

教育部審定
PRACTICAL ENGLISH READERS

FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS

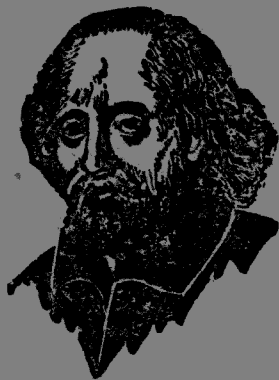
BOOK SIX

初級中學

英語

第六冊

編著者 陸殿揚



William Shakespeare

正中書局印行

PRACTICAL ENGLISH READERS

FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS

BOOK SIX

By

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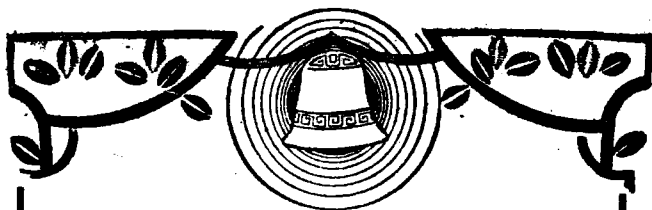
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CHINA BOOK COMPANY, LTD.

CHUNGKING



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翻印必究

中華民國二十六年六月京初版
中華民國三十五年六月滬四版

初中英語

第六冊 定價國幣七角
(外埠酌加運費匯費)

編 著 者 陸 殿 揚

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Practical English Readers

BOOK SIX

LESSON I (ONE)

SWALLOWING DATES WHOLE

It is said that pears are good for the teeth but bad for the stomach, while dates are good for the stomach but bad for the teeth.

A fool once thought very carefully on this subject. At last he said:

“Well, just to protect my stomach, when I take pears, I’ll chew them without swallowing. On the other hand, in order to protect my teeth, when I take dates, I’ll simply swallow them without chewing.”

Following this principle he put his theory into practice. He put some pears into his mouth and chewed in order to get the sweet flavour, which was quite to his satisfaction. Encouraged by the discovery he, then, tried with some dates. Unfortunately, although the dates which he swallowed whole did save some work for his teeth, they certainly gave his stomach more trouble than he ever dreamed about.

‘swal-low (-s;-ing;-ed) [ˈswɔ:ləʊ (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

pear (-s) [peə (-z)]

‘stom-ach (-s) [stʌmək (-s)]

chew (-s;-ing;-ed) [tʃu: (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

‘the-o-ry (-ies) [ˈθɔ:ri (-iz)]

‘fla-vour (-s) [ˈfleɪvə (-z)]

un‘for-tu-nate (-ly) [ʌnˈfɔ:tʃnɪt (-li)]

LESSON II (TWO)

ADDRESS TO THE TROOPS

The time is now near at hand, which must probably determine whether Americans are to be freemen or slaves. It must determine whether they are to have any property they can call their own. It must determine whether their houses and farms are to be robbed and destroyed, and themselves reduced to a state of wretchedness, from which no human efforts will deliver them. The fate of unborn millions will now depend, under God, on the courage and conduct of this army. Our cruel enemy leaves us only the choice of a brave resistance, or the most abject submission. We have, therefore, to resolve to conquer or to die.

-
- re'duce (-es;-ing;-ed) [ri'dju:s (-iz;-iŋ;-t)]
 'wretch (-edness) [retʃ (-idnis)]
 un'born ['ʌn'bo:n]
 'cour-age (-s) ['kʌrɪdʒ (-iz)]
 'con-duct (-s) [kɒndʌkt (-s)]
 choice (-s) [tʃɔis (-iz)]
 re'sist (-s;-ing;-ed;-ance) [ri'zɪst (-s;-iŋ;-id;-əns)]
 'abject ['æbdʒekt]
 sub'mis-sion (-s) [səb'mɪʃən (-z)]
 re'solve (-es;-ing;-ed) [ri'zɒlv (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

Our own, our country's honour calls upon us for a real and manly exertion. If we now shamefully fail, we shall become infamous to the whole world. Let us, then, rely on the goodness of our cause, and the aid of the Supreme Being, in whose hands victory is, to animate and encourage us to great and noble actions. . . . Let us, therefore, animate and encourage each other, and show the whole world, that a freeman contending for liberty on his own ground, is superior to any slavish mercenary on earth.

Liberty, property, life, and honour are all at stake. Upon your courage and conduct rest the hopes of our bleeding and insulted country. Our wives, children, and parents expect safety from us only. They have every reason to believe that Heaven will crown with success so just a cause.

'shame (-fully) [ʃeɪm (-fʊli)]

'in-fa-mous ['ɪnfəməs]

re'ly (-ies;-ying;-ied) [ri'lai (-aɪz;-aɪɪŋ;-aɪd)]

su'preme [sju:'prɪzɪm]

'be-ing (-s) ['bi:ɪŋ (-z)]

'vic-to-ry (-ies) ['vɪktərɪ (-ɪz)]

'an-i-mate (-es;-ing;-ed) ['ænɪmeɪt (-s;-ɪŋ;-ɪd)]

con'tend (-s;-ing;-ed) [kən'tend (-z;-ɪŋ;-ɪd)]

'lib-er-ty (-ies) ['lɪbətɪ (-ɪz)]

'mer-ce-na-ry (-ies) ['mɜ:sɪnərɪ (-ɪz)]

stake (-s) [steɪk (-s)]

bleed (-s;-ing) [bli:d (-z;-ɪŋ)]

in'sult (-s;-ing;-ed) [ɪn'sʌlt (-s;-ɪŋ;-ɪd)]

crown (-s;-ing;-ed) [kraʊn (-z;-ɪŋ;-ɪd)]

LESSON III (THREE)

A KING'S HUNTING EXPERIENCE

(a) MEETING THE MILLER



King (aside). No, no; this cannot be a public road. I am lost, quite lost. Of what advantage is it now to be a king? Night shows me no respect. I cannot see better than any other man, nor walk so well. What is a king? When seated on his throne, and surrounded by nobles and

ad'van-tage (-s) [əd'vɑ:ntidz (-ɪz)]

flatterers, perhaps he may think he is great and powerful. But when lost in a wood, alas! what is he but a common man? Well, in losing the monarch I have found the man.

Miller (enters). I believe I hear the rogue. Who's there?

King. No rogue, I assure you.

Miller. Little better, friend, I believe. Who fired that gun?

King. Not I indeed.

Miller. You lie, I believe.

King (aside). Lie! lie! How strange it seems to me to be talked to in this style! (*To the Miller*) Upon my word, I do not lie.

Miller. Come, come, sir, confess; you have shot one of the king's deer, have you not?

King. No, indeed; I owe the king more respect. I heard

ˈmɒn-ɑːrç (-s) [mɒnək (-s)]

rɒɡ (s) [rɒɡ (-z)]

kənˈfes (-es;-ing;-ed) [kənˈfes (-iz;-iŋ;-t)]

deɪ [diə]

əʊ (-es;-ing;-ed) [əʊ (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

a gun go off, and was afraid some robbers or poachers might be near.

Miller. I am not bound to believe this, friend. Pray, who are you? What's your name?

King. Name?

Miller. Name! yes, name. Why, you have a name, have you not?

King. Such a question I have not been used to, honest man.

Miller. Perhaps, you have not, honest man; but it is a question that no honest man would be afraid to answer.

King. By what authority do you question me this way?

Miller. The king's authority; if I must give you an account, sir. I am John Cockle, the Miller of Mansfield, one of His Majesty's keepers in this forest of Sherwood. But let me hear what you can say for yourself.

peach (-es; -ing; -ed; -er's) [poutʃ(-iz; -in; -t; -əz)]

bound [baʊnd]

'Cockle [kɒkl]

'Mansfield [ˈmænzfi:ld]

'Sherwood [ˈʃerwud]

LESSON IV (FOUR)

A KING'S HUNTING EXPERIENCE

(b) STRANGE CONVERSATIONS

King. I have the honour to belong to the king as well as you, and perhaps should be as unwilling to see any wrong done him. I came down with him to hunt in this forest and the chase led us to-day a great way from home. I am benighted in this wood, and have lost my way.

Miller. This does not sound well. If you have been hunting, pray where is your horse?

King. I tired my horse so much that it lay down under me, and I was obliged to leave it.

Miller. If I thought I might believe this, now. . . .

King. I am not used to telling lies, honest man.

Miller. What! do you live at court, and not lie? That's very unlikely.

King. Be that as it may, I am speaking truth *now*, I assure you. To convince you of it, if you will see me safe

un'will-ing ['ʌn'wɪlɪŋ]

chase (-es) [tʃeɪs (-ɪz)]

be'night (-s;-ing;-ed) [bi'nait (-z;-ɪŋ;-ɪd)]

o'blige (-es;-ing;-ed) [ə'blaɪdʒ (-ɪz;-ɪŋ;-ɪd)]

un'like (-ly) ['ʌn'laɪk (-li)]

con'vince (-es;-ing;-ed) [kən'vɪns (-ɪz;-ɪŋ;-ɪt)]

safe (-ty) [seɪt (-ti)]

to Nottingham (if I am near it), or give me a night's lodging in your own house, here is something to pay you for your trouble (*giving him a purse*).

Miller. Aye, now I am convinced you are a courtier. Here is a little bribe for to-day, and a large promise for to-morrow. Here, take it again, and take this along with it, —John Cockle is no courtier; he can do what he ought—without a bribe.

King. Sir, I beg your pardon.

Miller. Nay, I am not angry, friend. Only I am not used to accepting bribes.

King. You are in the right. But what am I to do?

Miller. You may do what you please. You are at this time twelve miles from Nottingham, and all the way lies through a thick forest. If you are resolved upon going thither to-morrow, I will put you on the road, and direct you as best I can.

'Not-ting-ham [nɒtɪŋəm]

lodge (-ing) [lɒdʒ (-ɪŋ)]

purse (-s) [pɜːs (-ɪz)]

aye [aɪ]

'court-ier (-s) ['kɔːtjə (-z)]

nay [neɪ]

'thith-er [θɪðə]

di'rect (-s; -ing; -ed; -ly) [dɪ'rekt (-s; -ɪŋ; -ɪd; -li)]

King. Can't you go with me to-night?

Miller. I would not go with you to-night, though you were the king.

(Enters a Courtier in haste.)

Courtier. Ah! is Your Majesty safe? We have scoured the forest in search of you.

Miller. How! Are you the king? *(Kneels)* Your Majesty will pardon the ill-usage you have received. *(The king draws his sword.)* Your Majesty will not kill a servant for doing his duty too faithfully?

King. No, my good fellow. So far from having anything to pardon, I am deeply in your debt. I cannot but think so good and honest a man will make a worthy and honourable knight. Rise, Sir John Cockle, and receive this sword as a badge of knighthood and a pledge of my protection.

haste [heɪst]

ah [ɑ:]

scour (-s; -ing; -ed) ['skauə (-z; -ɪŋ; -d)]

search (-es) [sɜ:tʃ (-ɪz)]

'us-age (-s) ['ju:zɪdʒ (-ɪz)]

debt (-s; -orʃ) [det (-s; ə'z)]

badge (-s) [bædʒ (-ɪz)]

knight (-s; -hood) [naɪt (-s; -hʊd)]

pledge (-s) [plɛdʒ (-ɪz)]

Grammar

1.

I assure you.

Come, come, sir.

Who are you?

How strange it seems to me to be talked to in this style!

2.

Liberty, property, life, and honour are all at stake.

Let us *animate and encourage* each other.

The fate of unborn millions will now depend on the *courage and conduct* of this army.

We have to resolve *to conquer or to die*.

3.

He put some pears into his mouth | and | *(he) chewed* in order to get the flavour.

Rise | and | *receive* this sword.

What *is a king* | and | what *can he do?*

I am lost | and | *I am going to die!*

4.

Pears are good for the teeth but bad for the stomach, | *while* | dates are good for the stomach but bad for the teeth.

I came down with him to hunt in the forest, *and* the chase led us to-day a great way from home.

I cannot see better, *nor* (can I) walk so well.

Perhaps, you have not (been used to such a question), *but* it is a very common question.

Sentence-Patterns

1. *What* is he *but* a common man?

What is the sun *but* a large star?

What are great powers *but* nations with strong army and navy?

2. I *cannot but think* so good and honest a man will make a worthy and honourable knight.

Japan trying to conquer China, we *cannot but rise* in arms.

On rainy days they *cannot but keep* indoors.

Oral Exercises

Complete the following sentences:

1. Dates are....., if they are..... whole.

NOTES: 1. Simple sentences—declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory.

2. Simple sentences with compound elements—compound subject, complement, and object.

3. Compound sentences—declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory.

4. Compound sentences with co-ordinate conjunction between clauses.

2. Pears are.....for the teeth, but.....for the stomach.
3. We must.....when the enemies destroy our liberty, property, life, and honour.
4. Upon my word, I.....the truth.
5. I am not used to.....a child.
6. We don't know.....our houses and farms have been robbed and destroyed.
7. Let us rely.....to animate and encourage us to great and noble actions.
8. You may do what.....
9. You have made several mistakes in English exercises, have.....?
10. You are going to the front.....?

Written Exercises

- I. *Write two sentences:*
 1. After the Sentence-Pattern 1.
 2. After the Sentence-Pattern 2.
- II. *Combine the following short sentences together:*
 1. (a) Come. (b) Dine with us.
 2. (a) You cannot argue with the enemy.
(b) You cannot convince them of the truth.

LESSON V (FIVE)
CROSSING THE ALPS



When Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Italy the second time (A. D. 1800), he led his army across the cold and stormy Alps. The snow lies deep all the year round on the mountains, and the roads are often blocked up by masses of ice.

'Bo-na-parte ['bounəpɑ:t]

Alps [ælpz]

snow (-s;-ing;-ed;-y) [snəʊ (-z;-iŋ;-d;-i-)]

mass (-es;-ing;-ed) [mæs (-iz;-iŋ;-t-)]

ice (-s) [aɪs (-iz-)]

He himself crossed by the St. Bernard Pass in May. A few months later he ordered one of his generals, Marshal Macdonald, to cross by the Splügen, with 15,000 soldiers, and join him on the plains below. It was then the end of November, and the winter storms were raging among the mountain passes.

It was a perilous task, yet he must obey. The men began their terrible march, through narrow defiles, past dangerous cliffs, six thousand feet up, up, up, among the gloomy solitudes of the Alps!

They met severe storms and piercing cold. When half way up the mountains, a rumbling noise was heard among the cliffs. The guides looked at each other in alarm, for they knew well what it meant. It grew louder and louder. "An avalanche! an avalanche!" they cried. The next moment

'Ber-nard [bɜːnəd]

Mac'don-ald [mæk'dəʊəld]

'Splu-gen ['splʌdʒən]

'per-il (-ously) ['peril (-əsli)]

task (-s) [tɑːsk (-s)]

de'file (-s) [di'faɪl (-z)]

cliff (-s) [klɪf (-s)]

'gloom-y (-ily;-iness) ['gluːmɪ (-ili;-inis)]

'sol-i-tude (-s) ['sɒlɪtjuːd (-z)]

perce (-ing) [piəs (-ɪŋ)]

'rum-ble (-es;-ing;-ed) [rʌmbəl (-lɪz;-lɪŋ;-ld)]

'av-a-lanche (-s) [ævə'ɑːntʃ (-ɪz)]

a field of ice and snow came leaping down the mountains, striking the lines of march and sweeping away thirty dragoons in its wild plunge. The black forms of the horses and their riders were seen for an instant struggling for life, and then they disappeared for ever.

“Soldiers!” exclaimed their commander, “you are called to Italy; your general needs you. Advance and conquer—first the mountain and the snow, then the plains and the enemy.”

Blinded by the winds, benumbed with the cold, and far beyond the reach of aid, Macdonald pressed on. Sometimes a whole company of soldiers was suddenly swept away. Two weeks were occupied in this perilous march, and two hundred men perished for it.

This passage of the Splügen is one of the bravest exploits in the history of Napoleon's generals. It illustrates the truth of the well-known saying, “Where there is a will, there is a way.”

dra'goon (-s) [drə'gu:n (-z)]

plunge (-es;-ing;-ed;-ers) [plʌndʒ (-iz;-iŋ;-d;-əz)]

dis-ap'pear (-s;-ing;-ed) [ˌdisə'piə (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

be'numb (-s;-ing;-ed) [bi'nʌm (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

reach (-es;-ing;-ed) [ri:tʃ (-iz;-iŋ;-t)]

'oc-cu-py (-ies;-ying;-ied) ['ɒkjʊpaɪ (-aɪz;-aɪiŋ;-aɪd)]

per-ish (-es;-ing;-ed) ['perɪʃ (-iz;-iŋ;-t)]

ex'ploit (-s) [iks'plɔɪt (-s)]

'il-lus-trate (-es;-ing;-ed) ['ɪləstreɪt (-s;-iŋ;-ɪd)]

LESSON VI (SIX)

HEALTH IN THE HOUSE

There are five important factors in securing the health in houses—(1) pure air, (2) pure water, (3) good drainage, (4) cleanliness, and (5) light.

To have *pure air*, your house must be so built that the outer air shall find its way with ease to every corner of it. House-builders hardly ever consider this. The object in building a house is to obtain the largest interest for money, not to save doctor's bills to the tenants. They build what pays best. There are always people foolish enough to take the houses they build.

No one thinks how much disease might be prevented, even in the country, by simply attending to providing the cottages with fresh air. I know whole districts in the south

'fac-tor (-s) ['fæktə (-z)]

pure (-r;-st) [pjʊə (-rə;-rist)]

se'cure (-es;-ing;-ed) [si'kjʊə (-z;-riŋ;-d)]

'drainage (-s) [dreɪnɪdʒ (-z)]

'clean-li-ness (-y) ['kleɪnlɪnis (-i)]

con'sid-er (-s;-ing;-ed) [kən'sɪdə (-əz;-əriŋ;-əd)]

'ob-ject (-s) ['ɒbdʒɪkt (-s)]

ob'tain (-s;-ing;-ed) [ɒb'teɪn (-z;-ɪŋ;-d)]

'ten-ant (-s) ['tenənt]

of England where, even in quite new cottages, the bedroom windows are not made to open at all, excepting a single pane.

Pure water is more necessary in houses than it used to be. Within the last few years, a large part of London was in the habit of using water polluted by the drainage of its sewers. This has happily been remedied. But in many parts of the country, well-water of a very impure kind is used for domestic purposes. When epidemic disease shows itself, persons using such water are almost sure to suffer.

It would be curious to know how many houses said to be drained are really well drained. Many people have no idea of what *good drainage* consists. They think that a sewer in the street, and a pipe leading to it from the house, is good drainage. All the while, the sewer may be nothing but a place from which sickness and ill-health are being poured into the house. Even an untrapped sink may at any

pane (-s) [peɪn (-z)]

pol'lute (-es; -ing; -ed) [pə'ljʊ:t (-s; -ɪŋ; -ɪd)]

'sew-er (-s) ['səʊə (-z)]

'rem-edy (-ies; -ying; -ied) ['remɪdɪ]

im'pure [ɪm'pjʊə]

ep-i'dem-ic [ɛpɪ'demɪk]

'cu-ri-ous (-ly; -ness) ['kjʊəriəs (-li; -nɪs)]

sick (-ness) [sɪk (-nɪs)]

'un-trap (-ped) [ʼʌn'træp (-t)]

time spread fevers and other diseases among the inmates of a palace.

Without *cleanliness*, inside and outside your house, ventilation is useless. There are other ways of having filth inside a house, besides having dirt in heaps. Old papered walls of years' standing, dirty carpets and dirty ceilings pollute the air just as much as if there were a dung-heap in the basement.

A dark house is always an unhealthy house, always an ill-aired house, always a dirty house. Want of *light* stops growth, and promotes scrofula, rickets, etc., among the children. People lose their health in a dark house, and if they fall sick they cannot get well again in it.

'fe-ver (-s) [fɪ:və (-z)]

'in-mate (-s) ['ɪnmeɪt]

ven-ti'la-tion [ˌventɪ'leɪʃən]

'use-less (-ness) ['ju:slɪs (-nɪs)]

filth [fɪlθ]

dirty (-ier; -iest) ['dɜ:ti (-iə; -iɪst)]

Jung [dʌŋ]

'base-ment ['beɪsmənt]

un'heal-thy [ʌn'helθi]

grow (-th) [grəʊ (-θ)]

pro'mote (-es; -ing; -ed) [prə'məʊt (-s; -ɪŋ; -ɪd)]

'scrof-u-la ['skrɒfjʊlə]

'rick-ets ['rɪkɪts]

LESSON VII (SEVEN)

CHINESE AIRMEN



The air force of China is still in its infancy and inferior in numerical strength to that of Japan. But the young Chinese airmen have bravely fought in defence of their country and established a record seldom found elsewhere. Since the beginning of the present Sino-Japanese War, many Japanese airplanes have been shot down and many Japanese airmen captured. These captives have received good treatment at

airmen [ˈæmən]

ˈin-fan-cy [ˈɪnfənsɪ]

inˈfe-ri-or [ɪnˈfɪəriə]

nuˈmer-i-cal (-ally) [njuˈmerɪkəl (-əli)]

ˈrec-ord (-s) [ˈrekɔ:d (-z)]

ˈSɪn-o-Jap-a-nese [ˈsɪnouˈdʒæpəniːz]

ˈcap-tive (-s) [ˈkæptɪv (-z)]

ˈtreat-ment (-s) [tri:tmənt (-s)]

the hands of the Chinese. This can be proved from the testimonies of the Japanese themselves.

The most wonderful thing about the Chinese airmen is that none of them has so far been taken captive alive by the Japanese. They prefer death to being taken captive in Japanese hands. The motto held by the Chinese airmen is made of only three words, namely:

“SUCCESS OR DEATH”

Whenever a Chinese flying machine is damaged by the enemy, the airmen would try to save their lives first, if possible. But if they feel sure their lot is going to be taken captives by the Japanese, they are ready to die right off. Each airman has a browning round his waist. All the shots are first to be directed at the enemy, but the last one is

'tes-ti-mo-ni (-ies) ['testiməni (-iz)]

a-live [ə'laiv]

pre'fer (-s; -ring; -red) [pri'fə: (-z; -riŋ; -d)]

'mot-to (-s) ['mɔ:təu (-z)]

when'ev-er [we'nevə]

ma'chine (-s) [mə'ʃi:n (-z)]

'dam-age (-es; -ing; -ed) ['dæmidz (-iz; -iŋ; -d)]

'pos-si-ble (-y) ['pɔ:əbl (-i)]

'brown-ing (-s) ['brauniŋ (-z)]

waist (-s) [weist (-s)]

always reserved for himself. Unlike the superstitious enemy, the Chinese airman deems it a shame to carry any charm on his body, or even the photo of his sweetheart. When going into action for the country he leaves everything behind.

The Chinese airmen, as a rule, have received very strict training and led a regular life. They are happy and optimistic in attitude, but they are alert and loyal to their duty. In their daily living, they refuse to leave the flying ground or the machine. This is a very good spirit to have by service men, and we are rather proud to say that it is possessed by the Chinese airmen to a great extent.

-
- .su-per'stitious (-ly;-ness) [ˌsju:pə'stɪfəs (-li;-nis)]
 deem (-s;-ed) [di:m (-z;-d)]
 pho-to (-s) [ˈfəʊtəʊ (-z)]
 'sweet-heart (-s) [ˈswi:t'hɑ:t (-s)]
 .op-ti'mis-tic (-al;-ally) [ˌɒptɪ'mɪstɪk (-əl;-əli)]
 'spir-it (-s) [ˈspɪrɪt (-s)]
 ex'tent (-s) [ɪks'tent (-s)]

LESSON VII (EIGHT)

THE SOLDIERS OF TO-DAY

A government keeps soldiers for the defence of the country and the people. In ordinary times there is very little danger for the soldiers. But that does not mean soldiers may go idle. On the other hand, they should always be prepared as if there were immediate danger.

China is at present being invaded and attacked by a strong nation that has prepared herself in fighting for almost half a century. We are proud to say that no difficulty has been found in looking for the men needed in service. It is the best opportunity for the soldiers to serve their country.

In ordinary times the soldiers everywhere feel that they are wasting a lot of their time. But the soldiers of China to-day cannot have that feeling. Every single movement of theirs is urgently needed by the nation now in danger. No soldier can say to himself, or to others, that he is not needed.

'or-di-na-ry (-ily) ['ɔ:dinəri (-ili)]

'move-ment (-s) [mʊvmənt (-z)]

'ur-gent (-ly) ['ɜ:dʒənt (-li)]

It is just in times like this that great men may be made from simple soldiers. One act of bravery performed properly by a single soldier may make history for the whole nation. The enemies are active everywhere. Wherever enemies are found, there must be soldiers more active than they in order to defeat their purpose. Every soldier that does his duty well now means a good service done to the country and the people.

It is not necessary for a soldier to do some great thing either. In war, every little needed thing done in time means a great action. A small screw out of place may render a great flying machine useless. Likewise, some small thing well done by a soldier may help the whole military machine move smoothly. Every simple soldier of to-day, therefore, is a great man in the making. The alive soldiers will always be on the alert not to allow any opportunity pass without doing their utmost for it. The soldiers of to-day may be great men of to-morrow.

'sim-ple (-y) ['sɪmpəl (-li)]

'brav-er-y ['breɪvəri]

per'form (-s;-ing;-ed;-ance) [pə'fɔ:m (-z;-ɪŋ;-d;-əns)]

wher'ev-er [wɛə'revə]

'like-wise ['laɪkwaɪz]

'ut-most ['ʌtməʊst]

Grammar

1.

We want a clean house | *and not* a dirty one.

Dates are said to be good for the stomach | *and not* for the teeth.

He is not a courtier | *but* the king.

The last shot in a Chinese airman's browning is not for the enemy |
but always reserved for himself.

2.

Let us encourage each other | *and* | we shall be able to fight to
the end.

Rely on ourselves | *and* | the final victory will be ours.

Come and confess, | *or* | you will be shot.

Speak the truth, | *or* | I shall send for the courtier.

3.

You are called to Italy; your general needs you.

I don't like to drink; I hate it.

China is at present invaded and attacked by a strong nation;
she needs soldiers to come forward to her defence.

The winter is past; beautiful spring has come round.

- NOTES: 1. In repeating a statement for clearness or emphasis, use "and not" after an affirmative clause, and "but" after a negative clause.
2. After an imperative clause, use "and" to show the result in the affirmative; use "or" to show the result in the negative.
1. and 2. For particulars, see the author's *Sentence Construction*, pp. 29-31.
3. Instead of co-ordinate conjunctions, a semi-colon is used between complete clauses closely connected in thought.

Sentence-Patterns

3. You have a name, *have you not?*
 You have shot one of the king's deer, *have you not?*
 He is speaking truth, *isn't he?*
 She did *not* swallow the dates whole, *did she?*
 You will *not* forget to let me know when you are ready to
 come back, *will you?*
4. *Where there* is a will, *there* is a way.
Where there is smoke, *there* is fire.
Where there is music, *there* is joy.

Oral Exercises

Fill each blank with a proper conjunction or a semi-colon:

1. It was a perilous task,—he must obey.
2. The object in building a house is to obtain the largest interest
for money,—not to save doctor's bills to the tenants.
3. The bedroom windows are not made to open at all,—closed
all day long.
4. Work hard—success will be yours.
5. Dates should be chewed—not swallowed whole.
6. Fight to the end—you will enjoy liberty.
7. Fight to the end—your farms and houses will be robbed
and destroyed.
8. Let us animate and encourage each other,—show the world
our noble principle and brave resistance.
9. I don't lie—I am speaking truth.
10. Keep clean—you will fall sick.

LESSON IX (NINE)

HOW TO READ BOOKS

It is hardly possible to overrate the influence which the Pen and the Press confer upon mankind. Spoken words reach only a few ears. Their effect is seldom more permanent than the figures sketched on the sand. But the press gives strength to speech. It causes words which were originally addressed to hundreds, to be heard by millions. It enables a gifted teacher to speak even after he has gone to his grave—nay, to speak to the end of the earth, and to the end of time.

Nor is the power less wonderful which books convey to their readers. With the warrior, we live over again the struggles of the battle. With the traveller, we cross again the ocean, and climb the Alps, and tread with glowing heart the classic soil. With the philosopher, we watch with

o-ver'rate (-es;-ing;-ed) ['ouvə'reit (-s;-iŋ;-id)]

con'fer (-s;-ring;-red) [kən'fə: (-z;-riŋ;-d)]

'spo-ken ['spoukən]

'per-ma-nent (-ly) ['pə:mənənt (-li)]

sketch (-es;-ing;-ed) [sketʃ (-iz;-iŋ;-t)]

strength (-en) [streŋθ (-ən)]

o'rig-i-nal (-ly) [ə'ridʒənl (-li)]

gift (-ed) [gift (-id)]

con'vey (-s;-ing;-ed) [kən'vei (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

'war-ri-or (-s) ['wɔ:riə (-z)]

tread (-s;-ing;-ed) [tred (-z;-iŋ;-id)]

glow (-s;-ing;-ed) [glou (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

'clas-sic ['klæsik]

phi'los-o-pher (-ers;-y) [fi'lɔ:səfə (-əz;-i)]

breathless interest for the spark which is to confirm or overthrow the favourite theory. By our book we can be in all places and live throughout all past time.

No single person can be expected to read all the books in one language. The improvement of the mind is better promoted by the careful study of a few well-selected books than by the hasty perusal of a whole library. Besides, there are many books so positively bad, that the effect of perusing them would be to demoralize and degrade us.

Few things are better worth cultivating than a taste for reading. "If," says Sir John Herschel, "I were to pray for a taste which, next to the consolations of religion, would stand me in stead, under every variety of circumstances, it would be a taste for reading."

'breath-less ['breθlɪs]

spark (-s) [spɑ:k (-s)]

con'firm (-s; -ing; -ed) [kən'fɜ:m (-z; -ɪŋ; -d)]

'fa-vour-ite (-es; -ism) ['feivərɪt (-s; -ɪzəm)]

through'out [θru'au]

se'lect (-s; -ing; -ed) [si'lekt (-s; -ɪŋ; -ɪd)]

'has-ty ['heɪstɪ]

pe'rusē (-es; -ing; -ed; -al) [pə'ru:z (-ɪz; -ɪŋ; -ɪ; -əl)]

'li-bra-ry (-ies) ['laɪbrərɪ (ɪz)]

'pos-i-tive (-ly) ['pɒzətɪv (-lɪ)]

de'mor-al-ize (-es; -ing; -ed) [di'mɔ:ələɪz (-ɪz; -ɪŋ; -d)]

de'grade (-es; -ing; -ed) [di'greɪd (-z; -ɪŋ; -ɪd)]

'cul-ti-vate (-es; -ing; -ed) ['kʌltɪveɪt (-s; -ɪŋ; -ɪd)]

'Herschel ['hɜ:ʃəl]

con'sole ('ations) [kən'səʊl (-'eɪʃənɪz)]

va'ri-ety (-ies) [və'raɪətɪ (ɪz)]

'cir-cum-stance (-s) ['ɜ:kəmstəns (-ɪz)]

LESSON X (TEN)
GENERAL TSAI OH



One of the most daring as well as brainy military leaders, during the Chinese revolution, was General Tsai Oh.

General Tsai got his advanced military training in Japan. Upon graduation he returned to China to take up the post as head of the military school in Kiangse province. Later, he was called to Yunnan province to lead armies. When the revolution broke out General Tsai Oh, together with

'brain-y ['breini]

rev-o'lu-tion (-s;-ary;-ists) [ˌrevə'luːʃən (-z;-əri;-ists)]

grad-u'a-tion [ˌgrædju'eɪʃən]

post (-s) [poust (-s)]

General Lee, who succeeded Tsai as military head of the school above-mentioned, set up the provincial government in Yunnan province. The former was selected as the military governor. During his term of office he used his power to get rid of those who opposed the revolution. As a result peace reigned in the province before long. It was when General Tsai was in power that Yunnan was known as the model province of China. But soon after that he broke down in health. He, therefore, retired in favour of General Tang.

At that time Yuan Shih-kai was in power at Peking. He did not like General Tsai's activities, but he could do nothing to stop him. Accordingly he was called to Peking, with the understanding of being promoted to the rank of a regular general. But Yuan's real purpose was to have him

'gov-ern (-s;-ing;-ed;-orɪs) ['gʌvən (-z;-iŋ;-d;-əz)]

op'pose (-es;-ing;-ed) [ə'pouz (-iz;-iŋ;-d)]

peace [pi:s]

reign (-s;-ing;-ed) [rein (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

'mod-el (-s) [mɒdl (-z)]

re'tire (-es;-ing;-ed) [ri'taɪə (-z;-riŋ;-d)]

Tang [tɑ:ŋ]

rank (-s) [ræŋk (-s)]

'reg-u-lar (-ly) ['regjələ (-li)]

watched closely. Later, when Yuan Shih-kai desired to become the emperor of China, General Tsai purposely let his name be put down first on the list of those who favoured the motion. Of course, he did this for the sake of setting Yuan's spirit temporarily at ease. On an excuse of having to leave the country for health he got rid of Yuan's influence in Peking. Instead of going to Japan, as he said he would, he went back to Yunnan to start the revolution. He led his Yunnan troops into Szechwan province. With the help of General Liu of Szechwan, he defeated the government forces that were sent to oppose him. After the death of Yuan Shih-kai, General Tsai Oh became the military governor of Szechwan province. Shortly after that, however, the brainy revolutionist died of sickness.

'mo-tion (-s;-less) ['mouʃən (-z;-lis)]

'tem-po-ra-ry (-ily) ['tempərəri (-ili)]

LESSON XI (ELEVEN)

KNOWLEDGE OF NATURE

Any man who should attempt to live in a country without reference to the laws of that country would very soon find himself in trouble. If he were fined, imprisoned, or even hanged, sensible people would probably consider that he had earned his fate by his folly.

In like manner, any one who tries to live upon the face of this earth without attention to the laws of nature will live there for but a very short time. In fact, nobody could live for half a day unless he attended to some of the laws of nature. Thousands of us are dying daily, or living miserably, because we have not yet been zealous to learn the code of nature.

It has already been seen that the practice of all our arts and industries depends upon our knowledge of the properties

im'prison (-ons;-oning;-oned) [im'prizn (-nz;-niŋ;-nd)]

hang (-s;-ing;-ed) [hæŋ (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

'sen-si-ble (-y) ['sensəbl (-i)]

'fol-ly ['fɒli]

at'ten-tion [ə'tenʃən]

'mis-er-a-ble (-y) ['mizərəbl (-i)]

'zealous ['zeləs]

code (-s) [koud (-z)]

art (-s) [ɑ:t (-s)]

of natural objects. If we know the properties and powers of these objects, we may elude that which is injurious to us, and profit by that which is favourable.

Thus, though men can nowise alter the seasons or change the process of growth in plants, yet having learned the order of nature in these matters, they make arrangements for sowing and reaping accordingly. They cannot make the wind blow, but when it does blow they take advantage of its known powers to sail ships and turn windmills. They cannot arrest the lightning, but they can make it harmless by means of conductors.

Forewarned is forearmed, says the proverb. Knowledge of the laws of nature is forewarning of that which we may expect to happen, when we have to deal with natural objects.

e'lude (-es;-ing;-ed) [i'lju:d (-z;-iŋ;-id)]

'in-ju-ri-ous (-ious) ['in:zəri (-əs)]

'prof-it (-s;-ing;-ed) ['prɒfɪt (-s;-iŋ;-id)]

'fa-vour-a-ble (-y) ['feivərəbl (-i)]

no'wise ['nouwaɪz]

'pro-cess (-es) ['prəuses (-iz)]

ar'range-ment (-s) [ə'reɪndʒmənt (-s)]

sow (-s;-ing;-ed) [sou (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

con'duct (-s;-ing;-ed;-or's) [kən'dʌkt (-s;-iŋ;-id;-əz)]

fore'warn (-s;-ing;-ed) [fɔ:'wɔ:n (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

fore'arm (-s;-ing;-ed) [fɔ:'rɑ:m (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

'prov-erb (-s) ['prɒvəb (-z)]

LESSON XII (TWELVE)

THE FAMOUS NIGHT CHARGE



We cannot think of the Chinese revolution without recalling the martyrs of the Yellow Flower Hill. Neither can we think of the brave martyrs without a knowledge of the famous night charge of March 29, 1911. The leader of this charge was General Hwang Hsin, whose bravery and

re'call (-s;-ing;-ed) [ri'kɔ:l (-z;-in;-d)]

quick decision was fit to be the model of the Chinese military men.

Revolutionary ideas were quite rife in China shortly after the opening of the twentieth century. Nearly all the patriotic Chinese believed that the Manchu government at Peking must be overthrown. But the question of how and when to do it was unsolved, until General Hwang Hsin showed the people that action was far better than discussion. Before the date mentioned above he had made every preparation for the supreme sacrifice. When the day arrived he led his group of followers to attack the headquarters of the military governor in Canton.

The day was getting dark when General Hwang Hsin led his men for action. The military headquarters was a well-guarded place, with select men stationed all round. Wishing to convince some of the guards of the justice of his motive in the attack, he addressed them with this short speech:

de'ci-sion [di'ʃɪʒən]

rife [raɪf]

un'solve (-es;-ing;-ed) [ʌn'sɒlv (-z;-ɪŋ;-d)]

'head'quar-ters ['hed'kwɔ:təz]

"Brothers, we stand for racial equality and the liberation of China from foreign control. You are our own people; why should we engage in mutual killing? Please, therefore, give us the way!"

These words unfortunately fell on dead ears. Fire was exchanged on the spot. General Hwang Hsin led his men straight forward until they killed and drove away all the forces in and about the headquarters. Finally he set fire to the buildings.

If the night charge had ended here everything would have been well. But shortly after that the government reinforcement came from every direction. General Hwang Hsin, badly wounded, was forced to hide himself in a small grocery store. The number of the revolutionary forces wounded and killed during the night was quite great. But only seventy-two bodies were later duly buried on the Yellow Flower Hill.

'ra-cial ['reɪʃəl]

lib-er'a-tion [ˌlɪbə'reɪʃən]

con'trol [kən'traʊl]

'mu-tu-al ['mjʊtʃəl]

ex'change (-es; -ing; -ed) [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ (-ɪz; -ɪŋ; -ɪd)]

spot (-s) [spɒt (-s)]

'fi-nal (-ly; -s) ['faɪnəl (-əlɪ; -z)]

'gro-cery (-ies) ['grəʊsərɪ (-ɪz)]

Grammar

1. -

How much disease's might be prevented is never thought of.

You may do *what you please*.

Our fate will now depend upon *how long we can fight against the enemy*.

The most wonderful thing about the Chinese airmen is *that none of them has so far been taken captive alive by the Japanese*.

This illustrates the truth of the well-known saying, "*Where there is a will, there is a way.*"

2.

Any man *who should attempt to live in a country without reference to the laws of that country* would very soon find himself in trouble.

There are always people foolish enough to take the houses (*that*) *they built*.

I know whole districts in the south of England *where the bedroom windows are not made to open at all*.

At the time *when Yuan Shih-kai desired to become the emperor of China*, General Tsai purposely let his name be put down first on the list of those *who favoured the motion*.

The leader of this charge was General Hwang Hsin, *whose bravery and quick decision was fit to be the model of the Chinese military men*.

3.

When the day arrived he led his group of followers to attack the headquarters.

Where there is a will, there is a way.

The guides looked at each other in alarm, *for they knew well what it meant*.

Few things are better worth cultivating *than a taste for reading (is well worth cultivating)*.

I tired my horse so much *that it lay down under me*.

If the night charge had ended here everything would have been well.

I would not go with you to-night, *though you were the king*.

Sentence-Patterns

5. We cannot think of the Chinese revolution *without* recalling the martyrs of the Yellow Flower Hill.

Neither can you think of the brave martyrs *without* a knowledge of the famous night charge of March 29, 1911.

- NOTES: 1. Complex sentences with noun clauses as subject, object to the verb, object to the preposition, complement, and in apposition.
2. Complex sentences with adjective clauses (with the connective expressed or understood).
3. Complex sentences with adverbial clauses denoting time, place, cause, comparison, degree, condition, and contrast.

No soldier can do his duty well *without* a strong faith in his leader.

Without cleanliness, inside and outside your house, ventilation is *useless*.

Nobody could live for half a day *without* attention to the laws of nature.

Written Exercises

I. Write two sentences:

1. After the Sentence-Pattern 3.
2. After the Sentence-Pattern 4.
3. After the Sentence-Pattern 5.

II. Change the following sentences from active into passive form:

1. Napoleon crossed the Alps safely.
2. The boys and girls sang songs of welcome.
3. They bound General Hwang's wounds with pieces of clean white cloth.
4. The king found his lost horse.
5. We must make preparations for air attack.
6. They soon took the military headquarters in Canton.
7. Men can nowise alter the seasons or change the process of growth in plants.
8. They called General Tsai to Yunnan to lead armies.

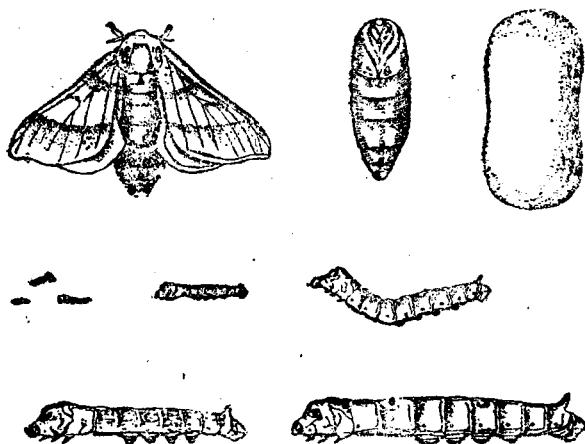
9. If we know the properties and powers of natural objects, we can live better.
10. Before the date, General Hwang had made every preparation for the supreme sacrifice.

III. *Change the following sentences from passive into active form:*

1. Strength is given to speech by the press.
2. Our houses and farms have been robbed and destroyed by the cruel enemy.
3. Can the battle be won without fighting?
4. He was fined some money for foolish actions.
5. The wind cannot be made to blow.
6. The Manchu government at Peking must be overthrown.
7. One act of bravery that is performed properly by a single soldier may make history for the whole nation.
8. Many Japanese airmen have been taken captive.
9. The last shot is always reserved for himself.
10. No single person can be expected to read all the books in one language.
11. China is at present being invaded and attacked by a strong nation.

LESSON XIII (THIRTEEN)

SILKWORM RAISING IN CHINA



Early in spring, when the mulberry trees begin to sprout, it is time to raise silkworms.

Special rooms are provided for this purpose, in which the temperature is kept higher than that of the air outside. In these rooms the eggs are allowed to hatch. After hatching

'silk-worm (-s) [silk-wɔ:m (-z)]

raise (-es;-ing;-ed) [reɪz (-ɪz;-ɪŋ;-d)]

'mul-ber-ry (-ies) ['mʌlbəri (-ɪz)]

sprout (-s;-ing;-ed) [spraut (-s;-ɪŋ;-ɪd)]

'tem-per-a-ture ['temprɪtʃə]

the tiny worms are then transferred into big shallow bamboo baskets, filled with tender mulberry leaves cut up into fine shreds. After about a week a change happens to the little creatures. It is then that they shed skin for the first time, during which they remain quite motionless, as if in a long sleep.

Following this rest their bodies begin to grow quite fast and the amount of leaves taken daily is also great. They appear to do nothing else except eating leaves and passing refuse.

During the lifetime of the silkworms four times must they "sleep" like that. After the fourth sleep, however, their appetite increases wonderfully. They are now a little more than one inch long. In about another week's time

'ti-ny ['taini]

trans'fer (-s;-ring;-red) [træns'fɜ: (-z;-riŋ;-d)]

'shal-low (-ly;-ness) [ʃæləu (-li;-nis)]

bam'bòo [bæm'bu:]

shred (-s) [ʃred (-z)]

shed (-s;-ding) [ʃed (-z;-iŋ)]

skin (-s) [skin (-z)]

'ref-use (-s) ['refju:s (-iz)]

'ap-pe-tite ['æpitait]

in'crease (-es;-ing;-ed) [in'kri:s (-iz;-iŋ;-t)]

their skins begin to gleam more or less. The wonderful appetite then gradually disappears until they can eat no more. Now, if you hold up a worm against the light, you will find that light can almost go through it. By this time the worms are ready to give silk. Straw faggots are prepared on which the worms are laid to make their cocoons. From the cocoons we get our silk for most of the things we need.

Silkworm raising is an interesting work. You can watch the whole period of their life within a short stretch of time.

gleam (-s; -ing; -ed) [glɪm (-z; -ɪŋ; -d)]

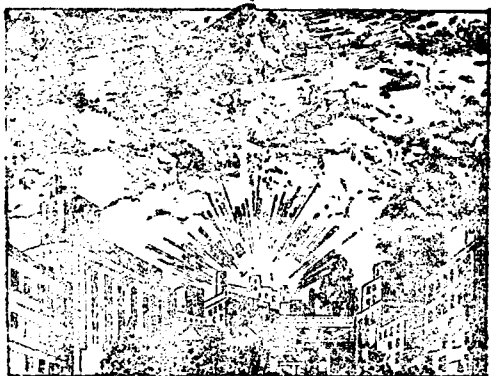
faggot (-s) [ˈfæɡət (-s)]

coo(n) (-s) [kəˈkuːn (-z)]

pe-ri-od (-s) [ˈpiəriəd (-z)]

LESSON XIV (FOURTEEN)

FRENCH WOMEN OPPOSE AIR RAIDS



Japan's undeclared war on China has made the whole world feel uneasy. In the matter of Japanese bombardment of Chinese non-combatants and places outside of war zones, people in foreign countries have felt very keenly about it. A

raid (-s) [reid (-z)]

un-de'clar-ed ['Andi'kleəd]

war (-s;-ring;-red) [wɔ: (-z;-riŋ;-d)]

un'easy (-ily;-iness) [An'izi (-ili;-inis)]

bom'bard-ment [bɒm'bardmənt]

'non-com-bat-ant (-s) ['nɒn'kɒmbətənt (-s)]

zone (-s) [zoun (-z)]

keen (-ly) [ki:n (-li)]

great meeting was called at Paris in July, 1938, by the woman organizations in France to oppose air raids conducted by Japan on China. This meeting represents a membership of some two million people. At the end of the meeting a declaration was sent out to the world. The declaration says:

"We, the representatives of two million French women of all walks of life, do declare that the bombing of Japan on Chinese cities outside the war zones and the wanton killing of civilians, both women and children, are utterly disreputable. We, therefore, call on the reputable men and women all over the world to devise means speedily to stop the barbarous murderers. Only by so doing can we save mankind from impending perils.

'meet-ing (-s) [mi:tiŋ (-z)]

'Par-is ['pæris]

,rep-re'sent-a-tive (-s) [ˌrepri'zentətiv (-z)]

'wan-ton ['wɒntən]

ci'vil-ian (-s) [si'viljən (-z)]

'ut-ter-ly ['ʌtəli]

dis'rep-u-ta-ble (-y) [dis'repjutəbl (-i)]

'rep-u-ta-ble (-y) ['repjutəbl (-i)]

de'visə (-es; -ing; -ed) [di'vaiz (-iz; -iŋ; -d)]

'speedily (-ily) [spi:di (-ili)]

'mur-der (-er; -ous) ['mɜ:də (-rəz; -rəs)]

im'pend (-s; -ing; -ed) [im'pend (-z; -iŋ; -id)]

“Men and women of all parties or no parties, won't you please think of the suffering children? If you won't give a helping hand now, perhaps, when you need help later on, you will find no response. If you don't do to others when duty demands it, you cannot expect others to do the same to you. Undoubtedly such is the natural result.

“You male and female citizens of all free countries, rise up now to urge your representative governments to put high pressure on the cruel oppressors. In that way may we expect to see the end of barbarity. With united action, rise up now in order to save the nearly dead girls, children, and the unarmed citizens in China. The insult they now receive means an indelible blot to mankind. Direct action is in demand right away. Slow move is no less a shame than silent partnership with the murderers.”

un'doubt-ed (-ly) [ʌn'daʊtɪd (-li)]

'fe-male [ˈfi:mleɪ]

urge (-es;-ing;-ed) [ɜ:ɪdʒ (-iz;-ɪŋ;-ɪd)]

bar'bar-i-ty (-ies) [bɑ:ˈbærɪti (-iz)]

un'arm-ed [ʌn'aɪmd]

in'del-i-ble (-y) [ɪn'delɪbl (-i)]

blot (-s) [blɒt (-s)]

'si-lent (-ly) [ˈsaɪlənt (-li)]

'part-ner (-ship) [ˈpɑ:tnə (-ʃɪp)]

LESSON XV (FIFTEEN)

A FRIENDLY LETTER

Chungking Middle School,
Chungking, Szechwan,
August 15, 1938.

Mr. L. C. Liu,
Hall & Company,
Hongkong, China.

My dear Mr. Liu:

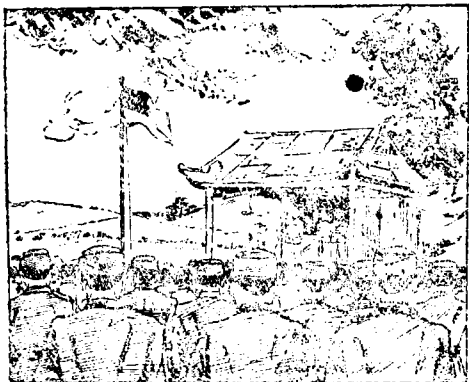
You will please excuse me for not having written you ever since you left this place. It is not because I have forgotten you—just a little neglect, that's all. Mr. Lee and I talk about you every time we meet. We wonder how you get along in business.

Do you remember the yellow dog we used to like so much? Well, sorry to say it is already dead. Several pieces of wood one day fell from the old house next to the piece-goods store. One piece happened to drop right on its head and that killed it right away. Aren't you sorry for it?

School opens on the twenty-sixth of August, but we don't expect to have classroom work for a long time yet.

neg'lect (-s;-ing;-ed) [ni'glekt (-s;-in;-id)]

'piece-goods [pi:z-gudz]



Every school is supposed to have three months' military training. By the time the training is finished we shall be looking for the New Year's holidays. I expect a good deal of fun in the military training, so I am prepared to go to it with vim. Anyway, it is great to have one's body well trained now, since we have such strong enemies to face.

You will not forget to let me know when you are ready to come back, will you? I am anxious to see you again. I am sure the other friends of yours feel the same as I do, too. I certainly hope that the day will not be long till we meet again. I am,

Ever yours,

Chien-sen Loong

LESSON XVI (SIXTEEN)

THE BOYHOOD OF CHEN YIN-HSI



General Chen Yin-hsi was one of the most faithful followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. There are many interesting and instructive stories about his boyhood. Here is one of them.

Several boys were once playing together in an open space in front of a building. For some reason one of the boys found that his clothes were on fire. He yelled out in an

space (-s) [speis (-z)]

yell (-s; -ing; -ed) [jel (-z; -in; -d)]

excited manner: "Fire! Fire! Please help me! I am on fire!"

On hearing this, most of the boys started to run away, fearing that their own clothes might also catch fire. Chen Yin-hsi acted quite different from the rest. He ran to the boy and told him to lie down and roll on the cold ground. The fire was thus put out without much damage done to him.

Later, when General Chen was with Dr. Sun, he showed the same kind of wit and bravery in serving the cause of revolution. But in the year 1916, on the eighteenth of May, when he was actively working for Dr. Sun, General Chen was assassinated by an enemy. He was thus known as a national hero. Our government has assigned that day every year for the commemoration of General Chen.

It is quite a pity that General Chen should have died so early. If he were with us to-day, no doubt he might show us, or the world at large, many other daring things which call for the best that is in any man. As it is, however, we are very much satisfied with what he has done. We also feel that every young man should do his part for the country like General Chen.

'dam-age (-es;-ing;-ed) ['dæmidz (-iz;-in;-d)]

as'sas-si-na-t|e (-es;-ing;-ed;-or|s) [ə'sæsineit (-s;-in;-ed;-ə|s)]

as'sign (-s;-ing;-ed;-er|s;-ment|s) [ə'sain (-z;-in;-d;-ə|z;-mənt|s)]

com'mem-o'ra-tion (-s) [kə'memə'reiʃən (-z)]

'sat-is|fy (-fies;-fy-ing;-fied) ['ætis|faɪ (-faɪz;-faɪn;-faɪd)]

Grammar

1.

It rains.

It is snowing.

Is *it* blowing hard?

Will *it* be fine to-morrow?

It was very hot last summer.

It is neither very hot nor very cold here.

2.

What time is *it* now? (What o'clock is *it*?).

It is now nine o'clock.

It was getting dark.

It is still early.

It is always late.

What day of the week is *it* to-day?

It is Saturday.

What season is *it*?

It is autumn.

It was then the end of November.

Early in spring when the mulberry trees begin to sprout, *it* is time to raise silkworms.

3.

How far is *it* from your school to the camp for military training?

It is about three miles.

It is five miles to Chungking.

It is not very far away.

It is only ten minutes' walk away.

4.

As *it* is, we are satisfied even with what he did.

Be that as *it* may, I am speaking truth now.

Every nation, as *it* were, is a big family.

Sentence-Patterns

3. To have pure air, your house must be *so* built *that the outer air shall find its way with ease to every corner of it.*

There are many books *so* positively bad, *that the effect of perusing them would be to demoralize and degrade us.*

General Chen Yin-hsi was *such* a man *that he was calm and brave at the time of danger.*

I don't like *such* books *as would demoralize us.*

Notes: 1. "It" as an indefinite nominative before an impersonal verb denoting natural phenomena; 2. denoting time; 3. denoting place; 4. "It" in idiomatic expressions.

Oral Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

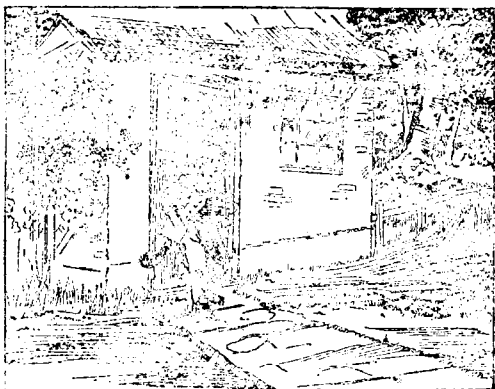
1. What time is it now?
2. What date is it to-day?
3. What month is it?
4. What season is it?
5. How far is it from Shanghai to Nanking?
6. How far is it from your home to the school?
7. Is it fine to-day?
8. Is it raining now?
9. Did it snow yesterday?
10. Will it be very hot next summer?

II. Give the questions to the following statements:

1. Yes, it is going to rain.
2. No, it is still early.
3. Yes, it was very cold last December.
4. No, it is always mild here.
5. No, I don't think it will be fine to-morrow.
6. No, it is not very far away.
7. It is about three miles.
8. It is half past nine by that clock.
9. It is the middle of spring.
10. It is the birthday of our national leader.

LESSON XVII (SEVENTEEN)

FRITZ AND THE WOLF



Fritz was the son of a farmer who lived in a lonely part of Russia. The rude cabin which was his home stood in a dark forest, several miles from the nearest village.

One day Fritz was sent to the village with a letter. It was the middle of winter and snow lay on the ground. After doing his errand, he spent the evening in visiting his friends.

Fritz [frɪts]

rude (-rūd) [rūd (-ə; -ɪst)]

'Rus-sia (-ans) ['rʌʃ]ə (-ən|z)]

'er-rand ['erənd]

On returning home he saw a dark object before him in the path. At first he thought it was a dog. As he came nearer he found that it was a fierce wolf that stood in the way. He knew that it would be useless to try to run away. He must think of some other means of escape.

Without a moment's delay, he threw himself down on the snow. The wolf came slowly toward him. It stood beside him for a minute, quite still, and then began to sniff about him. Fritz did not dare to move. By and by the wolf reached his neck, and, resting one foot on his body, looked at him closely. Fritz felt the water from the jaws of the wolf dropping on his face.

"Death or life now!" said Fritz to himself. Quick as thought, he seized the paws which were resting on either side of his neck, drew them tightly over his shoulders, sprang

- path (-s;-way) [pa:θ (-z;-wei)]
 wolf (-ves) [wʊlf (-vz)]
 sniff (-s;-ing;-ed) [snɪf (-s;-ɪŋ;-t)]
 jaw (-s) [dʒɔ: (-z)]
 seize (-es;-ing;-ed) [si:z (-ɪz;-ɪŋ;-d)]

up and walked off with the wolf hanging on his back. So tightly did he draw the wolf's neck against his shoulders, that the animal could scarcely breathe and tried in vain to use its teeth.

At length with his strange load he reached his father's door. "Father! father!" he cried, but there was no reply.

Fritz was nearly tired out. He could not knock with his hands and he did not dare to lift his foot for fear of falling. All that he could do was to turn round and dash the wolf against the door with all his might. "Father!" he cried again, "help, father! I have a live wolf!"

vain [veɪn]

lift (-s;-ing;-ed) [lɪft (-s;-ɪŋ;-ɪd)]

LESSON XVIII (EIGHTEEN)

WORK

Down and up, and up and down,
 Over and over and over;
 Turn in the little seed, dry and brown,
 Turn out the bright red clover.

Work, and the sun your work will share,
 And the rain in its time will fall;
 For Nature, she worketh everywhere,
 And the grace of God through all.

With hand on the spade and heart in the sky,
 Dress the ground and till it;
 Turn in the little seed, brown and dry,
 Turn out the golden millet.

Work, and your house shall be duly fed;
 Work, and rest shall be won;
 I hold that a man had better be dead
 Than alive, when his work is done!

'clo-ver (-s) ['klouvə (-z)]

God (-s; -dess/es) [gɒd (-z; -is|iz)]

spade (-s) [speid (-z)]

'mil-let (-s) ['milet (-s)]

Down and up, and up and down,
 On the hilltop, low in the valley;
 Turn in the little seed, dry and brown,
 Turn out the rose and lily.

Work, with a plan, or without a plan,
 And your ends shall be shaped true:
 Work, and learn at first hand, like a man—
 The best way to know is to do!

Down and up till life shall close,
 Ceasing not your praises;
 Turn in the wild, white winter snows,
 Turn out the sweet spring daisies.

Work, and the sun your work will share,
 And the rain in its time will fall;
 For Nature, she worketh everywhere,
 And the grace of God through all.

'li-ly (-ies) ['lɪli (-ɪz)]

shape (-es; -ing; -ed) [ʃeɪp (-s; -ɪŋ; -t)]

cease (-es; -ing; -ed) [si:s (-ɪz; -ɪŋ; -t)]

'dai-sy (-ies) ['deɪzɪ (-ɪz)]

LESSON XIX (NINETEEN)

A TYPICAL CHINESE PATRIOT, WEN TIEN-HSIANG



China has produced many patriots in every period of her long history. But the one that has made a very strong impression on the Chinese mind was certainly Wen Tien-hsiang of Sung dynasty.

Wen was a rather high official of Sung dynasty. It was then that the Tartars massed their forces to invade China, much like what Japan is doing to-day. As he was much

'typ-i-cal (-ly) ['tipikəl (-li)]	im'pres-sion [im'pre-fən]
'pa-tri-ot (-s) ['peitriət (-s)]	'Tar-tar (-s) ['tɑ:tə (-z)]

liked by the emperor, the latter lost no time to inform him about the coming of the Tartars. Within a short time Wen called together an army of ten thousand soldiers ready to defend the country. Some of Wen's friends advised him not to use the new army to defend the capital city, for the men were not well drilled. In reply Wen said:

"I know it well, sir. But at the same time the well-seasoned troops don't seem to do what they should have done. For more than three hundred years the country has kept up the armies. Yet when the time comes for them to do their duty, they never seem to be ready. I feel deeply sore for it. In an endeavour to do my 'bit' I feel I can do no less than sending my new troops to the capital. I am quite ready to die with the men, if fate demands it. I hope by so doing more will follow me. The country calls for such noble deeds to save it from the impending peril."

drill (-s;-ing;-ed) [dril (-z;-in;-d)]

sore [sɔ:]

en'deav-our (-s) [in'devə (-ɔ:)]

de'mand (-s;-ing;-ed) [di'ma:nd (-z;-in;-id)]

The invaders at last conquered the government forces and Wen was taken captive. Knowing well the sterling character of Wen the captors did not wish to do any injury to their captive. Time and again did the captors try to induce Wen to submit but all to no result. Finally he was killed by the Tartars and the whole country mourned for his death. Wen Tien-hsiang is thus a typical Chinese patriot.

'sterling ['stɜ:liŋ]

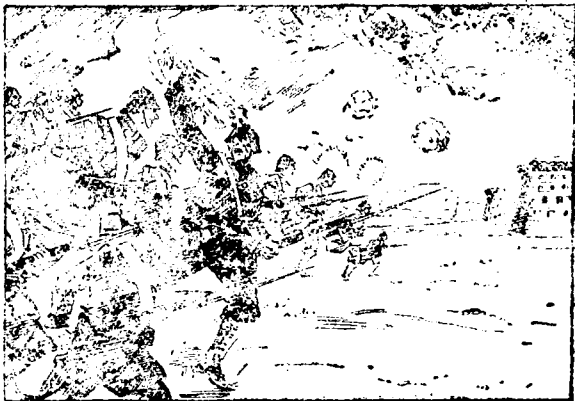
'cap-tor (-s) ['kæptə (-z)]

in'duce (-es;-ing;-ed) [in'dju:s (-iz;-iŋ;-t)]

mourn (-s;-ing;-ed) [mɔ:n (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

LESSON XX (TWENTY)

NOBLE REVENGE



A young officer once struck a private soldier without any good reason. The laws of military discipline forbade to the injured soldier any redress,—he could look for no retaliation by acts. Words only were at his command. In

re'venge (-s) [ri'vendʒ (-z)]

'pri-vate (-s;-ly) [ˈpraɪvət (-s;-li)]

'dis-ci-pline [ˈdɪsɪplɪn]

for'bade [fɔ' bæd] < for'bid (-s;-ding) [fɔ' bɪd (-z;-ɪŋ)]

're'dress (-es) [ri' dres (-ɪz)]

re-tal-i-a-tion [ri'tæli'eɪʃən]

a fit of anger, as he turned away, the soldier said to his officer that he would "make him repent it!"

Some weeks after this, a partial action took place with the enemy. It is no more than a skirmish, in the course of which, however, an occasion suddenly arises for hard service. A redoubt, which has fallen into the enemy's hands, must be recaptured at any price. Under the circumstances then it was almost an impossible task.

A strong party has volunteered for the service. There is a cry for somebody to head them. A soldier steps out from the ranks to assume this dangerous leadership. The party

'an-ger ['æŋgə]

re'pent (-s;-ing;-ed) [ri'pent (-s;-iŋ;-id)]

'par-tial (-ly) ['pɑ:ʃəl (-li)]

'skir-mish (-es) ['skɜ:mɪʃ (-iz)]

a'rise (-es;-ing) [ə'raɪz (-iz;-iŋ)]

re'doubt (-s) [ri'daʊt (-s)]

re'cap-tur'e (-es;-ing;-ed) ['ri:kæptʃə (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

im'pos-si-ble (-y) [im'pɒsəbl (-i)]

vol-un'teer (-s;-ing;-ed) [vɒlən'tiə (-z;-riŋ;-d)]

as'sume (-es;-ing;-ed) [ə'sju:m (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

moves rapidly forward. In a few minutes it is swallowed up in clouds of smoke. A very fierce combat takes place.

At length all is over; the redoubt has been recovered. That which was lost is found again. The jewel which has been made captive is ransomed with blood. From the river you see the conquering party ascending. The plume-crested officer in command rushes forward, with his left hand raising his hat in homage to the blackened fragments of what was once a flag. With his right hand he seizes that of the leader, though no more than a private from the ranks.

But wherefore is it that now, when suddenly they wheel into mutual recognition, suddenly they pause? This soldier,

'rap-id (-ly) ['ræpid (-li)]

'com-bat (-s) ['kɒmbæt (-s)]

'jew-el (-s) ['dʒu (:) il (-z)]

'ran-som (-s; -ing; -ed) ['rænsəm (-z; -ɪŋ; -d)]

plume (-s) [plu:m (-z)]

crest-ed (-es; -ing) ['krestɪd (-s; -ɪŋ)]

hom-age (-s) ['hɒmɪdʒ (-z)]

'black-en (-s; -ing; -ed) ['blækən (-z; -ɪŋ; -d)]

'frag-ment (-s) ['frægmənt (-s)]

'where-fore ['wɛəfɔ:]

rec-og'ni-tion [,rekəg'nɪʃən]

pause (-es; -ing; -ed) [pɔ:z (-ɪz; -ɪŋ; -d)]

this officer—who are they? Oh, reader! once before they had stood face to face—the soldier that was struck, the officer who struck him! Once again they are meeting, and the gaze of armies is upon them. If for a moment a doubt divided them, in a moment the doubt has perished. As one who recovers a brother whom he has accounted dead, the officer sprang forward, threw his arms around the neck of the soldier, and kissed him. On the other hand, the soldier, stepping back, and carrying his open hand through the beautiful motions of the military salute to a superior, makes this immortal answer:

“Sir, I told you before that I would make you repent it!”

kiss (-es; -ing; -ed) [kis (-iz; -iŋ; -t)]

sa'lute (-es; -ing; -ed) [sə'lu:t (-s; -iŋ; -id)]

im'mor-tal (-ly) [i'mɔ:təl (-li)]

Grammar

1.

He thought that *it would be useless to try to run away.*

It would be curious to know how many houses are really well-drained.

It is not necessary for a soldier to do some great thing.

It is hardly possible to overrate the influence which the pen and the press confer upon mankind.

Of what advantage is it now to be a king?

How strange it seems to me to be talked to in this style!

2.

It is a true saying that "forewarned is forearmed."

It has already been seen that the practice of all our arts and industries depends upon our knowledge of the properties of natural objects.

It is said that pears are good for the teeth but bad for the stomach.

It is quite a pity that General Chen should have died so early.

(= I am very sorry to say that General Chen should have died so early.)

3.

It was Japan that invaded China in 1937.

It was China that Japan invaded in 1937.

It was in 1937 that Japan invaded China.

It is *just in times like these* that great men may be made from simple soldiers.

It was *when General Tsai was in power* that Yunnan was known as the model province of China.

4.

The Chinese airman deems *it* a shame to carry any charm on his body. (COMPARE: *It* is a shame for the Chinese airman to carry any charm on his body.)

He regarded *it* his duty to fight for the freedom of the nation. (COMPARE: *It* was regarded as his duty to fight for the freedom of the nation.)

We deem *it* necessary that every citizen should do his duty. (COMPARE: *It* is necessary that every citizen should do his duty.)

Sentence-Patterns

7. They *prefer* death to being taken captives in the Japanese hand.

We *prefer* rice to wheat.

Do you *prefer* riding or boating? I *prefer* the former to the latter.

-
- NOTES: 1. "It" is a substitute for a noun infinitive as subject; 2. for a noun clause as subject.
3. The subject, object, or adverbial modifier emphasized by the use of "it" as a logical subject.
4. "It" as a substitute for a noun infinitive or a noun clause as object to a factitive verb.

Written Exercises

I. Write two sentences:

1. After the Sentence-Pattern *6.
2. After the Sentence-Pattern 7.

II. Emphasize the words in italics in the following sentences by the use of "it" as a logical subject:

1. *The Chinese airman* is never taken captive alive.
2. *General Hwang Hsin* led the revolutionists in the famous night charge.
3. French women oppose *air raids on China*.
4. *Chen Yin-hsi* ran to the boy and helped him put out the fire.
5. *Then* the Tartars massed their forces to invade China.
6. We want *pure air* first.
7. *From the cocoons* we get our silk for most of the things we need.
8. *In the year 1916, on the eighteenth of May*, General Chen was killed by an enemy.
9. Fritz found *a fierce wolf* in the way.
10. *Dates* are good for the stomach but bad for the teeth.
11. The fate of unborn millions will now depend *on the courage and conduct of this army*.
12. You have shot *one of the king's deer*.

LESSON XXI (TWENTY-ONE)

CATCHING THE WILD ELEPHANTS

In India, when the people wish to catch wild elephants, they choose a place at the edge of the forest and make a fence round it. Each post in the fence is made from the trunk of a tree. Sometimes the space enclosed is so great that the fence reaches for several miles. The space inside the fence is called a corral.

There are openings left in the fence, through which the elephants may rush when driven toward them. When the corral has been made ready, the hunters surround the elephants and make blazing lights to frighten them. Behind the flames are a large number of men, with sticks and spears in their hands. They knock these sticks about and shake their spears, all the time making a great noise, to frighten the elephants as much as they can.

'el-e-phant (-s) ['elɪfənt (-s)]

fence (-s) [fens (-z)]

en'close (-es; -ing; -ed) [ɪn'kləʊz (-ɪz; -ɪŋ; -d)]

cor'ral (-s) [kə'ræɪ]

'o-pen-ing (-s) ['əʊpənɪŋ (-z)]

blaze (-es; -ing; -ed) [bleɪz (-ɪz; -ɪŋ; -d)]

flame (-s) [fleɪm (-z)]

stick (-s) [stɪk (-s)]

The elephants look about to see how they can get away. Only one way is left open, and the whole herd chooses that and sets off with a furious rush. That one way leads to the corral. As soon as they are in the corral, the hunters close up the openings, and the elephants are secure as if in a prison.

Now, they must be taken out one by one, and this is done by means of tame elephants. When they get one of the elephants out, the hunters again close the opening behind him. He rushes about in great fury; but the tame elephants then come, one on each side of him, and stroke him with their trunks, and seem to talk to him. He becomes quiet while they are with him. By and by they entice him to follow them away from the corral. When they come to a good strong tree they stop.

The hunters keep close behind, and at the first chance, they slip a strong rope round one of his legs. It is then coiled round and round the tree. As soon as he is fast, the tame elephants leave him. The wild animal is thus caught, ready to be tamed for use.

herd (-s) [hæ:d (-z)]

'furious (-ious) ['fjuəri (-iəs)]

tame [teim]

quiet ['kwaɪət]

entice (-es; -ing; -ed) [in'taɪs (-iz; -ɪŋ; -t)]

rope (-s) [rəʊp (-s)]

coil (-s; -ing; -ed) [kɔɪl (-z; -ɪŋ; -d)]

LESSON XXII (TWENTY-TWO)

CHINESE TEA

Tea is made from the leaves of a kind of trees known as the *camellia* family. These trees are about one yard high and are planted in hilly regions. The leaves are oval in shape, but the drinkers of tea seldom notice it.

Every year, between spring and summer, the leaves are picked to be dried by heat. Different colours may be made according to the process of heating, as well as the time of picking. Thus we find on the market green tea, black tea, etc. The best tea is judged by its colour, taste, smell, as well as tenderness. There is a substance in tea that acts as a stimulant. It is not desirable, therefore, to drink much tea just before sleep, especially strong tea. Sleeplessness may be caused by too much tea drinking.

ca'mel-li-a [kə'mi:ljə]

hill-y [hili]

're-gion (-s) ['ri:dʒən (-z)]

'o-val (-lɪ) ['ouvəl (-i)]

'sub-stance (-s) ['sʌbstəns (-iz)]

'stim-u-lant (-t) ['stimjulənt (-s)]

China is known as a tea-producing country. In the central and southern parts of China much territory is given over to raising tea. It is one of the main things she sells out to foreign countries. Many foreign firms send special representatives to China to buy the kind of tea they need. In order to keep up this trade, special attention must be paid to selecting and packing. They seem to be small matters only, but many of the foreign firms do nothing more than just those things. When the tea is properly selected and packed, it can be sold at a much better price. If we do not pay due attention to such matters, there is danger that the foreign markets may be occupied by teas from other countries instead of those from China.

LESSON XXIII (TWENTY-THREE)

TO AN ATHLETIC MEET

(A Dialogue)

Tom. There is an athletic meet to be held in the Central Park to-day, John. Let's go there, shall we not?

John. All right. Do you know what time is it to be held?

Tom. At three in the afternoon, so I was told.

John. Then we had better start at two, so that we can be sure of some good seats.

Tom. I'll come here by two; you had better get ready before that.

(Tom was never late. Just as the clock on the wall struck two his nimble feet were already in the drawing-room of John's house.)

John. Is this the only thing you keep your time so well, Tom? I am ready, too; let us go to it right away.

Tom. I was thinking of asking Jim to join us; but I am afraid he cannot keep time.

ath'let-ic (-s;-ally) [æθ'letik (-s;-əli)]

'nim-ble ['nimbl]

Jim [dʒim]

(The two boys reached the park in no time, where they found a great gathering of people. There were some twenty odd schools represented in the meet. The list of events was good, too—running broad jump being listed as the first event.)

John. Look, Tom, how fast that boy is in his hundred meter dash!

Tom. Yes, but you should have seen Harry in his hurdle race last spring.

John. There to the left they are getting ready to start the relay race. Let's go to it, shall we?

Tom. Why not go to the other end to see the shot put?

John. We must watch the long distance run listed as the third event from the finals.

Tom. Well, I believe to watch the finals is the most interesting of all.

(The meet was at last all over, while the crowds began to disperse. Both Tom and John felt they had done the day good justice.)

'gath-er-ing (-s) ['gæðəriŋ (-z)]

list (-s;-ing;-ed) [list (-s;-iŋ;-id)]

e'vent (-s;-ful) [i'vent (-s;-ful)]

'me-ter (-s) ['mi:tə (-z)]

'Har-ry ['hæri]

'hur-dle ['hɜ:dl]

re'lay [ri'lei]

dis'perse (-es;-ing;-ed) [dis'pɜ:s (-iz;-iŋ;-t)]

LESSON XXIV (TWENTY-FOUR)

SZECHWAN

Szechwan, in the west of China Proper, is so called because it is drained by four rivers—the Yangtse, the Min, the To, and the Chialing. The very name in Chinese suggests that it is a well-watered province.

Szechwan, one of the largest provinces in China, has now about 105,000 square miles in area, larger than the British Isles or Italy. Its population, about 55,000,000 in number, is also greater than that of the British Isles or France.

Nature has been very kind to Szechwan. For the past two thousand years many a ruler has chosen it as a reservoir for supplies, a sort of anchor of his empire. It is now still taken as the basis of military activities against foreign aggression and of national reconstruction.

drained (-s;-ing) [dreɪnd (-z;-ɪŋ)]

ˌpɒp-uˈlæ-tʃən (-s) [ˌpɒpjuˈleɪʃən (-z)]

ˈres-er-voɪr [ˈrezəvwa:]

sort (-s) [sɔ:t (-s)]

ˈæn-chor (-s) [ˈæŋkə (-z)]

ˈbæ-sɪs [ˈbeɪsɪs]

ˈre-conˈstrʌk-tʃən (-s) [ˈri:kənˈstrʌkʃən (-z)]

Although 1,500 miles from the sea, the monsoon winds, entering through the east gate of the province, deliver the last drop of moisture in the plain inside, furnishing an annual yield of 50 in. or more of rainfall. The mountains, which rise to 20,000 ft. in the west, shut off the cold winds from the northwest. It is therefore not very cold in winter.

When the moisture-bearing winds strike against the cold mountains, they condense to form the famous Szechwan fog. The rainy, misty weather protects many towns and cities from bombardment by enemy planes for half a year.

Moisture and warmth encourage the growth of vegetation. Flowers and fruits that grow in other parts of China also grow in Szechwan. Farmers in the Chengtu plain and in terraced fields hundreds of feet on the hillside plant three or four crops a year. Drought and flood are almost unknown.

mon'soon (-s) [mɒn'su:n (-z)]

'fur-nish-ing (-es; -ed) ['fɜ:nɪʃɪŋ (-ɪz; -t)]

'an-nu-al (-ly) ['ænjʊəl (-i)]

'mois-ture-'bearing ['moɪstʃə'beərɪŋ]

fog [fɒg]

warmth [wɔ:mθ]

ˌveg-e-'ta-tion (-s) [ˌvedʒi'teɪʃən]

Szechwan's agricultural products are too numerous to list here. Suffice it to mention the world famous tung-oil and bristle which are indigenous to this province. Since the war, its agricultural, industrial, and mineral resources are being fully exploited and exported.

Though far from the sea, Szechwan produces large quantities of salt. In addition to the consumption within the province, Szechwan salt also supplies the use of many neighbouring provinces. Sugar is made from sugar-canes planted in many districts. Both sugar and salt, however, require further refinement. Neikiang and Tzeliutsing are the centres of the sugar- and the salt-producing districts respectively.

Szechwan is also rich in coal, producing over 1,000,000 tons in 1938. Over 525,000 tons come from the mines in the eastern part of the province. With so many factories

'nu-mer-ous [ˈnju:mərəs]

suf'fice (-es;-ing;-ed) [sə'faɪs (-iz;-iŋ;-t)]

tung-oil [tʊŋ-oɪl]

'bris-tle (-s) ['brɪsl (-z)]

in'dig-e-nous [ɪn'dɪdʒɪnəs]

re'source (-s) [ri'sɔ:s (-ɪz)]

ex'ported (-s;-ing) [eks'pɔ:tɪd (-s;-iŋ)]

re'fine-ment [ri'faɪnmənt]

'fac-to-ries (-y) ['fæktərɪz (-rɪ)]

removed from downriver cities, the demand for coal is bound to increase as time goes on.

Chengtu, the capital of the province, is situated in the centre of the plain mentioned above. It is more than 2,000 years old. Like Peiping, it has many historical and majestic sites.

Chungking, the present wartime capital, is termed the "Hongkong of Szechwan," as it is a harbour for mid-Yangtse steamers from Ichang and upper-Yangtse boats from Ipin (Suifu). Since the National Government was removed here, this hill city has been exceedingly prosperous in population, industry, and what else, although it suffered a heavy loss in life and in buildings from enemy's air raids. Plans are under way for the construction of the first railway connecting Chungking and Chengtu.

re'mov|ed (-es;-ing) [ri'mu:v|d (-z;-iŋ)]

'ma'jes-tic [mə'dʒestik]

site (-s) [sait (-s)]

'war-time ['wɔ:taim]

'har-bour ['hɑ:bə]

'pros-per-ous (-ly;-ness) ['prɒspərəs (-li;-nis)]

loss (-es) [lɔ:s (-iz)]

'build-ing (-s) ['bildiŋ (-z)]

Grammar

1.

If it is raining now, I won't go out.

Now, *if you hold up a worm against the light, you will find that light can almost go through it.*

People lose their health in a dark house, and *if they fall sick they cannot get well again in it.*

If we do not pay due attention to such matters, there is danger that the foreign markets may be occupied by teas from other countries instead of those from China.

If you will see me safe to Nottingham, or give me a night's lodging in your own house, here is something to pay you for your trouble.

2.

We will fight for ourselves, in case (= if) nobody will help us.

If it be fine to-morrow, we shall go to visit the Central Park.

If he get well soon, he will be able to attend the examination.

3.

If General Chen were with us to-day, no doubt he might show us many other daring things.

If he were fined, imprisoned, or even hanged, sensible people would probably consider that he had earned his fate by his folly.

If I were to pray for a taste....., it would be a taste for reading.

I would not go with you to-night, though² (= even if) you were the king.

In fact nobody could live for half a day unless he attended to some of the laws of nature (=....., if he did not attend to some of the laws of nature.)

4.

If the night charge had ended here, everything would have been well.

If General Chen Yin-hsi had not been killed, he would have done a great deal of things in Chinese revolution.

NOTES: 1. Subjunctive verbs to show *present or future fact*, in which case "if" is almost equal to "as" or "when"; 2. to show *present or future doubt or uncertainty*; 3. to show *present or future imagination*, contrary to the fact; 4. to show *past imagination* contrary to the past fact; 5. to show *present imagination*, similar to verbs in 3, but usually after "as if."

The people of the world *would not have felt* so keenly, *had it* (= *if it had*) *not been* for the Japanese air raids on the Chinese cities outside the war zones.

5.

Soldiers should always be prepared *as if there were* immediate danger.

Old papered walls of years' standing, dirty carpets, and dirty ceilings pollute the air just as much *as if there were* a dung-heap in the basement.

During this time the silkworms remain quite motionless, *as if* (they *were*) in a long sleep.

The hunters close up the openings, and the elephants are secure *as if* (they *were*) in a prison.

She came out *as if* she *had heard* nothing.

Oral Exercises

I. Complete the following sentences:

1. If Japan be defeated finally,.....
2. If I were you,.....
3. If my mother were with me,.....
4. If he comes in time,.....
5. If it be true,.....

6. If Wen Tien-hsiang had succeeded in his defence against the Tartars,
7. You could not tame the wild elephant, unless
8. In case you fail this time,
9. He speaks English so well as if
10. We would not stop fighting even if

II. *Complete the following statements:*

1. It is very hard to
2. It is very nice to
3. It is necessary for
4. It is true that
5. It is very important that
6. It is not right for to
7. It is well known that
8. It is natural that
9. It is said that
10. It is thought that
11. It is stated that
12. It is supposed that
13. It is understood that
14. It is believed that

LESSON XXV (TWENTY-FIVE)

TABLE MANNERS AT FOREIGN MEALS

(A Dialogue)

(Harry and George sitting at table.)

Harry. George, I am going to eat my supper by myself, after this.

George. I don't believe you will.

Harry. Then I wish everyone would stop scolding me at table.

(Harry seemed to be unhappy as he said it and anxious to have his brother help him.)

George. Why don't you try to get along at table and do as you are told?

Harry. But I am told so many things! Last night, for instance, father scolded me because I was too far away from the table! Then, to-night, he scolded me because I was too close.

George. That's all right, Harry. Last night you took your supper in your lap, and to-night you joggled the table so that you spilled water from the glasses.

Harry. Yes, George, that's so; but you know I didn't mean to do it.

George. Why did you laugh, then?

Harry. I could not help laughing at first. I tell you, though, I didn't like the scolding I got afterwards.

George. You had better sit close to the table after this; but not so near as to touch it.

Harry. I'll try to, George.

George. I say, Harry, while I think of it, I want to ask a favour of you.

Harry. What is it?

George. Try not to make such noise when you take your soup, or bread, or milk.

Harry. Why so?

George. Because it makes me think of pigs when I hear you, and I don't like to have my brother make me think of pigs.

Harry. I won't do it any more, George.

George. Is there anything else that you ought not to do at table?

Harry. Oh, yes, a great many things!

George. Well, Harry, let me hear about them. You tell me what you ought not to do, and I will try to tell you why.

Harry. That will be real fun! Father says, "Harry, do keep your elbows off the table."

George. Well, that's because it looks so lazy to see a boy with his arms resting on the table. You went to sleep one time and upset your plate.

Harry. So I did! Then, Aunt Mary says, "Harry, do stop putting your knife into your mouth."

George. Well, Harry, you have your fork to carry your food to your mouth with. Nobody likes to see a knife used as a shovel—it is meant to cut with.

Harry. I suppose you know, George. I don't like to see anyone put a knife into his mouth either.

George. Then stop doing it yourself, Harry.

Harry. Yes, that's so. Now, you once told me to take my knife and fork off my plate when I passed it.

George. Why, I didn't like to have them fall off and then pick them up for you. They are not clean, either, and they may soil our clothes or the tablecloth.

Harry. I will do as you tell me, George.

George. Yes, Harry, we will try to have everything done right, won't we?

LESSON XXVI (TWENTY-SIX)

ORDER FORM

May 15, 1938.

Tienming Porcelain Mfg. Co.,
Tongchuan, Szechwan.

Dear Sirs:

We authorize you, hereby, to supply us with the goods mentioned hereunder and charge the account to the Chungking Industrial Company, according to your offer of March 1st. We are prepared to pay for all the freight charges when the goods are received in good condition.

DESCRIPTION:

- 3,000 sets of Blue Flower Tea Sets
@ \$1.50 per set
- 2,500 sets of Blue Flower Banquet Bowls
@ \$20.40 per set
- 500 pieces of Flower Pots, Size No. 2
@ \$0.90 per piece
- 84 dozen Plain White Tea Pots, Size No. 2
@ \$1.20 per piece

'por-ce-lain (-s) [pɔ:slɪn (-z)]

'au-thor-ize (-es;-ing;-ed) ['ɔ:θəraɪz (-iz;-in;-d)]

goods [gudz]

here'un-der [hiə'rʌndə]

con'di-tion (-s) [kən'diʃən (-z)]

de'scrip-tion (-s) [dis'kripʃən (-z)]

'ban-quet (-s) ['bæŋkwɪt (-s)]

DELIVERY: On or before July 15, 1938.

PACKING: Each kind of goods to be packed in different wooden cases, well wrapped with straw. Ready to pay fifty cents extra for the packing per case.

MARK: Special instructions will be given later on when you are about ready to ship the goods.

TERMS: As usual.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

You are requested to notify us, as soon as possible, if you can comply with our requests. We are ready to send a man up to watch you do your packing.

Yours faithfully,

The Chungking Industrial Co.,

(Signed)

Manager

pack (-s;-ing;-ed) [pæk (-s;-in;-t)]

'wood-en ['wudn]

wrap (-s;-ping;-ped) [ræp (-s;-in;-t)]

mark (-s;-ing;-ed) [mɑ:k (-s;-in;-t)]

'no-ti-fly (-ies;-ying;-ied) ['noutifai (-z;-in;-d)]

com'ply (-ies;-ying;-ied) [kəm'plai (-əiz;-əiin;-əid)]

LESSON XXVII (TWENTY-SEVEN)

IT'S VERY HARD

James came into the guest-hall from outside, one day, feeling more or less uneasy, and murmured:

“Oh! It's very hard to have to get up so early on these cold mornings, when it is so nice and warm to stay in the bed!

“It's very hard to have nothing to eat but rice and some ordinary vegetables, when others have nice food at meals!

“It's indeed very hard to have to work from morning till night when the beautiful world outside seems to beckon me to play under the trees and among the flowers.”

In the room next to the hall, his mother heard the boy's complaint clearly. She came out as if she had heard nothing. While sitting at the dinner table she fixed her eyes on James for a moment and said in a stern manner:

'veg-e-ta-ble (-s) ['vedzɪtəbl (-z)]

com'plain (-s;-ing;-ed;-t) [kəm'pleɪn (-z;-ɪŋ;-d;-t)]

stern [stɜ:n]

“James, do you know that it’s a very great blessing to be able to rise early in the morning to breathe the pure air and to see the new day in all its splendour?”

“It’s a great blessing to have food to eat, when so many have none. Those who are sick even cannot eat anything, when nice food is set before them.

“It’s a great blessing, indeed, that we can work with our hands and walk with our feet, for which they were made. It is a blessing to be able to see and hear, when so many are blind and deaf.”

“Why, mother, you seem to think ~~nothing is hard~~,’ said James.

“No, James, there is one thing that I think very hard.”

“What is that? Mother, please tell me right away,” said James.

“Why, my boy,” replied the mother, “I think that heart is very hard that is not thankful for so many blessings.”

LESSON XXVIII (TWENTY-EIGHT)

DIARY WRITING

(Date)

(Weather)

June 1 (Friday)

Fine

We had breakfast at 6, half an hour earlier than usual. People's Monthly Meeting was held at 7. Like the previous meetings, it was open to the public. People round our school, old and young, women and children, came in succession. There was a big attendance. The auditorium was full of people. We students took the seats at the back.

After the regular ceremony, Mr. Chang, our principal, spoke on the spiritual mobilization. He told us to cherish the common objective of the state and the nation above everything else. He said that military necessities and victory should come first. He laid emphasis on the concentration

suc'ces-sion [sək'seʃən (-z)]

at'tendance (-s; -ing; -ed) [ə'tendəns (-z; -iŋ; -id)]

'cer-e-mo-ni-y (-ies) ['seriməni (-iz)]

'spir-it-u-al (-ly) ['spiritʃuəl (-li)]

,mo-bi-li'za-tion (-s) ['moubilai'zeifən (-z)]

'che-rish (-es; -ing; -ed) ['tʃerɪʃ (-iz; -iŋ; -t)]

ob'jec-tive (-s) [ɒb'dʒektɪv (-z)]

'em-pha-sis ['əmfəsis]

,con-cen'tra-tion (-s) [ˌkɒnsən'treɪʃən (-z)]

of the people's will and strength. He also asked the audience to get rid of all bad habits in life, and be loyal to the leader and the state.

Last of all, we pledged to observe the National Pact, crying the oath in one voice:

- (1) Not to run counter to the Three Principles of the People,
- (2) Not to disobey the orders of the Government,
- (3) Not to betray the interests of the State and the Nation,
- (4) Not to become traitors or subjects of the enemy state,
- (5) Not to take part in traitors' organization,
- (6) Not to become officers or privates of the enemy army or the puppet army,
- (7) Not to serve as guides for the enemy or the traitors,
- (8) Not to spy on behalf of the enemy or the traitors,

'au-di-ence (-s) ['ɔːdiəns (-iz)]

pact (-s) [pækt (-s)]

oath (-ths) [ouθ (-ðz)]

'coun-ter (-s; -ing; -ed) ['kauntə (-z; -riŋ; -d)]

'pup-pet (-s) ['pʌpɪt (-s)]

spy (-ies; -ying; -ied) [spai (-aiz; -aiiŋ; -aid)]

be'half [bi'hɑːf]

- (9) Not to work for the enemy or the traitors,
 (10) Not to accept banknotes of the enemy or bogus banks,
 (11) Not to purchase enemy goods, and
 (12) Not to sell foodstuffs or other articles to the enemy or the traitors.

The meeting adjourned at 8, and we had class as usual. Had no difficulty in Chinese and English, but was embarrassed in the class of the mathematics.

In the afternoon we took part in the Clean-Up Movement at school. Washed the floor and erased the windows and the blackboard until there was not a bit of dirt in the classroom. We got the first prize in the class contest.

'bank-note (-s) ['bæŋknout (-s)]

'bo-gus ['bougəs]

'pur-chas[e (-es;-ing;-ed) ['pə:tʃəs (-iz;-iŋ;-t)]

'food-stuff (-s) [fu:dstʌf (-s)]

ad'journ (-s;-ing;-ed) [ə'dʒəɪn (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

em'bar-ras[sed (-es;-ing) [im'bærəst (-iz;-iŋ)]

'clean-up ['kli:nap]

e'ra[se (-ses;-sing;-sed) [i'reiʒ (-ziz;-ziŋ;-zd)]

Grammar

1.

Harry *said*, "George, *I am* going to eat *my* supper by *myself* after this."

Harry *told* George that *he was* going to eat *his* supper by *himself* after this.

Harry *said*, "I *won't* do it any more."

Harry *said* that *he would* not do it any more. (= Harry *promised* not to do it any more.)

George *answered*, "You *are* right."

George *answered* that *I* (or *he*) *was* right.

"I *must* go now," *said* James.

James *said* that *he had* to go *then*.

2.

The miller *asked*, "What *is* your name?"

The miller *asked* what *his* name *was*.

George *asked*, "Why *did* you laugh so much?"

George *asked* why *he had* laughed so much.

The courtier *cried*, "Is Your Majesty safe?"

The courtier *asked* if *His* Majesty *was* safe.

A few schoolmates *said*, "Will you walk with *us* over to the library?"

A few schoolmates *asked* if *I* (or *he*) *would* walk with *them* over to the library. [= A few schoolmates *asked* *me* (or *him*), to walk with *them* over to the library.]

3.

He *said*, "Be loyal to the leader and the state."

He *told* the audience to be loyal to the leader and the state.

Harry *said*, "Let us have a little game together."

Harry *suggested* that we (or they) should have a little game together.

"Mother, please tell me right away," said James.

James *requested* his mother to tell him right away.

Father *said*, "Harry, do keep your elbows off the table."

Father *warned* Harry always to keep his elbows off the table.

Aunt *said*, "Mary, don't put your knife into your mouth."

Aunt *told* Mary not to put her knife into her mouth.

4.

The king *said*, "How strange it seems to me to be talked to in this style!"

The king *exclaimed* that it seemed strange indeed to him to be talked to in this style.

NOTES: 1. Direct and indirect statements; 2. direct and indirect questions; 3. direct and indirect commands and requests; 4. direct and indirect exclamations. Note the change of the person of the pronoun and the tense of the verb in the indirect discourse according to the actual meaning.

The miller *cried*, "How! Are you the king?"

The miller *asked in alarm* if he was the king.

His mother *said*, "What a great blessing it is to have food to eat, when so many *have* none!"

His mother *emphasized* that it *was* a great blessing to have food to eat, when so many *had* none.

Sentence-Patterns

8. I *could not help laughing* at first.

We *cannot help rising up* in arms against our enemy.

Written Exercises

I. Write two sentences after the Sentence-Pattern 8.

II. Turn the following direct sentences into indirect ones:

1. Harry said, "I will try to do so, George."

2. Peter said, "What is it?"

3. George said, "Harry, don't do it again."

4. I said, "You are right."

5. Harry said, "I wish everyone would stop scolding me at table."

6. The king asked, "Can't you go with me to-night?"

7. The whole world exclaimed, "How brave the Chinese airmen are!"

8. The king said to himself, "What is a king?"

9. The boy murmured, "It is very hard to have to get up so early on those cold mornings."
10. "Soldiers!" exclaimed their commander, "you are called to Italy; your general needs you."

III. *Turn the following indirect sentences into direct ones:*

1. Mr. Chang informed me that several boys were looking for me.
2. We asked James to act as a brave Chinese airman.
3. I suggested to play football.
4. Her mother told her not to sit too close to the table.
5. Tom said that he would come here by two.
6. Mr. Chang expressed his wish that he would overthrow the Manchu government.
7. The commander told his soldiers to advance and conquer.
8. The boy asked how many times the silkworm would sleep during its lifetime.
9. He said that he had to go to the front.
10. All exclaimed that our soldiers in front were brave enough.

IV. *Your parents want to order some cloths from Union Piece-Goods Company at Canton. Write an order form for materials that are fit for the old as well as the young.*

LESSON XXIX (TWENTY-NINE)

NEW ARMY IN TRAINING

Many a million men have already marched from Szechwan to engage the invading Japanese army on different battle-fields. Ready to reinforce them is another million now under training. Coming from farming families, these new army recruits represent the best of the Chinese nation's young manhood—simple, honest, strong, and diligent.

Szechwan village courtyards, where farmers thrash their harvest in autumn, are now among the places where China's new army is moulded into fighting trim. Sitting around and sewing themselves, the village womenfolk watch with interest these men, their husbands or brothers or sons, in training. Their old fear of soldiers has long since disappeared, for these recruits all come from their native villages and are men of their own class. Life in these villages is peaceful and happy, and the villagers are ready to testify to the courteous way these recruits treat their hosts.

- 'bat-tle-field (-s) ['bæt|fɪ:ld (-z)]
 re-in'force (-es;-ing;-ed) [ˌri:ɪn'fɔ:s (-iz;-in;-t)]
 re'cruit (-s) [ri'kru:t (-s)]
 'man-hood ['mænhud]
 'court-yard (-s) ['kɔ:tjɑ:d (-z)]
 mould|ed (-s;-ing) [mould|ɪd (-z;-in)]
 'wom-en-folk ['wɪmɪnfəʊk]
 'cour-teous (-ly;-ness) ['kɔ:tiəs (-li;-nis)]
 host (-s) [həʊst (-s)]

Village fathers have their reasons for welcoming these recruits in their houses. With the army regulation of neatness and cleanliness, as example, village sanitation conditions have been greatly improved with the help of these soldiers and army doctors. Free clinics have been maintained by medical officers. Food scraps and refuse are useful for the feeding of pigs and chickens. And in their leisure hours the soldiers are always willing and ready to lend a hand in the house as well as in the fields. The children are taught by army political workers to read and write, to show due respect to the national flag and to sing the anthem. Playing soldiers is now the favourite game in Szechwan villages, a healthy sign for physical development as well as education.

The recruits enjoy their life in army camps. Properly fed and clothed, these men now take a pride in their appearance. In fact, they are all healthier after enlistment. No longer do they say that a good son does not become a soldier.

'neat-ness [ˈni:tnis]

ex'am-ple (-s) [ig'zɑ:mpl (-z)]

ˌsan-i'ta-tion [ˌsæni'teɪʃən]

'clin-ic (-s; -al; -ally) [klinik (-s; -əl; -əli)]

main'tained (-s; -ing) [men'teɪnd (-z; -ɪŋ)]

'med-i-cal (-als; -ally) [ˈmedɪkəl (-z; -əli)]

'lei-sure [ˈleɪʒə]

'work-er (-s) [ˈwɜ:kə (-z)]

'an-them (-s) [ˈænthəm (-z)]

'phys-i-cal (-ally) [ˈfɪzɪkəl (-əli)]

de'vel-op-ment [dɪ'veləpmənt]

en'list-ment [ɪn'listmənt]

LESSON XXX (THIRTY)

RAIN

Let us suppose that it is summer time, that you are in the country, and that you have fixed upon a certain day for a holiday ramble. Some of you are going to gather wild flowers, some to collect pebbles, and some without any very definite aim beyond the love of the holiday and of any sport or adventure which it may bring with it. Soon after sunrise on the eventful day you are awake, and great is your delight to find the sky clear and the sun shining warmly. It is arranged, however, that you do not start until after breakfast time. Meanwhile you busy yourselves in getting ready all the baskets and sticks and other gear of which you are to make use during the day.

'ram-ble (-s) ['ræmbl (-z)]	'peb-ble (-s) ['pebl (-z)]
'def-i-nite (-ly) ['definit (-li)]	aim (-s; -less) [eim (-z; -lis)]
sport (-s) [spɔ:t (-s)]	ad'ven-ture (-s) [əd'ventʃə (-z)]
'sun-rise ['saurəiz]	'mean-while ['mi:n'wail]
gear [giə]	

But the brightness of the morning begins to get dimmed. The few clouds which were to be seen at first have grown large, and seem gathering together for a storm. And sure enough, ere breakfast is well over, the first ominous big drops are seen falling. You cling to the hope that it is only a shower which will soon be over, and you go on with the preparations for the journey as well. But the rain shows no symptom of soon ceasing. The big drops come down thicker and faster. Little pools of water begin to form in the hollows of the road. With sad hearts you have to give up all hope of holding your excursion to-day.

Late in the afternoon the sky clears a little, and the rain ceases. You are glad to get outside again, and so you all sally forth for a walk. Streams of muddy water are, still

dim (-s;-ming;-med) [dim (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

ere [ɛə]

'om-i-nous ['ɒmɪnəs]

cling (-s;-ing) [kliŋ (-z;-iŋ)]

'show-er (-s) [ʃaʊə (-z)]

'symptom (-s) [sɪmptəm (-z)]

thick (-er;-est) [θɪk (-ə;-ist)]

pool (-s) [pu:l (-z)]

'hol-low (-s) ['hɒləʊ (-z)]

ex'cur-sion (-s) [ɪks'kɜ:ʃən (-z)]

'sal-ly (-ies;-ying;-ied) ['sæli (-iz;-iɪŋ;-id)]

coursing along the sloping roadway. If you will let me be your guide, I would advise that we should take our walk by the neighbouring river. We wend our way by wet paths and green lanes, where every hedgerow is still dripping with moisture until we gain the bridge, and see the river right beneath us. What a change this one day's heavy rain has made! Yesterday you could almost count the stones in the channel, so small and clear was the current. But look at it now! The water fills the channel from bank to bank, and rolls along swiftly.

In this way we have learnt that there is a close connection between the sky above us and the earth under our feet. In the morning, it seemed but a little thing that clouds should be seen gathering overhead. Yet, ere evening fell, these clouds led by degrees to the flooding of the river.

-
- slòpe (-es;-ing;-ed) [sloup (-s;-iŋ;-t)]
 'road-way (-s) ['roudwei]
 ad'vise (-es;-ing;-ed) [əd'vaiz (-iz;-iŋ;-d)]
 wend (-s;-ing;-ed) [wend (-z;-iŋ;-id)]
 'hedge-row (-s) ['hedzrou (-z)]
 drip (-s;-ping;-ped) [drip (-s;-iŋ;-t)]
 'mois-ture ['mɔɪstʃə]
 'cur-rent (-s) ['kʌrənt (-s)]
 roll (-s;-ing;-ed) [roul (-z;-iŋ;-d)]
 swift (-ly) [swift (-li)]
 con'ne-c-tion (-s) [kə'nekʃən (-z)]
 'o-ver'head ['ouvə'hed]

LESSON XXXI (THIRTY-ONE)

MANAGEMENT OF MONEY

On the first rule of the art of managing money all preceptors must be agreed. It is told in three words—**“Horror of Debt.”**

Easy to keep out of **“debt!** Certainly not. Nothing in life worth an effort is **easy.** Even in things pleasantest, if we wish to succeed we must **toil.** We are all Adam’s children. Whatever we culture on earth, till we win back our way into Eden, we must earn by the sweat of our brow or the sweat of our brain. Each object under the sun reflects a difficulty on the earth. **“Every hair casts its shadow,”** says

‘man-age-ment (-s) [‘mænidʒmənt (-s)]

pre‘cep-tor (-s) [pri‘septə (-z)]

‘hor-ror (-s) [‘hɔrə (-z)]

toil (-s;-ing;-ed) [tɔil (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

‘Ad-am [‘ædəm]

‘cul-ture (-s;-d) [‘kʌltʃə (-z;-d)]

‘E-den [‘i:dn]

sweat [swet]

brow (-s) [brau (-z)]

re‘flect (-s;-ing;-ed) [ri‘flekt (-s;-iŋ;-id)]

cast (-s;-ing) [kɑ:st (-s;-iŋ)]

that exquisite Publius Syrus, whose fragments are worth libraries of modern comedies.

But think, Oh young man! of the object I place before you, and then be ashamed of yourself if you still sigh. "Easy to preach, and not easy to practise." I have no interest in the preaching; your interest is immense in the practice. That object not won, your heart has no peace, and your hearth no security. Your conscience itself leaves a door open night and day to the tempter, night and day to the ear of a debtor. Three years ago you admired the rising success of some—most respectable man. Where is he now? In the dock,—in the jail,—in the hulks? What! that opulent

'ex-qui-site ['ekskwizit]

'Pub-li-us 'Sy-rus ['pabliəs 'sirəs]

'com-e-dy (-ies) ['kɒmidɪ (-iz)]

a'shamed [ə'feimɪd]

preach (-es; -ing; -ed) [pri:tʃ (-iz; -ɪŋ; -t)]

'prac-tise (-es; -ing; -ed) ['præktɪs (-iz; -ɪŋ; -t)]

im'mense [i'mens]

hearth (-s) [hɑ:θ (-s)]

se'cu-ri-ty (-ies) [si'kjʊərɪti (-iz)]

'con-science ['kɒnsjəns]

'tempt-er ['temptə]

re'spect-a-ble [ris'pektəbl]

dock (-s) [dɒk (-s)]

jail (-s) [dʒeɪl (-z)]

hulk (-s) [hʌlk (-s)]

'op-u-lent ['ɒpjulənt]

banker, whose plate dazzled princes? or that flourishing clerk, who drove the high-stepping horse to his office? The same. And his crime? Fraud and swindling. What demon could urge so respectable a man to so shameful an act? I know not the name of the demon, but the cause of the crime the wretch tells you himself. Ask him: what is his answer? "I got into debt,—no way to get out of it but the way which I took—to the dock, to the jail, to the hulks!"

There are some principles for youths always to keep in mind about money. They are these:

First. Never to borrow where there is a chance, however remote, that you may not be able to repay.

Second. Never to lend what you are not prepared to give.

Third. Never to guarantee for another what you cannot fulfil if the other should fail.

'flour-ish (-es;-ing;-ed) ['flaɪʃ (-iz;-iŋ;-t)]

fraud [frɔ:d]

'swin-dle (-es;-ing;-ed) ['swɪndl (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

'de-mon (-s) ['di:mən (-z)]

re'mote [ri'mout]

re'pay [ri:'pei]

guar-an'tee (-s;-ing;-d) [ˌgærən'ti: (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

ful'fil (-s;-ing;-led) [ful'fil (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

LESSON XXXII (THIRTY-TWO)

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S WILL

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of the Republic of China, died on March 12, 1925. One day before his death, he signed his will at the presence of a number of Kuomintang leaders. The will reads:

“For forty years I have devoted myself to the cause of National Revolution, the aim of which is to secure for China a position of independence and equality among nations. The accumulated experience of these forty years has fully convinced me that to attain this goal it is necessary to awaken the masses of our own people and associate ourselves with those peoples of the world who treat us on a footing of equality in the common struggle.

pres-ence (-s) [ˈprezn̩s (-iz)]

deˈvot̩ed (-es;-ing) [diˈvout̩id (-s;-iŋ)]

acˈcu-mu-lat̩ed (-es;-ing) [əˈkju:mjuleit̩id (-s;-iŋ)]

atˈtain (-s;-ing;-ed) [əˈteɪn (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

aˈwak-en (-s;-ing;-ed) [əˈweɪkən (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

asˈso-ci-ate (-es;-ing;-ed) [əˈsouʃieɪt (-s;-iŋ;-id)]

ˈfoot-ing (-s) [ˈfutiŋ (-z)]

"The revolution is not yet achieved. Let all my comrades follow my writings, 'Plans for National Reconstruction,' 'Fundamentals of National Reconstruction,' 'Three Principles of the People,' and the Manifesto issued by the First National Congress of the Party, and work unceasingly for their consummation. Above all, the convocation of a People's Convention and the abolition of unequal treaties, which I have recently advocated, should be accomplished with the least possible delay. This is my last will and behest."

(Signed) Sun Wen

'com-rade (-s) [ˈkɒmɹɪd (-z)]

'writ-ing (-s) [ˈrɪtɪŋ (-z)]

ˌfun-da'mentl (al (-als;-ally) [ˌfʌndə'mentl (-lɪz;-əli)]

ˌman-i'fes-to (-s) [ˌmæni'festəʊ (-z)]

un'ceas-ing-ly [ʌn'si:zɪŋli]

'con-sum'ma-tion (-s) [ˌkɒnsʌ'meɪʃən (-z)]

ˌcon-vo'ca-tion (-s) [ˌkɒnvə'keɪʃən (-z)]

ˌcon'ven-tion (-s) [kən'venʃən (-z)]

æc'com-plish'd (-es;-ing) [ə'kɒmplɪʃt (-ɪz;-ɪŋ)]

be'hest (-s) [bi'hest (-s)]

Grammar

1.

The rain ceases.

The water fills the channel.

I tell you some principles about money.

It is difficult.

Peter is believed to be rich.

Any world power will find herself impossible to defeat China.

2.

The few clouds have grown large.

The first ominous big drops are seen falling.

Little pools of water begin to form in the hollows of the road.

The motto held by the Chinese airmen is "success or death."

General Hwang Hsin, badly wounded, was forced to hide himself in a small grocery store.

We, the representatives of two million French women of all walks of life, do declare that the bombing of Japan on the Chinese cities outside the war zones is utterly disreputable.

George's friends who were all pupils at the Tienming Middle School came to visit me one Sunday morning.

3.

Take it *again*.

Those words fell *on dead ears*.

Your Majesty will not kill a servant *for doing his duty too faithfully*.

A great meeting was called *at Paris in July by the woman organization in France to oppose air raids conducted by Japan on China*.

He died *when he was actively working for Dr. Sun*.

4.

Chang *then* goes to play.

I *always* get up at six in the morning.

They *usually* come together.

In China, tea is *generally* taken without sugar.

He will *surely* come back.

Harry was *just* writing his diary.

The revolution is not *yet* achieved.

-
- NOTES: 1. Sentences in the natural order.
 2. Showing the correct positions of attributive adjuncts in sentences in the natural order.
 3. and 4. Showing the correct positions of adverbial adjuncts in sentences in the natural order.

Finally he was killed by the Tartars.

At first he thought it was a dog.

Sentence-Patterns

9. We *had better* start at two (so that we *can* be sure of some good seats).

You *had better* get ready before that.

You *had better* go home to have a rest.

Oral Exercises

I. *Insert in the right position in each of the following sentences the attributive adjuncts in the parentheses:*

- Kind is to be packed in different wooden cases. (of goods, each)
- China is different from that of old. (of to-day, the)
- Principles has been well known all over the world. (Three, of the People, the)
- Firms send special representatives to China. (foreign, - many)
- Insult means an indelible blot to mankind. (they now receive, the)
- Silk was formerly sent from China. (used in Europe, a whole lot of)
- Man could have done so well. (no, living)

8. There have been displays. (of native goods, well-organized)
9. There is nothing to-day. (important)
10. Within the gates stand tablets. (which line the pathway, stone, a number of, from five to ten feet high)

II. *Insert in the right position in each of the following sentences the adverbial adjuncts in the parentheses:*

1. The water rolls. (swiftly, along)
2. Please tell me. (right away)
3. You told me to take my knife and fork off my plate. (once, when I passed it)
4. One finds iron mines. (nearly all over the country, practically)
5. A large country like China has been invaded by the Japanese. (strange to say, often)
6. We hope that the Japanese will be driven. (earnestly, out of China, soon)
7. I was told that Uncle George had been travelling. (yesterday, since June last, all over the world)
8. They know that they must work. (well, hard)
9. I would help you. (always, if you should be faithful to me)
10. He scolded me. (yesterday, so much, because I did not obey him)

LESSON XXXIII (THIRTY-THREE)

THE BEAVER

There are few animals that can teach us more useful lessons than the beaver. Beavers not only work hard, but with great skill and care. There are no idle beavers.

They are very timid animals, in the first place. If we went to places where they are common, it would be very difficult to find them and see what they do. They are between two and three feet long, and one foot high, and is covered with brown hair. Its eyes are very small and far apart. Its ears are also small, and its nose is blunt. It has very strong, sharp teeth, and a long tail shaped somewhat like the blade of an oar. This tail has no hair or fur on it, but is covered with little scales like those of a fish.

The hind feet of the beaver have a thin skin between the toes. This shows that it is fitted for swimming. During the summer these animals live in holes near the banks of rivers. They are very social animals. They never live

'bea-ver (-s) ['bi:və (-z)]

blunt [blʌnt]

scale (-s) [skeɪl (-z)]

thin (-ner; -nest) [θɪn (-ə; -ɪst)]

a'part [ə'pɑ:t]

blade (-s) [bleɪd (-z)]

hind [haɪnd]

toe (-s) [toʊ (-z)]

alone. They usually go in parties and build a little "beaver town."

They have some means of making known their wants to each other. They know they will be safer in water than on lands, so they try to find a pond where they can build their town. If they cannot do this, they will choose a running stream with some trees on the banks. The first thing they do is to make a dam, right across the stream. They have neither saws nor hatchets with which to cut the trees. But they can use their sharp strong teeth and gnaw and gnaw away, until they bring down tree after tree.

These wise beavers know that they must have a store of food for the winter, as well as a snug little house to live in. They gather logs of wood and branches, and put them away in the storeroom. The bark of these logs and some water plants supply them with food. When they are "at home" during the winter months in their "beaver town" they always have a sentinel to keep watch. If anyone comes near, he gives the alarm by striking his broad, flat tail on the water.

pond (-s) [pɒnd (-z)]

saw (-s) [sɔː (-z)]

gnaw(-s;-ing;-ed)[nɔː(-z;-ɪŋ;-d)]

'sen-ti-nel (-s) ['sentɪnəl (-z)]

dam (-s) (dæm (-z))

'hatch-et (-s) ['hætʃɪt (-s)]

snug [snʌg]

LESSON XXXIV (THIRTY-FOUR)

IMPORTANT CHINESE MINERALS

The most important minerals needed by every industrial nation are coal and iron. China is not yet an industrial country like England and Germany. But she has all the mineral resources that a great nation needs.

Take coal and iron, for example. These two things are the fundamental minerals for any country of importance. China has fine deposits of both of them. The best coal is found in Shansi province. This has been known by the geologists all over the world. Szechwan, Yunnan, and Kweichow provinces also have very fine coal deposits to a great extent. Besides, there is coal in other provinces too, although the quality is not quite so good as that of the above-mentioned provinces.

'Ger-ma-ny ['dʒə:məni]

de'pos-it (-s) [di'pɒzɪt (-s)]

ge'ol-o-gy (-ists) [dʒi'ɒlədʒi (-ists)]

be'sides [bi'saɪdz]

'qual-i-ty (-ies) ['kwɒlɪtɪ (-iz)]

The best iron ore in China is found in the Three Eastern Provinces. There are large deposits in Hupeh and Anhwei provinces as well. Practically, one finds iron mines nearly all over the country. But strange to say, a whole lot of iron used in China is imported from other countries. It is believed, however, that if a better process of mining is used in China, there is no need of buying either of these two important minerals from abroad. We earnestly hope that our government will do everything to develop these minerals as soon as possible. There is plenty of minerals in China; only industrial enterprise is needed to develop them for our use.

ore (-s) [ɔ: (-z)]

im'port (-es;-ing;-ed) [im'pɔ:t (-s;-iŋ;-id)]

a'broad [ə'brɔ:d]

in-ter'na-tion-al (-ly) [ˌɪntə (:)'næʃnəl (-li)]

LESSON XXXV (THIRTY-FIVE)

DIFFERENCE OF THREE WORDS ONLY

(A One-Act Play)

CHARACTERS IN THE PLAY

George Wang, *the father.*William Ling, *a prosperous young man.*Donald Ping, *a prisoner.*James, *a boy of about twelve.*John, *his elder brother.*

John. (Running into the house.) Father! Father! I had a chance to look into that fine building over there this morning, to see what it's like. Gee! it's certainly good and clean. Even the little white dog lying on the steps looks much like a snow ball!

The Father. That house belongs to Mr. William Ling, who is a very prosperous man now.

 'Don-ald ['dɒnəld]

gee [dʒi:]

James. He must feel quite comfortable and happy, I bet you.

The Father. Happy? Why, he is one of the most comfortable men in the town, so free and contented.

James. I saw about a dozen men yesterday who were carrying loads of stone, and each had a chain tied to his right foot. Certainly they were not free and contented, I declare.

The Father. Yes, but do you know where they were from and why they had to work like that?

John. I don't.

James. Neither do I.

The Father. Well, I'll tell you. They are from the prison on West Street. They are forced to do some hard work every day by law, without pay of any kind. I wish to

bet (-s;-ting) [bet (-s;-in)]

street (-s) [strist (-s)]

take both of you over to see Mr. Ling now. If chance permits, we may also walk over to the prison to see some prisoners at close range.

John and James. (Both in one voice) That will be fine!

(The three were on their way to call on some people whom they had never dreamed of calling the day before. They first came to the fine building, the owner of which happened to be at home. On seeing the three enter the door outside, Ling rose from the chair and walked to welcome the visitors.)

William Ling. Very glad to have you call on me this fine morning, Mr. Wang. Are these your boys? What nice kids they are! Let's all go into the house and sit down for a little chat.

George Wang. Thank you, Mr. Ling. I haven't seen you for almost a week now, come to think of it. Where have you been keeping yourself and how do you feel?

per'mit (-s;-ting;-ted) [pə'mit (-s;-in;-id)]

kid (-s) [kid (-z)]

William Ling. Always feeling fine, thank you. I keep myself busy doing some little things here and there, you know.

George Wang. John told me this morning that he had a chance to look inside the doors of your fine house while he was passing your way. I told him that I might let him meet the owner of the house and have him hear briefly from you your own story.

William Ling. (*Patting both of the boys on their heads*)
Oh! nice, curious boys! Well, there is really a great deal to be said about what I have done to make whatever fortune I have thus far made. But to put the long story into a nutshell, I can find no better words than

“PATIENCE AND HARD WORK.”

The Father. Do you hear that, boys?

(John and James looked at each other for a minute and then replied in one voice.)

John and James. Yes, father!

The Father. Well, I don't think we ought to take too much of Mr. Ling's time, so let us keep on walking.

(Before long they came to the West Street and stopped in front of the prison gate. George Wang handed a card to the prison-keeper, telling him that he would like to see a prisoner called Donald Ping. The callers were led into a house and the prisoner was told to come to the cell window.)

George Wang. Hallo! Donald. Very sorry to see you here. But I hope you will soon be free again.

James. *(With no introduction of any kind)* I saw him carry stone yesterday! Didn't you, John?

John. Yes, I think I did, too.

George Wang. I have brought you some food which is left at the prison-keeper's. I hope it will be sent in to you pretty soon.

cell (-s) [sel (-z)]

in-tro'duc-tion [ˌintrə'dʌkʃən]

Donald Ping. That's very kind of you, Mr. Wang. I have certainly learned my lesson, now.

George Wang. Won't you be good enough to tell my boys, as briefly as you can, what led you here into the prison, Donald?

Donald Ping. Well, Mr. Wang, I think just a few words will tell my story. There are no better words than

“LAZINESS AND BAD COMPANY.”

George Wang. Thank you, Donald. I'll try to come to see you again. Now, just be good to yourself, won't you?

LESSON XXXVI (THIRTY-SIX)

THE PLEASURE OF KNOWLEDGE

It is noble to seek truth, and it is beautiful to find it.
It is the ancient feeling of the human heart, that knowledge
is better than riches. This is deeply and sacredly true.

Just think how nice it is--

To mark the course of human passions as they have
flowed on in the ages that are past;

To see why nations have risen, and why they have
fallen;

To speak of heat, and light, and the winds;

To know what man has discovered in the heavens
above and in the earth beneath;

To hear the chemist unfold the marvellous
properties that the Creator has locked up in a speck
of earth;

'sa-cred (-ly) ['seikrid (-li)]

'pas-sion (-s) ['pæʃən (-z)]

flow (-s;-ing;-ed) [fləʊ (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

be'neath [bi'ni:θ]

'chem-ist (-s;-ry) ['kemist (-s;-ri)]

un'fold (-s;-ing;-ed) [ʌn'fəʊld (-z;-iŋ;-id)]

'mar-vel-lous (-ly;-ness) ['mɑ:vɪləs (-li;-nis)]

Cre'a-tor [kri:'eɪtə]

lock (-s;-ing;-ed) [lɒk (-s;-iŋ;-t)]

speck (-s) [spek (-s)]

To be told that there are worlds so distant from our own that the quickness of light, travelling from the world's creation, has never yet reached us;

To wonder in the creations of poetry, and grow warm again with that eloquence which swayed the democracies of the old world;

To go up with great reasoners to the first cause of all, and to perceive, in the midst of all this dissolution and decay and cruel separation, that there is one thing unchangeable, indestructible, and everlasting.

It is worth while in the days of our youth to strive hard for this great discipline;

cre'a-tion (-s) [kri:'eifən (-z)]

poet (-s;-ry) ['pouit (-s;-ri)]

'el-o-quence ['elokwəns]

sway (-s;-ing;-ed) [swei (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

de'moc-ra-cy (-ies) [di'mɒkrəsi (-iz)]

per'ceive (-es;-ing;-ed) [pə'si:v (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

dis-so'lu-tion [disə'lu:ʃən]

de'cay (-s;-ing;-ed) [di'kei (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

un'change-a-ble (-ed) [ʌn'tʃeindʒəbl̩ (-d)]

in-de'struct-i-ble [ɪndis'trʌktəbl̩]

ev-er'last-ing [evə'lʌ:stɪŋ]

strive (-es;-ing) [straiv (-z;-iŋ)]

To pass sleepless nights for it;

To give up for it laborious days;

To spurn for it present pleasures;

To endure for it afflicting poverty;

To wade for it through darkness, and sorrow, and contempt, as the great spirits of the world have done in all ages and in all times.

I appeal to the experience of any man who is in the habit of exercising his mind vigorously and well, whether there is not a satisfaction in it.

I solemnly declare, that, but for the love of knowledge, I should consider the life of the meanest hedger and ditcher preferable to that of the greatest and richest man in existence.

la'bo-ri-ous (-ly) [lə'bo:riəs (-li)]

spurn (-s;-ing;-ed) [spɜ:n (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

en'dure (-es;-ing;-ed) [in'djʊə (-z;-riŋ;-d)]

af'flict (-s;-ing;-ed) [ə'flikt (-s;-iŋ;-id)]

wade (-es;-ing;-ed) [weid (-z;-iŋ;-id)]

sor-row (-s) ['sɒrəʊ (-z)]

con'tempt (-s) [kən'tempt (-s)]

ap'peal (-s;-ing;-ed) [ə'pi:l (-z;-iŋ;-d)]

'vig-or-ous (-ly) ['vigərəs (-li)]

'sol-emn (-ly) ['sələm (-li)]

ditch (-es;-ers) [dɪtʃ (-iz;-əz)]

'pref-er-a-ble ['prefərəbl]

ex'ist (-ence) [ig'zɪst (-əns)]

Grammar

1.

There are *no idle beavers*.

"James," said *she*, "do you know that it's a great blessing to have food to eat?"

Be that as it may, I am speaking truth now.

They all work hard; *so do I*.

Tell me *what* Mr. Ling said about himself.

It is noble *to seek truth*.

2.

Are you rich?

Do you know him?

How do you feel?

Where have you been keeping yourself?

What do you want?

3.

Long live *the Republic!*

What nice kids they are!

How strange it seems to me to be talked to in this style.

4.

There comes *the king*.

Such a question I have not been used to.

Great is your delight to find the sky clear and the sun shining warmly.

It was true *in times past*.

So I did.

Upon your courage and conduct rest the hopes of our bleeding and insulted country.

During the lifetime of the silkworms *four times must* they sleep like that.

Only by so doing can we save mankind from impending perils.

5.

We *do* declare that the bombing of Japan on the Chinese cities outside the war zones and the wanton killing of civilians, both women and children, are utterly disreputable.

Do keep your elbows off the table.

Although the dates which he swallowed whole *did* save some work for his teeth, they certainly gave his stomach much trouble.

A dark house is *always* an unhealthy house, *always* an ill-aired house, *always* a dirty house.

Long, long ago, there was a king who was lost in the wood.

Written Exercises

I. Write three sentences after the Sentence-Pattern 9.

II. Re-write the following sentences by changing the order of words and supplying some words where necessary:

1. You hear that, boys?
2. The canopied likeness of the great sage rests within the building and opposite the door.

NOTES: Various forms of sentences in the inverted order: 1. Declarative sentences; 2. Interrogative sentences; 3. Exclamatory sentences; 4. Different elements of a sentence to be emphasized put in the unnatural position; 5. Emphasis secured by the use of the auxiliary verb "do," "does," or "did," or by the repetition of some important words in the sentence.

3. Macdonald was what a brave general!
4. Large deposits of iron are in Hupeh and Anhwei provinces.
5. A large number of men are behind the finish.
6. I believe to watch the finals is the most interesting of all.
7. We are however busy, we should have some time for rest.
8. "Why, my boy," the mother replied, "I think that heart is very hard that is not thankful for so many blessings.
9. To be able to see and hear is a blessing.
10. This one day's heavy rain has made what a change!

III. Rewrite the following sentences so as to emphasize the words in italics:

1. He was *busy* in the office.
2. I *don't* either.
3. Stop putting your knife into your mouth.
4. Men cannot make the wind blow but when it *blows*, they can take advantage of its known powers to sail ships and turn windmills.
5. We may expect to see the end of barbarity *in that way*.
6. Beavers can use their sharp strong teeth and *gnaw* away, until they bring down tree after tree.
7. The Tartars tried to induce Wen to submit *time and again*.
8. I don't know *such words*.
9. *The defensive war* against the Japanese invasion broke out in 1937.
10. We cannot answer *these questions*.

APPENDIX I

VOCABULARY

LESSON I

swallow (-s; -ing; -ed)	吞; 嚥
stomach (-s)	胃
theory (-ies)	理論
unfortunate (-ly)	不幸
pear (-s)	梨
chew (-s; -ing; -ed)	嚼
flavour (-s)	香味; 味

LESSON II

reduce (-es; -ing; -ed)	變成; 化成
unborn	未產生的; 將來的
conduct (-s)	指導; 行爲
resist (-s; -ing; -ed; -ance)	抵抗
submission (-s)	屈服
shameful (-ly)	可恥的
rely (-ies; -ying; -ied)	依賴
being (-s)	生物
animate (-es; -ing; -ed)	鼓舞; 激勵
liberty (-ies)	自由
stake (-s)	孤注

insult (-s; -ing; -ed)	恥辱
wretched (-ness)	困苦
courage (-s)	勇敢
choice (-s)	選擇
abject	卑劣的
resolve (-es; -ing; -ed)	決定
infamous	不名譽的; 不齒
supreme	最高
victorly (-ies)	勝仗
contend (-s; -ing; -ed)	爭取
mercenary (-ies)	雇傭
bleed (-s; -ing)	流血的
crown (-s; -ing; -ed)	褒獎

LESSON III

advantage (-s)	利益
rogue (-s)	流氓; 無賴; 匪徒
deer	鹿
poach (-es; -ing; -ed; -ers)	私捕鳥獸
Cockle	人名
Sherwood	地名
monarch (-s)	君主

confess (-es;-ing;-ed)	承認
owe (-es;-ing;-ed)	致(敬);欠
bound	準備的
Mansfield	地名

LESSON IV

unwilling	不願
benight (-s;-ing;-ed)	陷入黑夜
unlike (-ly)	不像
safe (-ty)	安
lodge (-ing)	住宿
aye	是;唯
nay	否;不然
direct (-s;-ing;-ed;-ly)	引導
ah	噫
search (-es)	搜尋
debt (-s;-ors)	債
knight (-s;-hood)	武士
chase (-s)	追逐
oblige (-es;-ing;-ed)	迫
convince (-es;-ing;-ed)	使深信
Nottingham	地名
purse (-s)	錢袋
courtier (-s)	朝臣
thither	至彼處
haste	急忙

scour (-s;-ing;-ed)	搜索
usage (-s)	待遇;習慣
badge (-s)	標記;徽章
pledge (-s)	保證

LESSON V

Bonaparte	拿破崙之姓
snow (-s;-ing;-ed;-y)	雪;下雪
Alps	中歐高山
mass (-es;-ing;-es)	大塊
ice (-s)	冰
Macdonald	拿破崙部將名
peril (-ous -y)	危險
defile (-s)	隘路
gloom -ly (-ily;-iness)	幽暗的
pierce (-ing)	刺;穿(徹骨的)
avalanche (-s)	冰崩
disappear (-s;-ing;-ed)	消滅;不見
reach (-es;-ing;-ed)	到
perish (-es;-ing;-ed)	死亡
illustrate (-es;-ing;-ed)	說明
Bernard	地名
Splugen	關名
task (-s)	工作
cliff (-s)	懸崖

solitude (-s)	荒涼之處
rumble (-es; -ing; -ed)	隆隆
plunge (-es; -ing; -ed; -ers)	投入水中; (投入水中者)
dragoon (-s)	騎兵
benumb (-s; -ing; -ed)	使麻木
occupy (-ies; -ying; -ied)	費去; 占據
exploit (-s)	功績; 事業

LESSON VI

factor (-s)	因子
pure (-r; -st)	清潔
consider (-s; -ing; -ed)	顧及
obtain (-s; -ing; -ed)	得到
pane (-s)	門窗的一格
sewer (-s)	陰溝
impure	不潔
curious (-ly)	奇怪
untrap (-ped)	不掩蓋
inmate (-s)	家人; 同居者
useless (-ness)	無用
dirt (-y)	污穢; (污穢的)
basement	房屋的底層; 地下室
grow (-th)	生長
scrofula	瘰癧
secure (-es; -ing; -ed)	獲得

drainage (-s)	排水法
cleanliness (-y)	清潔
object (-s)	目的; 事物
tenant (-s)	房客
pollute (-s; -ing; -ed)	使污
remedy (-ies; -ying; -ied)	補救
epidemic	流行的; 傳染的
sick (-ness)	病
fever (-s)	發熱病
ventilate (-or; -ion)	通風; 通氣
filth	污穢物
dung	糞
unhealthy	不衛生的
promote (-es; -ing; -ed)	引起
rickets	佝僂病

LESSON VII

airmen	空軍; 飛行士
record (-s)	紀錄
infancy	幼稚時期
captive (-s)	俘虜
inferior	劣於
testimony (-ies)	證據
numerical	數量上的
alive	生的; 活的
motto (-s)	格言

machine (-s)	機械 (此處指飛機言)
possible (-y)	可能
waist (-s)	腰
photo (-s)	照片
anywhere	無論何處; 各處
Sino-Japanese	中日
treatment (-s)	待遇
prefer (-s; -ring; -red)	寧願
whenever	無論何時
damage (-es; -ing; -ed)	破壞
browning (-s)	勃朗甯手鎗
deem (-s; -ed)	以爲
sweetheart (-s)	愛人
optimistic	樂觀
spirit (-s)	精神
degree (-s)	程度; 度數

LESSON VIII

ordinary (-ily)	平常
urgent (-ly)	急
movement (-s)	行動
simple (-y)	簡單
bravery	勇敢
wherever	無論何處
utmost	竭力; 極度

perform (-s; -ing; -ed)	做或
likewise	同樣

LESSON IX

overrate (-es; -ing; -ed)	估價過高
spoken	口說的
sketch (-es; -ing; -ed)	畫
original (-ly)	原來的
convey (-s; -ing; -ed)	傳遞
tread (-s; -ing; -ed)	步行
classic (-s)	古典上的
breathless	屏息的
confirm (-s; -ing; -ed)	證實
throughout	全
hasty (-ily)	急; 迅速的
library (-ies)	圖書館
demoralize (-es; -ing; -ed)	敗壞德性

cultivate (-es; -ing; -ed)	養成
console (-ation)s	慰藉
circumstance (-s)	情形
confer (-s; -ring; -red)	給予
permanent (-ly)	永久
strength	力
gift (-ed)	天才; (天才的)

warrior (-s)	戰士
glow (-s; -ing; -ed)	熱烈
philosopher (-ers; -y)	哲學家; (哲學)
spark (-s)	光輝; 火花
favourite	愛護的
select (-s; -ing; -ed)	選擇
peruse (-es; -ing; -ed; -al)	閱讀
positive (-ly)	明白的; 絕對的
degrade (-es; -ing; -ed)	使墮落
Herschel	人名
variety (-ies)	種類

LESSON X

Tsai Oh	蔡鏗
brainy	靈敏的
graduation	畢業
Kiangse	江西省
govern (-s; -ing; -ed; -ors)	治理; (省長)
peace	和平
model (-s)	模範
Tang	唐 (人名)
rank (-s)	職
motion (-s; -less)	動作; (不動)
Szechwan	四川省

revolution (-s; -ary; -ists)	革命; (革命的; 革命家)
post (-s)	職位; 郵務
Lee	李 (人名)
oppose (-es; -ing; -ed)	反對
reign (-s; -ing; -ed)	流行; 擔任
retire (-es; -ing; -ed)	退休
Peking	北京
regular (-ly)	正式的; 常任
temporary (-ily)	暫時的
Liu	劉 (人名)

LESSON XI

imprison (-s; -ing; -ed)	監禁
sensible (-y)	明達的
attention	注意
zeal (-ous)	熱心; (熱心的)
art (-s)	藝術
injury (-ious)	損害; (有害的)
favourable (-y)	有利的
process (-es)	過程
sow (-s; -ing; -ed)	播種
forewarn (-s; -ing; -ed)	預先警告
proverb (-s)	諺語
hang (-s; -ing; -ed)	縊死; 絞死

folly 愚蠢

miserable (-y) 可憐的; 不幸的; 悲慘的

code (-s) 規律

elude (-es; ing; -ed) 巧避

profit (-s; ing; -ed) 受益; 利益

nowise 無法; 毫不

arrangement (-s) 安排

conduct (-s; ing; -ed; -ors) 傳導; (導體)

forearm (-s; ing; -ed) 戒備

LESSON XII

recall (-s; ing; -ed) 回憶

decision 決斷

unsolve (-es; ing; -ed) 未決

racial 種族的

control (-s; -ling; -led) 管理; 統制

exchange (-es; ing; -ed) 交換

final (-ly) 最後; 末了

Hwang Hsin 黃興

rife 流行; 普遍

headquarters 大本營; 司令部

liberation 解放

mutual (-ly) 互相

spot (-s) 地方; 處所

grocery (-ies) 雜貨

LESSON XIII

silk-worm (-s) 蠶

mulberry (-ies) 桑

temperature 溫度

transfer (-s; -ing; -red) 移

bamboo 竹

shed (-s; -ding) 脫落; 蟬

refuse (-s) 穢物

increase (-es; ing; -ed) 增加

faggot (-s) 束薪

period (-s) 時期

raise (-es; ing; -ed) 養; 飼; 舉起

sprout (-s; ing; -ed) 發芽

tiny 微小

shallow (-ly; -ness) 淺

shred (-s) 碎片

skin (-s) 皮

appetite 胃口

gleam (-s; ing; -ed) 發光

cocoon (-s) 繭

LESSON XIV

raid (-s) 襲擊; 侵略

bombardment 轟炸

uneasy (-ily; -iness) 不安
 non-combatant (-s) 非戰鬥員
 zone (-s) 區域
 meeting (-s) 會
 representative (-s) 代表
 civilian (-s) 平民
 disreputable (-y) 不名譽的; 可恥的
 devise (-es; -ing; -ed) 計畫
 murder (-ers; -ous)

殺人; (屠手; 殘忍的)

undoubted (-ly) 無疑的
 urge (-es; -ing; -ed) 督促
 unarmed 非武裝的
 blot (-s) 污點
 partner (-ship) 合夥者
 undeclared 不宣布的
 war (-s; -ring; -red) 戰爭
 keen (-ly) 敏銳
 Paris 巴黎
 wanton 殘暴; 放縱
 utterly 完全
 reputable (-y) 可敬的
 speedily (-ily) 迅速
 impend (-s; -ing; -ed) 迫切
 female 女性的

barbarity (-ies) 殘酷行爲
 indelible (-y) 不能消滅的
 silent (-ly) 靜默的
 demand (-s; -ing; -ed) 要求

LESSON XV

Chungking 重慶
 neglect (-s; -ing; -ed) 疏忽
 vim 精力
 piece-goods 疋頭

LESSON XVI

Chen Yin-hsi 陳英士
 yell (-s; -ing; -ed) 叫喊
 space (-s) 地方
 similar (-ly) 類似的
 aside 在一邊
 memory (-ies; -ize; -able) 紀念
 doubt (-s; -ing; -ed) 疑
 afresh 重新
 pity (-ies) 憾事

LESSON XVII

Fritz 人名
 rude (-r; -st) 粗陋
 path (-s; -way) 小路
 sniff (-s; -ing; -ed) 以鼻吸氣

seize (-es; -ing; -ed)	緊捉
lift (-s; -ing; -ed)	舉起
Russia (-n's)	俄國; (俄國人)
errand (-s)	使命
wolf (-ves)	狼
jaw (-s)	牙牀 (pl. 口)
vain	無效

LESSON XVIII

clover (-s)	三葉草
spade (-s)	鋤
lily (-ies)	百合花
cease (-es; -ing; -ed)	停止
god (-s; -dess(es))	上帝; 神; (女神)
millet (-s)	黍
shape (-es; -ing; -ed)	形式; 形成
daisy (-ies)	延命菊

LESSON XIX

typical (-ly)	標準的; 模範的
Wen Tien-hsiang	文天祥
Sung	宋朝
drill (-s; -ing; -ed)	訓練
endeavour (-s)	奮力; 嘗試
sterling	極佳的; 極有價值的
induce (-es; -ing; -ed)	誘致
patriot (-s)	愛國者; 志士

impress (-es; -ing; -ed; -ion)	印: (印象)
Tartar (-s)	韃靼 (此處指金而言)
sore (-s)	痛心
captor (-s)	擄掠者; 捕人者
mourn (-s; -ing; -ed)	悲悼

LESSON XX

revenge (-s)	報復
discipline (-s)	紀律
redress (-es)	賠償
anger	憤怒
partial (-ly)	局部的
arise (-es; -ing)	發生
recapture (-es; -ing; -ed)	奪回
volunteer (-s; -ing; -ed)	自願
rapid (-ly)	快
jewel (-s)	珍寶
plume (-s)	羽毛
homage (-s)	尊敬
fragment (-s)	殘片
recognition (-s)	認識
kiss (-es; -ing; -ed)	接吻
immortal (-ly)	不朽的
private (-s; -ly)	私人的; (士兵)

forbade (-bid)	禁止
retaliation (-s)	報復
repent (-s; -ing; -ed)	後悔
skirmish (-es)	襲擊
redoubt	碉堡
impossible (-y)	不可能
assume (-es; -ing; -ed)	担任
combat (-s)	戰鬥
ransom (-s; -ing; -ed)	贖回
crest (-s; -ing; -ed)	裝飾
blacken (-s; -ing; -ed)	燒黑
wherefore	爲何
pause (-es; -ing; -ed)	停止
salute (-es; -ing; -ed)	

敬禮; 行敬禮

LESSON XXI

elephant (-s)	象
enclosure (-es; -ing; -ed; -ure)	
	包圍; (圍內之地)
opening (-s)	缺口
flame (-s)	火焰
herd (-s)	羣 (指獸羣)
tame	馴的
entice (-es; -ing; -ed)	引誘
coil (-s; -ing; -ed)	盤繞

fence (-s)	籬
corral (-s)	獸欄
blaze (-es; -ing; -ed)	發光; 炫耀
stick (-s)	杖; 棒
fury (-ious)	
	憤怒; 狂暴; (狂暴的)
quiet (-ly)	安靜
rope (-s)	繩

LESSON XXII

camellia	山茶
region (-s)	地方; 區域
substance (-s)	物質
stimulant (-s)	興奮劑
territory (-ies)	土地; 區域
hilly	多山的
oval (-ly)	橢圓形的
incite (-es; -ing; -ed)	刺激
customer (-s)	主顧

LESSON XXIII

athletic (-s; -ally)	運動
guest (-s)	客人
gathering (-s)	聚會
event (-s; -ful)	
	運動節目; (多事的)

Harry	人名
relay	替換
nimble (-ly)	活潑的
Jim	人名
list (-s; -ing; -ed)	

名單; 節目單; 列入名單

meter (-s)	米; 公尺
hurdle	欄
disperse (-es; -ing; -ed)	散

LESSON XXIV

drained (-s; -ing)	疏洩; 流放
Min	岷江
To	沱江
Chialing	嘉陵江
population (-s)	人口; 居民
France	法蘭西
reservoir (-s)	儲藏所
anchor (-s)	碇; 錨
basis (-es)	基礎
reconstruction (-s)	建設
monsoon (-s)	季候風; 雨季
furnishing (-es; -ed)	供給; 資予
annual (-ly)	一年的
moisture-bearing	含有濕氣的
fog (-s)	霧

warmth	溫暖
vegetation	菜蔬; 植物
Chengtu	成都
numerous	許多的
suffice (-es; -ing; -ed)	足夠; 足以
tung-oil	桐油
bristle (-s)	豬鬃
indigenous (-ly)	土產的
resource (-s)	資源
exported (-s; -ing)	輸出
sufficient (-ly)	足夠; 足供
refinement (-s)	精鍊; 改進
Neikiang	內江
Tzeliutsing	自流井
factories (-y)	工廠
removed (-es; -ing)	遷移
majestic	莊麗的
site (-s)	場所; 景物
wartime	戰時
harbour (-s)	港口
Ichang	宜昌
Iping	宜賓
Suifu	鈺府
prosperous (-ly)	興盛的
loss (-s)	損失
building (-s)	屋宇; 建築

LESSON XXV.

scold (-s; -ing; -ed)	斥責; 罵
shovel (-s)	鏟
elbow (-s)	肘

LESSON XXVI

Tienming	天民
Tongchuan	潼川(四川地名)
goods	貨物
description (-s)	種類; 敘述
pack (-s; -ing; -ed)	裝箱
wrap (-s; -ing; -ped)	包裹
notify (-ies; -ying; -ied)	通知
porcelain (-s)	磁器
authorize (-es; -ing; -ed)	委託
hereunder	以下
condition (-s)	情形
banquet (-s)	筵席
wooden	木製的
mark (-s; -ing; -ed)	標記
comply (-ies; -ying; -ied)	允諾

LESSON XXVII

vegetable (-s)	蔬菜
stern	嚴厲
complain (-s; -ing; -ed; -t)	怨懟
heart (-s; -y; -ily)	心; (誠心的)

LESSON XXVIII

succession (-s)	連續
attendance (-s; -ing; -ed)	出席者; (出席)
ceremony (-ies)	儀式
spiritual (-ly)	精神的
mobilization (-s)	動員
cherish (-es; -ing; -ed)	懷抱; 培育
objective (-s)	目的
emphasis (-es)	着重; 鄭重
concentration (-s)	集中
audience (-s)	聽衆
pact (-s)	公約
oath (-s)	盟誓
counter	相反; 反對
puppet (-s)	傀儡
spy (-ies; -ying; -ied)	偵探
behalf	方面; 爲; 代
banknote (-s)	紙幣; 鈔票
bogus	偽
purchase (-es; -ing; -ed)	購買
foodstuff (-s)	糧食
adjourn (-s; -ing; -ed)	散會
embarrassed (-es; -ing)	困惑; 狼狽

clean-up 清潔; 掃除
 erase (-es; -ing; -ed) 拭

LESSON XXIX

battle-field (-s) 戰場
 reinforce (-es; -ing; -ed) 增兵
 recruit (-s) 新兵; 補充兵
 manhood 男子; 壯丁
 courtyard (-s) 天井; 庭院
 moulded (-s; -ing) 鑄造
 womenfolk 婦女們
 courteous (-ly; -ness) 有禮貌的
 host (-s) 主人; 居停
 neatness 整潔
 example (-s) 例
 sanitation 衛生
 clinic (-s; -ally) 施診所
 maintained (-s; -ing) 維持
 medical (-s; -ly) 醫藥
 leisure 閒暇
 worker (-s) 工作人員
 anthem (-s) 頌歌
 physical (-ly) 身體的
 development 進步; 發展
 enlistment 應募

LESSON XXX

ramble (-s) 漫遊; 遠足
 definite (-ly) 一定的
 sport (-s) 遊戲; 娛樂
 sunrise 天明
 gear 衣服; 用具
 ere 於...之前
 cling (-s; -ing; -ed) 堅持
 symptom (-s) 朕兆
 pool (-s) 池
 excursion (-s) 旅行
 slope (-es; -ing; -ed) 斜坡; 傾斜的
 advise (-es; -ing; -ed) 勸告
 hedgerow (-s) 一列圍樹
 moisture (-s) 潮濕
 roll (-s; -ing; -ed) 流過; 滾
 connection (-s) 關係
 pebble (-s) 石子
 aim (-s; -less) 目的; (無目的)
 adventure (-s) 冒險
 meanwhile 其時; 同時
 dim (-s; -ming; -med) 變為黑暗
 ominous (-ly) 不吉的; 不祥的
 shower (-s) 急雨

thick (-er; -est) 密; 厚
 hollow (-s) 凹地; 窪地; 孔
 sally (-ies; -ying; -ied) 衝出
 scadway (-s) 路
 wend (-s; -ing; -ed) 去; 進行
 drip (-s; -ping; -ped) 滴下
 current (-s) 水流
 swift (-ly) 急速
 overhead 在頭上

LESSON XXXI

management (-s) 管理
 horror (-s) 恐怖
 Adam

亞當(聖經中稱人類之始祖)

Eden 樂園(亞當之居處)

brow (-s) 眉

exquisite (-ly) 美妙的

comedy (-ies) 喜劇

ashamed (-ly) 慚愧的

immense (-ly) 無限的

practise (-es; -ing; -ed) 實行

security (-ies) 安全; 擔保

temper (-s) 怒; 脾氣

dock (-s) 法庭上罪人席

hulk (-s) 囚船; 水上監獄

flourish (-es; -ing; -ed) 興盛

swindle (-es; -ing; -ed) 欺騙

remote 遠

guarantee (-s; -ing; -d) 擔保

preceptor (-s) 教訓者; 教師

toil (-s; -ing; -ed) 辛勞; 努力

culture (-es; -ing; -ed) 訓練

sweat (-s) 汗

reflect (-s; -ing; -ed) 反映

Publius Syrus 人名

cast (-s; -ing) 射影

preach (-es; -ing; -ed) 宣傳

hearth (-s) 火爐; 家庭

conscience 良心

respectable (-y)

可敬的; 有聲望的

jail (-s) 牢獄

opulent 富裕的

fraud 欺詐

demon (-s) 魔鬼

repay (-id) 償還

fulfil (-s; -ling; -led) 履行; 實踐

LESSON XXXII

presence (-s) 在場

Kuomintang 國民黨

devoted (-es; -ing) 專心; 委身
 accumulated (-es; -ing) 積聚
 attain (-s; -ing; -ed) 達; 到
 awaken (-s; -ing; -ed) 喚醒
 associate (-es; -ing; -ed) 聯合
 footing (-s) 立場; 地位
 comrade (-s) 同志
 writing (-s) 著作
 fundamental (-s; -ly)

基本; 綱要; (基本的)

manifesto (-s) 宣言
 unceasingly 繼續; 不斷
 consummation (-s) 完成
 convocation (-s) 召集會議
 convention (-s) 會議; (習俗)
 accomplished (-es; -ing)
 告成; 實現
 behest (-s) 訓諭; 囑

LESSON XXXIII

beaver (-s) 獺
 blunt (-ly) 鈍的
 scale (-s) 鱗
 thin (-ner; -nest) 薄
 pond (-s) 池
 saw (-s) 鋸

gnaw (-s; -ing; -ed) 咬; 嚼
 sentinel (-s) 哨兵
 apart 分開
 blade (-s) 漿身
 hind (-er|most) 後
 toe (-s) 足趾
 dam (-s) 壩
 hatchet (-s) 斧
 snug 舒適的

LESSON XXXIV

Germany 德國
 Shansi 山西
 Kweichow 貴州
 quality (-ies) 品質
 Hupeh 湖北
 import (-s; -ing; -ed) 進口
 international (-ly) 國際的
 deposit (-s) 儲存
 geology (-ist's)
 地質學; (地質學家)
 besides 此外
 ore (-s) 鑛苗
 Anhwei 安徽
 abroad 國外
 warfare 戰爭

LESSON XXXV

Donald	人名
gee	噉
street (-s)	街道
permit (-s;-ting;-ted)	許可
whatever	所有的; 舉凡
cell (-s)	獄中小室
Ping	人名
bet (-s;-ting)	賭; 賭賽
kid (-s)	小兒
fortune (-s)	財產
introduction	介紹

LESSON XXXVI

sacred (-ly)	神聖的
flow (-s;-ing;-ed)	流動
chemist (-s;-ry)	化學家; (化學)
marvel (-s;-ling;-led;-lously)	奇事; 驚奇 (奇異)
speck (-s)	一點
eloquence	雄辯
democracy (-ies)	民主
dissolution (-s)	分解; 死亡
unchanged (-able)	不變的
everlasting (-ly)	永久的
endure (-es;-ing;-ed)	忍受

laborious (-ly)	勤勞的; 辛苦的
wade (-es;-ing;-ed)	困苦進行
contempt (-s)	恥辱; 輕蔑
vigorous (-ly)	有力的
ditch (-es;-er/s)	溝; (掘溝者)
exist (-ence)	生存
passion (-s)	情緒
beneath	在下
unfold (-s;-ing;-ed)	披露
Creator	造物者; 上帝
lock (-s;-ing;-ed)	封閉
creation	創作物; 作品
poet (-s;-ry)	詩人 (詩)
sway (-s;-ing;-ed)	支配; 指揮
perceive (-es;-ing;-ed)	覺察; 領悟
decay (-s;-ing;-ed)	衰亡
indestructible (-y)	不滅的
strive (-es;-ing;-ed)	努力; 奮勉
spurn (-s;-ing;-ed)	唾棄
afflict (-s;-ing;-ed)	加痛苦; (痛苦的)
sorrow (-s)	悲哀
appeal (-s;-ing;-ed)	呼籲
solemn (-ly)	敬謹; 莊重
preferable (-y)	可取的

APPENDIX II

FAMILIAR PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

A

abolition of unequal treaties, the (32)	廢除不平等條約	a reservoir of supplies (21)	資源儲藏所
above all (52)	尤要者	as a result (10)	結果
according to... (22)	依照	as best I can (4)	盡我之力
Adam's children (31)	人類	as it is (16)	即係如此
after enlistment (29)	入伍以後	ask a favour of..., to (25)	請求
after the regular ceremony (28)	行禮如儀後	a sort of anchor of his empire (24)	國家之碇石
air raids (14)	空襲	as soon as possible (20)	儘速
all over the world (14)	全世界	as usual (26)	如常
all round (12)	周圍	at any price (20)	不惜任何代價
all the year round (5)	終身	at ease (10)	安心
all walks of life (14)	各界	athletic meet, an (23)	運動會
a lot of... (8)	許多	at home (33)	摯伏; 在家 不客氣
and what else (24)	等等	at length (20)	結果; 最後
a number of... (16)	無數; 許多	at one's command (20)	在權力之內; 受人指揮
any more (25)	再	at present (8)	現在
anyway (15)	無論如何	at stake (2)	在危險中
appeal to..., to (36)	呼籲	at table (25)	坐席

at the presence of... (30)

當...之前

at the same time (34) 同時

a well-watered province (24)

擅水利之省

B

be bound to increase as

time goes on, to (29)

日後勢必增加

before long (10) 不久

be known as..., to (10) 稱為

belong to..., to (4) 屬於

be lost, to (3) 迷路

be loyal to the leader, to

(28) 忠於領袖

be obliged to..., to (4)

不得不

be on one's way, to (35)

前往; 去

be moulded into fighting

trim, to (29) 養成戰士

be provided for..., to (13)

為; 預備

be resolved upon..., to

(4) 決定

be sure of..., to (23) 確定

be taken captive, to (7) 被俘

be that as it may (4)

即使如此

be used to..., to (4)

習慣於

beyond the reach of... (5)

非所能及

block up, to (5) 封塞

break down, to (10)

身體衰弱; 損壞; 失敗

break out, to (10) 爆發

but for... (36) 如不為...

by and by (17) 俄而

by myself (25) 獨自一人

by so doing (34) 如此做法

C

call on..., to (35) 拜訪

call upon..., to (2) 需要 求

cannot but think... (4)

不得不以為

cannot help laughing (25)

不禁大笑

catch fire, to (16) 着火

clean-up movement, the

(28) 整潔運動; 大掃除

come in succession, to

(28) 絡繹而來

comply with..., to (26) 允諾

confer...upon..., to (9) 賜給

convince...of..., to (4)

使自覺; 說服

convocation of a national

convention, the (32)

開國民會議

D

do the day good justice,

to (23) 不虛度此日

E

each other (2) 互相

easy to preach and not easy

to practise (31) 言易知難

engage the invading Jap-

anese, to (29) 抗禦日寇

Every hair casts its shadow

(31) 有形必有影; 種瓜得瓜

exchange fire, to (12) 開火

F

face to face (20)

對抗; 短兵相接

fall on dead ears, to (12)

不被聽從

fall sick, to (6)

生病

far apart (33)

分離很開

far away from... (25)

遠離

feel sure, to (7)

確知

find one's way, to (6)

行進

for ever (5)

永遠

Forewarned is forearmed

(4)

預警即戒備

for example (34)

例如

for some reason (16)

爲某種原因

for the first time (13)

第一次

for the sake of (10)

爲...起見

for use (21)

特用

free clinics (29)

免費診治

from abroad (34)

從國外

from morning till night

(27)

自晨至晚

G

- get along, to (15) 進行; 度日
 get away, to (21) 逃走
 get dimmed, to (30) 漸漸朦朧
 get into debt, to (31) 負債
 get rid of, to (28) 祛除
 give...the way, to (12) 讓...
 go idle, to (8) 不做事
 go into action, to (7) 從事工作; 活動
 good deal of..., a (15) 許多
 go on with..., to (30) 繼續
 grocery store, a (12) 雜貨店

H

- had better... (23) 最好, 不如
 half a century (8) 半世紀; 五十年
 have every reason to believe,
 to (2) 深信
 helping hand, a (14) 援手; 贊助
 here and there (35) 各處

historical and majestic sites

- (24) 名勝 古蹟
 hundred meter dash, the
 (23) 百米賽跑
 hurdle race, the (23) 跳欄賽跑

I

- I assure you (3) 我對汝保證
 I beg your pardon (4) 請汝原諒
 I bet you (35) 我與汝賭
 if chance permits (35) 倘有機會
 if possible (7) 倘有可能
 in alarm (5) 吃驚
 in demand (14) 需要
 in every case (7) 每次
 in existence (36) 生存
 in favour of..., to retire
 (10) 讓與
 in good condition (26) 完整
 in great fury (21) 狂暴
 in homage to... (20) 致敬於
 in leisure hours (29) 暇時
 in like manner (11) 同樣
 in one's debt (4) 我負人

in ordinary times (8) 平時
 in parties (33) 一羣一羣的
 in search of... (4) 尋覓...
 in service (8)

服務中 工作中; 現任的

in shape (22) 其形
 international warfare,
 the (34) 國際戰爭
 in the common struggle

(32) 共同奮鬥

in the first place (33) 第一

in the making (8) 培養中

in the matter of... (14) 關於

in the midst of... (36)

在...之中

in the open (10)

彰明較著; 顯明的

in the way (17) 在途中

in training (24) 正在操練

in trouble (11) 陷入困難

in vain (17) 無效

It is a pity that... (16)

誠為憾事

It is said that... (1) 據云

It's very hard to (21)

甚為痛苦; 甚為困難

K

keep out of debt, to (31)

清償債務

keep time, to (23) 守時

keep watch, to (33) 看守

known as... (22) 稱為

L

later on (14) 嗣後

lay emphasis on, to (28)

鄭重聲言

leave everything behind.

to (7) 不顧一切

list of events, the (23)

運動節目單

long distance race, the (23)

長距離賽跑

look for..., to (8) 招; 尋訪

lose no time, to (19)

隨即; 立即

M

make a fortune, to (35) 發財

make known, to (33)

傳達; 發表

men of their own class

(29) 同等之人

mentioned above (24)

上所述及之

mentioned hereunder (26)

開列如下

military necessities and vic-

tory should come first (28)

軍事第一; 勝利第一

military training (10)

軍事訓練

more or less (13)

稍稍

N

native goods (29)

國貨

near at hand (2)

甚近

next to... (9) 次於; 隔壁

no doubt (16) 無疑的

no less than... (14) 不啻

no more than... (20) 僅

no need of... (34) 無需

nothing but... (6) 僅

nothing more than... (22)

僅; 不過

not yet (34)

尚未

O

on a footing of equality

(32) 平等之立場

on (in) behalf of (28) 代; 替

one by one (21) 逐一

on fire (16) 火燒

on the alert (8) 注意; 提防

on the other hand (1)

在另一方面

on the spot (12) 就地

open space, an (16) 空地

open to the public (28) 公地

out of place (8) 不適當

over there (35) 那邊

P

pass refuse, to (13) 遺棄

People's Monthly Meeting

(28) 國民月會

per piece (26) 每件

per set (26) 每套; 每付

piece-goods store, the (15) 布店

pledge to observe, to (28)

誓必遵守

political workers (29) 政工人員

prefer...to..., to (7)

與其...寧可

press on, to (5) 強進

pretty soon (35) 即刻

put...into practice, to (1)

實行

put out the fire, to (16) 熄火

put the long story into a

nutshell, to (35) 長事短說

R

raise silkworm, to (13) 養蠶

ready to lend a hand in

(29) 準備爲人臂助

relay race, the (23) 替換賽跑

rely or..., to (2) 信託; 依賴

require further refinements

(24) 尚須更求精鍊

right off (7) 立刻

round and round (21)

繞來繞去

run counter, to (28) 違反

running broad jump; the

(23) 跳遠

S

sanitation conditions (29)

衛生狀況

second time, the (5) 第二次

select men (12) 精兵

set aside, to (16) 規定

set fire to..., to (12) 放火

set off, to (21) 動身

set up..., to (10) 建立

shot put, the (23) 擲球戲

Sino-Japanese War (7) 中日之戰

so far (7) 從來

so far from... (4) 並不

So I did (25)

我亦如此; 我曾如此

sorry to say... (15) 可惜

speak truth, to (4) 說實話

spoken words (9) 口語

store house of China (24)

中國之倉庫

strange to say (34) 殊爲奇異

success or death (7)

不成功即成仁

suffice it to (24) 即...已足

Supreme Being, the (2) 上帝

sure enough (30) 十分確定

sweep away, to (5) 掃去

T

table manners (25) 餐桌禮節

take...for example, to (7)

舉例

take part on, to (28) 參加

take place, to (20) 發生

tea sets (26) 茶具 (茶壺; 茶杯)

terraced fields (24) 梯田

thankful for (27) 感謝

That's all (15) 如此而已

That's very kind of you
(35) 承蒙厚愛

the concentration of the people's will and strength
(28) 意志集中, 力量集中

the Father of the Republic of China (32) 中華民國國父

the former (10) 前者

the spiritual mobilization
(28) 精神總動員

the state and the nation above everything else
(28) 國家至上, 民族至上

the world at large (16) 全世界

thus far (35) 已

time and again (19) 再三

tired out (17) 極其疲勞

to a great extent (34) 大量

to attain this goal (32) 欲達到此目的

to no small a degree (7) 程度不低

U

undeclared war, the (14) 不宣之戰

under... circumstances (9)

在...情況之下

under training (29) 在訓練中

W

war zone, the (14) 戰區

watch with interest, to (29) 欣然觀賞

well known (5) 著名的

wend one's way, to (30) 進行

Where there is a will, there is a way (5) 有志者事竟成

windmills (11) 風車

with ease (6) 容易

without reference to (11) 不問; 不加查詢

with the least possible delay (32) 於最短期間

with vim (15) 興高采烈

women organizations (14) 婦女團體

work unceasingly for their consummation, to (32) 繼續努力, 以求貫徹

worth while (36) 有價值的; 值得

Y

you know (35) 汝知之

APPENDIX III

A

abject	2
abroad	34
accomplish ed (-es;-ing)	32
accumulat ed (-es;-ing)	32
Adam	31
adjourn (-s;-ing;-ed)	28
advantage (-s)	3
adventure (-s)	30
advise (-es;-ing;-ed)	30
afflict (-s;-ing;-ed)	36
afresh	16
ah	4
aim (-s;-less)	30
alive	7
Alps	5
anchor (-s)	24
anger	20
Anhwei	34
animate (-es;-ing;-ed)	2
annual (-ly)	24
antheru (-s)	29
anywhere	7

apart	33
appeal (-s;-ing;-ed)	36
appetite	13
arise (-es;-ing)	20
arrangement (-s)	11
art (-s)	11
ashamed (-ly)	31
aside	16
associat e (-es;-ing;-ed)	32
assum e (-es;-ing;-ed)	20
athletic (-s;-ally)	23
attain (-s;-ing;-ed)	32
attend ance (-s;-ing;-ed)	28
attention	11
audience (-s)	28
authorize (-es;-ing;-ed)	26
avalanche (-s)	5
awaken (-s;-ing;-ed)	32
aye	4

B

badge (-s)	4
bamboo (-s)	13
banknote (-s)	28

banquet (-s)	26	breathless	9
barbarity (-ies)	14	bristle (-s)	24
basement (-s)	6	brow (-s)	31
basis (-es)	24	browning (-s)	7
battle-field (-s)	29	building (-s)	24
beaver (-s)	33		
behalf	28	C	
behest (-s)	32	Camellia	22
being (-s)	2	captive (-s)	7
beneath	36	captor (-s)	19
benight (-s;-ing;-ed)	4	cast (-s;-ing;-)	31
benumb (-s;-ing;-ed)	5	cease (-es;-ing;-ed)	18
Bernard	5	cell (-s)	35
besides	34	ceremony (-ies)	28
bet (-s;-ting)	35	chase (-s)	4
blacken (-s;-ing;-ed)	29	chemist (-s;-ry)	35
blade (-s)	33	Chengtu	24
blaze (-es;-ing;-ed)	21	Chen Yin-hsi	16
bleed (-s;-ing)	2	cherish (-es;-ing;-ed)	28
blot (-s)	14	chew (-s;-ing;-ed)	1
blunt	33	Chialing	24
bogus	28	choice (-s)	2
Bonaparte	5	Chungking	15
bound	3	circumstance (-s)	9
brainy	10	civilian (-s)	14
gravery	8	classic (-s)	9

clean-up	28	contempt (-s)	36
cliff (-s)	5	contend (-s;-ing;-ed)	2
cling (-s;-ing;-ed)	30	control (-s;-ling;-led)	12
clinic (-s;-ally)	29	convention (-s)	32
clover (-s)	18	convey (-s;-ing;-ed)	9
Cockle	3	convince (-es;-ing;-ed)	4
cocoon (-s)	13	convocation (-s)	32
code (-s)	11	corral (-s)	21
coil (-s;-ing;-ed)	21	counter (-s;-ing;-ed)	28
combat (-s)	20	courage (-s)	2
comedy (-ies)	31	courteous (-ly;-ness)	29
complain (-s;-ing;-ed;-t)	27	courtier (-s)	4
comply (-ying;-ied)	26	courtyard (-s)	29
comrade (-s)	32	crest (-s;-ing;-ed)	20
concentration (-s)	28	crown (-s;-ing;-ed)	2
condition (-s)	26	cultivate (-es;-ing;-ed)	9
conduct (-s;-ing;-ed;-or/s)	11	culture (-s;-ing;-ed)	31
conduct (-s)	2	curious (-ly)	6
conier (-s;-ing;-red)	9	current (-s)	30
confess (-es;-ing;-ed)	3	customer (-s)	22
confirm (-s;-ing;-ed)	9		
connection (-s)	30	D	
conscience	31	daisy (-ies)	18
consider (-s;-ing;-ed)	6	dam (-s)	33
console (-ations)	9	damage (-es;-ing;-ed)	7
consummation (-s)	32	debt (-s;-or/s)	4

decay (-s; -ing; -ed)	36	dock (-s)	31
decision (-s)	12	Donald	35
deem (-s; -ed)	7	doubt (-s; -ing; -ed; -less)	16
deer	3	dragoon (-s)	5
defile (-s)	5	drainage (-s)	6
definite (-ly)	30	drain ed (-s; -ing)	24
degrade (-es; -ing; -ed)	9	drill (-s; -ing; -ed)	19
degree (-s)	7	drip (-s; -ping; -ped)	30
demand (-s; -ing; -ed)	19	dung	6
democracy (-ies)	36		
demon (-s)	31	E	
demoralize (-es; -ing; -ed)	9	Eden	31
deposit (-s)	34	elbow (-s)	25
description (-s)	26	elephant (-s)	21
development (-s)	29	eloquence	36
devise (-es; -ing; -ed)	14	elude (-es; -ing; -ed)	11
devoted (-es; -ing)	32	embarrass ed (-es; -ing)	28
dim (-s; -ming; -med)	30	emphas is (-es)	28
direct (-s; -ing; -ed; -ly)	4	enclose (-es; -ing; -ed; -ure)	21
dirty (-ier; -iest)	6	endeavour (-s)	19
disappear (-s; -ing; -ed)	5	endure (-es; -ing; -ed)	36
discipline (-s)	20	enlistment	29
disperse (-es; -ing; -ed)	23	entice (-es; -ing; -ed)	21
disreputable (-y)	14	epidemic (-s)	6
dissolution (-s)	36	erase (-es; -ing; -ed)	28
ditch (-es; -er s) (-s)	36	ere	30

errand (-s)	17	fog (-s)	24
event (-s;-ful)	23	folly	11
everlasting (-ly)	36	foodstuff (-s)	28
example (-s)	29	footing (-s)	32
exchange (-es;-ing;-ed)	12	forbade (-bid)	20
excursion (-s)	30	forearm (-s;-ing;-ed)	11
exist (-ence)	36	forewarn (-s;-ing;-ed)	11
exploit (-s)	5	fortune (-s)	35
exported (-s;-ing)	24	fragment (-s)	20
exquisite (-ly)	31	France	24
		fraud	31
F		Fritz	17
factor (-s)	6	fulfil (-s;-ling;-led)	31
factories (-y)	24	fundamental (-s;-ly)	32
faggot (-s)	13	furnish ing (-es;-ed)	24
favourable (-y)	11	fur y (-ious)	21
favourite	9		
female	14	G	
fence (-s)	21	gathering (-s)	23
fever (-s)	6	gear	30
filth	6	gee	35
final (-s;-ly)	12	geology (-ists)	34
flame (-s)	21	Germany	34
flavour (-s)	1	gift (-ed)	9
flourish (-es;-ing;-ed)	31	gleam (-s;-ing;-ed)	13
flow (-s;-ing;-ed)	36	gloom y (-ily;-iness)	5

glow (-s;-ing;-ed)	9
gnaw (-s;-ing;-ed)	33
god (-s;-desses)	18
goods	26
govern (-s;-ing;-ed;-or's)	10
graduation	10
grocery (-ies)	12
grow (-th)	6
guarantee (-s;-ing;-d)	31
guest (-s)	23

H

hang (-s;-ing;-ed)	11
harbour (-s)	24
Harry	23
haste	4
hasty (-ily)	9
hatchet (-s)	33
headquarters	12
heart (-s;-y;-ily)	27
hearth (-s)	31
hedgerow (-s)	30
herd (-s)	21
hereunder	26
Herschel	9
hilly	22

hind (-er most)	33
hollow (-s)	30
homage (-s)	20
horror (-s)	31
host (-s)	29
hulk (-s)	31
Hupah	34
hurdle	23
Hwang Hsin	12

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ice	5
Ichang	24
illustrate (-es;-ing;-ed)	5
immortal (-ly)	20
impend (-s;-ing;-ed)	14
import (-s;-ing;-ed)	34
impossible (-y)	20
impress (-es;-ing;-ed;-ion)	19
imprison (-s;-ing;-ed)	11
impure	6
incite (-es;-ing;-ed)	22
increase (-es;-ing;-ed)	13
indelible (-y)	14
indestructible (-y)	36
indigenous (-ly)	24

induc e (-es;-ing;-ed)	19	liberation	12
infamous	2	libert y (-ies)	2
injur y (-ious)	11	librar y (-ies)	9
inmate (-s)	6	lift (-s;-ing;-ed)	17
insult (-s;-ing;-ed)	2	likewise	8
international (-ly)	34	lilly (-ies)	18
introduction (-s)	35	list (-s;-ing;-ed)	23
Ipin	24	Liu	19
		lock (-s;-ing;-ed)	36
J		lodg e (-ing)	4
jail (-s)	31	loss (-s)	24
jaw (-s)	17		
jewel (-s)	20	M	
Jim	23	Macdonald	5
		machine (-s)	7
K		maintain ed (-s;-ing)	29
keen (-ly)	14	majestic	24
Kiangse	10	management (-s)	32
kid (-s)	35	manhood	29
kiss (-es;-ing;-ed)	20	manifest (-s)	32
knight (-s;-hood)	4	Mansfield	3
Kuomintang	32	mark (-s;-ing;-ed)	26
Kweichow	34	marvel (-lous ly;-ling;-led)	36
		mass (-es;-ing;-ed)	5
L		meanwhile	30
laborious (-ly)	36	medical (-s;-ly)	29
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leisure	29		

meeting (-s)	14	Neikiang .	24
memory (-ies;-ize;-able)	16	nimble (-r;-st)	23
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meter (-s)	23	Nottingham	4
millet (-s)	18	nowise	11
Min	24	numerous (-ly)	24
miserable (-y)	11		
mobilization (-s)	28	O	
model (-s)	10	oath (-s)	28
moisture (-s)	30	object (-s)	6
moisture-bearing	24	objective (-s)	28
monarch (-s)	3	oblige (-es;-ing;-ed)	4
monsoon (-s)	24	obtain (-s;-ing;-ed)	6
motion (-s;-less)	10	occupy (-ies;-ying;-ied)	5
motto (-s)	7	ominous (-ly)	30
moulded (-s;-ing)	29	opening (-s)	21
mourn (-s;-ing;-ed)	19	oppose (-es;-ing;-ed)	10
movement (-s)	8	opulent	31
mulberry (-ies)	13	ordinary (-ily)	8
murder (-ers;-ous)	14	ore (-s)	34
mutual (-ly)	12	original (-ly)	9
		oval (-ly)	22
N		overhead	30
nay	4	overrate (-es;-ing;-ed)	9
neatness	29	owe (-es;-ing;-ed)	8
neglect (-s;-ing;-ed)	15		

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pack (-s; -ing; -ed)	26	physical (-ly)	29
pact (-s)	28	piece-goods	15
pane (-s)	6	pierce (-es; -ing; -ed)	5
Paris	14	Ping	35
partial (-ly)	20	pitily (-ies)	16
partner (-ship)	14	pledge (-s)	4
passion (-s)	36	plume (-s)	20
path (-s; -way)	17	poach (-es; -ing; -ed; -ers)	3
patriot (-s)	19	poet (-s; -ry)	36
pause (-es; -ing; -ed)	20	pollute (-es; -ing; -ed)	6
peace	10	pond (-s)	33
pear (-s)	1	pool (-s)	39
pebble (-s)	30	population (-s)	24
Peking	10	porcelain (-s)	26
perceive (-es; -ing; -ed)	36	positive (-ly)	9
perform (-s; -ing; -ed; -ance)	8	possible (-y)	7
peril (-ously)	5	post (-s)	10
period (-s)	13	practise (-es; -ing; -ed)	31
perish (-es; -ing; -ed)	5	preach (-es; -ing; -ed)	31
permanent (-ly)	9	preceptor (-s)	31
permit (-s; -ting; -ted)	35	prefer (-s; -ring; -red)	7
peruse (-es; -ing; -ed; -al)	9	preferable (-y)	36
philosopher (-ers; -y)	9	presence (-s)	32
photo (-s)	7	private (-es; -ly)	29
		process (-es)	11
		profit (-s; -ing; -ed)	11

promote (-es; -ing; -ed)	6	record (-s)	7
prosperous (-ly)	24	recruit (-s)	29
proverb (-s)	11	redoubt (-s)	20
Publius Syrus	31	redress (-es)	20
puppet (-s)	28	reduce (-es; -ing; -ed)	2
purchase (-es; -ing; -ed)	28	refinement (-s)	24
pure (-r; -st)	6	reflect (-s; -ing; -ed)	31
purse (-s)	4	refuse (-s)	13
Q		region (-s)	22
quality (-ies)	34	regular (-ly)	10
quiet (-ly)	21	reign (-s; -ing; -ed)	10
R		reinforce (-es; -ing; -ed)	29
racial	12	relay (-s)	23
raid (-s)	14	rely (-ies; -ying; -ied)	2
raise (-es; -ing; -ed)	13	remedy (-ies; -ying; -ied)	6
ramble (-s)	30	remote (-r; -st)	31
rank (-s)	10	removed (-es; -ing)	24
ransom (-s; -ing; -ed)	20	repay (-ys; -id)	31
rapid (-ly)	20	repent (-s; -ing; -ed)	20
reach (-es; -ing; -ed)	5	representative (-s)	14
recall (-s; -ing; -ed)	12	reputable (-y)	14
recapture (-es; -ing; -ed)	20	reservoir (-s)	24
recognition (-s)	20	resist (-s; -ing; -ed; -ance)	2
reconstruction (-s)	24	resolve (-es; -ing; -ed)	2
		resource (-s)	24
		respectable (-y)	31

retaliation (-s)	20	secure (-es; -ing; -ed)	6
retire (-es; -ing; -ed)	10	security (-ies)	31
revenge (-s)	20	seize (-es; -ing; -ed)	17
revolution (-s; -ary; -ists)	10	select (-s; -ing; -ed)	9
rickety (-s)	6	sensible (-y)	11
rife	12	sentinel (-s)	33
roadway (-s)	30	sewer (-s)	6
rogue (-s)	3	shallow (-ly; -ness)	13
roll (-s; -ing; -ed)	30	shame (-fully)	2
rope (-s)	21	Shansi	34
rude (-r; -st)	17	shape (-es; -ing; -ed)	18
rumble (-es; -ing; -ed)	5	shed (-s; -ding)	13
Russia	17	Sherwood	3
		shovel (-s)	25
S		shower (-s)	30
sacred (-ly)	36	shred (-s)	13
safe (-ty)	4	sick (-ness)	6
sally (-ies; -ying; -ied)	30	silent (-ly)	14
salute (-es; -ing; -ed)	20	silkworm (-s)	13
sanitation (-s)	29	similar (-ly)	19
saw (-s)	33	simple (-y)	8
scale (-s)	33	Sino-Japanese	17
scold (-s; -ing; -ed)	25	site (-s)	24
scour (-s; -ing; -ed)	4	sketch (-es; -ing; -ed)	9
scrofula	6	skin (-s)	13
search (-es)	4	skirmish (-es)	20

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task (-s)	5		
temperature	13		
temporarily (-ily)	10		
templer (-s)	31		
tenant (-s)	6		
territorially (-ies)	22		
testimony (-ies)	7		
theory (-ies)	1		
thick (-er; est)	30		
thin (-ner; -nest)	33		
thither	4		
throughout	9		
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Tsai Oh	10		
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		unarmed	14
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		unceasingly	32
		unchangeable (-a -ably)	36
		undeclared	14
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		uneasily (-ily; -iness)	14
		unfold (-s; -ing; -ed)	36
		unfortunate (-ly)	1
		unhealthy	6
		unlike (-ly)	4
		unsolvable (-es; -ing; -ed)	12
		untrap (-ped)	6
		unwilling (-ly)	4
		urge (-es; -ing; -ed)	14
		urgent (-ly)	8
		usage (-s)	4
		useless (-ness)	6
		utmost	8
		utterly	14
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		vain	17
		variety (-ies)	9

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ventilation	24
victor y (-ies)	2
vigorous (-ly)	36
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volunteer (-s;-ing;-ed)	20

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warrior (-s)	9
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