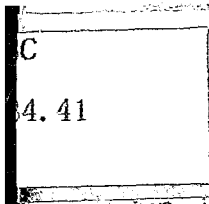
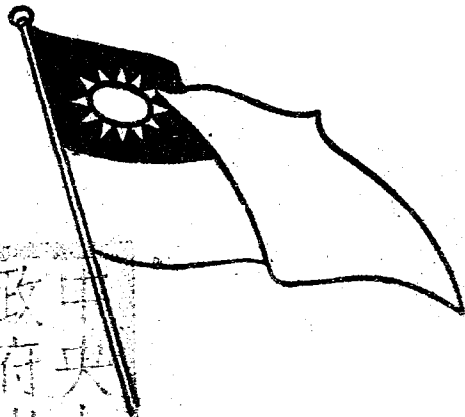


教育部審定  
**THE**  
**KUOMING ENGLISH READERS**  
**BOOK TWO**  
FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS

初級中學學生用  
**國民英語讀本**

修訂本第二冊  
編著者 陸步青



國民政府  
中央  
出版

THE WORLD BOOK CO., LTD.

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# THE KUOMING ENGLISH READERS

FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS

BOOK TWO

MG  
G634.41  
91

BY

D. Y. LOH

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"Sentence Construction", "Practical English Rhetoric",  
"Selections From The Best Authors",  
"Practical English Readers", etc.



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SHANGHAI

1947

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## PREFACE

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

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

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

THE AUTHOR

*Hangchow, Chekiang*  
*January, 1931*

## PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION

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

D. Y. LOH

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

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# THE KUOMING ENGLISH READERS

## BOOK TWO

### LESSON 1

#### TIME

There are sixty seconds  
in a minute.

There are sixty minutes  
in an hour.

And there are twenty-  
four hours in a day.

We work and play in the day time.

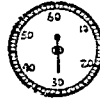
We sleep at night.

There are seven days in a week: six week days  
and a Sunday.

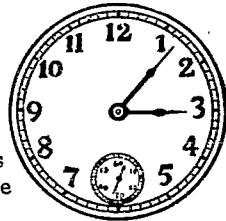
We go to school on week days, but not on  
Sunday.

In the morning, we say "Good morning."

In the afternoon, we say "Good afternoon."



60 seconds  
in a minute



60 minutes  
in an hour



In the evening, we say "Good evening."

At night when we go to bed, we say "Good night."

### SEMANTIC DRILL

How many seconds are there in a minute?

There are sixty seconds in a minute.

How many minutes are there in an hour?

There are sixty minutes in an hour.

How many hours are there in a day?

There are twenty-four hours in a day.

How many days are there in a week?

There are seven days in a week.

Sixty seconds make a minute.

Sixty minutes make an hour.

Twenty-four hours make a day.

Seven days make a week.

What do you do in the day time?

We work and play in the day time.

What do you do at night?

We sleep at night.

What do you do on week days?

We go to school on week days.

What do you do on Sunday?

We play at home.

What do you say in the morning?

We say "Good morning."

What do you say in the afternoon?

We say "Good afternoon."

What do you say in the evening?

We say "Good evening."

What do you say when you go to bed at night?

We say "Good night."

### HANDWRITING

Good morning!

There are seven days in  
a week, six week days and a  
Sunday.

---

time(-s) [taim,-z]  
sixty ['siksiti]  
second(-s) ['sekənd,-z]  
minute(-s) ['minit,-s]  
an [æn; ən; n]  
night(-s) [nait,-s]

week(-s;-ly) [wi:k,-s;-li]  
Sunday(-s) ['sandi,-z]  
say(-s;-ing) [sei;sez;seiɪŋ]  
afternoon(-s) ['ɑ:ftə'nu:n,-z]  
evening(-s) ['i:vnɪŋ,-z]  
when [hwen]

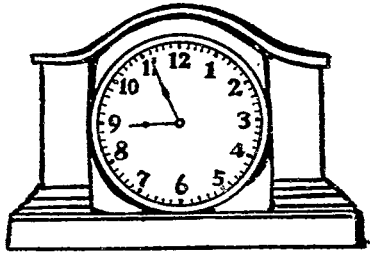
## LESSON 2

## A CLOCK

This is a  
watch.



That is a  
clock.



We tell time by a watch or a clock.

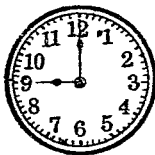
On a watch or a clock we see two hands.

Here is one and here is the other.

The long hand points to the minutes, and the short one (points) to the hours.

Sometimes we see a very small hand on a watch.

What does it point to?



Look at the clock. What time is it now?

It's just nine o'clock.

Look here, now, it's half past nine.

Now, it's a quarter to ten.

Now, it's five minutes to ten.

Put the hands of this clock almost at noon.

Put them just at noon.

Now, put them at one o'clock.

Again, put them at a quarter past three.

### SEMANTIC DRILL

What time is it by your watch?

What time is it by the clock on the wall?

What is the time now?

What time do you think it is?

Can you tell what time it is now?

It's ten minutes past eight (8:10) by my watch.

It's a quarter past nine (9:15).

It's half past ten (10:30).

It's twenty-five minutes to eleven (10:35).

It's a quarter to twelve (11:45).

It's five minutes to twelve (11:55).

At what time do you get up everyday?

At what time do you have breakfast?

At what time do you go to school on week days?

At what time do you have class?

At what time do you go home?

At what time do you go to bed everyday?

Can you tell all these things?

### HANDWRITING

What time is it now by your  
watch?

It's half past nine.

No, it's a quarter to ten by  
that clock on the wall.

clock(-s) [klɒk,-s]  
watch(-es) [wɒtʃ,-ɪz]  
tell(-s;-ing) [tel,-z;-ɪŋ]  
sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz;  
səm'taɪmz]  
half(-ves) [haɪf,-vz]

past [paɪst]  
quarter(-s) ['kwɔːtə,-z]  
put(-s;-ing) [put,-s;-ɪŋ]  
almost ['ɔːlməʊst]  
noon(-s) [nuːn,-z]  
again [ə'geɪn]

## LESSON 3

**TRY TO BE A GOOD BOY (or GIRL)**

Try to be a good boy.

Try to be a good girl.

Get up early in the morning.

Come to school on time everyday.

Say "Good morning, sir," to your teacher.

Work hard.

Play much.

Learn your lesson well.

Always help others, when they are in trouble.

Stand for the right.

Obey your parents when you are at home.

Love your country.

Be cheerful all the time.

This is the way to be a good boy.

This is the way to be a good girl.

**SEMANTIC DRILL**

Be cheerful.

Be kind to others.

Try to be a good student.

Try to learn these lessons well.

Obey your father.

Obey your mother.

Obey your parents.

Obey your teacher.

Love your teacher.

Love your brother.

Love your sister.

Don't be a bad boy (or girl).

Don't be late in the morning.

Don't open the door.

Don't close the window.

Don't put your finger into your mouth.



Don't eat too much.

Don't read any bad book.

Don't do bad things.

### HANDWRITING

Try to be a good boy.  
 Obey your parents.  
 Love your country.  
 Always help others.

try(-ies; -ying; -ied) [tr/ai, -aiz;  
 -aɪŋ; -aɪd]  
 is(-ing) [bɪz, -ɪŋ; bi]  
 earl(y(-ier; -iest)) ['ɜ:l/i, -iə; -i:st]  
 hard(-er; -est) [hɑ:d, -ə; -ɪst]  
 help(-s; -ing; -ed) [help, -s; -ɪŋ; -t]  
 trouble(-s) ['trʌbl, -z]

obey(-s; -ing; -ed) [ə'beɪ, -z; -ɪŋ; -d]  
 parent(-s) ['peərənt, -s]  
 counter/y(-ies) ['kaʊntə/i, -ɪz]  
 cheerful ['tʃi:əfʊl]  
 way(-s) [weɪ, -z]  
 bad [bæd]  
 late(-r; -st) [leɪt, -ə; -ɪst]

LESSON 4

ONE THING AT A TIME

Work while you work.

Play while you play.

This is the way

To be cheerful and gay.

Whatever you do,

Do with your might;

Things done by halves

Are never done right.

One thing at a time,

And that done well,

Is a very good rule,

As many can tell.

Moments are useless

When trifled away;

So work while you work

And play while you play.

### SEMANTIC DRILL

I work while you play.

I play while you work.

I do all things with my might.

I never have things done by halves.

I do one thing at a time and do it well.

I trifle no time away.

So I am always cheerful.

A good boy (or girl) works when he (or she) has class.

A good boy plays when he has no class.

A good boy does all things with his might.

A good boy never has things done by halves.

'A good boy does one thing at a time and does it well.

A good boy, trifles no time away.

So a good boy is always cheerful.

### HANDWRITING

Work while you work,  
 Play while you play;  
 This is the way  
 To be cheerful and gay.

### GRAMMAR

'A day

*An hour* (ə'naʊə)

'A nose

*An eye* (ə'nai)

'A mouth

*An ear* (ə'niə)

while [hwaɪl]  
 gay (-er; -est) [geɪ, -ə; -ɪst]  
 whatever [hwɒt'evə]  
 might ['maɪt]  
 done [dʌn]  
 never ['nevə]  
 rul/e(-es; -ing; -ed; -er) [ru:l, -z]

-ɪp; -d; -ə]  
 moment(-s) ['moumənt, -s]  
 useless ['ju:sɪslɪs]  
 trifle(-es; -ing; -ed) ['traɪfl, -s;  
 -ɪp; -d]  
 so [sou; so; sə]

A quarter *to* ten (9:45). A quarter *past* ten. (10:15).

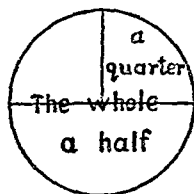
Five *to* ten (five minutes to ten o'clock) (9:55).

Five *past* ten (five minutes past ten o'clock) (10:05).

A quarter is the half of a half.

Two quarters make a half.

Two halves make a whole.



*In* { the morning  
the afternoon  
the evening  
the day time

*At* { noon  
night

*In* an hour

*At* one o'clock

A clock

Two clocks

A watch

Two watches

Class

Classes

Glass

Glasses

Inch

Inches

Watch

Watches

Half

Halves

*There is a blackboard on the wall.*

*There are sixty seconds in a minute.*

*Is there a book on the desk? Yes, there is.*

*Are there sixty seconds in a minute? Yes, there are.*

*There are twenty-four hours in a day. =*

*Twenty-four hours make a day. =*

*A day has twenty-four hours.*

*Always help others / when they are in trouble.*

*Obey your parents / when you are at home.*

*When you have something to do, / do it well.*

*Work / while you work.*

*(You) Stand up. (You) Try to be a good boy.*

*(You) Sit down. (You) Get up early in the morning.*

*(You) Look at me. (You) Come to school on time.*

## ORAL EXERCISES

## I

*Give questions to these:*

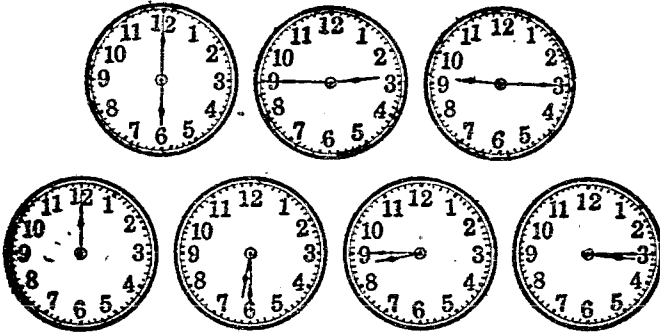
1. There are sixty minutes in an hour.
2. There are seven days in a week.
3. There are twenty-four hours in a day.
4. There are sixty seconds in a minute.
5. There is only one blackboard on the wall.
6. There are thirty desks and chairs in the classroom.
7. There are five or six classes in a day.

## II

*Ask and answer:*

1. What do you say, when you see others in the morning?
2. What do you say, when you see others in the afternoon?
3. What do you say, when you see others in the evening?
4. What do you say, when you go to bed at night?

## III



*Tell the time:*

1. What time is it when the hands of a clock go straight up and down?
2. What time is it when the hands of a clock go straight from left to right?
3. What time is it when both hands of a clock point to 12?
4. What time is it when both hands of a clock point to 6?
5. What time is it when both hands of a clock almost point to the left?
6. What time is it when both hands of a clock almost point to the right?



7. What time is it now? (*Let one student turn the hands of a clock at his will.*)
8. Again, what time is it now?
9. What time is it (8:30)?
10. What time is it (6:15)?
11. What time is it (5:5)?
12. What time is it (4:45)?

## IV

1. Get up \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.
2. Don't be \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.
3. Go to school \_\_\_\_\_ everyday.
4. Work \_\_\_\_\_ you work.
5. Always help others when they are \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ your parents.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ put your finger into your mouth.
9. Don't read any \_\_\_\_\_ book.
10. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ all the time?

## LESSON 5

## THE DAYS OF THE WEEK

JANUARY 1947						
SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRI.	SAT.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

How many days are there in a week?

What's the first day of the week?

The first day of the week is Sunday.

Sunday is the first day, and not the last day,  
of the week.

The second day is Monday.

The third day is Tuesday.

What day comes next? Next comes Wednes-  
day.

What next? Next come Thursday and Friday.

What's the last day of the week?

The last day is Saturday.

Tuesday comes before Wednesday.

Friday comes after Thursday.

Sunday comes between Saturday and Monday.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday are week days.

Sunday is a day for rest.

What day of the week is it today?

### SEMANTIC DRILL

The first day is Sunday. =Sunday is the first day.

The second day is Monday. =

The third day is Tuesday. =

The last day is Saturday. =

What day comes next? Next comes Wednesday.

What day comes next? Next comes Thursday.

What day comes next? Next comes Friday.

Then, what days come next? Next come Saturday and Sunday.

What days are week days?

\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are week days.

What do you do on week days?

We \_\_\_\_\_ on week days.

What day is Sunday?

Sunday is \_\_\_\_\_.

What do you do on Sunday?

We \_\_\_\_\_.

### HANDWRITING\*

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,  
Thursday, Friday and Saturday  
are week days.

Sunday is a day for rest.

first [fɔɪst]  
last(-s; -ing; -ed; -ly) [laɪst, -s;  
-ɪp; -ɪd; -li]  
Monday(-s) ['mʌndi, -z]  
third [θɜɪd]  
Tuesday(-s) ['tʃuɜzdi, -z]  
next [nekst]

Wednesday(-s) ['wenzdi, -z]  
Thursday(-s) ['θɜɪzdi, -z]  
Friday(-s) ['fraɪdi, -z]  
Saturday(-s) ['sætədi, -z]  
before [bɪ'fɔː; bə'fɔː]  
after [ˈɑːftə]  
rest( s; -ing; -ed) [rest-s; -ɪŋ; -ɪd]

\* Let the student write the names of the days of the week ten times or more until he can write each name quickly and correctly.

## LESSON 6

## WHAT HAVE YOU DONE?

Please get up right away.

Oh yes, I'm getting up.

What have you done?

I've just got up.

What have you done next?

I've washed my eyes, ears, face,  
neck and hands.

What next?

I've brushed my teeth.

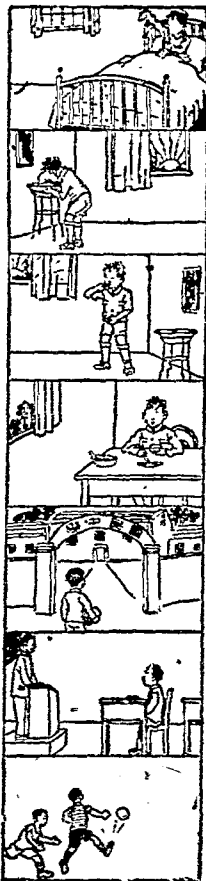
I've taken breakfast.

Now, let's go to school.

What have we done?

We've come to school.

What have we done at school?



We've had several classes.

We've studied Chinese and English.

We've played foot ball.

We've done a lot of other things.

### SEMANTIC DRILL

What have I done?

You've opened your book.

You've read several lines.

You've written something on the blackboard

You've said many, many things.

What has Mr. Chang done these days?

He has studied hard these days.

He has done his work well.

He has learned a lot of new things.

He has written to his parents at home.

He has done this and that.

I can't tell all that he has done.

What has Miss Li done these days?

She has come to school on time

She has worked hard too.

She has played much.

She has helped her friends in their work.

She has done a lot of other things.

So she has always been cheerful.

### HANDWRITING

I do not know what he  
has done these days.

You've written something  
on the blackboard.

He has done many things.  
But I can't tell all that he  
has done.

I've (=I have) [aiv]

got [gɒt]

wash(-es; -ing; -ed) [wɒʃ, -iz; -ɪŋ; -t]

fac/e(-es; -ing; -ed) [feɪs, -iz; -ɪŋ; -t]

neck(-s) [nek, -s]

brush(-es; -ing; -ed) [brʌʃ, -iz; -ɪŋ; -t]

tooth; teeth [tu:θ; ti:θ]

let's (=let us) [lets]

several ['sevrəl]

stud/y(-ies; -ying; -ied) ['stʌd/i,

-iz; -ɪŋ; -ɪd]

Chinese ['tʃaɪ'nɪz]

English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ]

lot(-s) [lɒt, -s]

written ['rɪtɪn]

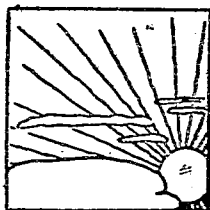
said [sed; sɑd]

new(-er; -est) [nju:, -ə; -ɪst]

## LESSON 7

## DAY AND NIGHT

Every morning the sun comes  
up.



The sun always rises in the  
east.

Every evening the sun goes down.

The sun always sets in the west.

It never sets in the east.

When the sun rises, it is day.

When the sun sets, it is night.

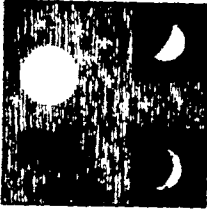
In the day time we can often see the sun.

Sometimes there are clouds.

We cannot see the sun behind the clouds.

From these clouds come rain and snow.





At night we cannot see the sun.  
 But we can often see the moon  
 and the stars.

Sometimes we see the full moon,  
 sometimes we see a half-moon, and  
 sometimes we see only a quarter-moon.

Sometimes we cannot see the moon or the stars  
 at all because of the clouds.

### SEMANTIC DRILL

The sun always comes up in the east.

The sun is always round.

I always get up early.

I always wash my face after I have got up.

I always brush my teeth in the morning.

I always help my younger brother.

So he is always cheerful.

We can often see the sun in the day time.

Often we have five or six classes a day.

We often go home at five.

We have often written to our friends far away.  
How often do you go home?

Sometimes there are clouds.  
Sometimes we study Chinese.  
Sometimes we study English.  
Sometimes we go to see our friends far away.  
Sometimes we have no work to do.

The sun never sets in the east.  
Things done by halves are never done right.  
I never come late.  
Never do bad things.  
Never tell a lie.

Does the sun ever rise in the west?  
No, it never does.

Does the sun ever set in the east?  
No, it never does.

Does the sun always come up in the morning?  
Yes, it always does.

Does the moon sometimes come out in the day time?

.....

Do the stars always come out at night?

.....

Does it often rain at this time of the year?

.....

Does it sometimes snow at this time of the year?

.....

Point to the { east.  
west.  
sun.  
moon.

### HANDWRITING

The sun always rises in  
the east.

It never sets in the east.

We often see the sun in  
the day time.

Sometimes we cannot see  
the moon or the stars at  
all.

ris/e(es;-ing) [raiz,-iz; -iŋ]  
east [i:st]  
set(-s;-ting) [set,-s; -iŋ]  
west [west]  
often [ˈɔ:fən]  
cloud(-s) [klaʊd,-z]  
rain(-s;-ing;-ed) [rein,-z; -iŋ; -d]

snow(-s;-ing;-ed) [snəʊ,-z;-iŋ; -d]  
moon(-s) [mu:n,-z]  
star(-s) [stɑ:,-z]  
full [ful]  
because [biˈkɔ:z; biˈkɔ:z]  
lie(-s;-ying) [lai,-z; laiiŋ]  
ever [ˈevə]

## LESSON 8

## THE MONTHS

Can you tell how many months there are in a year?

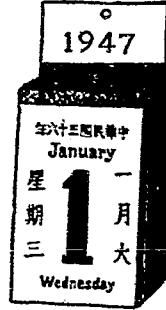
You say "twelve"? Yes, you're right.

The twelve months are: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December.

January, March, May, July, August, October and December have thirty-one days each.

February has twenty-eight days.

In leap year February has one day more.



## SEMANTIC DRILL

How many months are there in a year?

How many days are there in a week?

How many hours are there in a day?

Can you tell	}	how many	{	months there are in a year?
Do you know				days there are in a week?
			{	hours there are in a day?

January has thirty-one days.

February has twenty-eight days.

March has thirty-one days.

April has thirty days.

May has thirty-one days.

June has thirty days.

July has thirty-one days.

August has thirty-one days.

September has thirty days.

October has thirty-one days.

November has thirty days.

December has thirty-one days.

What is the first month of the year?

What is the second month of the year?

What is the third month of the year?

What months come next?

What is the last month of the year?

Is this year a leap year?

### HANDWRITING\*

January, February, March, April,  
May, June, July, August, September,  
October, November and December  
are the twelve months of the year.

month(-s; -ly) [mʌnθ, -s; -li]  
January [ˈdʒænjuəri]  
February [ˈfebruəri]  
March(march-es; -ing; -ed)  
[mɑːtʃ, -iz; -ɪp; -t]  
April [ˈeɪprəl; -rɪl]  
May (may) [meɪ; mi; mə]  
June [dʒuːn]  
July [dʒuːˈlaɪ]

August [ˈɔːɡəst]  
September [sepˈtembə]  
October [ɒkˈtəʊbə]  
November [noʊˈvembə]  
December [diˈsembə; diˈs-]  
each [iːtʃ]  
leap(-s; -ing; -ed; -year) [liːp, -s;  
-ɪp; leɪp; ˈliːp-jər]

\* Let the student write the names of the months ten or more times until he can write each name quickly and correctly.

## GRAMMAR

One .....	1	The first .....	1st
Two .....	2	The second .....	2nd
Three .....	3	The third .....	3rd

First

The first

Next

The next

Last

The last

## The days of the week

Sunday (Sun.)

Monday (Mon.)

Tuesday (Tues.)

Wednesday (Wed.)

Thursday (Thurs.)

Friday (Fri.)

Saturday (Sat.)

## The months of the year

January (Jan.)

February (Feb.)

March (Mar.)

April (Apr.)

May

June

July

August (Aug.)

September (Sept.)

October (Oct.)

November (Nov.)

December (Dec.)

What day is it today?

It's April 1st.

What day *of the week* is it today?

It's Saturday.

What day comes next?

Next comes Wednesday.

What days come next?

Next come Wednesday and Thursday.

A            B            C

A comes *before* B

C comes *after* B.

B comes *between* A and C.

Always = at all times

Often = at many times

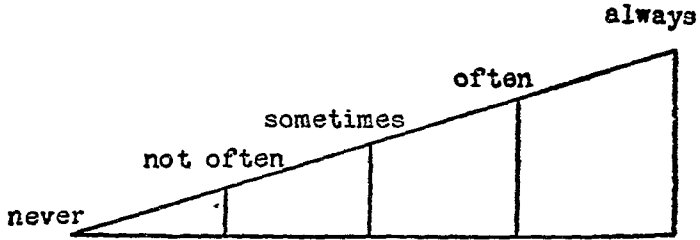
Sometimes = at some times

Never = at no time



Ever = at any time

When = at what time



The sun is *always* round.

We can *often* see the sun.

The moon is *sometimes* round and *sometimes* not.

It does *not often* rain here.

The sun *never* sets in the east.

Does the sun *ever* rise in the west?

*When* does the sun rise at this time of the year?

What *have* I done?      You *have* got up.

What *have* you done?    I *have* washed my face and neck.

What *has* he done?      He *has* brushed his teeth.

What *has* she done?     She *has* taken breakfast.

I go to school *everyday*.

I *am going* to school *now*.

I *have just gone* to school.

I *have gone* to school *these days*.

You *have brushed* your teeth. What *are you doing* now?

I *am taking* breakfast. I always *take* breakfast after I *have brushed* my teeth.

I *don't* know anything *at all*.

She is *not* kind *at all*.

Sometimes we cannot see the moon or the stars *at all*.

I *have done* my work.

I *have had* my work *done*.

He *has done* his work.

He *has had* his work *done*.

I can't tell *all / that he has done*.

I have said *all / that I know*.

She has given you *all / that she has*.

## ORAL EXERCISES

## I

*Ask and answer:*

1. What time is it now?
2. What day is it today?
3. What day of the week is it today?
4. What month is this?
5. When do you get up everyday?
6. When do you take breakfast?
7. When do you go to school?
8. When do you have class?
9. When do you go home?
10. When do you go to bed?

## II

*Ask and answer:*

1. What is the first month of the year?
2. What is the last month of the year?
3. What month comes after April?

4. What month comes next to February?
5. What month comes between March and May?
6. What month comes between October and December?
7. What month comes before September?
8. What month comes before July?
9. What month has only twenty-eight days?
10. What two months come next to August?

## III

*Fill "always", "often", "sometimes", "never", "ever",  
or "when":*

1. A good boy —— comes to school on time.
2. —— do you get up everyday?
3. I have —— get up late.
4. —— does he go to school every morning?
5. Do you —— come to school on Sundays?
6. How —— do you have Chinese class?
7. Have you —— studied English?
8. I —— tell you how to study English.

9. —— we play foot ball.
10. We do not —— have classes after 4.
11. What do you —— say when you go to bed?
12. —— be cheerful.
13. Does the sun —— rise in the evening?
14. It —— snows in July or August.

## IV

1. What time is it —— your watch?
2. We have English class —— nine —— the morning.
3. Do you go home —— noon?
4. Let me sit —— your right.
5. Let me stand —— you and him.
6. Nine comes —— ten.
7. Ten comes —— nine.
8. Can you stand —— one leg?
9. Who is the lady —— you?
10. Do you go to school —— Sunday?
11. (10:45) This is a quarter —— eleven.
12. (7:5) This is five minutes —— seven.

13. A good boy always comes —— school —— time.
14. There are seven days —— a week.
15. Monday is the second day —— the week.
16. Sunday is a day —— rest.
17. She has helped her mother to do a lot —— things  
at home.
18. —— the day time we see the sun, —— night we  
see the moon and the stars.
19. Sometimes we cannot see the sun or the moon because  
—— the clouds.
20. We cannot see the sun or the moon —— the clouds.

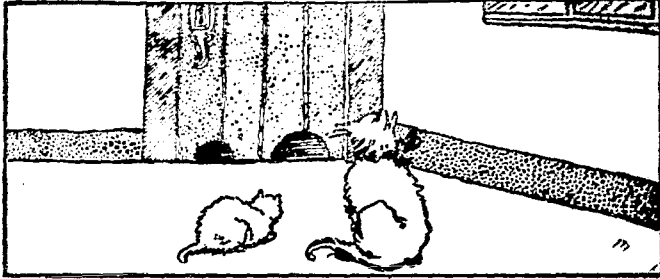
## V

*Ask and answer:*

1. I am closing the window. What have I done?
2. What have you done before breakfast?
3. What has he done before he comes to school?
4. What has she done in the school?
5. What else has she done?
6. Can you tell what Mr. Chang has done these days?
7. Do you know what Miss Li has done?
8. Do you know what Dr. Sun has done?

## LESSON 9

## THE TWO HOLES\*



Two holes for two cats

*Friend:* I see two holes in that door.

*Old Lady:* Yes, yes, two holes.

*Friend:* Why are there two holes?

*Old Lady:* I have two cats.

*Friend:* Are the holes for your cats?

*Lady:* Yes, the cats come and go through the  
holes.

---

\* This is a short drama to be recited and dramatized with one student as the old lady and one as her friend.

*Friend:* Why is one hole so large and the other so small?

*Lady:* One cat is large. The other is a kitten.

*Friend:* Is not one hole enough?

*Lady:* Oh, no! The large cat can't get through the small hole.

*Friend:* No, but the small cat can get through the large hole.

*Lady:* Why, I had not thought of that! It is true! Ha, ha, ha!

*Friend:* Ha, ha, ha!

*Lady and Friend:* Ha, ha, ha, ha!

### SEMANTIC DRILL

Why are there so many desks in the room?

Why are there five books on your desk?

Why is there only one blackboard on the wall?

Why are there two doors in this classroom?



Why do you have two eyes and two ears?

Why do you have only one mouth?

One cat is large. The other is a kitten.

One man is old. The other is a boy (*or* young).

One line is long. The other is short.

One book is old. The other is new.

One box is large. The other is small.

Isn't this a pen? Oh yes, it is. Oh no, it isn't.

Isn't this our flag?

Isn't this a good rule?

Isn't it true?

Isn't the window too small?

Isn't the door large enough?

Isn't one glass of water enough?

Isn't it good to do one thing at a time?

Aren't the stars very far away?

I think of this.

I think of that.

I always think of you and other friends.

I don't think of bad things.

I have not thought of that.

I had not thought of that.

### HANDWRITING

Kittens are little cats.

Do you think one hole is  
enough for two cats?

Quite right.

---

hole(-s) [houl,-z]  
friend(-s) [frend,-z]  
why [hwaɪ]  
cat(-s) [kæt,-s]  
through [θruː]  
kitten(-s) ['kɪtn,-z]

enough [i'naʊf]  
had [hæd; həd; əd]  
thought (-s) [θɔ:t,-s]  
true(-er;-est;-ly) [truː,-ə; -ɪst;  
-li]  
ha [hɑː]

## LESSON 10

## LITTLE CHICKS

Some children are going to the farm.

Their father and mother are going, too.

They are now on the farm.

They see cocks and hens, here and there.

The children are now looking for hen's eggs.

They look in all the nests.

"Here is an egg!" says the girl.

"Here is another!" says her brother.

"So many, many eggs!" cry the others.

"Look at this nest!"

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight,  
nine, ten! Ten eggs in one nest!"

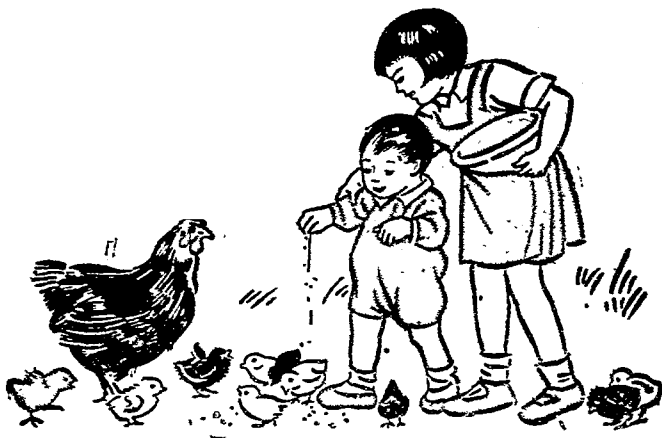
Twenty days later

Ten little chicks come out of the eggs.

Six chicks are yellow. Four chicks are black.

The children are busy feeding the chicks.

They have a good time on the farm.



### SEMANTIC DRILL

I am going to the door.

You are going to the window.

He is going to the blackboard.

She is going to the picture.

We are going to the country.

They are going to the farm.

What are you looking for?

I am looking for my pencil.

What is Chang looking for?

I think he is looking for his Chinese book.

What is Miss Sun looking for?

She is, I think, looking for her kitten.

What are the children looking for?

They are looking for hen's eggs.

I am busy reading.

You are busy writing.

He is busy learning his lessons.

She is busy doing her work.

The children are busy feeding the chicks.

### HANDWRITING

Ten little chicks come out of  
the eggs.

Six chicks are yellow.

Four chicks are black.

The children are busy feed-  
ing the chicks.

chick(-s); chicken(-s) [tʃɪk,-s; ˈtʃɪkɪn,-z]	another [əˈnʌðə]
children [ˈtʃɪldrən]	cr/y(-ies;-ying;-ied) [kr/aɪ,-aɪz; -aɪɪŋ; -aɪd]
farm(-s) [fɑ:m,-z]	out [aʊt]
cock(-s) [kɒk,-s]	yellow [ˈjeləʊ]
hen(-s) [hen,-z]	bus/y(-ies;-iest;-ily) [ˈbɪz/i,-ɪz; -iɪst; -ɪli]
egg(-s) [eg,-z]	feed(-s;-ing; fed) [fi:d,-z;-ɪŋ; fed]
nest(-s) [nest,-s]	

## LESSON 11

HOW DID A LITTLE DUCK LEARN  
TO SWIM?

(Part I)

Waddle was a yellow duck.

He was only a little duck.

But he wanted to swim.

So he started off to find some water.

Soon Waddle  
met an old cock.

“Where are  
you going?” said  
the cock.



“ Q u a c k ,  
quack !” said Waddle. “I want to swim. I  
am going to find some water.”

“The water is far, far away. You could never walk there.”

“But I want to swim,” said Waddle.

And off he started.

### SEMANTIC DRILL

They are going to the farm.

They are going to find some water.

I am going to wash my hands.

I am going to brush my teeth.

He is going to work on his farm.

She is going to help her mother.

We are going to swim.

They are going to look for some eggs.

The hens are going to make their nests.

Where are you going?

I am going to .....

Where is he going?

He is going to .....



Where is she going?

She is going home.

Where are they going?

They are all going to school.

The school is far, far away.

My home is far, far away.

His farm is far, far away.

The sun is far, far away.

The moon is far, far away.

The stars are far, far away.

### HANDWRITING

"Quack, quack!" said Waddle.  
 "I want to swim. I'm going  
 to find some water."  
 "The water is far, far away,  
 You could not walk there."

did [did]

duck(-s) [dʌk,-s]

swim(-s;-ing) [swim,-z; -ɪŋ]

Waddle (waddl/e -es;-ing;-ed)

[ˈwɒdl,-z; -ɪŋ; -d]

was [wɒz; wɔz; wɜ]

start(-s;-ing;-ed) [stɑ:t,-s; -ɪŋ;

-ɪd]

off [ɔ:f; ɔf]

and(-s;-ing; found) [faɪnd,-z; -ɪŋ;

faʊnd]

soon [su:n]

meet(-s;-ing; met) [mi:t,-s; -ɪŋ;

met]

where [hweə]

where are; where is [ˈhweəre;

ˈhweəriz]

quack [kwæk]

could [kud; kəd]

## LESSON 12

**HOW DID A LITTLE DUCK LEARN  
TO SWIM?**

(Part II)

By and by Waddle met a pig.

The pig asked the same question: "Where are you going?"

But the pig could not tell him where the water is.  
So off went Waddle.

Next Waddle met a goat.

The goat asked the same question.

But he could not tell him, either, where the water is.

Again, off went Waddle.

Just then he met a goose.

"Quack, quack!" said Waddle.

"I want to find some water.

Can you show me the way?"

"Well," said the goose.

"You are a pretty fellow.

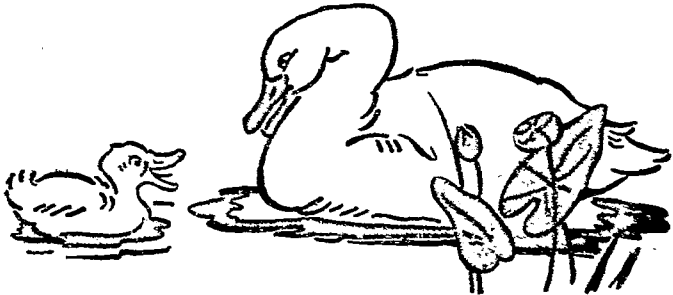
I will show you the way."

So off went Waddle and the goose.

Soon they came to some water.

In went the goose!

In went Waddle!



"This is fine!" said Waddle.

Now I can swim and swim!"

And he did.

SEMANTIC DRILL

What time is it now?

Tell me what time it is.

Where is your farm?

Please show me where your farm is.

How many ducks and geese are there?

Can you tell me how many ducks and geese there are?

Who is this fellow at the door?

I don't know who this fellow is.

Why are there two holes for two cats?

I can't tell why there are two holes for two cats.

Off started Waddle.

In went the goose.

On went the boy.

I will show you the way.

I will work hard.

I will get up early.

I will help others when they are in trouble.

I will obey my parents.

I will do my work well.

### HANDWRITING

You are a pretty fellow.

I will show you the way.

This is fine!

Now I can swim and swim!

pig(-s) [pɪg,-z]  
 ask(-s;-ing;-ed) [ɑːsk,-s; -ɪŋ; -t]  
 same [seɪm]  
 question(-s) [ˈkwɛstʃən,-z]  
 went [wɛnt]  
 goat(-s) [ɡoʊt,-s]  
 goose; geese [ɡuːz; ɡiːz]

prett(y(-ier;-iest) [ˈprɪtʃi, -iə;  
 -iɪst]  
 fellow(-s) [ˈfeləʊ,-z]  
 will [wɪl; wəl]  
 came [keɪm]  
 fine(-r;-st) [faɪn,-ə; -ɪst]

## GRAMMAR

'A man

A boy

'A cat

A kitten

A hen

A chick

foot

feet

goose

geese

tooth

teeth

*Present**Past*

is

was

can

could

meet

met

go

went

find

found

come

came

say

said

start

started

ask

asked

cry

cried

To look

To see

To look for

To find

*Look* outside. What do you *see*?

I *see* some trees.

I *look* at something, but I *see* nothing.

I am *looking for* hen's eggs.

I *find* many eggs in her nest.

What are you *looking for*?

Have you *found* it?

*Soon* Waddle met an old cock.

*By and by* he met a pig.

*Next* he met a goat.

*Just then* he met a goose.

- (a) Where *is the water*?
- (a') The pig could not tell him / where *the water is*.
- (b) Where *is the school*?
- (b') Please show me / where *the school is*.
- (c) What day of the week *is it* today?
- (c') Tell me / what day of the week *it is* today.

- (d) Who *is this fellow* at the door?  
 (d') I don't know / who *this fellow is*.  
 (e) How many days *has February*?  
 (e') Can you tell me / how many days *February has*?  
 (f) Why *can't we see* the moon to-night?  
 (f') Will you tell me / why *we can't see* the moon to-night?

I *shall* see much but eat little.

I *will* work hard.

I *shall* go to school *next week*.

I *will* go to school on time.

I *shall* be 15 *next year*.

I *will* be a good boy.

Waddle started off.      *Off started Waddle. (emphatic)*  
 The goose went in.      *In went the goose. (emphatic)*

## ORAL EXERCISES

### I

1. This is —— egg.
2. How many minutes are there in —— hour?
3. The large cat can't get —— the small hole.



4. Can three or four children get —— the door, at the same time?
5. Moments are —— when trifled away.
6. A duck says ——, quack.
7. What are you —— for?
8. I am —— —— my kitten.
9. I am —— learning my lessons.
10. These children are busy —— the chicks.

## II

*Fill "shall" or "will":*

1. I —— go home on Sunday morning.
2. I —— have a good time then.
3. I —— do my work well.
4. I —— obey my teacher.
5. I —— trifle no time away.
6. I —— do all things with my might.
7. I —— do one thing good everyday.
8. I —— never see my father again.

9. I —— be back soon.
10. I love children very much, so I —— be a school teacher.

## III

*Ask and answer:*

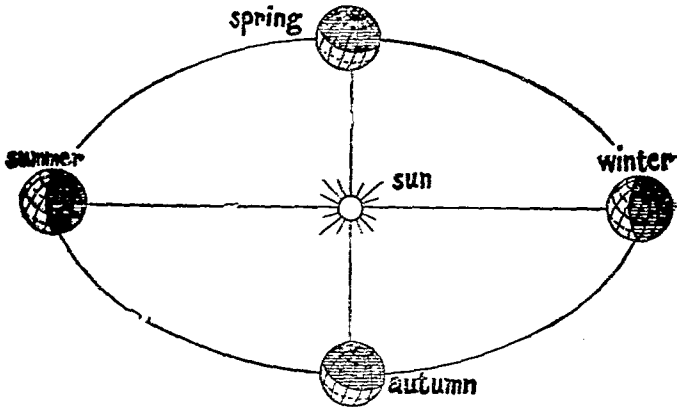
1. Where are you going?
2. Where is your school?
3. Is your school far, far away?
4. Will you show me the way to your school?
5. On what days do you go to school?
6. Why don't you go to school on Sunday?
7. Are there many students in your school?
8. How many teachers are there?
9. How many classes do you have everyday?
10. At what time do you go home?

## III

Tell the story in Lesson 10, using the past verbs except those in the direct quotation. (*Under the guidance of the teacher.*)

## LESSON 13

## THE SEASONS



We have studied the months of the year.

We are now going to tell the seasons.

A year is divided into four seasons.

They are spring, summer, autumn and winter.

In America, people call autumn fall.

January is the first month of the year, but  
spring does not begin from January.

The spring months are March, April and May.

The summer months are June, July and August.

The autumn months are September, October and  
November.

The winter months are December, January and  
February.

Summer is hot, and winter is cold.

It is mild in spring and autumn.

We shall work hard when it is mild.

### SEMANTIC DRILL

We divide a year into four seasons.

A year is divided into four seasons.

We divide a week into seven days.

A week is divided into seven days.

We divide a day into twenty-four hours.

A day is divided into twenty-four hours.

We divide an hour into sixty minutes.

An hour is divided into sixty minutes.

We divide a minute into .....

A minute is divided into .....

In America, people call autumn fall.

Autumn is called fall in America.

I call you .....

You are called .....

We call the first season spring.

The first season is called spring.

We call the last day of the week Saturday.

The last day of the week is called Saturday.

What do you call the second and third months of  
the year?

What are the second and third months called?

A week begins from Sunday.

A year begins from January

Spring begins from March.

Summer begins from June.

Autumn does not begin from July.

What month does winter begin from?

It is hot in summer.

Summer is hot.

It is cold in winter.

Winter is cold.

It is mild in spring and autumn. Spring and autumn are  
mild.

### HANDWRITING

Spring, summer, autumn and  
winter are the four seasons.,,

season(-s) ['si:zn,-z]  
divid/e(-es;-ing;-ed) [di'vaid,-z;  
-iz;-id]  
into ['intu;'intə]  
spring(-s) ['sprɪŋ,-z]  
summer(-s) ['sʌmə,-z]  
autumn(-s) ['ɔ:təm,-z]  
winter(-s) ['wɪntə,-z]  
America(-n/s) [ə'merikə,-n/z]

people ['pi:pl]  
call(-s;-ing;-ed) [kɔ:l,-z;-iz;-d]  
fall(-s;-ing;fell;fallen) [fɔ:l,  
-z;-iz;fel;'fɔ:lən]  
begin(-s;-ing/s; began; begun)  
[bi'gɪn,-z;-iz/z; bi'gæn; bi'gʌn]  
hot(-ter;-test) [hɒt,-ə;-ɪst]  
cold(-er;-est) [kəʊld,-ə;-ɪst]  
mild(-er;-est) [maɪld,-ə;-ɪst]

## LESSON 14

## WHAT DID HE DO?

Mr. Chang didn't come to class yesterday, what did he do?

He went to Shanghai with his parents.

What did he do there?

He bought some English books.

What else did he do?

He called on his friends.

He was coming back to this town.

Mr. Sun was also absent the day before yesterday. What did he do at home?

He didn't do anything at home.

He was not very well.

What was the matter?

He had a fever last week, and could not get up the day before yesterday.

That's too bad!

But he was getting better yesterday.

Many children went to the farm last month.

What did they do?

They helped (to) work on the farm.

They cut grass.

They picked fruits.

They fed chicks.

They did a lot of other things.

They liked such work.

Because everything was new to them.



## SEMANTIC DRILL

I go to school everyday.

I went to school yesterday.

I have a fever today.

I had a fever the day before yesterday.

He is going to buy a book now.

He bought a book yesterday.

They pick fruits every morning.

They picked fruits yesterday morning.

They cut grass everyday.

They cut grass last week.

They are feeding chicks now.

They fed chicks last month.

I like the Chinese lesson.

like the English lesson, too.

What do you like?

I like both.

He doesn't like to study.

He doesn't like to play, either.

What does he like?

He likes neither.

### HANDWRITING

Mr. Li was absent the day  
before yesterday.

What was the matter?

He had a fever last week.

That's too bad!

yesterday ['jestədi; -dei]  
Shanghai [ʃæp'hai]  
bought [bɔ:t]  
town(-s) [taun,-z]  
also ['ɔ:lsəʊ]  
absent ['æbsnt]  
matter(-s) ['mætə,-z]  
fever(-s) ['fɪvə,-z]  
better; best ['betə; best]

cut(-s;-ting) [kʌt,-s;-ɪŋ]  
grass(-es) [grɑ:s,-ɪz]  
fruit(-s) [fru:t,-s]  
fed [fed]  
lik/e(-es;-ing;-ed) [laɪk,-s; -ɪŋ;  
-d]  
such [sʌtʃ]  
buy(-s;-ing) [baɪ,-z;-ɪŋ]  
neither ['naɪðə; 'ni:ðə]

## LESSON 15

## WHAT WILL SHE DO?

We shall have a holiday tomorrow.

What will Miss Li do?

She will perhaps stay at home.

What will she do at home?

She will help her mother make food.

She will clean her house.

She will keep everything in order.

What will you do the day after tomorrow?

The day after tomorrow will be Sunday.

I shall bring my dog to the country.

I shall see many trees on the hill side.

I shall pick some fruits from the trees.

I shall eat the fruits under the tree.

I shall swim in the water near by.

Then I shall lie down to have a rest.

My dog will perhaps run after some pigs and goats.

I shall have a very good time far away from the city.

I shall stay there till the sun sets.

At last I shall come back to the city with my dog.

### SEMANTIC DRILL

What day was yesterday?

Yesterday was May 2nd.

What day of the week was yesterday?

Yesterday was Wednesday.

What day of the week was the day before yesterday?

The day before yesterday was Tuesday.

What day will tomorrow be?

Tomorrow will be May 4th.

What day of the week will tomorrow be?

Tomorrow will be Friday.

What day of the week will the day after tomorrow be?

The day after tomorrow will be Saturday.

I shall begin my work next week.

I shall buy a new book next month.

I shall clean my house next Sunday.

He will bring back something new tomorrow.

He will stay at Shanghai till next Friday.

He will perhaps make food for me.

### HANDWRITING

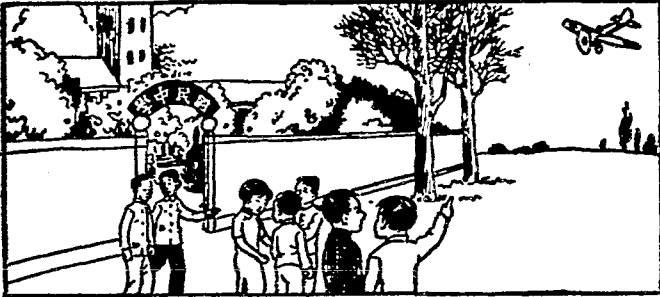
The teacher will keep the school in order.

Will you please clean the house?

He will be absent the day after tomorrow.

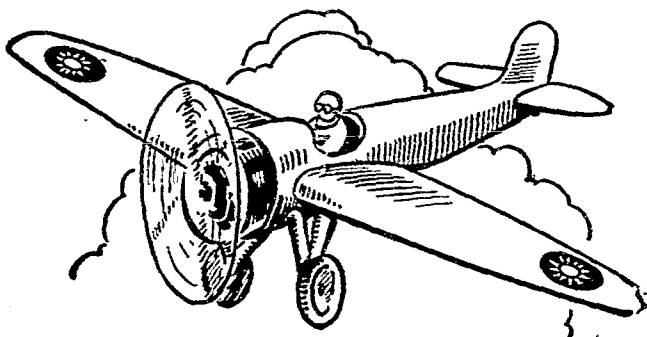
holiday(-s) [ˈhɒlədi; -lɪde, -z]	bring(-s; -ing; brought) [brɪŋ, -z; -ɪŋ; brɔ:t]
tomorrow [təˈmɒrəʊ; tuˈm-ɪ]	dog(-s) [dɒg, -z]
perhaps [pəˈhæps; præps]	hill(-s) [hɪl, -z]
stay(-s; -ing; -ed) [steɪ, -z; -ɪŋ; -d]	side(-s) [saɪd, -z]
food(-s) [fu:d, -z]	under [ˈʌndə]
clean(-s; -ing; -ed; -er; -est) [kli:n, -z; -ɪŋ; -d; -ə; -ɪst]	run(-s; -ning; ran) [rʌn, -z; -ɪŋ; ræn]
house(-s) [haʊz, -ɪz]	till [tɪl]
keep(-s; -ing; kept) [ki:p, -s; -ɪp; kept]	cit/y(-ies) [ˈsɪt/i, -ɪz]
order(-s; -ing; -ed) [ˈɔ:də, -z; -ɪŋ; -d]	fourth [fɔ:θ]

LESSON 16  
AN AIRPLANE



- A. Listen, what a noise!
- B. See! An airplane is coming!
- A. Can you touch it?
- B. Oh no, I can't.
- A. Why not?
- B. Because it's too high.
- A. Yes, it's very high. It's above our heads, above the school, above the trees, above everything here: We can't touch it.
- B. Now it's coming down.

- A. Oh yes, you can see it better now.
- B. It's now low enough for us to see the man in it. I can also see the "blue sky and white sun" on its wings.



- A. How I like to have a ride in it some day—to fly over cities and towns, water and land!
- B. Look! It's going up again. It's getting higher and higher.
- A. Yes, it's rather high. How pretty it looks, up in the sky, like a very large bird!

B. It's now pretty high. It looks only like a black spot against the blue sky.

A and B. Hurrah! That's fine!

### SEMANTIC DRILL

The airplane is high.

It's getting higher.

It's getting higher and higher.

In summer the day is long.\*

In summer the day is getting longer.

In summer the day is getting longer and longer.

It is very high.

It is rather high.

It is quite high.

It is too high.

It's too high. = It isn't low enough.

It's low enough. = It isn't too high.

---

\* Let the student say "In summer the night is short," etc., or "In winter the day is short," etc.



This is not large enough. = This is too small.

This is not too small. = This is large enough.

This classroom is  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{large enough} \\ \text{too small} \end{array} \right\}$  for sixty students.

This book is  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{small enough} \\ \text{too } \text{---} \end{array} \right\}$  to be put into that box.

The boy is  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{old enough} \\ \text{too } \text{---} \end{array} \right\}$  to do this hard work.

The water is  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{near enough} \\ \text{too } \text{---} \end{array} \right\}$  for you to walk over there.

It's coming down.

It's going up.

You can see it well. Do your work well.

You can see it better now. Do your work better next time.

I shall lie down to have a rest.

I like to have a ride.

I like\* to have a ride in an airplane.

They like their work very much.

We like Shanghai very much.

Do you like to stay in the country?

An airplane looks like\* a large bird.

You look like your father.

He swims in the water like a duck.

Does she look like her mother?

### HANDWRITING

How I like to have a ride  
in an airplane some day—  
to fly over cities and towns,  
water and land!

How pretty it looks, up in  
the sky, like a very large  
bird!

airplane(-s) [ˈeɪplæn,-z]	-z; -ɪŋ; raʊd; ˈrɪdŋ]
listen(-s; -ing; -ed) [ˈlɪsn,-z; -ɪŋ; -d]	flɪy(-ies; -yɪŋ; flew; floun)
noise(-s) [noɪz,-ɪz]	[fl/aɪ,-aɪz; -aɪŋ; fluz; floun]
high(-er; -est) [haɪ,-ə; -ɪst]	land(-s) [lænd,-z]
above [əˈbʌv]	rather [ˈrɑɪðə]
head(-s) [hed,-z]	bird(-s) [bɜrd,-z]
low(-er; -est) [ləu,-ə; -ɪst]	spot(-s) [spɒt,-s]
wing(-s) [wɪŋ,-z]	against [əˈgeɪnst]
rid/e(-es; -ing; -ode; -ridden) [raɪd,	hurrah [hʊˈrɑɪ]

\* Let the student distinguish the verb "to like" from the adjective "like."

## GRAMMAR

*Active**Passive*

We	} <i>divide</i> a year into four	A year <i>is divided</i> into		
They			seasons.	four seasons.
People				

We	} <i>call</i> autumn fall.	Autumn <i>is called</i> fall.
They		
People		

We	} <i>make</i> desks of wood.	Desks <i>are made</i> of wood.
They		
People		

*It is hot.*Is *it* hot?*It is mild.*Is *it* mild?*It is fine today.*Is *it* fine today?*It is half past nine.*What time is *it* now?*It is Monday.*What day of the week is *it today*?*It often rains here.*Does *it* often rain here?*It never snows here.*Does *it* sometimes snow **here**?I *brush* my teeth *everyday*.I *am brushing* my teeth *now*.

I *have just brushed* my teeth.

(or I *have brushed* my teeth *before breakfast*)

I *brushed* my teeth *just now*.

I *shall brush* my teeth *very soon*.

(or I *shall brush* my teeth *after washing my face*)

I shall	} go to Shanghai by airplane.
We shall	
You will	
He will	
She will	
They will	

hot	hotter	hottest
cold	colder	coldest
mild	milder	mildest
high	higher	highest
low	lower	lowest
well	better	best

He is getting *older*.

She is getting *better*.

This airplane is getting *higher and higher*.

In winter the day is getting *shorter and shorter*.

*Commands as Exclamations:*

Listen!

See!

Look!

*Statements as Exclamations:*

An airplane is coming!

That's fine!

That's too bad!

*Questions as Exclamations:*

What a noise!

How I like to have a ride in it!

**ORAL EXERCISES****I**

*Answer these questions:*

1. What is the first season?
2. What is the second season?
3. What is the third season?
4. What is the fourth season?

5. What do the people in America call autumn?
6. What season do you like better?
7. Do you like spring season?
8. Do you like English better than Chinese?
9. Do you like to cut grass or to cut wood?
10. Do you like to pick fruits?
11. Do you like to feed chicks or kittens?
12. What does an airplane look like when up in the sky?
13. What does he look like?
14. What do you do at home?
15. What did you do last Sunday?
16. What will you do next Sunday?

## II

1. ——! What is the teacher saying?
2. He is old —— to help you.
3. His brother is —— young to help you.
4. An airplane is flying —— the clouds.
5. Pick up something on the floor —— your desk.

6. ———! The pretty little chicks!
7. My sister keeps a cat, but I keep a ———.
8. Keep everything clean and in ———.
9. A bird has two ———, so it can fly.
10. My cat is white with black ———.
11. We find many trees on the ——— side.
12. The class ——— at 8 in the morning.
13. Miss Li looks ——— her mother.
14. Mr. Chang is ——— today, because he went to Shanghai last evening.
15. We found trees and ——— on the hill side.
16. Don't make ——— in the class.

## III

*Say these in the past form:*

1. We shall stay in the town three days.
2. My brother wants to buy some books.
3. It is not very hot here.
4. I have just had a ride outside the city.

5. He asks the same question today.
6. Do you bring your dog with you?
7. We have both Chinese and English classes everyday.
8. What is the matter with him?
9. She can make food very well.
10. They often go to Shanghai.

## IV

*Say "shall" or "will":*

1. I —— perhaps go to Shanghai next Wednesday.
2. —— you please show me the way to the town?
3. The dog —— run away.
4. Tomorrow —— be Sunday.
5. What —— I do?
6. They —— cut down the tree.
7. Many men —— work on the farm.
8. There —— be a holiday day after tomorrow.
9. —— you come back next year?
10. We —— not stay here any longer.
11. Neither —— take this work.
12. At last I —— take it.



## LESSON 17

## FOOD AND DRINK

How many meals do you take everyday?

We take three meals a day. We take breakfast in the morning, lunch at noon, and supper in the evening. People in Canton take four meals. But in some places in China people take only two meals a day.

What food do you eat in the meals?

We eat many things, such as rice, meat, fish, eggs, vegetables, and so forth.



Rice, Meat, Fish, Eggs, Vegetables

Do all the people in China live on rice?

No, the people in the south live on rice, while the people in the north live on wheat.

Do you eat fruits in the meals?

No, sometimes we eat fruits after supper.

Do you eat water too?

No, we don't *eat* water; we *drink* it.

What are some of the things we drink?

We drink water, tea and milk.

Do you drink ink also?

Oh no, we never drink ink. Ink isn't good to **drink**.

Do you like tea or coffee?

We like tea. We don't often drink coffee. We often drink tea.

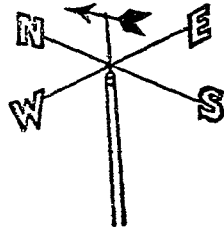
Which do you like better; black tea or green tea?

Some people like black tea, and some green tea.

I like both.

### SEMANTIC DRILL

Point to the Face	}	east.
		west.
		north.
		south.



We You They People	}	take	breakfast in the morning.
			lunch at noon.
			supper in the evening.

We eat many things, such as rice, meat, fish, and so forth.

We saw many things on the farm, such as cocks, hens, dogs, and so forth.

They found many things in the classroom, such as desks, chairs, blackboard, and so forth.

Many places in China, such as Shanghai, Canton, and so forth, are large enough for a great number of people to live in.

Always bring with you such things as pens, pencils, books, and so forth, when you go to class.

We live on rice.

The people in America live on wheat.

Goats live on grass.

What does a bird live on?

Which is more: two or three?

Which do you like better: black tea or green tea?

Which do you like better: rice or wheat?

Which lesson do you like better: Chinese or English?

Which town do you like better: Shanghai or Canton?

### HANDWRITING

What are the three meals  
called?

Breakfast, lunch, and supper.

People in Canton take four  
meals a day.

Keep your house clean and  
in order.

drink(-s;-ing; drank; drunk)  
[drɪŋk,-s; -ɪŋ; dræŋk; dræŋk]  
meal(-s) [mi:l,-z]  
lunch(-es) [lʌntʃ,-ɪz]  
supper(-s) [ˈsʌpə,-z]  
Canton [ˈkæŋˈtɒn]  
place(-s) [pleɪs,-ɪz]  
China [ˈtʃaɪnə]  
rice [raɪs]  
meat(-s) [mi:t,-s]  
fish(-es) [fɪʃ,-ɪz]

vegetable(-s) [ˈvedʒɪtəbl,-z]  
forth [fɔ:θ]  
liv/e(-es;-ing;-ed) [lɪv,-z;-ɪŋ;-ɪd]  
south [saʊθ]  
north [nɔ:θ]  
wheat [hwi:t]  
milk [mɪlk]  
coffee [ˈkɒfi]  
which [hwi:tʃ]  
green [ɡri:n]

LESSON 18  
FIRE AND WATER  
(Part. I)

We eat cooked food.

We drink boiled water.

By what means is our food.  
cooked and water boiled?

It's by means of fire.

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

But now there seems nothing so easy as to make  
a fire.

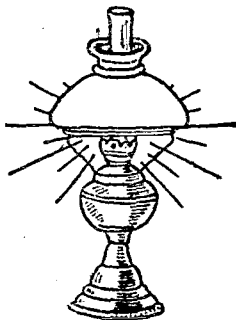
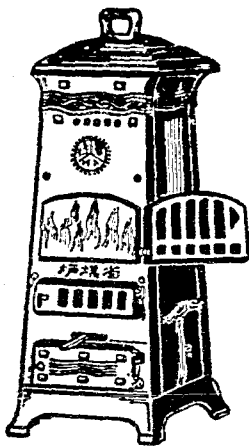
Strike a match and you will get a fire, ready for  
use.

Fire gives us light at night when it is dark.

Fire gives us heat in winter when it is cold.



Strike a match and you  
will get a fire



Fire gives us heat in winter,

Fire gives us light at night

Doesn't it help us a good deal?

But sometimes fire gets out of control.

It burns everything it touches.

When a house catches fire, it will soon be burnt  
down.

Every child likes to watch a fire.

It's indeed beautiful.

The flames are now red, now yellow, now blue.

Now let me try to touch it.

Oh dear, I'm burning my finger; it hurts!

I put the fire out right away.

Never play with fire, my children, it will hurt  
you!

### SEMANTIC DRILL

Long, long ago, people had no house to live in.

Long, long ago, people did not eat cooked food.

Long ago, men did not read or write.

Long ago, there was no airplane.

There seems nothing so easy as to make a fire. =

It seems to be the easiest thing to make a fire.

There is nothing so easy as to pick a fruit.

There is nothing so easy as to cut grass.

There seems no one so kind to me as my mother.

There seems no one so beautiful as she is.



Strike a match and you will get a fire.

Study hard and you will learn much.

Work and play in time, and you will be cheerful and  
gay.

Do one thing at a time, and you will do everything well.

Boil the water and you will have a good drink.

Fire burns everything (that) it touches.

I have said everything (that) I know.

You have taken everything (that) I keep.

She will tell you everything (that) she did.

The flames are now red, now yellow, now blue.

They are now kind, now cruel, to us.

It is now cold, now warm, these days.

The door is now open, now closed.

The ball is now rising, now falling.

Oh dear, I'm burning my finger!

Oh dear, she has cut her finger!

Oh dear, it's very, very cold outside!

### HANDWRITING

Fire gives us heat and light.  
 It helps us a great deal.  
 But sometimes fire gets out  
 of control.  
 It burns everything it touches

fire [ˈfaɪə]  
 cook(-s; -ing; -ed) [kʊk, -s; -ɪŋ; -t]  
 boil(-s; -ing; -ed) [bɔɪl, -z; -ɪŋ; -d]  
 means [miːnz]  
 ago [əˈɡəʊ]  
 seem(-s; -ing; -ed) [siːm, -z; -ɪŋ; -d]  
 easy(-ier; -iest; -ily) [ˈiːzi, -iə;  
 -iːst; -ɪli]  
 strike/e(-es; -ing; struck; stricken)  
 [straɪk, -s; -ɪŋ; strak; ˈstrɪkən]  
 match(-es) [mætʃ, -ɪz]  
 read/y(-ier; -iest; -ily) [ˈred, -i, -iə;  
 -iːst; -ɪli]  
 use(-s) [juːs, -ɪz]; us/e(-es; -ing;  
 -ed) [juːz, -ɪz; -ɪp; -d]  
 light(-s; -er; -est; -ly) [laɪt, -s; -ə;  
 -ɪst; -li]

dark(-er; -est; -ly) [dɑːk, -ə; -ɪst;  
 -li]  
 heat [hiːt]  
 deal [diːl]  
 control(-s; -ing; -led) [kənˈtrəʊl,  
 -z; -ɪŋ; -d]  
 burn(-s; -ing; -ed; burnt) [bɜːn, -z;  
 -ɪŋ; -d; bɜːnt]  
 catch(-es; -ing; caught) [kætʃ, -ɪz;  
 -ɪŋ; kɔːt]  
 child [tʃaɪld]  
 indeed [ɪnˈdiːd]  
 beautiful [ˈbjuːtɪfəl]  
 flame(-s) [fleɪm, -z]  
 dear(-er; -est; -ly) [dɪə, -rə; -rɪst;  
 -li]  
 hurt(-s; -ing) [hɜːt, -s; -ɪŋ]

## LESSON 19

## FIRE AND WATER

## (Part II)

Here's another thing that helps us in many ways.

It gives us a good drink when we are thirsty.

It helps us work.

It helps plants grow.

It helps animals live.

We can't live without it.

Its name is "Water".



We wash our body with water

We wash our clothes with water.

We wash our face with water.

We wash our hands, our feet, our body with water.

We can't keep ourselves clean, unless we have  
water.

Water is always ready for use.

Water is always faithful to us.

But sometimes, like fire, water gets unruly.

It becomes a flood.

It runs with a very strong force.

It sweeps away men, animals, plants, stones,  
houses and all other things that stand in the way.

Fire and water are both faithful to us on the  
one hand, but very cruel on the other hand.

Let's try to control them and not to be controlled  
by them.

## SEMANTIC DRILL

It helps us work.

I help you cut grass.

Let me help you put out the fire.

They cannot help me do anything.

I cannot see without my eyes.

I cannot hear without my ears.

I cannot write without a pen.

I cannot live (*or* keep myself clean) without water.

I cannot see unless I have eyes.

I cannot hear unless I have ears.

I cannot write unless I have a pen.

I cannot live (*or* keep myself clean) unless I have  
water.

Sometimes  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{water} \\ \text{fire} \\ \text{children} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{gets} \\ \text{get} \end{array} \right\} \text{unruly (or out of control).}$

It becomes a flood.

In ten years, a boy becomes a man.

In a few months, a kitten becomes a cat.

In a few weeks, a chick becomes a hen.

She becomes very cruel.

He becomes very strong.

Fire and water are both faithful to us on the one hand,  
but very cruel on the other hand.

Chang is a pretty girl on the one hand, but she is a  
hard worker on the other hand.

March brings us spring on the one hand, but it brings  
us rain on the other.

Let's try to control them.

Let's try to have a ride in an airplane.

Let's try to put out the fire.

Let's try to make some food for them.

Let's try our best to work.

## HANDWRITING

We can't live without fire  
and water.

Fire and water are both  
faithful to us on the one  
hand, but very cruel on the  
other hand.

thirst/y(-ier; -iest; -ily) ['θɜːst/i,  
-iə; -iist; -ili]  
plant(-s; -ing; -ed) [plɑːnt, -s; -ɪŋ;  
-ɪd]  
grow(-s; -ing; grew; grown) [grəʊ;  
-z; -ɪŋ; grʊː; grəʊn]  
animal(-s) ['ænɪməl, -z]  
without [wi'ðaʊt]  
nam/e(-es; -ing; -ed) [neɪm, -z; -ɪŋ;  
-d]  
cloth; clothes [klɒθ; kləʊðz]  
bed/y(-ies) ['bed/i, -ɪz]  
ourselves [,aʊə'selvz]  
unless [ən'les]

faithful ['feɪθfʊl]  
unruly [ʌn'ruli]  
becom/e(-es; -ing; became) [bi'  
kɑːm, -z; -ɪŋ; bi'keɪm]  
flood(-s) [flʌd, -z]  
strong(-er; -est; -ly) [strɒŋ, -gə;  
-gɪst; -li]  
fore/e(-es; -ing; -ed) [fɔːs, -ɪz; -ɪŋ;  
-t]  
sweep(-s; -ing; swept) [swiːp, -s;  
-ɪŋ; swɛpt]  
stone(-s) [stəʊn, -z]  
cruel(-er; -lest; -ly) ['kruːl;  
'kruəl, -ə; -ɪst; -ɪ]

## LESSON 20

**EASIER TO ACT THAN TO UNDERSTAND**

You have many lessons at school.

Some are easy to deal with.

But some are hard to understand.

You say they are very hard indeed.

You don't know what to-do with them.

Never mind. Just work hard, and soon you will see how to act on them.

Often you can do some work and do it very well, and yet you don't understand it.

You eat when you are hungry.

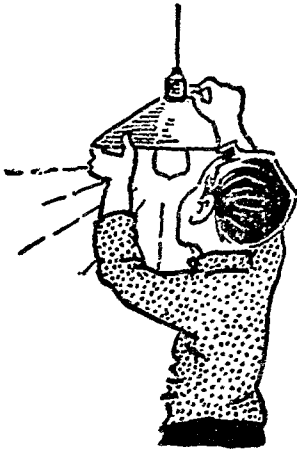
You drink when you are thirsty.

You sleep when you are tired and sleepy.

Do you know what makes you hungry, thirsty, or tired and sleepy?

Perhaps you never think of that.





There's light when you  
turn this way



There's no light when you  
turn that way

Again, you've got electric light in your room at night, haven't you?

You can turn it on or off very easily.

Do you know why there is light when you turn this way and there is no light when you turn that way?

Very few people who use the electric light can tell.

It is, therefore, "easier to act than to understand."

People ought to work before they know why.

Go ahead to your work. Work hard.

Don't stop because you fail to understand.

### SEMANTIC DRILL

Never mind.

Never play with fire.

Never hurt others.

What do you do when you are hungry?

What do you do when you are thirsty?

What do you do when you are tired and sleepy?

What do you do when it is cold in winter?

What do you do when it is dark at night?

I've got a fish.

You've got some rice.

He's got a little meat.

She's got some vegetables.

We've got twenty eggs.

They've got much wheat.

Have I got a fish?

Yes, you have.

Have I got some meat?

No, you haven't.

What have I got?

You've got a fish.

This is a match, isn't it? Yes, it is.

You are a boy, aren't you? Yes, I am.

You take supper at seven, don't you? Yes, I do.

Fire helps us a good deal, doesn't it? Yes, it does.

You can turn on the electric light, can't you? Yes, I  
can.

You've got electric light in your room, haven't you?  
Yes, I have.

The girl who is making food is Miss Li.

Many boys who go to school bring their books.

Some men who can work well don't understand much.

Very few people who use the electric light can tell.

It is easier to read than to write.

It is easier to study Chinese than to study English.

It is much easier to turn on an electric light than to make a fire.

### HANDWRITING

"Easier to Act than to Under-stand", said Dr. Sun.

Do you think it is right?

act(-s;-ing;-ed) [ækt,-s; -ɪŋ; -ɪd]	turn(-s;-ing;-ed) [tɜ:n,-z; -ɪŋ; -d]
understand(-s;-ing; understood, [ˌʌndə'stænd,-z;-ɪŋ; ˌʌndə'stʊd]	few(-er;-est) [fju:,ə;-ɪst]
mind(-s;-ing;-ed) [maɪn,-z; -ɪŋ; -ɪd]	therefore ['ðeəfɔ:]
yet [jet]	ought [ɔ:t]
hungry(-ier;-iest;-ily) ['hʌŋgri, -iə; -iɪst; -ɪli]	ahead [ə'hed]
tire(-es;-ing;-ed) ['taɪə,-z; -rɪŋ; -d]	stop,-s;-ing;-ed) [stɒp,-s;-ɪŋ;-t]
sleep(-s;-ing;-ed) ['sli:p,-z; -ɪŋ; -ɪst; -ɪli]	fail(-s;-ing;-ed) [feɪl,-z; -ɪŋ;-d]
electric(-al) [ɪ'lektrɪk,-əl]	yourself [jɜ:'sel/f; juə's. s.l/f;-vz]
	himself [hɪm'self]
	herself [hɜ:'self]
	itself [ɪt'self]
	themselves [ðəm'selvz]

## GRAMMAR

*Proper Nouns*

China	Mr. Chang
Canton	Miss Li
Shanghai	Dr. Sun

*Common Nouns*

animal	animals
plant	plants
stone	stones
match	matches
box	boxes
cloth	clothes
body	bodies
man	men
child	children
foot	feet
tooth	teeth

*Material Nouns*

rice	tea
wheat	milk
meat	coffee
fire	water



Work / *while* you work.

We eat / *when* we are hungry.

We shall stay here / *till* you come back.

We ought to work / *before* we know why.

We brush our teeth / *after* we have got up.

Strike a match / *and* you will get a fire.

Just work hard, / *and* soon you will see how to act  
on them.

You've got electric light in your room. = You have  
electric light in your room.

Have you got anything to eat? = Have you any-  
thing to eat?

I've got some rice. = I have some rice.

There are only *a few* students in the school.

*Few\** people can tell why.

There is only a little rice in the box.

*Little\** is given to her.

It is easier to act than to understand, *isn't it?* (*An affirmative answer is expected.*) —*Yes, it is.*

Monday is *not* the first day of the week, *is it?* (*A negative answer is expected.*) —*No, it isn't.*

We drink boiled water, *don't we?* —*Yes, we do.*

We *don't* drink ink, *do we?* —*No, we don't.*

The long hand *points to* the minutes, and the short one (*points*) *to* the hours.

Some people *like* black tea, and some (*like*) green tea.

The people in the south *live on* rice, while the people in the north (*live*) *on* wheat.

---

\* Give more examples so as to make students understand that "few" and "little" are *negative*.



## ORAL EXERCISES

## I

*Ask and answer:*

1. What are the three meals called?
2. What are some of the things you eat?
3. Which do you like better: rice or wheat?
4. Do you often drink milk and coffee?
5. Do you cook your food?
6. By what means do you cook your food?
7. You know how to make a fire, don't you?
8. How do you make a fire?
9. What does fire give us?
10. Is fire always faithful to us?
11. What are the colours of the flames?
12. By what means do you put out fire?
13. Children ought not to play with fire, why?
14. How does water help people?
15. What do you wash your clothes with?
16. We can't live without water, can we?

17. What does water become when it gets unruly?
18. Have you got electric light in your room?
19. You can turn it on or off, can't you?
20. Do you think it is easier to act than to understand?

## II

1. We boil water \_\_\_\_\_ fire.
2. What do you wash your hands \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Canton is \_\_\_\_\_ the south of China.
4. The people \_\_\_\_\_ the north live \_\_\_\_\_ wheat.
5. Long \_\_\_\_\_, people did not eat cooked food.
6. Are you ready \_\_\_\_\_ work now?
7. We turn \_\_\_\_\_ electric light \_\_\_\_\_ night.
8. See, the house is on fire, put it \_\_\_\_\_!
9. We cannot live \_\_\_\_\_ hard work.
10. Don't play \_\_\_\_\_ fire.
11. We can help you \_\_\_\_\_ many ways.
12. His dog is always faithful \_\_\_\_\_ him.
13. Sometimes they are controlled \_\_\_\_\_ others.

14. Some people are easy to deal ———.
15. Please turn ——— the electric light when you go out.
16. Water can get ——— a very small hole.
17. Help yourself ——— others will help you.
18. They go ——— this way, ——— that way, I don't  
know where they are going.
19. Sometimes fire and water get ——— ——— control.
20. Do you think ——— your mother ——— home?

## III

*Give questions to these:*

1. We take three meals a day.
2. I like green tea better.
3. We live on rice.
4. Water is boiled by means of fire.
5. Fire and water help us a good deal.
6. We strike a match.
7. Yes, it is.

8. No, it isn't.
9. Yes, you do.
10. No, he doesn't.

## IV

*Say these in the negative:*

1. We eat water.
2. We drink ink.
3. I like coffee very much.
4. Always play with fire.
5. Water is always faithful to us.
6. Monday is the first day of the week.
7. Spring begins from January.
8. I have got much wheat.
9. I can smell with my mouth.
10. We can get heat and light unless we have fire.
11. A few men will help him.
12. This will give him a little help.

## APPENDIX I

## Idiomatic and Familiar Expressions

	LESSON		LESSON
act on ....., to 實行;行	20	cooked food 熟食;煮熟的食物	18
a great number of..... 許多	17	cut grass, to 割草	14
a good deal 多多	13	deal with....., to 對付;處理	20
a half-moon 半月;上弦月	7	easier to act than to understand 知難行易	20
all that..... 一切	6	electric light 電燈	20
all the time 經常;常時	3	faithful to..... 忠於	19
a lot of..... 多量;衆多	6	feed the chicks, to 餵小雞	10
and so forth 等等	17	food hall 足球	6
and yet 而;然而	20	for rest 供休息	5
any longer 再(用於問句或否定句)	16	get through....., to 穿過;經 過	9
a quarter moon 蠟眉月	7	go ahead, to 努力奮進	20
a quarter past..... 幾點一刻	2	good afternoon 下午好(問候語)	1
a quarter to..... 幾點三刻	2	good evening 晚上好(問候語)	1
at home 在家	1	good night 明天會(晚上告別語)	1
at last 末了;最後	15	green tea 綠茶	17
at night 夜間	1	half past..... 幾點半	2
at noon 午刻;正午時	2	have a fever, to 發熱;發燒	14
because of..... 因為	7	have a good time, to 快樂	10
be divided into....., to 分爲	13	have a ride, to 乘(原指乘馬,茲推 廣而爲乘機)	16
be getting better, to 好些;漸愈	14	have breakfast, to 進早餐	2
begin from....., to 自.....開始	13	have class, to 上課	2
boiled water 沸水	18	have got..... 有	20
by and by 未幾;少頃;一會兒	12	here and there 各處;處處	10
by halves 做了一半;半途而廢	4	hill side 山邊	15
by means of ..... 以;用	18	how often 多久;幾次	7
call on....., to 拜訪	14		
can't.....without.....無..... 不能.....	19		
catch fire, to 失火	18		
come and go, to 來去	9		

LESSON	LESSON	LESSON
I am going to.....行將	11	near by 附近 15
in many ways 多方面	19	never mind 不必介意 20
in the afternoon 下午	1	next month 下月 15
in the daytime 白天	1	next time 下次 16
in the east 東方	7	next week 下週 15
in the evening 晚上	1	not.....at all 絕不;決不 7
in the morning 早晨	1	now....., now..... 忽.....
in the north 北方	17	忽.....; 時..... 時..... 18
in the south 南方	17	
in the west 西方	7	Oh dear! 呵呀 18
in time 適時	18	Oh yes 正是;唯 6
in trouble 危難中	3	one thing at a time 一時做一事 4
It is mild; etc. 氣候溫和,等	13	on time 及時;準時 3
It is true! 的確;誠然	9	on the farm 在鄉村中 10
		on the one hand,....., on the
just then 正在那時	12	other hand,..... 一方面.....
		..., 另一方面..... 19
keep..... clean, to 收拾乾淨;		out of..... 從..... 10
保持清潔	19	out of control 出軌;失去控制 18
keep..... in order, to 整理;保		
持整齊	15	put out fire, to 熄火 18
last month 上月;前月	14	ready for use 堪以應用 18
last week 上星期;前週	14	right away 立刻;即刻 6
leap year 閏年	8	run after....., to 追逐 15
let us..... 我們來.....	6	
live on....., to 以..... 爲生;		show the way, to 引路 12
賴以生活	17	so..... as..... 如.....之..... 18
long ago 許久以前;古時	18	stand for....., to 擁護 7
long, long ago 最古時;上古時	18	stand in the way, to 阻擋;阻礙 19
look for....., to 尋覓;找	9	start off, to 出發;啓行 11
look like....., to 像	16	such as..... 例如.....;如..... 17
make fire, to 生火	18	tell a lie, to 說謊 7
make food, to 備餐;料理飲食	15	That's too bad! 殊屬不幸 14
		the day after tomorrow 後天 15

LESSON		LESSON	
the day before yesterday 前天	14	What day is it today? 今天什麼日子?	5
the full moon 滿月(望日之月)	7	What do you do.....? 你怎樣?	1
think of....., to 思念; 想着	9	What time is it now? 現在什麼時候?	2
This is fine! 好極了!	12	What was (is) the matter? 什麼事故?	14
This is the way to..... 這樣.....	3	Which do you like better:.....? 你喜歡那一樣?	17
this way....., that way..... 如此..... 如彼.....; 這樣..... 那樣.....	20	Why not? 為什麼不.....?	16
try..... best, to 竭力; 盡力	19	Work while you work, play while you play, 工作時工作, 遊戲時遊戲(西諺)	4
try to be....., to 試爲.....	3	You're right 你不錯	8
turn..... off, to 關	20		
turn..... on, to 開	20		
week days 週日(一週中除星期日外之六天)	1		









LESSON		LESSON	
meat 肉	17	ourselves 我們自己	19
meet 遇	12	out 出	10
men 人(多數)	16		
met 遇(過去時)	11	<b>P</b>	
might 力;可以(過去時)	4	parent 父母	3
mild 溫和	13	past 過;過去	2
milk 牛乳	17	people 人;人民	13
mind 心;介意	20	perhaps 或者	15
minute 分(指鐘)	1	pig 豬	11
moment 短時間;片刻	4	place 地方	17
Monday 星期一	5	plant 植物	19
month 月(月份)	8	pretty 美;妙	12
moon 月(月亮)	7	put 放;置	2
myself 我自己	19		
		<b>Q</b>	
<b>N</b>		quack 鴨叫聲	11
name 名	19	quarter 一刻(指鐘);四分之一	2
neck 頸	6	question 問題	12
neither 無一種;無一人	14		
nest 鳥巢;窩	10	<b>R</b>	
never 切勿;永不	4	rain 雨	7
next 其次的;下次的	5	rather 頗	16
night 夜	1	ready 準備好	18
noise 聲音	16	rest 休息	5
noon 午時	2	rice 米;稻	17
north 北方	17	ride 乘(指馬等)	16
November 十一月	8	rise 升	7
		rule 規則	4
		run 跑	15
<b>O</b>			
obey 服從	3	<b>S</b>	
October 十月	8	said 說(過去時)	6
off 去;離	11	same 同樣	12
often 往往;屢;時常	7	Saturday 星期六	5
order 秩序	15	say 說;道	1
ought 應該	20	season 季	13

LESSON		LESSON	
second 秒(指鐘);第二		therefore 故;所以	20
seem 似乎	18	third 第三	5
September 九月	8	thirsty 渴	19
set 落(指日)	7	thought 思想(過去時或過去分詞)	9
several 幾個	6	through 經過	9
Shanghai 上海	14	Thursday 星期四	5
side 旁邊	15	till 迄;直到	15
sixty 六十	1	time 時間;次	1
sleepy 欲睡的	20	tired 疲乏	20
snow 雪	7	tomorrow 明天	15
so 所以;如此;這樣	4	town 市;鎮	14
sometimes 有時	2	trifle 虛擲;虛度(指光陰)	4
soon 卽刻;不久	11	trouble 困難	3
south 南方	17	true 真實	9
spot 斑點	16	try 試	3
spring 春	13	Tuesday 星期二	5
star 星	7	turn 旋轉	20
start 動身;啓行;出發	11		
stay 住;留	15	<b>U</b>	
stone 石	19	under 在……下面	15
stop 停止	20	understand 知道;明白	20
strike 打擊;劃	18	unless 除非	19
strong 強	19	unruly 不受約束的	19
study 學習;研究	6	use 用	18
such 這樣;如此	14	useless 無用的	4
summer 夏	13		
Sunday 星期日	1	<b>V</b>	
supper 晚膳	17	vegetable 蔬菜	17
sweep 掃	19		
swim 游泳	11	<b>W</b>	
		Waddle (waddle) 鴨行(本課假 作鴨名)	11
<b>T</b>		warm 暖	18
teeth 牙齒(多數)	6		
tell 告訴	2		
themselves 他們自己	20		

	LESSON		LESSON
was 是(過去時)	11	why 啊;爲何;爲什麼	9
wash 洗	6	will 願(指第一人稱);將(指第二第	
watch 表;注視	2	三人稱)	12
way 方法;道路	3	wing 翼	15
Wednesday 星期三	5	winter 冬	13
week 一週;星期	1	without 無	9
went 去 (go 之過去時)	12	written 寫(過去分詞)	6
west 西方	7		
whatever 任何事情	4	Y	
wheat 麥	17	yellow 黃	10
when 當;何時;什麼時候	1	yesterday 昨天	14
where 何處;什麼地方	11	yet 然;而	20
which 那一個;選;者	17	yourself 你自己	20
while 當……之時;而	4	yourselves 你們自己	20

# THE KUOMING ENGLISH READERS

FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS

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