花.
- We scatter seeds in
the springtime and gath-
er flowers in summer.
2. 你能在園亭中和蘆
葦中聽得鳥兒的歌
聲.
- You can hear the
songs of birds both in
the bowers and among
the reeds.
3. 大雨之後, 又見日
光, 路旁和草地終有
新鮮和光澤的樣子.
- After the showers we
have the sunshine, and
the roadsides and the
meadows look fresh and
bright.

4. 雲兒低垂,天要下雨, When the cloud
但是太陽出而天空 lowers, it will rain, but
復又晴朗. the sky brightens again
when the sun shines.
5. 無論在什麼地方,在 We should scatter
什麼時候,我們總該 kind words everywhere
把和善的話播散着. through all the hours.
6. 當春天來到的時候, When spring comes,
田中的花都漸漸開 flowers in the fields begin
放,孩子們就到那裏 to blossom, and children
去採集牠們. go out to gather them.

LESSON XXVIII

1. 一個駕車者駕着他 A driver drove his
的貨車去走平坦的 wagon on the smooth
道路. road.
2. 當路兒漸漸峻峭的 When the road began
時候,這驢子不得不 to become steep, the
很用力的拉車. mule had to pull hard.
3. 這懶惰的驢子不聽 The lazy mule did not
駕車者的話,并且也 listen to what the driver
不願做大部份的工 told him, and did not
作. want to take a greater
share in the work.

4. 當驢子死了的時候，
駕車者便剝了牠的皮，於是驢子不得不載牠的皮於車中。
5. 我們常常不體恤別人，叫他們工作得很辛苦，直到他們得了毛病。
6. 我們要曉得體力是有一種限度的，所以我們不可叫人家工作得過度。
7. 無論是僕人或是畜生，既然替我們工作，我們總要體恤他們。
- When the ass died, the driver flayed him, and the mule had to carry his skin in the cart.
- We are often thoughtless about others, and make them work hard until they get sick.
- We must know that there is a limit to physical strength, and must make no one work beyond the limit.
- We must be thoughtful for those who work for us, whether they are servants or animals.

LESSON XXIX

1. 某日天氣很熱，有一隻鳩飛到一條清溪的岸旁去飲水。
- One hot day, a dove flew to a bank of a clear brook to take a sip.

2. 一隻墮入水中的螞蟻, 就附着一瓣葉子, 平安的載到了岸上. An ant which fell into the water clung to a leaf and so was brought safe to land.
3. 一個人看見一隻鳥登在樹上, 就取了他的弓兒瞄準射去. A man saw a bird on a tree and took aim with his bow to shoot it.
4. 正在這當兒, 一隻螞蟻螫了他的手, 因此把他的目標弄得不準. In the nick of time an ant stung his hand and spoiled his aim.
5. 這樣使得他嚇了一跳, 那鳥兒就平平穩穩地飛開了. This made him give a start and the bird flew off safe and sound.
6. 假若你要人家對你和善, 你須得先對人家和善. If you wish others to be kind to you, you must first be kind to them.

LESSON XXX

1. 野兔子跑起來比較其餘的動物更快, 但是烏龜走得非常的慢. The hare can run with greater speed than other animals, but the tortoise moves very slowly.

2. 所以這野兔挑撥那烏龜同牠賽跑,並且誇口說牠向來不會被別人勝過。

So the hare challenged the tortoise to race with him, and boasted that he had never been beaten.
3. 當賽跑場規定了之後,牠們倆就開始動步,但後來野兔躺下來睡一小覺,烏龜卻不斷的努力前進。

After the course had been fixed, they both made the start, but while the hare lay down to have a nap, the tortoise plodded on.
4. 當烏龜達到了勝利的地點之後,這野兔方纔睡醒,但是牠已經來不及去取勝了。

When the tortoise reached the winning post, the hare awoke, but he could not run in time to save the race.
5. 在世界上得着勝利的,並不常常是那些聰明敏捷的人們。

It is not always the clever, quick people who are successful in the world.
6. 凡是勤於工作努力前進的人,到後來總要得勝的。

Those who are diligent in their work and always plod will, in the end, win.

7. 許多聰明的學生,他們的工課倒反落後,因為他們像野兔似的因遊戲而耗費了光陰。
Many clever students are left behind in their race of learning, because, like the hare, they waste their time in playing.

LESSON XXXI

1. 當我們遠隔了海陸的時候,那思家的夢兒就悄悄的進了我們的心中。
When far over sea and land the dream of home often steals over our hearts.
2. 我們的小帆艇可以駛到碧綠的海岸,但比海岸更光明的,却是我們的思家之夢。
Our bark may come to green shores, but brighter than these is our dream of home.
3. 試問問水手們,當他們的小帆艇在洋海的波浪裏駛行的時候,叫他們最愉快的是什麼。
Ask the sailor what charms him most when his bark bounds over the ocean waves.
4. 他要微笑着告訴你,他心中最快樂的,就是那思家之夢。
He will tell you while he smiles that his heart's best joy is the dream of home.

5. 當我們遠離家鄉的時候, 我們常起了對於遠友和愛者的眷念.
- Fond thoughts of absent friends and those whom we love often come to us when we are away from home.

LESSON XXXII

1. 一隻蚱蜢正在叫着, 其時有一隻螞蟻却很辛苦的搬着一粒穀子到牠的窠裏去.
- A grasshopper was singing and chirping, while an ant was bearing with great toil an ear of corn to its nest.
2. 這螞蟻是儲蓄冬天的糧食, 但是那蚱蜢並不會憂慮到冬天.
- The ant was laying up food for the winter, but the grasshopper did not want to bother about winter.
3. 蚱蜢說道, “我們現在有許多的東西好吃, 爲什麼我們該憂慮到將來呢?”
- The grasshopper said, “We have plenty to eat at present, why should we bother ourselves about the future?”

4. 螞蟻積聚了充分的穀粒,所以到了冬天,牠有充分的食物可以分配. The ant collected enough grain and corn so that when the winter came she had enough food to distribute.
5. 我們須得常常預備過那窮困的日子. We must always prepare ourselves for the days of necessity.
6. 許多男孩子和女孩子却沒有這故事中的螞蟻那樣的聰明,因為他們去玩耍和懶惰而耗費了光陰. Many boys and girls are not so clever as the ant in the story, for they spend their time in playing and idleness.
7. 他們用了他們的錢去買些鮮衣美食,却沒有預備做什麼重大的終身事業. They spend their money in fine dress and nice food, and they do not prepare for serious life work.

LESSON XXXIII

1. 兩個人走樹林裏經過的時候他們遇見了野獸. Two men, while passing through a forest, fell in with wild beasts.

2. 一個人答應着去救助另一個人,若是這另一個人能同樣的救助他. One of the men promised to help the other if the latter would do the same to him.
3. 但是當他看見一隻熊從樹林中衝出來的時候,他立刻爬上了一棵樹去藏匿着,把他的朋友丟在後面了. But when he saw a bear rush out of the forest, he at once climbed up a tree to hide, leaving his friend behind.
4. 那個人因為要救他自己的性命,就壁直的倒在地上,很靜悄的躺臥着. The other man, in order to save his own life, fell flat on the ground and lay quite still.
5. 這隻獸用鼻子去嗅他,但沒有傷害他,因為牠以為他已經死了. The beast felt him with his snout, but did him no harm, because it (the beast) thought that he was dead.
6. 你可以曉得一種假朋友,因為你在患難中,他是要丟棄了你的. You can know a false friend because when you are in trouble he will leave you.

7. 不要因爲他們有錢 便揀做你的朋友,要因爲他們慈善和有益纔揀到他們. Choose your friends, not because they are rich but because they are kind and helpful.

LESSON XXXIV

1. 一個駕貨車者所驅過的路很是泥濘,因此那些馬兒拉得愈力,那車輪也陷得愈深. The road on which a wagoner was driving was very muddy, and the more the horses pulled, the deeper the wheels of the cart sank.
2. 在這困難的當兒,駕貨車者便拋去了他的鞭子,跪下來做禱告. In his hour of distress, the wagoner threw down his whip and knelt down to pray.
3. 希臘大力神 (Hercules) 吩咐他不要懶眠,要站起來,去努力工作. Hercules told him not to sprawl, but to get up and put his shoulder to the wheel.
4. 許多人相信命運,却想不到他們的“成功”全靠着他們自己的努力,並且要經過許多的困難. Many people believe in luck, and they never think that their success depends upon their own efforts, and after many difficulties.

5. 世界上成功的人們 都是工作很耐心,并且能勝過很大困難的人。
Men who have succeeded in life are those who work patiently and have overcome great difficulties.
6. 不要坐等着機會和命運來找你,也不要靠托朋友們的幫助。
Never wait for chance luck to come in your way, nor depend upon the help of friends.
7. 常常勉力去幫助你自己,然後上天也會來幫助你的。
Try always to help yourselves, and then Heaven will help you.

LESSON XXXV

1. 真正美麗的面龐,並不是那具有着白皙的皮膚的,却是那顯露着忠實的態度的。
Real beautiful faces are not those which have fair skins but those which show honesty.
2. 美麗的眼睛好像水晶,就是顯露着那燦爛於心中的美麗的思想。
Beautiful eyes are like crystal, which show the beautiful thoughts that burn in the heart.

3. 這幾句像鳥兒的歌聲似的,從心坎裏發出來的話,很是美麗,使心中很覺愉快。 Beautiful are those words which come from the heart, like songs of birds, and gladden the heart.
4. 整日價的每時每刻,這雙美麗的手兒做着那懇摯的和勇敢的工作。 Moment by moment, the whole day long, the beautiful hands do earnest and brave work.
5. 我們要把那必需擔負的擔子放在我們的肩上,並且要注意那些不幸的人們。 We need to bear on our shoulders the needful burdens and the care of the unfortunate.
6. 假若我們要過美麗的生活,我們須得做那給人家祝福的那種靜悄的快樂的源泉。 If we wish to have beautiful lives we must become the silent rivers of happiness that bless others.

LESSON XXXVI

1. 一位老年的父親吩咐他的僕人拿了一捆柴棒來,叫他的兒子將牠折斷。 An old father ordered his servants to bring him a faggot of sticks, which he asked his sons to break.

2. 每一個兒子盡力的
要想折斷這捆柴棒,
但是不能夠做得到.
 3. 這父親說道,“假若
你們把這捆兒解開,
每人去拿着一根柴
棒,你就覺得很容易
將牠折斷了.”
 4. 這故事的意思就是
“合羣則有力.”
 5. 荷蘭,日本,英國和
法國都比中國小
好幾倍,但是牠們却
比中國強得多,因
爲牠們有較好的軍
隊和政府,而且有較
發達的實業.
- Each son tried with all his efforts to break the faggot, but was unable to do so.
- The father said: “If you untie the faggot, and each one take a stick, you will find how easy it is to break it.”
- The meaning of the story is “Union gives strength.”
- Holland, Japan, England, and France are many times smaller than China; but they are much stronger than our country, because they have better armies and better government, as well as a more prosperous industry.

6. 中國一定要統一,並且要有一個堅強的政府,方纔可以做世界上第一等的強國哩。 China must be united, and must have a strong government; then she will be the most powerful country in the world.

LESSON XXXVII

1. 獅子是一種很強的動物,牠能夠用爪兒撕人,並且用齒兒咬人。 A lion is a very strong animal and can tear people with its claws and bite them with its teeth.
2. 蚋是一種很小的動物,牠雖不能用齒兒咬人,却能夠用刺兒螫人。 A gnat is a very small creature, and while it cannot bite with the teeth it can sting with its sting.
3. 牠飛在空中,當牠看見一個動物的時候,牠就飛下來落在這動物的鼻子上。 It flies in the air, and when it sees an animal it comes down and perches on its nose.
4. 當獅子給蚋螫了之後,牠就舉起爪兒來抓牠的鼻子,直至血流滿鼻。 When the lion was stung it put up its paws and scratched its nose until it was all bleeding.

5. 我們不要看輕那些
似乎比我們卑微的
人。 We must not despise
those who seem more
humble than ourselves.
6. 就是在最低的動物
當中，我們也可以找
到在較強的動物當
中所不能找到的那
些高尚的性質。 Even in the humblest
of our fellow creatures,
we may find some su-
perior qualities that we
do not find in the more
powerful.
7. 我們要學習去尊敬
人家，因為他們也許
有一種助我或是傷
我的力量。 We must learn to re-
spect others because
they may have the
power to help us or to
hurt us.

LESSON XXXVIII

1. 風兒是又陰又冷，有
一個亞刺伯人坐在
他的帳篷的面前，身
冷而發抖。 The wind was raw
and chilly, and an Arab
was sitting in front of
his tent shivering with
cold.
2. 帳篷的裏面很是舒
服，他就跑進去取暖
了。 It was very comfort-
able in the tent, and
so he went in to warm
his body.

3. 他有一隻駱駝,因爲天氣很冷,也就把牠帶了進來。 He had a camel, and as the air was cold he took the animal in.
4. 因爲這帳篷很小,不能夠容納兩人,這駱駝便把那個人推到外面又冷又黑的地方。 Since the tent was very small and there was little room for both, the camel pushed the man out into the cold and darkness.
5. 惡習和罪過是逐漸來的,我們並不覺得牠們有什麼危險。 Bad habits and vices come by degrees, without our being aware of their danger.
6. 男女小孩在學校裏抄襲和說謊,因此第一次習染了不少的小罪過。 Boys and girls first learn to pick up little vices in the school by copying their lessons from others, and by telling lies.
7. 當他們成人長大,他們就去偷大的東西,以致沒有一個人相信他們。 When they become big they steal big things, so that nobody can trust them.

LESSON XXXIX

1. 我們從一個淺的盆子裏面去喝湯,不是從杯子裏去喝的。 We eat our soup from a shallow dish, and not from a cup.
2. 這鸛雀有很長的嘴所以不容易去喝那淺的盆子裏的湯,祇好挨餓去了。 The stork, which has a long bill, cannot easily eat the soup from the shallow dish, and so he left the meal hungry.
3. 我的友人要我到他那裏去吃飯,便約定了一個吃飯的時間。 My friend wanted me to dine with him, and appointed a time for the dinner.
4. 我來遲了,便向他道歉,因為我不能設法準時而到。 I apologized to him for being late, because I could not manage to come in time.
5. 假若你待別人家和善,你一定得着和善的報答。 If you treat people kindly, you are sure to receive a kind return.
6. 大多數的人們祇常常記着人家的壞事,而很容易忘却人家的恩情。 Most people remember long an unkind deed, but easily forget kindness.

7. 報復的行爲，往往很凶惡而殘酷，所以我們待遇人家應該謹慎的。 Acts of revenge are often very cruel and brutal, and therefore we should be careful in our treatment of others.

LESSON XL

1. 沒有比家裏再好的地方，雖然家裏只是一座很小的房子。 There is no place like home, even if it is but a humble cottage.
2. 無論我們遊歷到什麼地方去，我們的思想總是回復到我們親愛的母親所在的老家。 Wherever we may roam, our thoughts will ever return to our dear home where our fond mother is.
3. 雖然我的身子登在那叫人眩目的皇宮裏，我的心兒仍舊回到我自己的小房子裏面來。 Amid the splendor of palaces that dazzles one, my heart turns to my own lowly cottage.
4. 在那裏我聽得鳥兒快樂的歌聲，在那裏我的心兒覺得平安舒服。 There I hear the bird singing gayly, and there I have the peace of mind.

5. 我愁的時候,那一個能安慰我,我生病的時候,那一個能看護我?
Who shall cheer me when I am sad, and care for me when I am sick?
6. 當我步行那荒野的地方,瞧着月亮,就覺得我的母親正想着他的孩兒啊。
As I tread the dreary wild and gaze on the moon, I feel that my mother is thinking of her child.

LESSON XLI

1. 一個誠實的工人偶爾把他的斧頭落倒一個深的池塘裏面去。
An honest workman by accident dropped his ax into a deep pool.
2. 財神 (Mercury) 問他那金斧頭是不是他所失的斧頭。
Mercury inquired if the golden ax was the one he had lost.
3. 當工人看見他自己的斧頭的時候,他表示他很喜歡尋得了牠。
When the workman saw his own ax, he expressed his joy at its recovery.
4. 財神歡喜他的誠實,便除了他自己的斧頭之外,又給他一隻銀的和一隻金的斧頭。
Pleased with his honesty, Mercury gave him a silver and a golden ax in addition to his own.

5. 工人把攏總的經過告訴他的夥伴。 The workman related to his companion all that had happened.
6. 有一個工人決意去試試能不能得着同樣的幸運。 One of the workmen resolved to try get the same good fortune.
7. 但是因爲他很不誠實，所以他不但得不着金銀的斧頭，就連他自己的斧頭也失掉了。 But because he was dishonest, not only did he not get the gold and silver axes, but lost his own besides.

LESSON XLII

1. 我於年輕的時候不曾儲下了養老的糧食，真是失計。 I did ill in not making in my youth necessary provision to support me in my old age.
2. 可憐的魚兒們非常煩惱，游到鶴兒的面前請求保護。 The poor fish in great perplexity swam to the crane and asked for protection.
3. 倘使我們被人弄殺，那末不能尋食的你也要死了。 If we are destroyed, you who cannot search for food will perish also.

4. 倘使我的力量能夠做到, 我要把你們搬進那含有好水的池塘裏去。 If my strength permit me, I shall remove you into the pond which has good water.
5. 魚兒贊成他的計畫, 便請鶴兒駝他去。 The fish approved of his counsel and asked the crane to carry him.
6. 狡猾的人往往做他自己的計策的犧牲者。 Crafty people often become victims of their own cunning.

LESSON XLIII

1. 正像少年人的習慣似的, 這小馬每天吃飽那最好的食物, 把他的光陰瞎混掉。 As is customary with youth, the colt stuffed himself every day with the nicest of food, and fooled away his time.
2. 那懶惰肥胖的男孩子漸覺得他的生活很爲討厭, 以爲那食物不合衛生。 The lazy, fat boy grew weary of his life, and thought the food unwholesome.
3. 那父馬領那小馬到一個沒有草兒的荒山裏去。 The father led the young colt to an arid mountain which had no herbage.

4. 他們倆都餓得筋疲力盡,幾乎不能夠動腿向前走。 They were both exhausted by hunger and could scarcely drag their legs.
5. 小馬一見了新鮮的草兒,便饕餮似的吃着牠。 As soon as the colt saw fresh grass, he ate it with avidity.
6. 享福太過的人不久就要憎厭快樂。 He who enjoys too much is soon disgusted with pleasure.

LESSON XLIV

1. 毒蛇不知道怎樣脫逃,因此哀求這人救他的性命。 The adder, not knowing how to escape, begged the man to save his life.
2. 善行是大有價值的,凡是種善因者必得佳果。 Good actions are of great value and whoever sows the seeds of good work shall reap the fruit of blessings.
3. 你誤會了你自己和我了,不要以為我想悄悄的便走開了。 You mistake yourself and me; think not that I intend to be gone calmly.

4. 我要照你自己每天所做的做去,就是,恩將仇報. I shall do no more than what you yourself do every day, that is, retaliate good deeds with wicked action.
5. 我現在年紀老了,因為我不能再去做工,我的主人要把我賣給人家去殺掉. I am now grown old, and because I can no longer work, my master wants to sell me to be killed.
6. 我庇護行人叫他們不受陽光,並且結果子給他們吃. I protect the travelers from the heat of the sun, and yield fruit to eat.
7. 那人告訴狐狸他怎樣從火燄裏把羚羊救出. The man told the fox after what manner he rescued the adder out of the flames.

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