

教育部核定

# THE NEW STANDARD ENGLISH READERS

For Junior Middle Schools

BOOK ONE

初級中學用

## 新標準英語讀本

第一冊

BY

CHAN WEN HU 詹文滸

THE HSIN HWA PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

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for

JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS

BOOK ONE

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第一冊

by

CHAN WEN HU 詹文滸

本書歡迎批評，倘蒙賜教，  
請函上海漢口路新聞報  
轉一編者。



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知彼所以成己成己  
所以成物也

文辭先生編者初中英語  
讀本付梓謹題教語以明讀  
英語之目的

許文久

初學津梁

王學恭題



初學指鑑

潘心欣題

詹文滄編新標準英語讀本

英語津梁

吳國楨



## 編者的話

一、本書根據民國卅年教育部頒行之「修正初級中學課程標準」編輯，但在時間之支配上，則因實際需要，以每週五小時作為假定。

二、本書共六冊，足供初級中學英語教程六個學期之用。

三、本書與編者戰前所編初級中學活用英語讀本不同之點，在(1)材料之刷新，編入戰時與戰後之題材，以合需要；(2)基本用語分量之加重，以期讀者於反覆練習中，確立其英語基礎；(3)教材分量之減輕，除儘量適合京滬一帶初中學生之英語程度外，特別配合各省市初中學生之英語程度。

四、編者近來根據教授及批閱大學入學考試英語考卷經驗，深感學生英語程度之低落，補救之道，必須在初中階段內，痛下真功夫。編者謹向教師建議，於講授本書時，特別注意學生之反覆練習，寧可學年終了，不能授畢全書，切勿僅求進度，致學生對所學種切，不能徹底領悟，愈後愈感困難，馴致失去興趣。

五、本書承在華教授英語二十年以上，現任上海市西中學英語教師之美國友人 Mrs. E. K. I. Morgan, L. L. B. 細心校閱一過，對原稿改進之處頗多，謹此向摩夫人致謝。

編者謹識

民國卅六年七月

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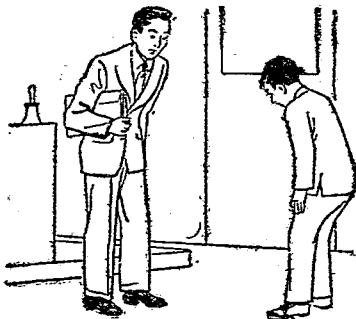
# THE NEW STANDARD ENGLISH READERS

## BOOK I

### LESSON 1

#### GOOD MORNING

1. Good morning, boys.
2. Good morning, sir.
3. How are you?
4. Very well, thank you.



#### HANDWRITING

*Good morning, boys.*

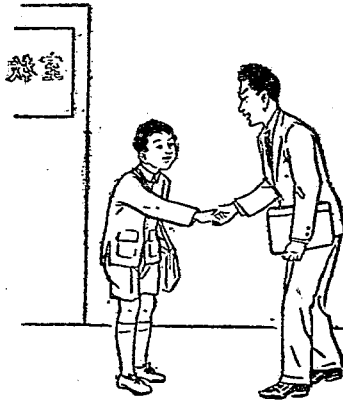
---

lesson ('lesn)    1=one (wʌn)    good (gʊd)    morning ('mɔːnɪŋ)  
boys (bɔɪz)    sir (sɜː)    how (haʊ)    are (ɑː, ə, e)    you (juː)  
very ('veri)    well (wel)    thank (θæŋk)    handwriting ('hænd,raɪtɪŋ)

## LESSON 2

## WHAT IS YOUR NAME?

1. What is your name?
2. My name is . . . , sir.
3. How are you to-day?
4. I am very well, thank you.
5. Good-bye.
6. Good-bye.



## HANDWRITING

*How are you today?*

2=two (tu:)      what (hwət)      is (iz)      your (jɔ:, juə, jo, jə)  
 name (neim)    my (mai)      to-day (tə'dei, tu'dei)    I (ai)    am (əm,m)  
 good-bye ('gud'bai, gud'bai)



## LESSON 3

## IS YOUR NAME . . . ?

1. What is your name, please?
2. My name is . . . .
3. Is your name . . . ?
4. Yes, sir, that is my name.
5. No, sir, that is not my name.
6. That is his name.
7. That is her name.
8. Is his name . . . ?
9. Yes, sir.
10. No, sir.

## HANDWRITING

*No, that is not my name.*

---

3=three (θriː)      please (pliːz)      yes (jes)      that (ðæt)  
 no (nəʊ)      not (nɒt)      his (hɪz)      her (hɜː, hɜ)

## LESSON 4

## THIS AND THAT

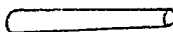
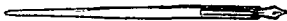
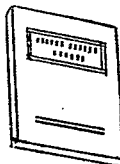
1. What is this?

This is a book.

This is a pen.

This is a pencil.

This is a piece of chalk.



2. Is this a pen?

Yes, sir, that is a pen.

No, sir, that is not a pen.

That is a pencil.

3. What is that?

That is a blackboard.

## HANDWRITING

*This is a piece of chalk.*

4=four (fɔː, fə)

this (ðɪs)

a (eɪ, ə)

book (bʊk)

pen (pen)

pencil ('pensɪl)

piece (piːs)

of (ɒv, əv)

chalk (tʃɔːk)

blackboard ('blækbɔːd)

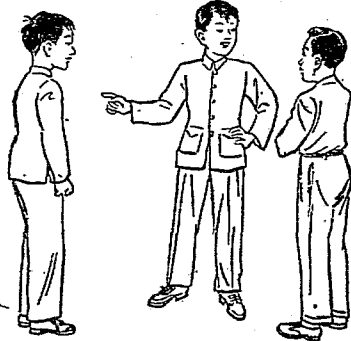
LESSON 5  
I AM A BOY.

1. I am a boy.

I am a Chinese boy.

I am twelve years  
old.

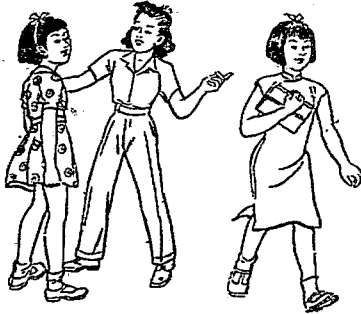
My name is . . . .



2. He is a boy, too.

He is thirteen  
years old.

His name is . . . .



3. She is a girl.

She is fourteen  
years old.

Her name is . . . .

HANDWRITING

*I am a Chinese boy.*

5=five (faiv)	Chinese (tʃai'ni:z, 'tʃai'ni:z)	twelve (twelv)
years (jə:z, jiez)	old (ould)	he (hi:)
thirteen ('θɜ:'ti:n, θɜ:'ti:n)	she (ʃi:, ʃi)	too (tu:)
fourteen ('fɔ:'ti:n, 'fɔ:ti:n)		girl (gɜ:l)

## LESSON 6

## WE ARE ALL STUDENTS.

1. I am a student.
2. You are a student.
3. He is a student, too.
4. We are all students.
5. She is our teacher.
6. She teaches us English.
7. She is our English teacher.

## HANDWRITING

*She teaches us English.*

## GRAMMAR

*I am a student.*

*You are a student.*

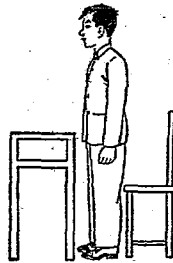
*He* }  
*She* } *is a student.*

---

6=six (siks)      student ('stju:dənt)      we (wi:)      all (ɔ:l)  
 our ('aʊə)      teacher ('ti:tʃə)      teaches ('ti:tʃɪz)      us (əs, əs)  
 English ('iŋɡlɪʃ)      grammar ('græmə)

LESSON 7  
STAND UP.

1. Stand up.
2. Open your book.



3. Read this lesson.
4. Spell the word "stand".

5. Spell it correctly.
6. Sit down.



HANDWRITING

*Spell the word correctly.*

GRAMMAR

Stand up. = (You) stand up.

---

7 = seven ('sevn)    stand (stænd)    up (ʌp)    open ('oupən)  
 read (ri:d)    spell (spel)    the (ði:,ðə)    word (wɜ:d)    it (it)  
 correctly (kə'rektli)    sit (sit)    down (daun)

## LESSON 8

## WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

1. Stand up.  
What are you doing?  
I am standing up.
2. Open your book.  
What are you doing?  
I am opening the book.
3. Read lesson eight.  
What are you doing?  
I am reading lesson eight.
4. Sit down.  
What are you doing?  
I am sitting down.

## HANDWRITING

*I am reading my book.*

## GRAMMAR

I *stand* up.  
I *am standing* up.

8=eight ('eit)  
opening ('oupniŋ)

doing ('du:ŋ)  
reading ('ri:diŋ)

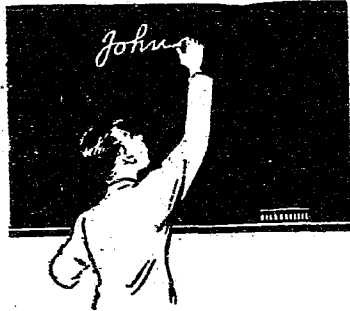
standing ('standi)ŋ  
sitting ('sitiŋ)

## LESSON 9

## WHAT IS JOHN DOING?

## I.

1. John, stand up.
2. Go to the blackboard.
3. Take a piece of chalk.
4. Write on the blackboard.
5. Now, go back to your seat.
6. Sit down.



## II.

What is John doing?

He is going to the blackboard.

He is taking a piece of chalk.

He is writing on the blackboard.

He is going back to his seat.

He is sitting down.

## HANDWRITING

*Write on the blackboard.*

## GRAMMAR

He *stands* up.

He *is standing* up.

---

9=nine (nain)	John (dʒɒn)	go (gou)	to (tu:, tu, tə)
take (teik)	write (rait)	on (ɒn)	now (nau)
seat (si:t)	going ('gouɪŋ)	taking ('teɪkɪŋ)	writing ('raɪtɪŋ)

## LESSON 10

## WRITE CLEARLY.

1. Take out your exercise book.
2. Write your name on it.
3. Write five words in it.
4. Write clearly.
5. Don't make any mistake.
6. Put down your pen.
7. Hand in your exercise book.



## HANDWRITING

*Don't make any mistake.*

## GRAMMAR

I *teach* you English.  
 You *teach* us English.  
 He *teaches* us English.  
 She *teaches* us English.

---

10 = ten (ten)	clearly ('kliəli)	out (aʊt)	exercise ('eksəsaɪz)
in (ɪn)	don't (dəʊnt)	make (meɪk)	any ('eni)
mistake (mɪs'teɪk)	put (pʊt)	hand (hænd)	



## LESSON 11

## JOHN AND MARY

1. John is a boy.
2. Mary is a girl.
3. They are brother and sister.
4. John is Mary's brother.
5. Mary is John's sister.
6. They come to school together.
7. They have their lessons together.
8. They play together.
9. They go home together.



## HANDWRITING

*Mary is John's sister*

## GRAMMAR

*He is a boy.*

*She is a girl.*

*They are brother and sister.*

---

11 = eleven (i'levn)      Mary ('meəri)      they (ðei)  
 brother ('brʌðə)    and (ænd, ənd)    sister ('sistə)    come (kʌm)  
 school (sku:l)    together (tə'geðə, tu'g-)    have (hæv, həv)    their (ðeə)  
 play (plei)      home (houm)

## LESSON 12

## HAVE

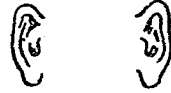
1. I have two eyes.

I see with them.



2. I have two ears.

I hear with them.



3. I have a tongue.

I taste with my tongue.



I speak with it too.

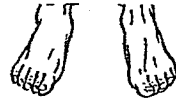
4. I have two hands.

I take things with my hands.



5. I have two feet.

I walk with them.



## HANDWRITING

*I taste with my tongue.*

## GRAMMAR

one eye  
two eyes

one hand  
two hands

one foot  
two feet

eyes (aiz)	see (siː)	with (wið)	them (ðem, ðəm, ðm)
ears (iəz)	hear (hiə)	tongue (tʌŋ)	taste (teɪst)
speak (spi:k)	things (θɪŋz)	feet (fi:t)	walk (wɔ:k)

## LESSON 13

## HAS

1. I see with my eyes.  
He has eyes, too, but he cannot see.  
He is blind.
2. I speak with my tongue.  
He has a tongue, too, but he cannot speak.  
He is dumb.
3. I hear with my ears.  
He cannot hear with his ears.  
He is deaf.
4. I have two feet. I have a right foot and a left foot. I can walk and run with them.  
He cannot walk well.  
He is lame.

## GRAMMAR

*I have two eyes.*

*He has two eyes, too.*

---

has (hæz, həz)    but (bət, hət)    cannot ('kænət)    blind (blaɪnd)  
 dumb (dʌm)    deaf (def)    right (raɪt)    foot (fʊt)    left (left)  
 can (kæn)    run (rʌn)    lame (leɪm)

## LESSON 14

## WHY IS JOHN ABSENT?

1. Is everybody here this morning?
2. John and Mary are absent.
3. Why is John absent?
4. He is not very well to-day. He is sick at home.
5. Why is Mary absent?
6. She is also sick at home.
7. That's too bad. Everybody should take care of his health.

## HANDWRITING

*Everybody is here.*

## GRAMMAR

Is everybody here?

*Everybody is here.*

*All the students are here.*

---

why (hwaɪ)	absent ('æbsnt)	everybody ('evrɪbɒdi)	here (hɪə)
sick (sɪk)	at (æt, ət)	also ('ɔ:lsoʊ)	that's (ðæts)
bad (bæd, bæd)	should (ʃʊd, ʃəd)	care (keə)	health (helθ)

## LESSON 15

## ONE, TWO

1. One, two,

Tell the truth.

2. Three, four,

Don't spit on the floor.

3. Five, six,

Form good habits.

4. Seven, eight,

Sit up straight.

5. Nine, ten,

Catch the train.

## GRAMMAR

*Don't* (= *Do not*) spit on the floor.*That's* (= *That is*) too bad.

---

15=fifteen ('fif'ti:n, fif't-)	tell (tel)	truth (tru:θ)	spit (spit)
floor (flɔ:) form (fɔ:m)	habits ('hæbɪts)	straight (streɪt)	
catch (kætʃ)	train (treɪn)		

## LESSON 16

## FROM ELEVEN TO TWENTY

- |               |              |              |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 11. eleven    | 12. twelve   | 13. thirteen |
| 14. fourteen  | 15. fifteen  | 16. sixteen  |
| 17. seventeen | 18. eighteen | 19. nineteen |
| 20. twenty    |              |              |

- |                                  |            |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| 1. How many are one and ten?     | (1+10=?)   |
| One and ten are eleven.          | (1+10=11)  |
| 2. How many are two and ten?     | (2+10=?)   |
| Two and ten are twelve.          | (2+10=12)  |
| 3. How many are three and ten?   | (3+10=?)   |
| Three and ten are thirteen.      | (3+10=13)  |
| 4. Four and ten make fourteen.   | (4+10=14)  |
| 5. Five and ten make fifteen.    | (5+10=15)  |
| 6. Six and ten make sixteen.     | (6+10=16)  |
| 7. Seven and ten make seventeen. | (7+10=17)  |
| 8. Eight and ten make eighteen.  | (8+10=18)  |
| 9. Nine and ten make nineteen.   | (9+10=19)  |
| 10. Ten and ten make twenty.     | (10+10=20) |
| 11. Count from one to twenty.    |            |

## HANDWRITING

*Five and ten make fifteen.*

## GRAMMAR

*How many are one and ten?*

One and ten *are* eleven.

One and ten *make* eleven.

---

from (frɒm, frəm)    twenty ('twenti)    sixteen ('siks'ti:n, siks't-)  
 seventeen ('sevn'ti:n)    eighteen ('ei'ti:n, ei'ti:n)    nineteen  
 ('nain'ti:n, nain't-)

many ('meni)    count (kaunt)

## LESSON 17

## FROM THIRTY TO ONE HUNDRED

30. thirty	40. forty	50. fifty
60. sixty	70. seventy	80. eighty
90. ninety	100. one hundred	

- How much is ten times two?  
Ten times two is twenty.
- How much is ten times three?  
Ten times three is thirty.
- How much is ten times four?  
Ten times four is forty.
- Ten times five is fifty.
- Ten times six is sixty.
- Ten times seven is seventy.
- Ten times eight is eighty.
- Ten times nine is ninety.
- Ten times ten is one hundred.
- Count from one to ten.
- Count from fifty to sixty.

## GRAMMAR

*How many are two and ten?*

*How much is ten times two?*

---

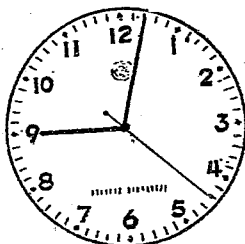
thirty ('θɜ:ti)	hundred ('hʌndrəd)	forty ('fɔ:ti)	fifty ('fifti)
sixty ('sɪksti)	seventy ('sevnti)	eighty ('eɪti)	ninety ('nainiti)
much (mʌtʃ)	times (taɪmz)		

## LESSON 18.

## HERE IS A CLOCK.

Here is a clock.

It has two hands.  
The long hand tells the  
minutes. The short  
hand tells the hours.



A clock may have  
another hand. It is the second hand.

Sixty seconds make a minute. Sixty minutes  
make one hour. Twenty-four hours make a day.

We wind the clock once a week. It keeps very  
good time.

## HANDWRITING

*A clock has two hands.*

## GRAMMAR

A clock *has* two hands.

A clock *may have* another hand.

---

clock (klɒk)	long (lɒŋ)	minute ('mɪnɪt)	short (ʃɔ:t)
hour ('aʊə)	may (meɪ)	another (ə'nʌðə)	second ('sekənd)
(dei)	wind (waɪnd)	once (wʌns)	week (wi:k)
			keeps (ki:ps)



## LESSON 19

## CAN YOU TELL THE TIME?

Can you tell the time in English?

Now, the hour hand is at nine. The minute hand is at twelve. It is nine o'clock.

When the minute hand comes to three, the time will be a quarter past nine.

Five minutes later it will be twenty minutes past nine.

In ten minutes more it will be half-past nine.

Fifteen minutes later it will be a quarter to ten.

When the minute hand comes again to twelve, it will be ten o'clock.

When both the minute hand and the hour hand are at twelve, it is twelve o'clock.

## GRAMMAR

*It is ten o'clock.*

*It is a quarter past ten (o'clock).*

*It is a quarter to eleven (o'clock).*

---

o'clock (ə'klɒk, o'k-)    when (hwen)    will (wil)    be (bi:, bi)  
 quarter ('kwɔ:tə)    past (pɑ:st)    later ('leɪtə)    more (mɔ:, mɔə)  
 half (ha:f)    both (bəʊθ)

## LESSON 20

## A WATCH

Have you a watch?

Yes, I have a wrist-watch.

What time is it by your watch?

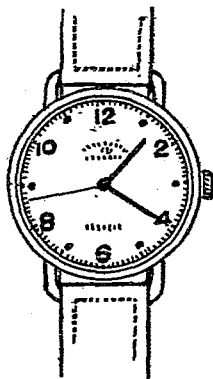
It is twenty minutes past one by my watch.

Is your watch correct?

Yes, it keeps good time.

How is yours?

It is fast. It gains five minutes a day. My brother's watch is slow. It loses five minutes a week. Both our watches are bad. A good watch neither gains nor loses.



## HANDWRITING

*Both our watches are bad.*

## GRAMMAR

*It keeps good time.*

*It gains five minutes a day.*

*It loses five minutes a day.*

---

watch (wɒtʃ)	wrist (rɪst)	by (baɪ)	yours (jɔːz, juəz)
fast (fɑːst)	gains (geɪnz)	slow (sləʊ)	loses ('lʊzɪz)
neither ('neɪðə, 'niːðə)	nor (nɔː)		

## LESSON 21

## WHAT TIME IS IT NOW?

1. What time is it now?
2. It is one o'clock.
3. It is two o'clock.
4. It is three o'clock.
5. It is four o'clock.
6. It is eleven o'clock.
7. It is twelve o'clock.
8. It is five minutes to one.
9. It is ten minutes to two.
10. It is a quarter to three.
11. It is twenty minutes to four.
12. It is twenty-five minutes to five.
13. It is half past six.
14. It is five minutes past eight.
15. It is a quarter past nine.
16. It is twenty minutes past ten.
17. It is six o'clock, daylight-saving time.
18. It is five o'clock, standard time.

## GRAMMAR

What time is it *by* your watch?

It is nine o'clock *by* my watch.

---

daylight-saving ('deilait'seivig)      standard ('stændəd)

## LESSON 22

## WHOSE?

1. Whose book is this? Is it yours?
2. No, it is that man's. It is his.
3. Whose books are these? Are they his?
4. No, they are this boy's.
5. Whose dog is that black one?
6. It is the woman's dog.
7. Whose dogs are these white ones?
8. They are the teacher's dogs.
9. What is that?
10. That is the girl's little cat.
11. What have you in your hand?
12. I have the teacher's book.
13. Who are you?
14. I am the teacher's little boy.
15. Whose book has he?
16. He has the little girl's book.

---

whose (hu:z)	these (ði:z)	dog (dɒg)	black (blæk)
woman ('wʊmən)	white (hwaɪt)	little ('lɪtl)	cat (kæt)
who (hu:)			

17. Whose books are those?
18. Those are my father's books.

### HANDWRITING

*Whose dog is that black one?*

### GRAMMAR

*Whose* book is this?  
 It is that *man's* book.  
 It is the little *girl's* book.  
 It is the *teacher's* book.

### LESSON 23

#### READ AND DO THESE.

1. Go to the door.
2. Open the door.
3. Come in.
4. Take off your cap.
5. Please take a seat.
6. Take up a book.
7. Open it.
8. Read page ten.
9. Close the book.
10. Put it on your desk.

---

those (θəʊz)    father's (ˈfɑːðəz)    door (dɔː, dɔə)    off (ɔf, ɔf)  
 cap (kæp)    page (peɪdʒ)    close (klaʊz)    desk (desk)

11. Put your hand on it.
12. Take your hand off the book.
13. Go to the door.
14. Close the door.
15. Put your hand on it.
16. Take your hand off it.
17. Take your cap.
18. Put it on.
19. Take it off.
20. Take your seat.

### GRAMMAR

*Take a seat.*

*Please take a seat.*

### LESSON 24

### ASK AND ANSWER.

1. Are you Mr. Wang?
2. Yes, I am.
3. Are you in this class?
4. Yes, I am one of the boys in this class.
5. What is your full name?
6. My full name is Robert Wang.

---

ask (ɑːsk)	answer (ˈɑːnsə)	Mr. (ˈmɪstə)	Wang (wəŋ)
class (klɑːs)	full (fʊl)	Robert (ˈrɒbət)	

7. How old are you now?
8. I am fourteen years old.
9. Have you any readers.
10. Yes, I have two. Here is one.
11. Where is the other?
12. It is in my room.
13. Which is your room?
14. My room is number thirty.
15. Thirty or thirteen?
16. Thirty. Three times ten.
17. What time is it?
18. It is ten thirty. It is thirty mintues past ten.  
It is half-past ten.

### HANDWRITING

*My full name is Robert Wang.*

### GRAMMAR

*How old are you?*

*I am fourteen years old.*

*How old is he?*

*He is twelve years old.*

---

readers ('ri:dəz) where (hweə) other ('ʌðə) room (ru:m, rum)  
which (hwɪtʃ) number ('nʌmbə) or (əɪ, o, ə)

## LESSON 25

## WHO IS IT?

1. Who is it?
2. It is I, John Li.
3. Come in, Mr. Li.  
Take a seat.
4. Thank you.
5. How are you?
6. I am very well,  
thank you. How  
are you?
7. I am not very well. I am not eating anything.
8. Here is something for you.
9. Thank you. What is it?
10. It is a letter from your home.
11. Please read it to me, Mr. Li. Are my people  
at home well?
12. Yes, they are very well.
13. Have you received any letter from your home  
recently?



eating ('i:tiŋ)

letter ('le:tə)

recently ('ri:zntli)

anything ('eniθiŋ)

people ('pi:pl)

something ('sʌmθiŋ)

received (ri'si:vvd)



14. Yes, I received one yesterday.
15. How are your people at home?
16. One of my sisters is not well, but the others are well.

### GRAMMAR

How are your people *at home*?

They are very well *at home*.

### LESSON 26

#### HOW OFTEN?

1. How often do you eat?
2. I eat three times a day.
3. How often do you drink tea?
4. I drink tea many times a day.
5. How often do you go to the classroom?
6. I go to my classroom two or three times a day.
7. How often do you write to your mother?
8. I write to her very often.
9. Do you write to your father often?
10. Sometimes I write to him.

---

often ('ɔ:fn)    eat (i:t)    drink (driŋk)    tea (ti:)    classroom  
(l'kɑ:rsru:m)    mother ('mʌðə)    sometimes ('sʌmtaimz, sɒm't-)

11. Do you write anything for your teacher?
12. Yes, I write much for him.
13. With which hand do you write?
14. I write with my right hand.
15. Does any one write with his left hand?
16. Yes, some people write with their left hands.
17. Do you like that old man?
18. Yes, I like him very much. He looks like my father. He is a good old man. He does many things for us. We like that kind of man very much.

### HANDWRITING

*I eat three times a day.*

### GRAMMAR

1. *How often* do you eat?  
I eat *three times* a day.
2. *How often* do you drink tea?  
I drink tea *many times* a day.

---

for (fɔː, fə)	him (hɪm)	does (dəz, dəz)	some (səm, səm)
like (laɪk)	looks (luks)	kind (kaɪnd)	

## LESSON 27

## THE WEEK (1)

Sunday is the first day of the week.

We have no school on Sundays. We need not go to school.

In the morning, we stay at home. We review our lessons. We write some exercises.

My mother is a Christian. She goes to church every Sunday morning.

In the afternoon, we may call on our friends. We may see a movie. We may take a walk. We may make a short trip to the country.

Everybody likes Sunday.

## GRAMMAR

*Does your mother go to church every Sunday?*

Yes, *she goes* to church every Sunday.

No, *she does not go* to church every Sunday.

Sunday ('sandi)	first (fɔ:st)	need (ni:d)	stay (stei)
review (ri'vju:)	Christian ('kristʃən, -tʃən)	church (tʃɜ:ʃ)	
every ('evri)	afternoon ('ɑ:ftə'nu:n, -ɑ:ftə'nu:n)	call (kɔ:l)	
friends (frendz)	movie ('mu:vi)	trip (tri:p)	country ('kʌntri)

SUNDAY



廿三	丁	日	期	星	十五	卅
八	月	亥			八	月
日	小	年	瑞	小	日	三
					初	月
					四	日
					期	星
					日	大
					年	
MAY				1947		

## LESSON 28

## THE WEEK (2)

Monday is the second day of the week. We go to school. We are fresh from the rest. We enjoy the work.

Tuesday is the third day of the week. Wednesday is the fourth day. We continue to work. We continue enjoying the work.

Thursday is the fifth day of the week. We have worked four days. We feel tired. We think of rest. We think of Saturday. We think of Sunday.

## HANDWRITING

*We have worked four days.*

## GRAMMAR

Sunday is *the first* day of the week.

Monday is *the second* day of the week.

Tuesday is *the third* day of the week.

---

Monday ('mɑ:ndi)	fresh (fref)	rest (rest)	enjoy (in'dʒɔi)
work (wɜ:k)	Tuesday ('tju:zdi)	third (θɜ:d)	Wednesday
('wenzdi)	fourth (fɔ:θ)	continue (kən'tinjʊr)	Thursday 'θɜ:zdi)
fifth (fif θ)	feel (fi:l)	tired (taɪəd)	think (θɪŋk)
Saturday ('sætədi)			

## LESSON 29

## THE WEEK (3)

Friday is the sixth day of the week. It is not a bad day. We can see football games. We can see athletics.

Saturday is the seventh day of the week. It is also the last day of the week. We may have a quiz in the morning, but we are free in the afternoon.

We learn part of our lessons in the afternoon. We leave the rest to Sunday. We go home hand in hand. We are all very, very happy.

## GRAMMAR

The names of the days of the week begin with capital letters, as:

Sunday      Monday      Tuesday      Wednesday

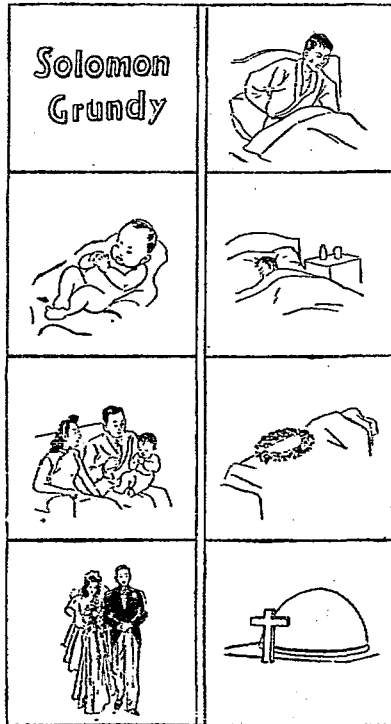
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Friday ('fraidi) sixth (siksθ) football ('fútbɔɪl) games (geimz)  
 athletics (æθ'letiks) seventh ('sevənθ) last (lɑɪst) quiz (kwiz)  
 free (friː) learn (lɜːn) part (pɑːt) leave (li:v) happy ('hæpi)  
 begin (bi'gin) capital ('kæpitl)

## LESSON 30

### SOLOMON GRUNDY

Solomon Grundy,  
 Born on Monday,  
 Named on Tuesday,  
 Married on Wednesday,  
 Sick on Thursday,  
 Worse on Friday,  
 Died on Saturday,  
 Buried on Sunday;  
 This is the end of  
 Solomon Grundy.



#### HANDWRITING

*Solomon Grundy died on Saturday*

Solomon ('soləmən) Grundy ('grændi) born (bɔ:n) named (neɪmd)  
 married ('mærid) worse ('wɜ:s) died (daɪd) buried ('berɪd)  
 end (end)

## GRAMMAR

Solomon Grundy *was born* on Monday.

He *was named* on Tuesday.

He *was married* on Wednesday.

He *was sick* on Thursday.

He *was worse* on Friday.

He *died* on Saturday.

He *was buried* on Sunday.

## LESSON 31

## THIS WEEK AND NEXT WEEK

When will your brother come back?

He will come back on Wednesday.

What day will that be?

That will be the day after to-morrow.

What day is to-day?

To-day is Monday. To-morrow will be Tuesday. And the day after to-morrow will be Wednesday. Thursday will come after Wednesday.

When will your brother go away?

He will go away on Saturday.

---

next (nekst)      after ('aiftə)      to-morrow (tə'mərəu, tu'mərəu)  
away (ə'wei)

will he go away this Saturday?

No, he will go away next Saturday.

I am going home this Saturday. I shall return to school next Monday. We shall have an English test next Tuesday.

### GRAMMAR

*I am going* home this Saturday.

*I shall go* home this Saturday.

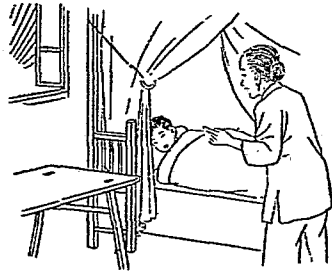
### LESSON 32

## THE STORY OF JACK (1)

(Monday Morning)

Mother: Will you get up, lazybones?

Jack: O mother, just let me sleep a little longer. I am no lazybones. I am tired.




---

shall (ʃæl)    return (ri'tɔ:n)    an (ən,n)    test (test)    story ('stɔ:ri)  
 Jack (dʒæk)    get (get)    lazybones ('leizibounz)    just (dʒʌst)    let (let)    me (mi:,mi)    sleep (slɪp)    longer ('lɔŋgə)



Mother: You are not tired. You are lazy. You never work.

Jack: O mother, I will be a good boy. I shall go out and work.

Mother: Good. But you must go out and work now.

Jack: Where can I go, mother?

Mother: Go to Farmer Foh-Sen. He will help you.

Jack: I will.

### HANDWRITING

*Just let me sleep a little longer.*

### DRILL

1. Is Jack a lazybone?
2. Is he tired?
3. Does he never work?

never ('nevr)  
help)

must (mast, mest)

farmer ('fɑ:rmə)

help

4. Will he go out and work?

5. Who will help him?

### LESSON 33

#### THE STORY OF JACK (2)

(Monday Evening)

Mother: Good ' evening, Jack. What did the farmer give you for your work to-day?

Jack: A penny, mother.

Mother: Good. We can buy bread with it. Give it to me.

Jack: I lost the penny.

Mother: Lost it! How?

Jack: I put it in my mouth. When I stopped to get a drink at the brook, the penny fell into the water.

---

evening ('ivnɪŋ) did (dɪd) give (gɪv) penny ('peni) buy (baɪ)  
 bread (bred) lost (lɒst, lɒst) mouth (maʊθ) stopped (stɒpt)  
 brook (brʊk) fell (fel) into ('ɪntuː, 'ɪntə) water ('wɔːtə)

- Mother: Why, that's not the way to carry a penny.  
 You should have put the money in your  
 pocket and run home.
- Jack: I am sorry, mother. I'll do better next  
 time.

## GRAMMAR

1. What *did* the farmer *give* you?  
 He *gave* me a penny.
2. What *does* he *do* every morning?  
 He *reads* English every morning.

## DRILL

1. What did the farmer give Jack for his work?
2. Did he lose the penny?
3. Where did he put the penny?
4. When did the penny fall into the water?
5. Is that the way to carry a penny?

---

way (wei)	carry ('kæri)	money ('mani)	pocket ('pɒkit)
sorry ('sɒri)	better ('beta)		

## LESSON 34

## THE STORY OF JACK (3)

(Tuesday Evening)

Mother: Good evening, Jack. What did the farmer give you? Oh, what's all over your coat?

Jack: Milk, mother. Farmer Foh-Sen gave me a cup of milk. I remembered what you told me last night. I put the cup in my pocket and ran home.

Mother: Why, that's not the way to carry a cup of milk. You should have carried the cup in your hand and walked home slowly.

Jack: I am sorry, mother. I'll do better next time.

---

over ('ouvə)	coat (kəʊt)	gave (geɪv)	cup (kʌp)	milk (mɪlk)
remembered (rɪ'membəd)		night (naɪt)		ran (ræn)
slowly ('sləʊli)				

## HANDWRITING

*What's all over your coat?*

## DRILL

1. What did the farmer give Jack for his work on Tuesday?
2. What was all over Jack's coat?
3. Where did he put the cup of milk?
4. Is that the way to carry a cup of milk?
5. How should one carry a cup of milk?

## LESSON 35

## THE STORY OF JACK (4)

(Wednesday Evening)

Mother: Good evening, Jack. What did the farmer give you for your work to-day?

Jack: Some butter, mother.

Mother: Good. We will have butter for our supper. Give it to me.

Jack: It melted.

---

butter ('bʌtə) supper ('sʌpə) melted ('meltɪd)

Mother: Melted! How?

Jack: I remembered what you told me last night. I carried the butter in my hand and walked slowly.

Mother: You foolish boy. That's not the way to carry butter. You should have cooled the butter in the brook, put it in some green leaves, and carried it home.

Jack: Never mind, mother. I'll do better next time.

### DRILL

1. What did the farmer give Jack for his work on Wednesday?
2. Did the butter melt?
3. How did Jack carry the butter?
4. Is that the way to carry butter?
5. Is Jack a foolish boy?

---

foolish ('fu:lɪʃ)    cooled (ku:lɪd)    green (grɪn)    mind (maɪnd)

## LESSON 36

## THE STORY OF JACK (5)

(Thursday Evening)

Mother: Good evening, Jack. What did the farmer give you for your work to-day?

Jack: A fish.

Mother: Good. We will have fish for our supper. Give it to me.

Jack: I lost it.

Mother: Lost it! How?

Jack: I remembered what you told me last night. I tried to cool the fish in the brook. The fish swam away and did not swim back to me.

Mother: You foolish, foolish boy! That's not the way to carry a fish. You should have put it in a basket and run home.

---

fish (fiʃ)      tried (traɪd)      swam (swæm)      swim (swɪm)  
basket ('bɑːzki:t)

Jack: Never mind, mother. I'll do better next time.

### HANDWRITING

*Lost it! How did you lose it?*

### DRILL

1. What did the farmer give Jack for his work on Thursday?
2. Did they have fish for their supper?
3. Did Jack lose the fish?
4. Where did he try to cool the fish?
5. What did the fish do?

### LESSON 37

#### THE STORY OF JACK (6)

(Friday Evening)

Mother: Good evening, Jack. What did the farmer give you for your work to-day?

Jack: A cat, mother.

Mother: Good. It will kill mice. Where is it?

Jack: I don't know, mother.

---

kill (kil)

mice (mais)

know (nou)



Mother: Don't know! Why?

Jack: I remembered what you told me last night. I put the cat in a basket and ran home.

Mother: Why, that's not the way to carry a cat. You should have put a rope around its neck and put it on the ground. Then you could take the end of the rope in your hand and lead the cat home.

Jack: I'm sorry, mother. I'll do better next time.

### DRILL

1. What did the farmer give Jack for his work on Friday?
2. What will a cat do?
3. Did the cat run away?
4. Where did Jack put the cat?
5. Is that the way to carry a cat?

---

rope (roup)	around (ə'raund)	its (its)	neck (nek)
ground (graund)	then (ðen)	could (kud)	lead (li:d)

## LESSON 38

## THE STORY OF JACK (7)

(Saturday Evening)

Mother: Good evening, Jack. What did the farmer give you for your work to-day?

Jack: Some meat, mother.

Mother: Good. We will have some meat for our supper. Give it to me.

Jack: A dog ate it.

Mother: A dog ate it! How?

Jack: I remembered what you told me last night. I tied the meat to a rope, put it on the ground, and dragged it along.

Mother: You foolish, foolish boy! That's not the way to carry meat. You should have wrapped it in paper and then carried it home.

---

meat (mi:t)	ate (et, eit)	tied (taid)	dragged ('drægid)
along (ə'ləŋ)	wrapped (ræpt)	paper ('peipə)	

Jack: I'm sorry, mother. I'll do better next time.

### HANDWRITING

*We'll have meat for our supper.*

### DRILL

1. What did the farmer give Jack for his work on Saturday?
2. Who ate the meat?
3. Did Jack tie the meat to a rope and drag it along?
4. How should one carry meat?
5. Do you think Jack will do better next time?

## LESSON 39

### A FOOTBALL MATCH

- A. At last the match is on.
- B. I am sure that our class will win.
- A. Why? Is it because Big Dong is our center?
- B. No, I don't mean that. I mean that Old Lee is a good goal-keeper.

---

match (mætʃ)    sure (ʃʊə)    win (wɪn)    because (bi'kɔːz, bi'kɔːz)  
 big (bɪg)    center ('sentə)    mean (miːn)    goal-keeper ('gɔːl'ki:pə)

- A. Yes, Old Lee is a fine goal-keeper. But the goal-keeper on the other side is a finer one.
- B. Who is he?
- A. He is James Loh. Look! What a skilled player James is!

## GRAMMAR

Lee is a *fine* goal-keeper.

Loh is a *finer* one.

## LESSON 40

## THIS IS A GOOD BOY.

1. Come in and take a seat.  
Thank you.
2. Is your name John?  
Yes, sir.
3. I am going to give you a lesson.  
All right, sir.
4. Take this new book.  
Thank you, sir.
5. Will you study it hard?  
Yes, I will.

*fine* (fain)  
*new* (njuː)

*side* (said)  
*study* ('stadi)

*skilled* (skild)  
*hard* (hɑːd)

*player* ('pleɪə)

6. When will you study it?  
Now.
7. Will you please hand me that book?  
Yes, I shall be glad to.
8. Will you take this letter for me, please?  
Yes, I shall be glad to.
9. Shall you go home to-morrow?  
Yes, sir, I shall go home to-morrow.
10. Shall you come back the next day?  
Yes, I shall come back the next day.
11. I want some books and pens.  
All right, I shall be glad to bring them.
12. Shall you have time?  
Yes, I shall have a great deal of time.
13. Thank you. You are a good boy.

## HANDWRITING

*Will you please hand me that book?*

## GRAMMAR

I *shall go* home to-morrow.  
You *will go* home to-morrow.  
He *will go* home to-morrow.

---

glad (glæd, glæd)    want (wɒnt)    bring (brɪŋ)    great (greɪt)  
deal (di:l)

## LESSON 41

## WHEN DO YOU WORK?

## I.

When do you work? Do you work in the morning or in the evening?

I like to work in the morning. I can work better in the morning, but I have no time to work in the morning. I have to work in the evening.

## II.

I work at night.

I rest a while after supper. Then I do my lessons. It is quiet at night. I can do very good work.

I do not sit up late. I must have a good sleep. If I have a good sleep, I am fit for the work in the morning.

## GRAMMAR

## I.

- |    |     |                      |     |                          |
|----|-----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| 1. | I   | <i>work</i> hard.    | I   | <i>must work</i> hard.   |
| 2. | You | <i>work</i> hard.    | You | <i>must work</i> hard.   |
| 3. | He  | } <i>works</i> hard. | He  | } <i>must work</i> hard. |
|    | She |                      | She |                          |

## II.

1. I *like to work* in the morning.
2. I *have to work* in the evening.

---

while (hwaɪl) quiet ('kwaɪət) late (leɪt) fit (fɪt)

## LESSON 42

## THE FOUR SEASONS

There are four seasons in a year. They are spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

It is autumn now. The days are fine. The farmers are busy cutting the rice.

A few months ago, it was summer. The weather was very warm. Sometimes it was hot.

Soon winter will be here. The weather will be cold. The days will be short. The nights will be long.

After winter comes spring. Spring is the first season of the year. Winter is the last season of the year.

## GRAMMAR

It *is* autumn now.

It *was* summer' a few months ago.

Winter *will* soon *be* here.

---

seasons ('si:znz)	spring ('sprɪŋ)	summer ('sʌmə)
autumn ('ɔ:təm)	winter ('wɪntə)	busy ('bɪzi)
rice (raɪs)	few (fju:)	cutting ('kʌtɪŋ)
was (wɒz, wəz)	months ('mʌnθz)	ago (ə'gəʊ)
soon (su:n)	weather ('weðə)	warm (wɔ:m)
	cold (kəʊld)	hot (hɒt)

## LESSON 43

## THE MONTHS

How many months are there in a year?

There are twelve months in a year.

January is the first month of the year.

February is the second month.

March is the third month.

April is the fourth month.

May is the fifth month.

June is the sixth month.

July is the seventh month.

August is the eighth month.

September is the ninth month.

October is the tenth month.

November is the eleventh month.

December is the twelfth and last month of the year.

These are the twelve months of the year.

## GRAMMAR

The names of the months begin with capital letters.

---

there (ð ə)	January (ˈdʒænjuəri)	February (ˈfebruəri)
March (mɑːtʃ)	April (ˈeɪprəl, ˈeɪprɪl)	May (meɪ)
June (dʒuːn)	July (dʒuːˈlaɪ)	August (ˈɔːɡəst)
September (sepˈtembə, sepˈt-)	October (ɒkˈtəʊbə)	November (nəˈvembə)
		December (diˈsembə)



## LESSON 44

## NEW YEAR'S DAY

What day is to-day?

Do you mean the day  
of the week?

No, I mean the day of  
the month.

It is January the first.

It is New Year's Day.

Yesterday was December  
the thirty-first. We call it New Year's Eve.

What do you do on New Year's Day?

First of all, we have a holiday. We call on  
friends. We say to our friends: "Happy New  
Year to you!" We eat New Year cakes. We may  
fire fire-crackers.

Do you gamble on New Year's Day?

No, we are not allowed to gamble.



## GRAMMAR

*It is January the first.*

*It is March the tenth.*

*It is December the thirty-first.*

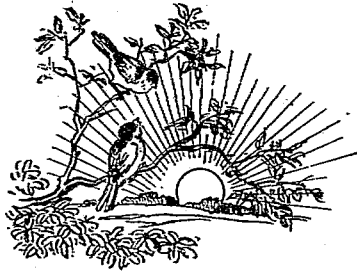
---

yesterday ('jestədi)    eve (iv)    holiday ('hələdi, 'holidi)    say  
(sei)    cakes (keiks)    fire ('faie)    fire-crackers. ('faie, krækez)  
gamble ('gæmbɪ)    allowed. (ə'laʊd)

## LESSON 45

## A BEAUTIFUL MORNING

It is a beautiful morning. The sun has risen. It shines on the clouds. It shines on the trees. It shines on the water. It makes everybody warm.



Everything looks warm and bright.

The birds fly from this tree to that tree. They hop and sing on the branches. They look very happy.

Look at the sky. It is clear and blue. There are no dark clouds in the sky. There are only a few white clouds.

## GRAMMAR

They *look* very *happy*.

He *looks* *ill*.

She *looks* *beautiful*.

---

beautiful ('bjʊtɪfʊl, -tɪfʊl)	sun (sʌn)	risen ('rɪzn)
shines (ʃaɪnz)	clouds (klaʊdz)	trees (tri:z)
everything ('evrɪθɪŋ)	fly (flaɪ)	hop (hɒp)
bright (braɪt)	birds (bɜ:dz)	sing (sɪŋ)
branches ('brʌɪntʃɪz)	sky (skaɪ)	clear (kɪə)
blue (blu:)	dark (dɑ:k)	only ('əʊnli)

## LESSON 46

## MY DAY'S WORK

I get up at six every morning.

I have breakfast at half-past six and then get ready for school.

I leave for school at half-past seven.

The school begins at eight.

At school, we have four lessons in the morning and three in the afternoon.

At noon we have half an hour for lunch.

The school closes at half-past four.

When I am busy, I go home at once. When I am not busy, I stay at school a little longer. I play on the playground. Sometimes I go for a walk with some friends.

I take supper at six in the evening.

After supper I do my lessons and go to bed about nine.

This is my day's work.

## GRAMMAR

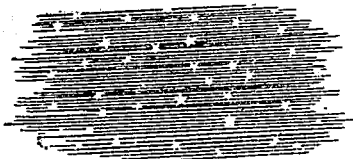
1. I *have* (or *take*) breakfast at half-past six.
2. I *get up* at six.
3. I *go to bed* about nine.

---

breakfast ('brekfəst)    ready ('redi)    noon (nu:n)    lunch (lʌntʃ)  
 playground ('pleɪgraʊnd)    bed (bed)    about (ə'baʊt)

## LESSON 47

## A QUIET NIGHT



The sun goes  
down. The moon  
comes up.

The moon is high  
in the sky. It is  
shining quietly over the trees and the houses.  
Sometimes we can hear a dog bark far away.

Look at the stars. They are twinkling high in  
the sky. They look like diamonds in the sky. There  
is a pretty song about the pretty stars:

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,  
How I wonder what you are!  
Up above the world so high  
Like a diamond in the sky;  
Twinkle, twinkle, little star,  
How I wonder what you are!

---

moon (mu:n) high ('a') houses ('hauziz) bark (bɔ:k) far (fɑ:  
stars (stɑ:z) twinkling ('twɪŋklɪŋ) diamonds ('daɪəməndz)  
pretty ('prɪti) song (sɒŋ) wonder ('wʌndə) above (ə'baʊ)  
world (wɜ:ld)

## GRAMMAR

*The sun goes down.*

*The moon comes up.*

*The stars are high up above the world.*

*They look like diamonds in the sky.*

## LESSON 48.

## EIGHT WISE MEN (1)

Eight wise men went fishing.

They were ready to go home. Suddenly one wise man said: "Are you all here? Was any one drowned?"

"Let us count ourselves," said another wise man.

So this wise man counted: "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven." But he forgot to count himself.

---

wise (waiz)	went (went)	fishing ('fifɪŋ)	were (wɛə)
suddenly ('sʌdnli)	said (seid)	drowned (draund)	
ourselves (ˌaʊə'selvz)	another (ə'nʌðə)	so (sou)	forgot
(fə'gɒt, fo-)	himself (him'self)		

“We are not all here,” said this wise man. “One of us must be drowned.”

“Let me count,” said another wise man.

So he counted, “One, two, three, four, five, six, seven.” But he forgot to count himself.

“No, we are not all here,” said he. “One of us must be drowned.”

“Let us count again,” said the wise men.

So they counted again and again. But they could count only seven men. They were very sad. They looked round for the man.

### DRILL

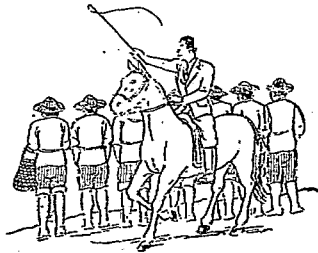
1. How many wise men went fishing?
2. What did one wise man say suddenly?
3. Did they count themselves?
4. Did every one of them forget to count himself?
5. How many men could they count?

## LESSON 49

## EIGHT WISE MEN (2)

“What are you looking for?” asked a man on horseback.

“We are looking for our comrade,” said the wise men. “Eight of us went out to fish. Now we are only seven. One man is gone. He must be drowned.”



“What will you give me, if I find the man?” asked the man on horseback.

“We will give you anything you ask for,” said the wise men.

The man on horseback made the wise men stand in a line. He gave each man a stroke on the back with his stick, saying, “This is one, this is two, this is three, this is four, ...” When he struck the last man, he said, “This is eight.”

Now the eight wise men were glad. They

---

horseback (ˈhɔːsbæk) comrade (ˈkɒmrid) gone (ɡɒn, ɡɔːn) if (ɪf)  
line (laɪn) each (iːtʃ) stroke (straʊk) stick (stɪk) struck (strʌk)

thanked the man on horseback. They gave him all their fish.

### DRILL

1. What did a man on horseback ask?
2. Could the man on horseback find all the eight wise men?
3. Did he make the wise men stand in a line?
4. How many men had he counted when he struck the last man?
5. What did the eight wise men give him?

## LESSON 50

### HOW OLD ARE YOU?

How old are you?

I am twelve years old.

How old is William Chao?

He is thirteen years old.



How old is Robert Shen?

He is fourteen years old.

William is older than I. He is one year older than I. Robert is one year older than William.

Robert is the oldest of us. I am the youngest one.

. . . . .

Which is larger, the sun or the moon?

The sun is larger than the moon.

Which is larger, the moon or the earth?

The earth is larger than the moon.

The moon is the smallest of the three.

The sun is the largest of all.

### GRAMMAR

1. William is *older than* I.  
Robert is *the oldest* of us.
2. The sun is *larger than* the moon.  
The moon is *the smallest* of the three.

---

than (ðæn, ðen)	youngest ('jʌŋgɪst)	larger ('lɑ:dʒə)
earth (ə:θ)	smallest ('smɔ:lɪst)	

## A LITTLE DICTIONARY

The Numbers refer to Lessons

A		B	
a (ei, ə), 一, 一個	4	back (bæk), 背, 在後面的	9
about (ə'bau), 大約, 關於	46	bad (bæɪd, bæd), 惡的, 有缺點的	14
above (ə'baʊ), 在...之上	47	bark (bɑ:k), 吠	47
absent ('æbsnt), 缺席	14	basket ('bɑ:skɪt), 籃	36
after ('ɑ:ftə), 在...之後	31	be (bi:, bi), 是(單數, 直說法)	19
afternoon ('ɑ:ftə'nu:n, ɑ:ftə-'nu:n), 下午	27	beautiful ('bjʊtəfʊl, -tɪfʊl), 美麗的	45
ago (ə'gəʊ), 以前地	42	because (bi'kɔ:z, -'kɔ:z), 因為	39
all 'ɔ:l, 皆, 全數地	6	bed (bed), 牀	46
allowed (ə'laʊd), 許可	44	begin (bi'gɪn), 開始	29
along (ə'lɒŋ), 沿	38	better ('betə), 較好的	41
also ('ɔ:lsoʊ), 亦	14	big (bɪg), 大	39
am (əm, m), 是	2	birds (bɜ:dz), 鳥	45
an (ən, n), 一, 一個	31	black (blæk), 黑	22
and (ænd, ənd), 及, 並且	11	blackboard ('blækbɔ:d), 黑板	4
another (ə'nʌðə), 另一的	18	blind (blaɪnd), 瞎眼的	13
answer ('ɑ:nsə), 回答	24	blue (blu:), 藍色的	45
any ('eni), 任何的	10	book (buk), 書	4
anything ('eniθɪŋ), 無論何事	25	born (bɔ:n), 生	30
April ('eɪprəl, 'eɪprɪl), 四月	43	both (boʊθ), 二的, 雙方的	19
are (ɑ:, ə, ə), 是	1	boys (bɔ:z), 男童	1
around (ə'raʊnd), 環繞, 周圍地	37	branches ('brɑ:ntʃɪz), 枝	45
ask (ɑ:sk), 問, 請求	24	bread (bred), 麵包	33
at (æt, ət), 在	14	breakfast ('brekfəst), 早餐	46
ate (et, eit), 吃 (eat 的過去式)	38	bright (braɪt), 光明的	45
athletics (æθ'letɪks), 運動, 競技	29	bring (brɪŋ), 帶來	40
August ('ɔ:ɡəst), 八月	43	brook (brʊk), 溪, 小河	33
author ('ɔ:θə), 作家	48	brother ('brʌðə), 兄弟	11
autumn ('ɔ:rtəm), 秋	42	buried ('berɪd), 埋, 葬	30
away (ə'wei), 離開地	31	busy ('bɪzi), 忙的	42
		but (bat, bət), 但, 僅	13

butter ('batə), 白塔油, 奶油 35  
 buy (bai), 買 33  
 by (bai), 在...之旁, 在...之左右 20

## C

cakes (keiks), 糕 44  
 call (kəil), 叫, 訪問 27  
 can (kæn), 能 13  
 cannot ('kænət), 不能 13  
 cap (kæp), 小帽 23  
 capital ('kæpitl), 首都, 大寫的 29  
 care (kəə), 當心 14  
 carry ('kæri), 攜 33  
 cat (kæt), 貓 22  
 catch (kætʃ), 捕, 捉, 乘 15  
 center ('sentə), 中間 39  
 chalk (tʃɔ:k), 粉筆 4  
 Chinese (tʃai'ni:z, 'tʃai'ni:z),  
 中文, 中國的, 中國人 5  
 Christian ('kristʃən, -tʃən),  
 基督徒 27  
 church (tʃə:tʃ), 禮拜堂 27  
 class (klɑ:s), 級 24  
 classroom ('klɑ:sru:m), 教室 26  
 clear (kliə), 清楚的 45  
 clearly ('kliəli), 清楚地 10  
 clock (klɒk), 鐘 18  
 close (kləuz), 關閉 23  
 clouds (klaudz), 雲 45  
 coat (kəut), 上衣 34  
 cold (kəuld), 冷的 42  
 come (kəm), 來 11  
 comrade ('kəmrid), 同志 49  
 continue (kən'tinju:), 繼續 28  
 cooled (ku:ld), 涼 35  
 correctly (kə'rektli), 正確地 7  
 could (kud), 能 (can 的過去式) 37

count (kaunt), 數 16  
 country ('kəntri), 鄉下 27  
 cup (kʌp), 杯 34  
 cutting ('kʌtiŋ), 切 42

## D

dark (dɑ:k), 黑暗的 45  
 day (dei), 日子 18  
 daylight-saving ('deilait-  
 'seiviŋ), 節約日光的 21  
 deaf (def), 聾的 13  
 deal (di:l), 量, 部份 40  
 December (di'sembə), 十二月 43  
 desk (desk), 書桌 23  
 diamonds ('daiəməndz), 金鋼  
 鑽 47  
 did (did), 做 (do 的過去式) 33  
 died (daid), 死了 30  
 does (daz, dəz), 做 26  
 dog (dɒg), 犬 22  
 doing ('du:ŋ), 做 8  
 don't (dəunt), 不要 10  
 door (dɔ:, dɔə), 門 23  
 down (daun), 在下 7  
 dragged ('dræɡid), 拖 38  
 drink (driŋk), 飲 26  
 drowned (draund), 淹死 48  
 dumb (dam), 啞的 13

## E

each (i:tʃ), 每 49  
 ears (iəz), 耳 12  
 earth (ə:θ), 地球 50  
 eat (i:t), 食 26  
 eating ('i:tiŋ), 食 25  
 eight (eit), 八 8



good-bye ('qud'bai, gud'bai), 再會	2
grammar ('græmə), 文法	6
great (greit), 大的	40
green (grīn), 綠的	35
ground (gräund), 場地	37
Grundy ('grAndi), 人名	30

## H

habits ('hæbits), 習慣	15
half (hɑ:f), 半	19
hand (hænd), 手, 交	10
handwriting ('hænd-raɪtɪŋ), 習字	1
happy ('hæpi), 快樂的	29
hard (hɑ:d), 難的, 硬的	40
has (hæz, həz), 有	13
have (hæv, həv), 有	11
he (hi:, hi), 他	5
health (helθ), 健康	14
hear (hiə), 聽	12
help (help), 幫助	32
her (hə:, hə), 她的	3
here (hiə), 在此處	14
high (hai), 高的	47
him (him), 他	26
himself (him'self), 他自己	48
his (hɪz), 他的	3
holiday ('hələdi, 'hɒlɪdi), 假日	44
home (houm), 家	11
hop (hɒp), 跳	45
horseback ('hɔ:zbæk), 馬背	49
hot (hɒt), 熱的	42
hour ('aʊə), 鐘點, 時	18
houses ('hauzɪz), 房屋	47
how (hau), 如何	1
hundred ('handrəd), 一百	17

## I

I (ai), 我	2
if (ɪf), 假使	49
in (ɪn), 在...之內, 在...之後	10
into ('ɪntʊ, 'ɪntə), 進入	33
is (ɪz), 是	2
it (ɪt), 它	7
its (ɪts), 它的	37

## J

Jack (dʒæk), 人名	32
January ('dʒænjuəri), 一月	43
John (dʒɒn), 人名	9
July (dʒu'laɪ, dʒuz'li-), 七 月	43
June (dʒu:n), 六月	43
just (dʒʌst), 公正的, 僅	32

## K

keeps (ki:ps), 保持	18
kill (kɪl), 殺	37
kind (kaɪnd), 種類	26
know (nou), 知道	37

## L

lame (leɪm), 跛的	13
larger ('lɑ:dʒə), 較大的	50
last (lɑ:st), 最後的	29
late (leɪt), 遲的	41
later ('leɪtə), 較遲的	19
lazybones ('leɪzɪbəʊnz), 懶骨 頭	32
lead (li:d), 領導	37
learn (lə:n), 學習	29
leave (li:v), 離開, 樹葉	29
left (left), 左, 離開	13

lesson ('lesn), 課	1	mother ('mʌðə), 母	26
let (let), 讓	32	mouth (mauθ), 口	33
letter ('letə), 字母, 信	25	movie ('mu:vi), 電影	27
like (laik), 喜歡	26	Mr. ('mistə), 先生	24
line (lain), 線	49	much (mʌtʃ), 多	17
little ('litl), 小的	22	must (mʌst, məst), 必須	32
long (lɔŋ), 長的	18	my (mai), 我的	2
longer ('lɔŋgə), 較長的	32		
looks (luks), 看	26	<b>N</b>	
loses ('luziz), 遺失	20	name (neim), 名	2
lost (lɔ:st, lɔst), 遺失	33	named (neimd), 取名	30
lunch (lʌntʃ), 中飯	46	neck (nek), 頸	37
		need (ni:d), 需要	27
<b>M</b>		neither ('naiðə, 'ni:ðə), 既 非	20
make (meik), 做, 使	10	never ('nevə), 永不	32
many ('meni), 許多	16	new (nju:), 新的	40
March (mɔ:tʃ), 三月	43	next (nekst), 其次的	31
married ('mærid), 結婚	30	night (nait), 夜	34
Mary ('mæri), 人名	11	nine (nain), 九	9
match (mætʃ), 比賽	39	nineteen ('nain'ti:n, nain't-) 十九	16
may (mei), 可以	18	ninety ('nainti), 九十	17
May (mei), 五月	43	no (nou), 否	3
me (mi:, mi), 我	32	noon (nu:n), 正午	46
mean (mi:n), 意指, 意謂	39	nor (nɔ:), 亦不	20
meat (mi:t), 肉	38	not (nɒt), 不	3
melted ('meltid), 溶, 融	35	November (no'vembə), 十一 月	43
mice (maɪs), 鼠	37	now (nau), 現在	9
milk (milk), 牛乳	34	number ('nʌmbə), 數目	24
mind (maɪnd), 心, 介意	35		
minute ('minit), 分	18	<b>O</b>	
mistake (mis'teɪk), 錯誤	10	o'clock (ə'klɒk, o'k-), 點鐘	19
Monday ('mʌndi), 星期一	28	October (ɒk'təʊbə), 十月	43
money ('meni), 錢	33	of (ɒv, əv), 屬於...的	4
months ('mʌnθz), 月份	42		
moon (mu:n), 月亮	47		
more (mɔ:, mɔə), 較多的	19		
morning ('mɔ:niŋ), 晨	1		

off (ɔ:f, əf),	23
often ('ɔ:fn), 常	26
old (ould), 長的, 老的	5
on (ɔn), 在...之上	9
once (wʌns), 一次	13
one (wʌn), 一	1
only ('ounli), 僅	45
open ('oupən), 開	7
opening ('oupniŋ), 開	8
or (ɔ:, o, ə), 或	24
other ('ʌðə), 其他的	24
our ('aʊə), 我們的	6
ourselves (,aʊə'selvz), 我們 自己	48
out (aʊt), 外	10
over ('ouvə), 在...之上, 超 過	34

## P

page (peɪdʒ), 頁	23
paper ('peɪpə), 紙	38
part (pɑ:t), 部份的	29
past (pɑ:st), 過	19
pen (pen), 筆	4
pencil ('pensɪl), 鉛筆	4
penny ('peni), 辨士	33
people ('pi:pl), 人民	25
piece (pi:s), 片, 塊	4
play (pleɪ), 遊戲	11
player ('pleɪə), 遊戲者, 運動 員	39
playground ('pleɪgraʊnd), 運 動場	46
please (pli:z), 請	3
pocket ('pɒkɪt), 衣袋	33
pretty ('prɪti), 美麗的	47
put (put), 放	10

## Q

quarter ('kwɔ:tɪə), 刻	19
quiet ('kwaɪət), 靜的	41
quiz (kwɪz), 考問	29

## R

ran (ræn), 跑	34
read (ri:d), 讀	7
readers ('ri:dəz), 讀本	24
reading ('ri:diŋ), 讀	8
ready ('redi), 預備	46
received (ri'si:vd), 接收	25
recently ('ri:sntli), 新近地	25
remembered (ri'membəd), 記 得	34
rest (rest), 休息, 其餘的	28
return (ri'teɪn), 回	31
review (ri'vju:), 溫習	27
rice (raɪs), 米, 飯	42
right (raɪt), 右的, 對的	13
risen ('ri:zn), 升起	45
Robert ('rɒbət), 人名	24
room (ru:m, rum), 房間	24
rope (roup), 繩	37
round (raʊnd), 圓的, 環繞	48
run (rʌn), 跑	13

## S

sad (sæd), 悲傷的	48
said (seɪd), 說	48
Saturday ('sætədi), 星期六	28
say (sei), 說	44
school (sku:l), 學校	11
seasons ('si:zənz), 季	42
seat (si:t), 坐位	9





test (test), 試驗	31	twelve (twelv), 十二	5
than (ðæn, ðæn), 比	50	twenty ('twenti), 二十	16
thank (θæŋk), 感謝	1	twinkling ('twiŋkliŋ), 閃爍	47
that (ðæt), 那個	3	two (tu:), 二	2
that's (ðæts), 那是	14		
the (ði:, ðə), 這	7		
their (ðeə), 他們的	11		
them (ðem, ðəm, ðm), 他們	12	U	
then (ðen), 其時	37	up (ʌp), 在上	7
there (ðeə), 那處	43	us (ʌs, əs), 我們	6
these (ði:z), 這些	22		
they (ðei), 他們	11		
things (θiŋz), 事物	12	V	
think (θiŋk), 思想	28	very ('veri), 甚, 非常地	1
third (θə:ɪd), 第三的	28		
thirteen ('θɔ: 'ti:n, θər 'ti:n),			
十三	5	W	
thirty ('θɜ:ti), 三十	17	walk (wɔ:k), 走	12
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