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中學自修適用

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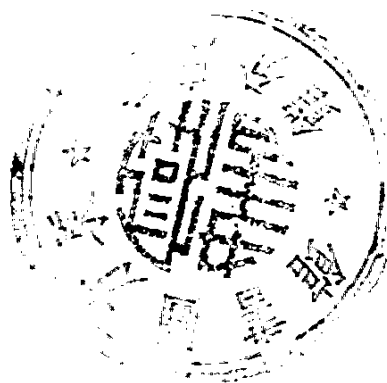


英語精讀文選

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SELECTED ENGLISH

COMPOSITION

BY

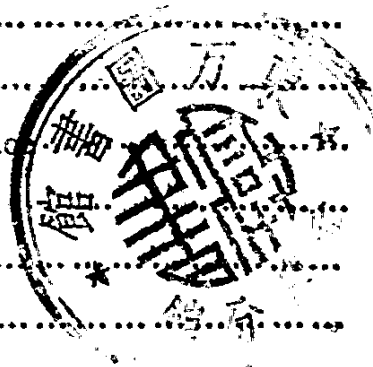
C. CHEN.

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(1) MY CONCEPTION OF AN  
IDEAL WIFE.

Though I have reached my twenty-first year, the thought of entering into the bonds of matrimony(1) seldom occurs to me for my mind is solely bent on self-development and self-culture and besides, I am not of age and at the same time not in a financial(2) position to get married—having to support several mouths with the little I earn.

But we must get married some day. If my time comes, then I'll ask myself, "What sort of a girl am I going to choose for a lifelong companion?" Well, I think a tall and beautiful girl not necessarily of unmatchable beauty—with a fairly good education, of a mild disposition and of good health and free from hereditary(3) diseases will be most eligible. But above all she must love me not for the material wealth I happen to possess but for my quality and for my person for it is mutual love that ensures perpetual happiness.

My ideal wife is the woman who is neat and

clean in all her ways. She should arrange the household furniture in a proper manner so that everything may look spick-and-span.

She should be able to cook so that if our financial standing does not permit us to engage a cook, she may prepare some palatable(4) dishes for our meals.

She should be able to stitch so that she may patch some old garments, sew some under clothing for her husband and make her own dresses. This is economy.(5)

She should know the value of money and realize the hardships her husband has to undergo before earning it. She should be thrifty but not to the point of parsimony(6). Before buying anything she should ask herself, "Is the family really in need of this? Is the price too high? Is the article worth buying?" She must use her judgment for she is supposed to know better than her husband in such matters. As to charity she should act according to this sound advice: "If you have more give more, if you have little give little."

An ideal wife should know how to govern her

servants, if any. She should make them respect her, she should sympathize(7) with them when they are in misfortune, teach them what they don't know, let them know their fault and warn them not to do the same again. But she must not get wild at them if they accidentally break some crockery. In short, she should be kind to them but at the same time she must not lose her dignity.(8)

An ideal wife should be sociable. It does not mean that she must be a "social butterfly." It means that she should entertain her guests hospitably and make others find it a pleasure to be in her company.

Most women love their children, but an ideal wife must not center her affection on one or two of her children. She should share her love equally among them. There should be no sex prejudice. Both boys and girls deserve equal attention. She should teach them what they ought to do and what they ought not to do. When they commit an offense punishment should be inflicted appropriately. She should smile with them when they smile; she should caress them when they do any-



thing praise worthy; she should teach them how to read and write in her leisure hours so that they may not be handicapped when they are admitted into a public school. The mother should do her best for the welfare of her children. A wicked and dishonest children whilst a virtuous mother seldom brings up iniquitous children for the mother's influence upon the children is far greater than that of the father who spends the great part of the day away from home.

An ideal wife should regard her husband as her best friend and love him always. She should be prepared to drink from the same cup whether the contents be sweet or bitter. She should be a source of consolation to him when in misfortune. She should make him happy and do all she can to help him. In short, there should be co-operation between an ideal wife and her husband.

In the above paragraphs I have written down my conception of an ideal wife and I am sure that many of our educated sisters do possess these qualities and that they are well prepared to become affectionate wives and devoted mothers.

(2) THE LADY

About ten days after Canton has been laid ruin one of my friends who came here called upon me. He is a native of Canton but lived in a town about sixty miles away from

Being asked about the happenings in his town when he set out on his journey my friend told me a story which might be indicative of what the war has done to the brave people.

Near the place where he lived there is a village which is comparatively(1) less populated than any other village in the neighbourhood. However the village is noted for its richness and abounds in rural sceneries which gives one the best idea to my friend. There runs a small stream encircling the village on the outskirts of which wild blossoms and green leaves of trees are to be seen in a distance in the first two seasons of the year.

The villagers are happy and content with all they have. They used to rise at daybreak and go out tilling their field. They do not know

what our enemies have done and what miseries they have brought to us. To tell the truth, they hate the Japanese and do do something to them.

On the night when the first shot was fired in Canton they were so happy. Seeing that their village was exposed to the danger of soldiery and that they might be made victims of the bullets the villagers took their children and ran for safety.

A youth of twenty-one years of age with his young wife whom he had married only a few weeks-ago also followed up to the frontier. He was born to the family for three months after his father's death. Therefore what is most dear in the worth to the family is their only son, the youth.

Now, comes the saddest of the sad events. Just a few yards out of the village a stray(2) bullet came and ran through the head of the youth. It killed him on the battle-field. At this fearful sight the young wife also fell down upon the ground in a swoon. The youth's old mother still stay in the village and what a shocking news to the aged mother this must be!

The firing of guns being then heard nearer and the stray bullets coming in that direction more and more, some other villagers who witnessed this tragical(3) occurrence persuaded the young wife to flee for her own life. But she did not yield to their persuasion(4) and, holding her gun, sat waiting beside the dead body. She held on to the idea that she would rather die from another bullet or at the point of a bayonet than without killing one of her enemies and to leave her dead husband uncared for. To save their own lives from the danger of stray bullets the villagers could not but resume their flight and leave the brave lady.

What has become of the young, brave lady and the dead husband yet remains unknown to my friend who told this story.

### (3) ONE NIGHT

WHEN I heard my mother's words, my tears poured down like waterfalls. In my heart, I chided myself for not obeying my aged mother, thus causing her to let out these heart rending

words. How was ~~the~~ state of affairs to be endured? I felt bewildered for a short time, but I suddenly knelt at my mother's knees, and gently consoled(1) her: "Mother, forgive your son, your truly unfilial son. He has sinned grievously. Hereafter, he will but follow your kindly orders. Your son is inexperienced(2) and only hopes that his mother will forgive(3) him."

My mother gradually stopped weeping and said: "You should listen to my words and do accordingly, my son. The ancients said, "If you do not trust the aged, what chance will there be for regret afterwards? Furthermore, in a matter involving my son for life, how can it be otherwise than that your aged mother should think over the matter deeply and investigate(4) carefully? You should know that there is not a second that your mother is no planning for her son's welfare. When your elder sister was at home, and she did not obey my orders, I reprimanded(5) her to her face and did not show the least bit of lenience, only now that she is married I do not ask her about all her affairs. You must know that a girl's heart leans towards her husband."

Such being the case, what have I to say? In considering Kiyoko, however, the case is quite different. That admirable girl's nature is gentle and quiet. Besides, she is naturally intelligent. She is thoroughly(6) suited to my heart. You had better not consider her an ordinary woman of the paint and rouge class, and all will be right."

My mother still wished to keep on speaking, when a maidservant knelt and announced, "Everything in the bathroom has been made ready." It was just ten o'clock at the time. After the servant had spoken, she left. The cloud of anxiety(?) was lifted from my mother's countenance and she patted my shoulder affectionately as she said: "I must go downstairs to look over the winter clothing and it will be eleven o'clock before I shall be through. You may go for your bath."

I perceived at this moment that I had relieved my kindly mother of her worry, and could not but feel happy. I gazed up into the heavens at the floating wisps of clouds that were slowly moving away. The rain had suddenly ceased. I got up and after changing my clothes, I went

down for a bath. Having taken my bath, I went upstairs to look at the ocean. I sat erect for a long time. Thoughts as dismal as the thickly clustering clouds and as restless as the surging billows rushed upon me.

(4) Not so Blind

There were once six blind men who stood by the roadside every day, and begged from the people who passed. They had ~~ten~~ heard of elephants, but they had never seen one; for, being blind, how could they?

It so happened one morning that an elephant was driven down the road where they stood. When they were told that the great beast was before them, they asked the driver to let him stop so that they might see him.

Of course they could not see him with their eyes; but they thought that by touching him they could learn just what kind of animal he was.

The first one happened to put his hand on the elephant's side. "Well, well!" he said, now I know all about this beast. He is exactly

like a wall."

The second felt only of the elephant's tusk.(1) "My brother," he said, "you are mistaken. He is not at all like a wall. He is round and smooth and sharp. He is more like a spear than anything else."

The third happened to take hold of the elephant's trunk.(2) "Both of you are wrong," he said. "Anybody who knows anything can see this elephant is like a snake."

The fourth reached out his arms, and grasped one of the elephant's legs. "Oh, how blind you are!" he said. "It is very plain to me that he is round and tall like a tree."

The fifth was a very tall man, and he chanced(3) to take hold of the elephant's ear. "The blindest man ought to know that this beast is not like any of the things that you name," he said. "He is exactly like a huge fan.(4)

The sixth was very blind indeed, and it was some time before he could find the elephant at all. At last he seized the animal's tail. "O foolish fellows!" he cried. "You surely have lost your senses. This elephant is not like a wall,



or a spear, or a snake, or a tree, neither is he like a fan. But any man with a particle(5) of sense can see that he is exactly like a rope."

Then the elephant moved on and the six blind men sat by the roadside all day, and quarrelled(6) about him. Each believed that he knew just how the animal looked; and each called the others hard names because they did not agree with him. People who have eyes sometimes act as foolishly.

#### (5) MOVING PICTURES

A remarkable (1) example of rapid development by enterprise is found in the motion-picture (2) business. It began only about twenty years ago. At first it was only an interesting invention. (3) Very few people realized how well it suited the demands of the mass (4) of the people. People who do not read much want to spend a great deal of time in looking at things, especially up-to-date (6) things, and they want stories. Some declare that after the school (7) the greatest educator is not the newspaper, but the motion picture. Some say that the Chinese people

are learning more about the West from the motion pictures than from any other source.

Unfortunately not all that comes from motion picture is good. If they teach and influence (6) so many people, we ought to keep out (7) the bad pictures and ask only for those of high grade. (8) Much of what is learned from them is false. This is a great obstacle to international (10) understanding and good will. We must fight against films that tend (11) to misrepresent (12) the Chinese, and we must guard against drawing wrong inferences about other peoples from bad motion pictures.

Motion pictures too often are stories about robbery, fights and indecent (14) people. Why can they not be pictures that tell some noble and interesting events show the scenery and customs of foreign lands, reveal (15) the processes and conditions of industries, relate historical (16) episodes (17) or important current-events (18) or tell humorous (19) but clean stories? People will get both recreation and useful knowledge from such pictures.

Here is a great business spreading all over

the world very rapidly. Will it benefit the world? It ought to be made a benefit. Public opinion can control it. We must guide such growing enterprises in China for the good of the nation.

### (6) IT IS THE JAPANESE

In my village, there lived an old lady whom I liked best among the ladies throughout the whole neighbourhood. She was not yet very old, but already bent with sorrow. The early days of misfortune had marked on her face the whole history of her life. Her heart, deeply wounded by the ruin her husband brought to the family, bled in pain at his death. The brighter days were, however, drawing near as her son, the only child that Providence had left her, had married a beautiful young lady and was in a military college. What joy could be greater to her than seeing her beloved happily married and well trained(1) in a line of study which she believed would bring her honour and glory? Her hope on him was enough comfort to eliminate(2)

her former sorrows. Thank God, she had not suffered in vain.

In a summer afternoon I rambled(5) about the village in an agreeable frame of mind. Aimlessly and unconsciously I came to an old lady sitting under a tree beside her door, with eager eyes and an impatient heart. I at once recognized it was old Mrs. Koo. After a simple exchange of greetings, I asked her why she was in a such mood. She told me she was waiting her son who had been engaged in the war against Japanese. She prayed for him for God's protection a thousand times a day and for bringing the victory. I gave her my best consolation and heartily talked about our country.

One year later, I was at home again during my summer holidays. I happened to come again in an idle walk to the tree under which the old lady sat last year. It reminded me at once of her and her expectations.(5) So turning immediately to the door I knocked at, It was answered by a young beautiful lady, in white linen, of not more than twenty years of age. White as was her dress, her complexion(6) was still whiter;

it was almost ghastly (7) The beauty which had once charmed many a young man seemed to have faded (8) away. Her face was sad. Her voice was so faint that I could hardly hear her, when she asked me, "What is it you want?" I told her I wanted to see Mrs. Koo, an old lady here. She seemed much struck, (9) having scarcely strength to stand still. "Oh, Sir, she died last winter!" answered she with tears in her eyes. "How about her son then?" asked I promptly. (10) "He was dead also!" was the answer which gave me more pain. Oh! Heavens! They were both dead.

Depressed by the terrible news, moved by the deplorable (10) condition of the young lady and painfully pricked and as soothingly as possible how they met their death, after mentioning that I was a good friend of both. She drew a long breath and shed a few drops of bitter tears again and then said, "My husband was killed in a campaign near Canton last summer and never returned, not even his corpse. (11) My mother who had expected him every minute, since he departed for the field, died of a broken heart

four months later.” Then she told me how her mother-in-law’s expectation darkened into anxiety, anxiety into dread, ~~dread~~ into despair at last brought her to the ~~death-bed~~. “As for me,” she went on, “I am living in misery, sorrow and hatred. The enemies are cruel! The enemies, it is the Japanese that ~~killed~~ my mother and my husband!”

With a heavy heart, I bade her good-bye and came home ward. The picture of young man bleeding in the battle-field gloriously, an old lady lying in a grave with a broken heart and young widow leading a miserable life in a lonely home is always the chief impression on my mind, whenever the word “Japanese” comes into my ears.

### (7) Good and Bad Habits

When we do the same thing again and again we form a habit. This applies(1) equally to good and bad habits. It is therefore very important that we exercise great care in the formation(2) of habits.

Children often form bad habits which become

difficult to shake off.(3) Some of these remain(4) with them as long as they live. Old people also form bad habits, and in some cases become ruined by them.

There are other habits which, when formed in early life, are great blessings.(5) Many successful men declare that they owe much of their prosperity(6) to the formation of certain habits in early life, such as punctuality,(7) early rising, honesty, and thoroughness.(8)

Among the habits which children should shun(9) are slovenliness(10) rudeness, laziness, lying, stealing, and slandering(11) These are habits which often fasten themselves on people. Unfortunately many people often form habits which ought to have been avoided, such as swearing, drunkenness,(12) gambling and others even more dreadful.

We ought to keep from all the vices, and strive to acquire habits such as will prove good for ourselves and others.

A young man whose name was Philip had done something which the tyrant Dionysius did not like. For this offence(1) he was dragged to prison, and a day was set when he should be put to death. His home was far away, and he wanted very much to see his father and mother and friends before he died.

"Only give me leave to go home and say good-by to those whom I love," he said, "and then I will come back and give up my life."

The tyrant laughed at him.

"How can I know that you will keep your promise?(2)" he said. "You only want to cheat me, and save yourself."

Then a young man whose name was Damon spoke and said,

"O king! put me in prison in place of my friend Philip and let him go to his own country to put his affairs(3) in order, and to bid his friends farewell. I know that he will come back as he promised, for he is a man who has never broken his word. But if he is not here on the day which you have set, then I will die in his stead."



The tyrant was surprised that anybody should make such an offer. He at last agreed to let Philip go, and gave orders that the young man Damon should be shut up in prison.

Time passed, and by and by the day drew near which had been set for Philip to die; and he had not come back. The tyrant ordered the jailer(4) to keep close watch upon Damon, and not let him escape. But Damon did not try to escape. He still had faith in the truth and honour of his friend. He said "If Philip does not come back in time, it will not be his fault. It will be because he is hindered against his will."

At last the day came, and then the very hour. Damon was ready to die. His trust in his friend was as firm as ever; and he said that he did not grieve at having to suffer for one whom he loved so much.

Then the jailer came to lead him to his death; but at the same moment Philip stood in the door. He had been delayed by storms and shipwreck, and he had feared that he was too late. He greeted Damon kindly, and then gave

himself into the hands of the jailer. He was happy because he thought that he had come in time, even though it was at the last moment.

The tyrant was not so bad but that he could see good in others. And so he set them both free.

### (9) THE PET

The best friend a man has in the world may turn against him and become his enemy. His enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared(1) with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors(2) to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation(3) may be sacrificed(4) in a moment of ill considered(5) action. The people who are prone(6) to fall on their knees (7) to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw(8) the stone of malice when failure(9) settles its load upon our heads. The one absolutely(10) unselfish friend that man can

have in this selfish world. the one that never deserts(11) him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous,(12) is his dog.

A man's dog stands by him in prosperity(13) and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely if only he can be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer; he will lick(14) the wounds and sores that come from encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper (15) master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journeys through the heavens.

If fortune drives the master forth an outcast(16) in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege(17) than that of accompanying him, to guard against his enemies. And when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in its embrace.(18) and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by the grave will

the noble dog be found his head between his paws his eyes sad but open in alert(19) watchfulness faithful and true even in death.

### (10) INDUSTRY

Genius is nothing but labor and diligence.”

By industry we mean activity that is designed to be useful to ourselves or to others. It might be urged as a duty, but we would rather speak of it as an aid in accomplishing (1) other duties. Few things are more helpful toward right living than industry, and few more helpful toward right living than industry, and few more conducive (2) to wrong living than idleness.

Labor is indeed the price set upon (3) everything which is valuable. It is difficult in proportion as the end to be attained is high and noble. The highest price is placed upon the greatest worth. Great men have risen to distinction (4) by unwearied (5) industry and patient application.(6) They may have had inborn (7) genius, but they could not avoid the necessity of persevering labor.

Labor is a great weaner of the race. It is the grand drill in life's army, without which we are confused and powerless when called into action. It teaches patience, perseverance, forbearance, (8) and application. It is a perpetual (9) call upon the judgment and the power of quick decision. It makes ready and practical men.

Laziness is said to be one of the great dangers that beset the youth of the country. Lazy people shirk (10) everything that requires effort or labor, and thus they lose the power of enjoyment. Industry is one of the best antidotes (11) to their crime. (12) An idle brain is the devil's workshop, for by doing nothing one learns to do ill. If a man would reach the highest success he must pay the price. He is not ashamed of his poverty. He is not afraid of fighting his way to his own loaf. He must be self made or never made.

(11) Ceremonies and Respects.

He that is only re l had need have exceeding

great parts of virtue; as the stone had need to be rich that is set without foil. But if a man mark it well, it is in praise and commendation of men as it is in gettings and gains; for the proverb is true, "That light gains make heavy purses, for light gains come thick, whereas great come but now and then. So it is true that small matters win great commendation, because they are continually in use and in note; whereas the occasion of any great virtue comes but on festivals. (1) Therefore it does much add to a man's reputation, and is like perpetual letters commendatory, to have good forms. To attain them it almost suffices (2) not to despise them; for so shall a man observe them in other; and let him trust himself with the rest. For he labours too much to express them, he shall lose their grace, which is to be natural and unaffected. Some men's behavior is like a verse, (3) where in every syllable is measured; how can a man comprehend (4) great matters, that breaks his mind too much to small observation? Not to use ceremonies at all is to teach others not to use them again; and so dim-

ishes respect to himself; especially they are not to be omitted to strangers and formal natures, but the dwelling upon them, and exulting(5) there above the moon, is not only tedious but does diminish the faith and credit of him that speaks. And certainly there is a kind of conveying of effectual(6) and imprinting(7) passages amongst compliments, which is of singular use, if a man can hit upon it. Among a man's peers a man shall be sure of familiarity;(8) and therefore it is good a little to keep state. Among a man's inferiors one shall be sure of reverence;(9) and therefore it is good a little to be familiar. He that is too much in anything, so that he gives another occasion of scoff, makes him cheap. To apply one's self to others is good; so it is with demonstration that a man does it upon regard, and not upon facility.(10) It is a good precept generally in seconding another, yet to add some what of one's own; as if you will grant his opinion, let it be with condition; if you allow his counsel let it be with alleging further reason. Men had been beware how they be too perfect in compliments; for are they

never so sufficient otherwise. their enviers will be sure to give them that attribute, to the disadvantage of their greater virtues. It is loss also in business to be too full of respects, or to be curious in observing times and opportunities. Solomon, a wise king, said, "He that considers the wind shall not sow, and he that looks at the clouds shall not reap." A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds. Men's behavior should be like their apparel, not too strait or point device, but free for exercise or motion.

(12) Potato and Tobacco

In the reign of Elizabeth, Queen of England, there was a favourite (1) named Sir Walter Raleigh. He was sent to America together with his men to make a settlement.

But those whom he sent found only great forest and wild beasts, and savage Indians. Some of them went back to England; some of them died for want of food; and some of them were lost in the woods. At last Sir Walter gave up trying to get people to go to America.....



But he found two things in that country which the people of England knew very little about. One was the potato, the other was tobacco.

If you should ever go to Ireland, you may be shown the place where Sir Walter planted the few potatoes which he carried over from America. He told his friends how the Indians used them for food; and he proved that they would grow in the Old World as well as in the New.

Sir Walter had seen the Indians smoking the leaves of the tobacco plant. He thought that he would do the same, and he carried some of the leaves to England. Englishmen had never used tobacco before that time, and all who saw Sir Walter puffing(2) away at a roll of leaves thought that it was a strange sight.

One day as he was sitting in his chair and smoking, his servant came into the room. The man saw the smoke curling(3) over his master's head, and he thought that he was on fire.

He ran out for some water. He found a pail (4) that was quite full. He hurried back, and threw the water into Sir Walter's face. Of

course the fire was all put out.

After that a great many men learned to smoke. And now tobacco is used in all countries of the world. It would have been well if Sir Walter Raleigh had let it alone.

### (13) PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

It is impossible to keep in good health (1) unless we take sufficient (2) recreation. The mind, too, requires change to make it acute (3) and vigorous. (4) There is much truth in the old saying, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull (5) doy." We have many games after tasks are done. Some of them are cricket, (6) football, tennis, marbles, (7) kite-flying, (8) skipping-rope, (9) and shuttle-coch. (10) Other forms of recreation are boating, fishing, gardening, cycling, (11) reading, and walking. Persons who sit much at their business should take a kind of recreation that will supply their muscles (12) with exercise. These who are much in the air, and who have constant muscular (13) employment, (14) should adopt reading or some other quiet

form of recreation. Cycling is said to be a capital(15) means of recreation, but many persons foolishly exhaust(16) themselves by excessive(17) exertion.(18) The same may be said in regard to(19) many football matches. Cricket is a pleasant and popular form of recreation. Many persons take great delight in boating. Fishing requires much patience,(21) and there is great danger of taking cold by prolonged(22) exposure.(23) A good brisk(24) walk is one of the finest forms of exercise. For persons engaged in(25) outdoor labour, reading is an excellent change if suitable(26) books are chosen.

#### (14) TO MASTER ONESELF

To master oneself(1) is essential to happiness and usefulness. It is the master of all the virtues, and has its root in selfrespect. (2) Let a man yield to his impulses (3) and passions, and from that moment he gives up his moral freedom. (4)

It is the self-discipline (5) of a man, that enables him to pursue success with superior dili-

gence and sobriety. (6) Many of the great characters in history illustrate(7) this trait. (8) In ordinary life (9) the application is the same. He who would lead must first command himself. The time of test is when everybody is excited or angry; then the wellbalanced (10) mind comes to the front.

There is a very special demand for the cultivation of this trait at present. The young men who rush into business with no good education or drill, will do poor and feverish (11) work. Endurance (12) is a much better test of character than any act of heroism.

A fair amount of self-examination (13) is good. Self-knowledge (14) is a preface (15) to self-control. Too much self-inspection (16) leads to morbidness; too little, conducts to carelessness and hasty action. There are two things which will surely strengthen our self-control. One is attention to conscience, (17) the other is a spirit of good will. (18) The man who would succeed in any great undertaking must hold all his faculties (19) under perfect control; they must be disciplined and drilled until they quickly and

cheerfully obey the will.

(15) PACIENCE

Robert Bruce was the King of Scotland. He had need to be both brave and wise, for the times in which he lived were wild and rude. The King of England was at war with him, and had led a great army into Scotland to drive him out of the land.

Battle after battle had been fought. Six times had Bruce led his brave little army against his foes;(1) and six times had his men been beaten, and driven into flight. At last his army was scattered, and he was forced to hide himself in the woods and in lonely places among the mountains.

One rainy day, Bruce lay on the ground under a rude shed, listening to the patter(2) of the drops on the roof above him. He was tired and sick at heart, and ready to give up all hope. It seemed to him that there was no use for him to try to do anything more.

As he lay thinking, he saw a spider(3) over

his head, making ready to weave her web. He watched her as she toiled slowly and with great care. Six times she tried to throw her frail(4) thread from one beam to another, and six times it fell short.

"Poor thing!" said Bruce. "you, too, know what it is to fail."

But the spider did not lose hope with the sixth failure. With still more care, she made ready to try for the seventh time. Bruce almost forgot his own trouble as he watched her swing herself out upon the slender line. Would she fail again? No! The thread was carried safely to the beam, and fastened there.

"I, too, will try a seventh time!" cried Bruce.

He arose and called his men together. He told them of his plans, and sent them out with messages of cheer to his disheartened people. Soon there was an army of brave Scotchmen around him. Another battle was fought, and the King of England was glad to go back into his own country.

Summer begins in June and lasts three months. It forms a striking contrast (1) to winter in many ways. Summer includes the hottest months of the year, while winter includes the coldest. In summer the earth is full of verdure; (2) in winter the trees are bare of leaves. Summer is the time for outdoor sports; winter is the time for indoor games and the fireside.

During the summer months the trees, the grass, and the flowers clothe the earth with beauty and richness. The farmer cuts his grass, and after exposing (3) it to the warm rays of the sun, he cart (4) it into his barn, or builds it into stacks. Fruits of various kinds ripen in the long summer days, and we think of the coming autumn when they will be ripe.

Summer is also a time for holidays. Schools are usually closed for a few weeks. They may be thoroughly cleaned. The children may have an abundance (5) of fresh air. Sometimes, however, it is too hot for much exercise, and we then seek some shaded spot (6) until the sun goes down.

## (17) COMPANIONS

A good companion (1) is better than a fortune, for a fortune cannot purchase the elements of the character (2) which make companionship a blessing. Good friends are always kind, gentle, and helpful to you and to others, False friends will follow you and flatter(3) you, but they will leave you when you are in trouble.(4)

"Keep good company, and you will be one of the number," said George Herbert,(5) A man is known by the company he keeps You may be inspire(6) by the wisdom and virtue of your friend to do noble deeds. It is quite true that character makes character in the associations(7) of life faster than anything else.(8) This fact makes the choice of companions in early life (9) more important even than that of teachers and guardtans.(10)

Companionship (11) is education, good or bad, it develops manhood(12) or womanhood.(13)



high or low. It lifts the soul upward or drags it downward. It ministers (14) to virtue or to vice. If it enables, (15) it does it grandly. If it demoralizes, (16) it does it devilishly. (17) It saves or destroys. Sow virtue, and the harvest will be virtue. Sow vice, and the harvest will be vice. Good companions help you to sow virtue; evil companions help you to sow vice.

(18) Justice

Atri is the name of a little town in Italy. It is a very old town, and is built halfway up the side of a steep hill.

A long time ago, the King of Atri bought a fine large bell, and had it hung up in a tower (1) in the market place. A long rope that reached almost to the ground was fastened (2) to the bell. The smallest child could ring the bell by pulling upon this rope.

"It is the bell of justice," said the king.

When at last everything was ready, the people of Atri had a great holiday. All the men and women and children came down to the mar-

ket place to look at the bell of justice. A call was ordered by the King. All the citizen of the town stood silently around the tower.

"My people " he said, "do you see this beautiful bell? It is your bell; but it must never be rung except in case of need. If any one of you is wronged(4) at any time, he may come and ring the bell; and then the judges shall come together at once, and hear his case, and give him justice. Rich and poor, old and young, all alike may come but no one must touch the rope unless he knows that he has been wronged."

Many years passed by after this. Many times did the bell in the market place ring out to call the judges together. Many wrongs were righted, many ill-doers(5) were punished. At last the hempen(6) rope was almost worn out. The lower part of it was untwisted;(7) some of the strands(8) were broken; it became so short that only a tall man could reach it.

"This will never do," said the judges one day. "What if a bill should be wronged? It could not ring the bell to let us know it."

They gave orders that a new rope should be put upon the bell at once,—a rope that should hang down to the ground, so that the smallest child could reach it. But there was not a rope to be found in all Atri. They would have to send across the mountains for one, and it would be many days before it could be brought. What if some great wrong should be done before it came? How could the judges know about it, if the injured(9) one could not reach the old rope?

“Let me fix it for you,” said a man who stood by.

He ran into his garden, which was not far away, and soon came back with a long grape-vine(10) in his hands.

“This will do for a rope” he said; and he climbed up, and fastened it to the bell. The slender vine, with its leaves and tendrils(11) still upon it, trailed to the ground.

“Yes,” said the judges, “It is a very good rope. Let it be as it is.”

One hot afternoon, when no one was upon the street, the horse chanced to wander into the market place. Not a man nor child was there,

for the heat of the sun had driven them all indoors. The gates were wide open; the poor beast could roam(12) where he pleased. He saw the grape-vine rope that hung from the bell of justice. The leaves and tendrils upon it were still fresh and green, for it had not been there long. What a fine dinner they would be for a starving horse!

When the steed was pulling and nibbling the king heard the bell ringing. On arriving at the tower they were surprising in seeing the old horse nibbling at the vine.

Evidently it was the miser's horse. He almost wanted nothing but gold.

Meanwhile a crowd of men and women and children had come into the market place, eager to learn what cause the judges were about to try. When they saw the horse, all stood still in wonder. Then every one was ready to tell how they had seen him wandering on the hills, unfed?(13) uncared for, while his master sat at home counting his bags of gold.

"Go bring the miser before us," said the judges.

And when he came, they bade him stand and bear their judgment.

"This horse has served you well for many a year," they said. "He has saved you from many a peril.(14) He has helped you gain your wealth. Therefore we order that one half of all your gold shall be set aside to buy him shelter and food, a green pasture where he may graze and a warm stall(15) to comfort him in his old age."

The miser hung his head, and grieved to lose his gold; but the people shouted with joy, and the horse was led away to his new stall and a dinner such as he had not had in many a day.

### (19) CROSSING THE ALPS

Napoleon was the leader of the French army; and France was at war with nearly all the countries around. He wanted very much to take his soldiers into Italy; but between France and Italy there are high mountains called the Alps, the tops of which are covered with snow.

Is it possible to cross the Alps?" said Napoleon.

The men who had been sent to look at the passes over the mountains shook their heads. Then one of them said, "It may be possible, but"—

"Let me hear no more," said Napoleon, "Forward to Italy!"

People laughed at the thought of an army of sixty thousand men crossing the Alps where there was no road. But Napoleon waited only to see that everything was in good order, and then he gave the order to march.

The long line of soldiers and horses and cannon(1) stretched for twenty miles. When they came to a steep(2) place where there seemed to be no way to go farther the trumpets(3) sounded "Charge!" Then every man did his best, and the whole army moved right onward.

Soon they were safe over the Alps. In four days they were marching on the plains of Italy.

"Then man who has made up his mind to win," said Napoleon, "will never say Impossible."

## 20) DAWN

Silence(1) reigned(2) over the household,(3) and every one was asleep. I had been visited by terrible dreams and could not sleep: so I got up. Wrapt(4) in an old coat, I sat by the window, wailing for the approach(5) of dawn. There was no moon. The sky was dark, with a few stars glimmering(6) here and there.(7) The north wind roared.(8) The trees in the garden bent over(9) one another(10) like demons(11) who were whispering(12) secrets. The darkness of the night frightened me, and I hoped to find comfort by looking at the stars.

As I sat gazing and meditating,(13) darkness fell just before the break of morning.(14) Dawn came finally with its passionate(15) face peering(16) from the horizon(17) and lighting up(18) all nature with a mocking(19) smile.

The silvery(20) rays peered through the window. I went out and walked down to the meadow.(21) How could I believe that dark and moisy world(22) was this silent region with its

air so clear and fresh? I was going to see the sunrise. Lo! There it came slowly upward from the horizon.

So beautiful were its rays that I could hardly take away my eyes(23) though I was almost blinded. Gradually it rose until it looked like a fiery(24) ball hanging in the cloudless(25) sky. With its warm rays, it dried the dewy,(26) withered(27) grass and melted(28) the icy,(29) frozen(30) ground. With its bright, smiling face, it drove away the severe coldness and would cheer(31) the poor.

(21) INNOVATION(I)

As the birth of living creatures at first are ill-shapen, so are all innovations, which are the births of time. Yet notwithstanding,(2) as those that first bring honour into their family are commonly(3) more worthy than most that succeed, so the first precedent is seldom attained(4) by imitation.(5) For ill, to man's nature as it stand perverted,(6) has a natural motion, strongest in continuance; but good as a forced motion



strangest at first. Surely every medicine must expect new evils; for time is the greatest innovator; and if time of course alter things to the worst and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end? It is true that what is settled by custom, though it be not good, yet at least it is fit; and those things which have long gone together are as it were confederate(7) so well; but though they help by their utility,(8) yet they trouble by their in conformity. Besides they are like strangers; more admired and less favoured. All this is true, if time stood still contrariwise moves so round, that a forward retention(9) of custom is as turbulent(10) a thing as an innovation; and they that reverence too much old times are but a scorn to the new. It were good therefore that men in their innovations would the example of time itself, which indeed innovates greatly, but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived. For otherwise, whatsoever is new is unlooked for: and ever it mends some, and pains other; and he that is hurt, for a wrong, and imputes it to the author. It is good also not to try experiments

in states, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident; and well to beware that it be the reformation that draws on the change, and not the desire of change that pretends the reformation. And lastly, that the novelty,(11) though it be not rejected,(12) yet be held for a suspect;(13) and as the Scripture says that we make a stand upon the ancient way, and then look about us, and discover what is the straight and right way, and so to walk in it.

#### (22) DELAYS

Fortune is like the market; where many times, if you can stay a little, the price will fall. And again, it is sometimes like an offer; which at first offers the commodity(1) at full, then she consumes part and part, and still holds up the price. For occasion (as it is in the common verse) turns a bald noddle, after she has presented her locks in front, and no hold taken; or at least turns the handle of the bottle first to be received, and after the belly, which is hard to clasp. There is surely no greater wisdom than

well to time the beginnings and onsets of things. Dangers are no more light if they once seem light; and more dangers have deceived men than forced them. It were better to meet some dangers half away, though they come nothing near, than to keep too long a watch upon their approaches; for if a man watch too long, it is odds he will fall asleep. On the other side, to be deceived with too long shadows, and so to shoot off before the time; or to teach dangers to come on, by over early buckling(2) towards them; is another extreme. The ripeness or unripeness of the occasion must ever be well weighed; and generally it is good to commit the beginnings of all great action to Argus with his hundred eyes, and the ends to speed. For the helmet(3) of Plato which makes the politic man go invisible, is secrecy in the counsel and celerity(4) in the execution. For when things are once come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity; like the motion of a bullet in the air, which flies so swift as it outturns the eye.

## (23) HOW TO GET PROFITS

BY

## TRAVELLING.

Travel in the younger sort(1) is a part of education; in the elder a part of experience. He that travells into a country before he has some entrance into the language, goes to school, and not to travel. That young men travel under some tutor(2) or grave servant, I allow well; so that he is such a one that has the language, and has been in the country before; whereby he may be able to tell what things are worthy to be seen, in the country where they go, what acquaintances(3) they are to seek, what exercises or discipline(4) the place yields. For else young should go hooded, and look abroad little. It is a strange thing, that in sea-voyages, where there is nothing to be seen by sky and sea, men should make diaries, but in land travel, wherein so much is to be observed, for the most part they omit it: as if chance were fitter to be registered(5) than observation. Let diaries therefore be brought in use. The things to be seen and observed are: the courts of princes: the churches

and monasteries;(6) with the monuments which are there in extant: the walls and fortifications(7) of cities and towns, and so the havens and harbors: antiquities and ruins; libraries, colleges, disputations,(8) and lectures, where any are; shipping and navies: houses and gardens of state and pleasure near great-cities; armories,(9) arsenals,(10) magazines,(11) exchanges, burses, ware houses; exercise of horsemanship, fencing, training of soldiers and the like; comedies,(12) such whereunto the better sort of persons do resort; treasures of jewels and robes, cabinets and rarities:(13) and to conclude, whatsoever is memorable in the places where they go. After all which, the tutor or servants ought to make diligent inquiry. As for triumphs, masks, feasts, wedding, funerals,(14) capital executions, and such shows, men need not to be put in mind of them; yet are they not to be neglected. If you will have a young man to put his travel into a little room, and in short time to gather much, this you must do: first as was said, he must have some entrance into the language before he goes. Then he must have such a servant or tutor,

as knows the country, as was likewise said. Let him carry with him also some card or book describing the country where he travels, which will be a good key to his inquiry. Let him keep also a diary. Let him not to stay long in one city or town; more or less as the deserves, but no long; when he stays in one city or town, let him change his lodging from one end and part of the town to another, which is a great adamant(15) of acquaintance. Let him sequester himself from the company of his countryman, and diet in such places where there is good company of the nation where he travels. Let him, upon his removes from one place to another, procure recommendation to some person of quality residing in the place whither he removes, that he may use his favor in those things he desires to see or know. Thus he may abridge his travel with much profit.

As for the acquaintance which is to be sought in travel, that which is most of all profitable is acquaintance with the secretaries and employed men of ambassadors; for as in travelling in one country, he shall suck the experience of many. Let him also see and visit eminent(16) persons

in all kinds, which are of great name abroad; that he may be able to tell how the life agrees with the fame. For, quarrels, they are with care and discretion(17) to be avoided; they are commonly for mistresses, healths, place and words. And let a man beware how he keeps company with choleric and quarrelsome persons; for they will engage him into thier own quarrels. When a traveller returns home, let him not leave the countries where he has travelled altogether behind him, but maintain a correspondence by letters with these of his acquaintance which are of most worth, And let his travel appear rather in his discourse than in his apparel(18) or gesture; and in his discourse, let him be rather advised in his answers forward to tell stories: and let it appear that he does not change his country manners for those of foreign parts; but only prick in some flowers of that he has learned abroad, into the custom of his own country.

#### (24) BE HONEST

There is an old English proverb (1) which

says, "Honesty is the best policy. (2)" I think, honesty is more than a policy. It is a form of honour. An honourable man. as he trusted with any amount of money or other valuable things.

Cheating (3) at any time is a sneaking (4) thing to do. When you feel inclined (5) to cheat in order to (6) win a game, or feel very distressed (7) when a game in which you are playing is going against you, just say to yourself, "It is only a game. One can't always win, though I will stick to it (8) in case of (9) a chance coming." If you keep your mind (10) in this way, you will very often find that you win after all (11) from not being over-anxious (12) or despairing. (13)

And don't forget, whenever you do lose a game, take the defeat calmly and bravely. If you are a true sportsman, (14) you will at once cheer the winning team (15) or shake hands (16) with and congratulate (17) the fellow who has beaten you. If you have the ambition to win the goal of success, be honest and strive to succeed. Dishonest means will not help you, but on the contrary (18) will lead you to great dif-



faculties

(25) My Aunt

Perhaps there will not be another person in the world who will influence (1) me more than my aunt. She is to me a most perfect and dignified (2) lady. Her looks, her smile, and her speech, no matter how (3) trivial (4) and meaningless they may seem to others. Her words influence over me and can make me do anything for (5) I adore (6) her indeed.

When I was a child, I was well taken care of (7) by my aunt. She loved me and I loved her. Since then a deep sympathy and profound (8) attachment (9) have existed between us. When I was old enough to learn (10) she taught me some Chinese characters. (11) I could learn under her far better (12) than under any one else. Sometimes she told me stories which occupy a distinguished (13) place in my memory even now. Whenever I was perplexed (14) a word from her (15) would calm me. Indeed, she had great influence over me during my childhood.

At the age of seven I was sent to study under a private Chinese tutor (16). One afternoon I was punished by him on account of (17) my doing some mischief. (18) My tutor sent a note to my aunt, telling her of my mischief and my suspension (19) from school I did not know it. When the school was over, (20) I went home happily as usual. I met my aunt and I noticed that she was in a state of vexation (21). I saw in her eyes some tears rolling about. If she had but scolded and beaten me, I would have felt much easier, but her gentle words and actions (22) were terrible to me. This scene pained me indeed. I could not do anything but ask forgiveness. She raised me up and spoke gently, "Never mind (23) my boy, if you repent and promise not to do it again, I shall love you just the same." She spoke in such an eager tone (24) and passionate manner (25) that I answered I would do according to (26) her wishes.

When I was old enough to stay in school my aunt sent me to the Boone University (27). In Boone I studied four years, but I formed

no bad habits of any kind because I would not disappoint (28) my aunt to whom I owe so much for what I am and for what I will be.

26) A Feeling Developed

China is now facing one of the most critical moments known to her history. She is like a ship on a dark stormy(1) sea that would never be able to reach the harbour of safety except for the guidance given by the lighthouse. The light whereby(2) China may be saved to-day must come from her students. They are the future statesmen, heroes and reformers. flowers of the population and flame of the nation's life. They have the chance to learn and see what their grandfathers never heard of Therefore the work in the upbuilding (3) and safeguarding(4) of the nation must be mainly left upon their shoulders.

But to take up this responsibility, they must, in the first place, develop a feeling of self reliance. They must fight for their own existence, face their own hardships and decide their own fates. It is by this feeling that one is able

to become a man of decision(5) and action, and strong is that nation which is made up of this sort of young men.

In the second place, what the students of to-day must possess is a sense of duty towards(6) their own nation. Evident(7) it is to every sensible being that of all the watchwords of life, duty is the most imperative(8). He who keeps a sincere sense of it, lives a noble life and meets a good end. History is full of illustrations that in performance(9) of duty many brilliant(10) acts are achieved, and these achievements are always admired and recollected(11) generation after generation.

Therefore let every student of to-day bear in mind that with all his learning and knowledge but without a sense of duty towards his fatherland he will be in no wise(12) respected or able to achieve anything great and memorable.(13) The intellectual giants(14) who make wide application(15) of their intellects are but intellectual demons.(16) Some of the worst historical characters are men of scholarly(17) ability and rare academic attainments. China is a republic.

Her strength is entirely dependent upon the type of people she has.

In conclusion, Let the students of to-day be reminded(18) that territory can not make China great, wealth can not purchase her honor and grandeur,(19) resources, however great and wonderful, can not crown her with national progress and celebrity.(20) Her power lies entirely in the character of her people, and the students of to-day represent the best part of her population.

### (27) Under the Rain

It was about five years ago at Shanghai, and in the afternoon of a stormy. I was reading by the window, much satisfied with the book I was reading; and the consciousness(1) that I was safe and comfortable inside despite the heavy autumn storm, and the terrible war clouds outside gave me still greater complacency,(2) A woman made her sudden appearance at the door; she actually rushed into my neighbour's house. I took no great notice of her, for without an umbrella who would care to go out under such tor-

rents? A cry of dismay(3) from my neighbour roused my attention, and I hastened to see what all was about. To my surprise the woman who a minute ago had been apparently so lively was now lying fainting on the floor.

Such fainting requires no medical treatment(4) it being only temporary(5) exhaustion of the body caused mostly through the overstraining of the mind, and it only requires time to revive. So within a quarter of an hour, we had the satisfaction to see her completely recovered and quite able to talk. Her story was quite within the range of my-con jecture,(6) for judging from her miserable appearance and the region from which she came—which my neighbour had told me was Soochow—one could easily guess that was a war refugee and a most unfortunate one too.

O! God of Heavens, what misfortunes have befallen me! the woman began, half suffocated with emotions. "You see, Sister, when the news of the war was confirmed(7) our lane had already been deserted, and any one who was worth something had come down here to escape from the

enemies. We had an intention to follow their steps, but you know that means expense and great inconvenience. Moreover, my husband could not get his leave for absence from his office and I was unwilling to leave him.

It was but yesterday that the unfortunate event happened. My husband having failed to come home at the usual hour, I sent A-lin to see what the matter was. When my boy reappeared he was out of breath and his face showed the greatest grief and excitement. What do you think had happened? Ah! before this very eyes he had seen his father dragged away by a number of brutal soldiers. A-lin told me that his father made resistance, but that only invited some blows but A-lin could hear only word "You....." How my heart aches"(8) at the mere thought.

I followed his instructions(9) and this morning we set out for the railway station with what money I had in my purse. We go to station all right, and the money was just sufficient for the tickets. The first train came, but it was so packed with passengers that only a very small

5

fraction of the swarming(10) crowd on the platform jostled in, and of course we two were elbowed far back.

The next tram was expected every minute, but it did not come till hour] later. By this time the platform had become even more crowded, and the rumour that(11) the coming train might be the last made every one uneasy and anxious to get to the front. I struggled with my might and main only to be pushed back again and again to my original stand. When the train actually appeared, I became desperate, and, having told A-lin to follow me close made my way straight to it, pushing and being pushed and talking no heed of any feminine courtesy we are accustomed to. After minutes of exertion, thank God, I got into the train at last. When I turned back I was much surprised to find no A-lin, and so quickly struggled for my way out. But alas! it was even more difficult. You can easily imagine my feeling when I heard the whistle for the train to start and found myself still alone in the car. I actually cried, but nobody took much notice of me. My boy may have now



returned home or may have gone to his teachers, but how can I pardon myself if he has been kidnapped or gone astray? I can't die peacefully if I should be destined to see my beloved no more.

The woman was so much checked with sobs that she could hardly make herself understood, and her thought for her beloved had evidently made her forget her own sufferings under the rain.

### (28) COMPOSITION

The most important thing in English composition is to express the meaning clearly. The next important thing is to make no mistakes in the grammar and the spell. The writer's ideas (1) ought to be expressed so clearly and correctly that (2) the reader (3) not only can understand them at once, (4) but also cannot misunderstand (5) them. Clearness and correctness are therefore (6) the most important things in English composition.

Style (7) may be looked upon (8) as ornament (9) it is desirable (10) but not essential.

(11) It will come spontaneously (12) as the result of (13) practice and habitual reading.

The student ought to try to write clearly and correctly, and to be contented (14) to do so in a simple style, till he is able to write fluently, (15) Learn to walk before you attempt to run.

### (29) FOUR SEASONS IN THE COUNTRY

It is very pleasant in the country, especially during spring summer and autumn.

In spring the grass, the flowers, and the trees begin to look bright. The birds sing merrily, the sky is often clear and attractive, (1) and as we go about on a bright day we seem filled with new life and vigour. (2) At this period (3) farmers are busy ploughing (4) and in other ways (5) attending (6) to their land. It is very interesting to watch the plough turn up (7) the earth with such evenness. (8) The little lambs skipping (9) about in the fields are always a welcome sight (10) in spring.

In summer the country is still more attractive. (11) The trees and the flowers are now at their

best. The weather being warmer, we may lie in the fields, on the hilly slopes, or by the side of the brook, (12) and enjoy the fresh air and the sights and sounds around. Driving in the country is very enjoyable, especially where the scenery (13) is particularly (14) fine. It is also very nice to watch the hay-makers (15) busy in the fields. Children are very fond of sporting in the hay, and sometimes they assist the farmer.

In autumn the trees, the flowers, and the fruits render the country again attractive. The pleasures of summer-walking, driving and harvesting (16) continued; and the rich brown tints (17) of the leaves form pleasing contrast (18) to the brightness of spring and summer.

In winter the country is dreary (19) and quiet, and hence its pleasures are few. But even then (20) it is enjoyable to watch the farmer as he attends to his cattle, (21) or to see the trees when the twigs (22) are covered with (23) white snow.

Thrift is the foundation of all greatness. It is applied not only to money matters, but to everything else in life—the wise use of one's time, ability, and energy. In short, thrift is the scientific (1) management (2) of one's money, of one's time, of one's affairs, and of one's self.

Thrift is the best word for us. It makes fortune. It uplifts (3) character. It improves the quality of the individual. The exercise of thrift has a very healthful reaction upon all the other faculties. (4) The habit of thrift denotes self-control. It is a proof that a man is not a hopeless victim (5) of his weakness. It is a proof that he is the master of himself as well as of his finances. (6)

Thrift is an educator. A thrifty man thinks and plans. He has a Programme. (7) He has a certain amount of independence. If you have the cultivated thrift, it means that you have the ability to control your desires and that you are developing some of the grandest human qualities—self-reliance, (8) independence, prudence, (9) and foresight. (10)

We know that all great nations are founded

on thrift. The ancient Roman Empire degenerated (11) and came to an end when it ceased to be thrifty. Yet thrift does not require superior courage. It needs no fervent (12) resolution, but only a little patient self-denial (13) And BEGIN is its device!

(31) Life and Time

It would be thought a hard government(1) that should tax its people one-tenth part of their time to be employed in its service. But idleness taxes many of us much more, if we reckon(2) all that is spent in doing of nothing with that which is spent in idle employments or amusement(3) that amount to nothing. Shoh by bringing on diseases absolutely shortens life Sloth, like rust,(4) consumes faster than labor wears; while the used key is always bright. But do you love life? Then do not squander time for 't's the stuff life is made of.

How much more than necessary do we spend in sleep, forgetting that the sleeping for catches no poultry and that there will be sleeping enough

in the grave? If time be of all things the most precious, wasting of time must be the greatest prodigality. (5) Lost time is never found again! What we call time enough always proves little enough.

Let us then be up and doing, and doing to the purpose; so by diligence, shall we do more with less perplexity. Sloth makes all things difficult, but diligence makes all things easy. He that rises late will trot all the day and shall scarce overtake his business at night, while laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him. Drive thy business! Let not that drive thee.

### (32) A NARROW ESCAPE

"Mother, sisters.....have gone! We.....what shall we do?" said a young lady bitterly in her house where the air was so calm.

"Yes, well,"..... At that moment her husband could think of no plan. "To go? To stay here? Well....." The hard knocking stopped his words. While he went trying to open

the door, his wife would not allow him to do that but she wanted him to jump down from the window with her. She jumped down first. When he began to jump after her, the door was broken and he was seen by the comer with his rifle pointed at him.

"Hands up!" commanded the very voice. It was strange that he became more courageous than before and said with the slow and distinct words, "Yes, let us go to the hall. I should like to have a talk with you." As he spoke he walked near him. He allowed him and went out with him as his words were hypnotic.(1)

On seeing him the soldiers were very glad as though some hungry fox had caught some animal fit to eat. They all said to him. "You, you the master of this house?"

"No I am not the master."

"Then you are the son of the master."

"No, I am simply a guest here." Being unafraid he continued. "What do you want the master for, if I can act as master of the house?"

"Nothing," suddenly came the reply. "We only want the master to serve a dinner. That

is all.”

To that he agreed unwilling(2) but his heart was full of hatred.(3) Just then he saw two or three servants sent by his father-in-law to see how things were going on, so he called them to cook rice and some foods.

Dinner was over. They, being drunk, took a rope and said to him, “Where is your money? Show us the way to get it, or you will be tired up, and heavy blows will be given to you.”

His father-in-law changed his clothes in the guise(4) of a servant and stood among the servants. He saw this, and said to the soldiers, “Do not hurt this young man. It is true that he is a guest here. As you want money, perhaps I can help you to find out where my master’s money is.” Great deed he had done for the sake(5) of his son-in-law’s safety. Now, they no longer dealt with him but with the servant who was the real master. They asked him to guide the way. He led them to his own room and said, “This is the room of my master and as I understand, this chest is the only treasury of his, but I don’t know where the key is.” Certainly they found



it easy to open the chest.

A few minutes late they asked female. The young man's answer was "No." They were in anger and commanded with horror or even with sword near his neck. He refused bravely.

They having gone, suddenly he thought of his wife, as he did not see her then. While he was thinking of her. She was coming in safety, and she ran to him taking his hand with tears in her eyes.

This is a narrow escape but.....

### ( 33 ) TIME IS MONEY

The old saying "Time is money" contains a great deal of truth. To save time often means to save money or to make money. History is full of stories of how the difference of a few minutes resulted(1) in some great victory. If the Germans had been only a little later at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, the French might have won, and the whole history of Europe might have been different. We have already shown how one great invention(2) that was for the world's good could not come until some other had pre-

ceded(3) it. Time lost in developing one kept the world from benefiting(4) by another, and so on. Thus, we see that many events(5) of importance depend upon certain times as well as upon certain things.

Time is a highly important factor in many forms of business efficiency.(6) All interest and other returns upon money lent or invested(7) are calculated(8) upon a time basis.(9) For every minute you hold my money you should pay me interest, because in that time you have the use of it and may get returns from it, while I am prevented(10) from doing so. Not pay me interest is the same as stealing from me.

The same principle(11) holds in all loss of time. The values of many things depend upon the time they are available.(12) Delays(13) may keep them out of season and destroy their value.

#### (34) Students' Duty

"While you are studying, do not forget to save your country, and while you are saving your country, do not forget to study" This has

been said by Dr. Tsai, and there is much truth in it.

Indeed, there is a close relation(1) between studying and saving one's country. The world of to-day is for might,(2) and not for right. Without sufficient ammunition(4) and cunning(5) diplomacy(6) a nation can hardly(7) exist among the imperialistic(8) powers.(9)

"The Last Lesson" by a French novelist(10) reminded his country men of nationalism(11) and served(12) as an instrument(13) to drive the invading Prussian army out of France. This proves that even a literary(14) writer can save his country by his pen.

China, besides being poor and weak, has civil war within and foreign aggression(15) without. She is in danger. We young men and young women must devote ourselves to sciences and to arts to the fullest extent(16) of our ability in order to save our fatherland.

### (35) AFFECTION

One of the most powerful forces in the build-

ing of character is affection; and one of the most common forms of its manifestation(1) is gratitude.(2) The exercise of affection makes us tender(3) and loving toward all about us, while the exercise of gratitude usually results(4) in making them tender and loving toward us.

Every boy and girl should endeavor(5) to cultivate(6) the spirit of affectionate(7) consideration(8) for the feelings of others, and should never speak any word, or do anything which can cause unnecessary pain. Many young people, who are not well educated, take exceeding(9) pleasure in causing annoyance(10) and even suffering to others. This is done with the simple idea of having a little fun; but it is one of the worst habits they can form. It should be carefully avoided(11) by all who would command the respect and esteem which every one should desire to possess.

Once a young man walked out with his tutor,(12) and saw a pair of shoes that a poor workman had left under a hedge(13) while he was busy with his work. "What fun it would be," exclaimed the young man, "to hide these

shoes, and then to conceal(14) ourselves behind the hedge, and see the man's surprise and excitement(15) when he cannot find his shoes," "I will tell you what would be better sport," said the tutor. "Put a piece of money into one of the shoes, and then hide and watch his surprise when he finds it" This the young man did. The joy and wonder of the poor workman was indeed good fun he wanted.

True kindness and generosity(16) have their place in those who are filled with unselfish love toward others. And their affectionate deeds(17) will never be forgotten by the world

### (36) Marriage and Single Life

He that has wife and children has given hostage (1) to fortune; for they are impediments (2) to great enterprises,(3) either of virtue or mischief. Certainly the best works, and of greatest merit for the public, have proceeded from the unmarried or childless men, which both in affection and means have married and endowed the public. Yet it were great reason that those

that have children should have greatest care of future times; unto which they know they must transmit their dearest pledges. Some there are, who though they lead a single life, yet their thoughts do end with themselves, and account future times impertinences. (4) There are some other that account wife and children but as bills of charges. More, there are some foolish rich covetous (5) men, that take a pride in having no children, because they may be thought so much the richer. For perhaps they had heard some talk, such an one is a great rich man, and another except to it, but he has a great charge of children; as if it were an abatement (6) to his riches. But the most ordinary cause of a single life is liberty, especially in certain selfpleasing and humorous (7) minds, which are so sensible of every restraint, (8) as they will go near to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and shackles. Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants; but not always best subjects; for they are light to run away; and almost all fugitives (9) are of that condition. A single life does well with churchmen; for charity will hardly water the ground

where it must first fill a pool. It is indifferent for judges and magistrates; (10) for if they be facile and corrupt, you shall have a servant five times worse than a wife. For soldiers, I find the generals commonly in their hortatives (11) put men in mind of their wives and children; and I think the despising of marriage among the Turks makes the vulgar soldier more base. Certainly wife and children are a kind of discipline of humanity (12); and single men, though they may be many times more charitable, because their means are less exhaust, yet on the others side, they are more cruel and hard hearted, because their tenderness is not so oft called upon. Grave natures, led by custom and therefore constant, are commonly loving husbands, as was said of, "he preferred his wife to immortality." Chaste women are often proud and forward as presuming upon the merit of their chastity. (13) It is one of the best bonds both of chastity and obedience in the wife, if she find him jealous. Wives are young men's mistresses; companions for middle age; and old men's nurses. So as a man may have a quarrel to marry when he will. But yet he was

reputed one the of the-wise men, that made answer to the question, when a man should marry—a young man not yet, an older man not at all. It is often seen that bad husbands have very good wives; whether it be that it raises the pride of their husbands' kindness when it comes; or that the wives take a pride in their patience. But this never fails, if the bad husbands were of their own choosing against their friends' constant; for then they will be sure to make good their own folly.

(37) Crept and Crept.

Regards to our enemies every man hates them. The fact cannot be denied even by them that where they are, there are always misery and suffering. The following fact gives us only a slight idea of what the masses may suffer from them.

Some days after the outbreak at Shanghai a man named A-nea was caught unexpectedly and pressed into compulsory(1) service. He was promised to receive the daily wages of one dollar



besides food and bed. Then, together with many others who had met with the same fate, (2) he was led to somewhere where they were ordered to carry bullets, drive wagons and do miscellaneous heavy works.

On the fourth day, however, A-Nea resolved to escape; for the stunning sound of the guns and the dazzling sight of the fire were already more than he could bear. So at that night, he took off his uniform and retired from the front. He did not run, nor did he walk, but crept. He crept and crept; and, when he felt he was far enough from the soldiers, he stood up and ran. On his way, he heard faint moanings, (3) saw distant sparkles, smelled rancid (4) blood and trampled corpses. He was trembling with horror. Sometimes he was entangled and stumbled. Thus through thick and thin he arrived at the bank of a small river. To his fortune he found a small boat the owner of which being a human and charitable man, consented to his request and ferried him to the opposite bank. Thinking the kind-hearted ferry man he went on and on. Now it was dawn when he reached home

(38) Stand up and Run.

One day early in the morning a farmer went by stream-launch to Canton to buy goods for his retailstore. (1) No sooner had he got out of the ship on arrival than several soldiers caught him by the hand. He made all effort to escape but nothing availed. (2) He shouted and shouted but no one dared to come to my rescue. In a twinkle of an eye, he was brought to the Head quarters.

Next morning, the soldiers were to be sent to an unknown place, and he with many other victims was ordered to carry bullets and many other articles. (3) Off they set, crossing hills, tramping along river sides, over fields, through parks, for several days and then they reached their destination. As soon as we put down the heavy burdens, they had to make many barracks and dig many military ditches. (4) As he was never trained for this kind of hard labour, he felt extremely tired, but no chance to rest. No

sooner had all the things been done than our army, our own army, marched toward our enemies. In a moment, all were lined up ready to fight. All at once, guns and cannons of both sides were fired, many soldiers were shot or wounded, and many houses were destroyed. Then they fought for about four hours. They had to distribute bullets to the troops in the front. Though he was by nature a timid fellow, yet he was encouraged by them. When it was dark, they stopped fighting. He made many efforts to get away, but chance had not come. Thus he was confined(5) there for about three days.

One night when all soldiers were in the front, he put on a suit of dark clothes and crept out of the camp. As soon as he was about half a li from the camp, he stood up to ran as fast as his legs could carry him. As he had no money with him, he had to beg his way home. After that, he was sick at home for more than three weeks, but, after all, it was good luck out of great distress.

(99) JEWELS

It was a bright morning. Two boys were standing in a beautiful garden. They were looking at their mother and her friend, who were walking among the flowers and trees.

"Did you ever see so handsome a lady as our mother's friend?" asked the younger boy, holding his tall brother's hand. "She looks like a queen."

"Yet she is not so beautiful as our mother," said the elder boy. "She has a fine dress, it is true, but her face is not noble and kind. It is our mother who is like a queen."

"That is true," said the other. "There is no woman in this town so much like a queen as our dear mother."

Soon Marry, their mother, came down the walk to speak with them. She was simply dressed in a plain white robe. Her arms and feet were bare, as was the custom in those days; and no rings nor chains glittered(1) about her hands and neck. For her only crown, long braids(2)

of soft brown hair were coiled(3) about her head; and a tender smile lit up her noble face as she looked into her sons' proud eyes.

"Boys," she said, "I have something to tell you."

They bowed before her, as lads were taught to do, and said, "What is it, mother?"

"You are to dine with us today, here in the garden; and then our friend is going to show us that wonderful casket of jewels of which you have heard so much."

The brothers looked shyly(4) at their mother's friend. Was it possible that she had still other rings besides those on her fingers? Could she have other gems besides those which sparkled in the chains about her neck?

When the simple outdoor meal was over, a servant brought the casket from the house. The lady opened it. Ah, how those jewels dazzled the eyes of the wondering boys! There were ropes of pearls, white as milk, and smooth as satin, heaps of shining rubies, red as the glowing coals, sapphires(5) as blue as the sky that summer day; and diamonds that flashed and sparkled like

the sunlight.

The brothers looked long at the gems.

"Ah!" whispered the younger; "if our mother could only have such beautiful things!"

At last, however, the casket was closed and carried carefully away.

"Is it true, Marry, that you have no jewels?" asked her friend. "Is it true, as I have heard it whispered, that you are poor?"

"No, I am not poor," answered Marry, and as she spoke she drew her two boys to her side. "for here are my jewels. They are worth more than all your gems."

I am sure that the boys never forgot their mother's pride(6) and love and care; and in after years, when they had become great men.

#### (40) PERSEVERANCE

Napoleon declared, "Victory belongs to the most persevering." Upon careful study we find perseverance depends upon(1) three things,— purpose, will, and enthusiasm.(2) He who has a purpose is always concentrating(3) his forces.

By the will, the hope and the plan are prevented from evaporating(4) into dreams. Enthusiasm keeps the interest up, and makes the obstacles(5) seem small.

Life is in a sense as battle. The man who thinks to get on by mere smartness and by idling meets failure at last. Perseverance is the master impulse(6) of the firmest souls, and holds the key to those treasure-houses(7) of knowledge from which the world has drawn its wealth both of wisdom and of moral worth.

Great men never wait for opportunities; they make them. They seize upon(8) whatever is at hand, work out(9) their problem, and master the situation. The greatest thing a man can do in this world is to make the most possible out of the stuff that has been given to him. This is success and there is no other.

One of the important lessons of life is to learn how to get victory out of defeat. It takes courage and stamina,(10) When mortified(11) by humiliating(12) disaster,(13) to seek in the ruins the elements(14) of future conquest.(15) Yet this measures(16) the difference between those

who succeed and those who fail. We cannot measure a man by his failures. We must know what use he makes of them. The man who has not fought his way upward and does not bear the scar(17) of desperate(18) conflict(19) does not know the highest meaning of success.

#### (41) Oranges

For several hundred years oranges have grown in this country. For about the last forty years men have made a business of growing them.

Oranges and lemons are called citrus(1) fruits on account of their content of citric (2) acid. The two predominating(3) varieties in California are the Washington Navel and the Valencia orange. The California Navel orange is in the markets of the country from December 1st until about June 1st, when the California Valencia type takes its place and remains until the later part of November.

It is a fact,(4) therefore, that oranges are now picked fresh every day of the year round in this country, and that the California oranges you



buy in the summer are not fruit that has been held in storage,(5)but are as fresh as any fresh fruit that the retailer offer. Most California oranges and lemons are picked from the trees by gloved hands, so that the finger nails of the pickers will not injure the skin, for even a tiny scratch(6)on the skin of an orange or lemon is sufficient to open the way for germs of decay.

Mr. G. Harold Powell, formerly connected with the United States government, was the discoverer of this source of great loss to the citrus industry. The use of gloves in the picking is thought to save the growers approximately one million dollars yearly.

When the oranges have been picked, they are sent in boxes to a packing house where they are put through an automatic washing machine which thoroughly scrubs all dust and dirt from the skin; they then pass through a dryer and thence along a belt to men and women who roll the oranges over for examination and distribute them to other belts according to their colour and the condition of the skin with regard to blemishes (7)of all kinds. The oranges then pass over

automatic sizers—— that is, V-shaped rollers revolving horizontally. The orangers continue along these rollers until the space between the rollers has widened to the point where each particular size drops into a labeled bin. The size are designated(8)by numbers, such as 150, 176, 250, etc.; these figures signifying the number of oranges that may be packed in a regulation size box in which the jobbers and retailers buy the fruit. In other words, size 150 is a larger orange than 250.

(42) Before the very eyes.

This is a dreadful scene seen by one who has come from Hongkong to Kweilin.

The war broke out so suddenly that the teller could not escape. After three days' fighting there appeared the Japanese soldiers who were most cruel, killing or punishing the innocent people at their will. Here is an instance which shows their cruelty. There lived a young woman of about thirty at his door. She had lost her husband, and was weeping inconsolably. (1) Instead

of consoling her, a soldier got angry with her weeping, and soon put her to the sword. They were also selfish. They sometimes broke down the door of a house, entered it, took what they wanted, and destroyed what they did not. Domestic fowls such as ducks and hens were taken by them without paying one cent. In a word, the lives and property of the people were all put at the mercy of the soldiers.

Before he and his family were able to escape from the zone of danger, they had hidden themselves by closing the door for seven days. During these days, he often saw red hot bullets flying to and fro in the sky, and heard the noise of guns and cannons. Many of the houses were destroyed, it is reported. He could sometimes see soldiers brought back in a car from the battle field through a crack of the door of his house. They were badly injured. They often had their legs, arms, or fingers broken; or breast, head pieced. Some of them could not be cured and died at once as he supposed. What a dreadful scene!

Until the morning of my departure (1) for school I had never realized what it meant for a boy to leave home and go out into the world. All the morning I had helped my mother pack (2) my clothes, and I wondered why she was so quiet. On her face I saw something I could not fathom. (3) I could see traces (4) of tears, but there was something even more strange than tears. With my father it was the same way. He was much more quiet than usual, and I could often catch him looking over the top of his paper at me.

As we rode down to the station he said never a word (5) and at the baggage room (6) door he left me with my suitcases (7) while he paced (8) back and forth (9) on the platform. (10) It was then, as he walked first one way and then the other, that it dawned upon (11) me the significance of leaving home and going out into the world for myself. My father never came near until the train was nearly due. (12) How thankful I was that I could fumble (13) with the baggage checks. (14) and need not spend much time in leave-taking (15) As I looked at my father pacing the station platform, I fully

realized that I was experiencing some of the queerest sensations(16) I had ever felt.

#### (44) My Methods in Studying

When we do a thing we must have some plans before hand.(1) On the contrary we shall fail or the results will not be in completion.(2) To study is just the same. We are surely to get less marks in the end of the term if we have neglected them. With this reason I write some words about my studying as my plans.

First we should pay great attention (3) in school when our teachers are talking. We have much time after school, but, when using it, we carefully consider to-day's lessons and those of tomorrow. Then we spent it according the hardness(4) and the easiness of the subjects. For example English is a hard subject, I plan to spend two-fifth of the time.

There are many students who think it is shameful(5) to ask others constantly. In reality (6) it is a very good form of studying. If we being in trouble, do not ask how can we under-

stand. We decidedly make a great distinction either the questions asked properly or improperly.

Some diligent ones are interesting to study. It is not sufficient to learn from school-books. Often they go to the library to borrow some books in order to increase their knowledge.

#### (45) Try to Picture

A sharp fighting was soon reported to have been waged outside the West Gate of a city. The city was almost deserted. A greater part of the inhabitants(1) had removed already. The aged woman and her old servant could find no ways to escape. With doors barred, they left their lives to the fate's dictate—for what else could they do? The anxiety(2) of his son, who was still in Weosung, was hard to describe. He wished to go to Kiating to save his grandmother. So he came to Shanghai to consult with his relatives. But instead of getting encouragement and good advice, he found quite the contrary. These are what they said: "There are dangers in Kiating. Even if you reach there, what can you

do? Your grand-mother is so old and weak, so there is no hope for her to get out of the city. On the other hand, if you let her stay at home, probably she'll be all right."

He was, for a moment, disheartened. He felt, however, unless he had got his grand-mother out of danger, his mind would not rest at ease. Thus with an unalterable determination(3) and a mind that knew no fear, he boarded a steamer provided by the Red Cross. When he got home he found the parlour(4) occupied by many soldiers. Some of them were dead while others were wounded. What a dreadful sight it was! Being thus confounded, he was compelled to enter the house by the back door.

The poor old woman had had no food for full fifty hours, on account of fear. Neither could she sleep. Is there any wonder then that she was exceedingly delighted at the unexpected return of her dead child?

He packed up the necessaries and helped his aged grand-mother to start on the way. Happily, they found a ricksha. Where-upon the old woman seated herself, while the son followed on

lost.

The aged woman was among the fortunate. Try, to picture the disaster which has fallen upon the head of the more unfortunate ones, then we may have idea of the miseries which someone has brought to us.

(46) Road to success

Characters:

Wang (A student)

Geon }  
Tong }  
Fong } Wang's classmate  
Chen }

Mr. Loh (The teacher)

Scene—

A modestly furnished drawing room.

Table and chairs at center.

G. Will Henry join our meeting this afternoon?

W. He went to Nanking yesterday and has not come back yet.

G. I am sorry we have to do without him.

I think we had better arrange the seats now.



(Enter Tong)

T. I don't understand what you mean.

W. What? Old fellow where have you been?

G. Tong we are going to hold a meeting this afternoon.

Topic about our future will be presented (2) for consideration.

T. Must heartily! When will it begin?

G. At three thirty sharp.(3)

T. Three thirty? (Looking at his watch.)

Now is the time to. (Enter Fong, Chen John, Jim etc.)

Mr. Loh, our teacher, Will come to guide us some suggestions. Will you join us?

W. Gentlemen, take seats, please.

F. Thank you, William. We are sorry to have kept you waiting.

W. No, no You are just no time.

G. It is three thirty now.

(Rising) Gentlemen the meeting will please come to order. I nominate(4) Mr. Chen for chairman. Are there any further nomination?(Waiting for a respons(5)) We will now take a vote upon the nomination. All

in favor of Mr. Chen for chairman say,  
Aye.'(6) Those opposed, 'No.

(Aye, Aye, Aye.....Aye Aye)

G. A majority having voted in the affirmative,  
Mr. Chen is elected chairman. Mr. Chen  
will please take the chair.

W. (Taking the chair) Gentlemen the major(7)  
portion(8) of our time of this afternoon will  
be devoted to the topic about our future, —  
"What China's Young Men ought to Do" It  
seem to me that we had better know our  
own private inspirations and decisions first,  
then comes free discussion.

(Enter the janitor,(9)  
holding a card.)

(Mr. Loh follows him,)

W. (Turning to Mr. Loh) Welcome, Mr. Loh!  
please come in and take a seat.

All. Welcome.....welcome.....(Rising)

W. Mr. Loh, we were afraid you wouldnt come  
out this afternoon, as it was very muddy(10)  
out of doors.(11) We have a nice crowd of  
classmates here, and we are going to discuss  
our future profession.

L. Gentlemen, I am glad to see you. Sit down please.

(All sit down.)

I am sorry I am late. It is a pleasure for me to have the opportunity to spend this afternoon with you. I shall be very glad, if I can be of any use to you.

C. Mr. Chairman, Fellow-students.

China has fallen into the den of danger. Hungry tigers are around her. Who will save her? The students are the only hope of this nation. Let's be well armed. SWORD IS POWER, MIGHT IS RIGHT! Stand like a hero! To be the Napoleon of China I wish. Fellow students, let's fight our way through the world. Great is the death for the country!

J. My dear classmates: Times have changed and many things have changed with them. Many a Napoleon has tailed, and war is a devil to the world. In order to make China strong and peaceful, we should take steps to develop her industry. China is in the strait of poverty(12). Is China really poor?

No She is blessed with natural resources.(13)

By a general uplift of industry China will become a prosperous nation among the world powers In performing this gigantic task, scientists are in urgent need!(14)

My dear friends, I beg to offer my humble opinion Indeed China is now in taroes of trouble.(15) Everything seems to be from bad to worse. It is lamentable to learn that most of our people are ignorant of their duties to their country. So the removal of illiteracy is the first step towards prosperity. A few educated leaders can do nothing unless they are supported by a great number of intelligent citizens. The Mass Education Movement is carrying on the work to show the village people how to improve agriculture how to better living conditions, and how to secure richer community life. This is a great task that calls for(16) the best consideration and attention, of all patriotic citizens of China. Let us spread the good news of the Mass Education Movement, raise(17) money for its support, volunteer to

teach in these schools, and do everything we can to help the movement.

W. Mr. Loh, will you kindly give us your advice?

L. (Rising) My young friends, I am very glad to know your inspirations.

I hope you will stick to your wise decisions. We know, ambitions differ with different persons. Some would devote themselves to the promotion of education; some, the development of industry; while others, other enterprises. It may be expected that every student will turn out (18) to be a useful man or woman who will assist in the welfare of his or her beloved country.

It is true that a strong will makes success a certainty. Yet a man can never achieve anything great unless he is well equipped with KNOWLEDGE.

Knowledge is power. Nothing is so precious like it. You have completed your course of study in this school, and I am sure you will pursue further study after leaving your Alma Mater. (19) What you have learned here will

help you to seek the hidden treasures in the wide Sea of Knowledge. Let me remind you that the Sea of Knowledge is so wide that there are no limits; I mean that there is no end to learning.

You are fortunate beyond your predecessors. You will get into the world of marvels prepared for you by the toil and hardships of all the generations that have preceded you. You are equipped with all the knowledge and researches they have put at your command. Modern educators have done for you everything in their power to enable you to carry forward the work of your predecessors.

Great advantages bring great responsibilities. You can not divorce(20) them. Your education increases your obligation to mankind.

My dear young friends, do not disappoint your parents, your teachers, and you friends. Do not disappoint the world. The Road to Success is before you. WE ALL EXPECT GREAT THINGS OF YOU!

(Curtain falls.)

(47) About Marriage.

If your house is not comfortable, (1) you can remove to another house. If your suit of clothes does not fit, you can exchange it or give it to your brother. If your food does not taste nice, you can ask the cook to prepare some better delicacies. (2) But if a person makes a mistake in marriage, he will never be able to correct that mistake. In other words, he has to endure his wife for the rest of his life. We should, therefore, be very careful and discreet in the choice of life partners as the happiness of our future homes depends upon them.

There are many opinions regarding an ideal wife. These opinions vary and differ according to the different classes of people in different localities. The city young man favours the wealthy and charming heiress while the honest country lad prefers the simple-minded and affectionate country maiden.

We learn that the famous English dictionary compiler and political writer, Dr. Samuel John-

son, married a rich widow, who brought him \$8000. Even then his life was that of a literary hack, fighting constantly with dire poverty. Many were his hardships and sorrows before he felt comfortable.

Walter Savage London, the famous writer and poet, met a young lady at a ball, and in his characteristic manner said, "By Heaven! that's the nicest girl in the room, and I'll marry her." He did so, but the marriage was not a happy one. There goes a proverb: "Marry a girl for her qualities—beauty is but skin-deep." Our wise statesman, Kung Ming married an ugly but educated girl with a high moral standing.

Many young men prefer love and happiness to wealth and beauty and beauty. Such persons, I believe, will achieve success in marriage. You may have a charming and rich wife; you may have all the luxuries and comforts of life—but without mutual love of husband and wife, can happiness in the home be attained?

If I were asked to give my opinion of an ideal wife, I would answer:—"An ideal wife is



one who loves, honours, and obeys her husband, who shares his wealth as willingly as poverty, who consoles him in time of sorrow, and who help, him to struggle in the hour of need." Such a beautiful and happy couple has the same taste, desire, ambitions, and purposes.

(48) ABOUT MARRIAGE (II)

Mankind like other living things in the world, is divided into two sexes; the male ones we call men, and the female women.

Men and women, as are our right and left hands, are interdependent. Neither of the two sexes can exist without the help of the other. Although women seem to be weaker and less active than men, and in most cases they are, yet without their help men cannot accomplish anything. It is true that men can do works which are beyond the power of women. But there are also works which can only be done by the delicate(1) hands of the female sex. Besides this there is the problem of heritage which needs the cooperation(2) of both sexes.

Since the fact that either of the two sexes needs the help of the other and since that they must cooperate in order to preserve the heritage of mankind there arises the necessary system of marriage. By marriage is meant the union of a man and a woman of different families into the relation of husband and wife to live together harmoniously(3) for life.

As we know, between two persons of different nature there will be dislike or hatred. There will be no harmony even for an instant when they come together, not to say for a lifelong time. Such being the case, we must, before marriage, try to understand well the character of our would-be wife. Unless we are satisfied with their peculiar nature, or if our nature are far different from theirs we should by no means take them to be our wives. The same rule be observed to women by in choosing their husbands.

As for me I choose to have her to be my lifelong companion who possesses the following qualification:—

1. Educated; able to manage a home order—

2. Healthy; with moderate stature; able to endure hardships.

3. About one to four years younger than I in age;

4. Good-natured; always ready to forgive;

5. Moral; free from all evil desires;

6. Thrifty and persevering;

7. Fair-looking appearance; frugally-dressed

(49) Who are they?

His business was farming. Poor as he is, he could not move his family before the war to any other place for safety. One day when his two sons and he were working in the field, two soldiers with guns approached them. Seeing that they were coming toward them, they ran before them, but were ordered to stand still by a shot of gun. His two sons were caught for carriers, while he was released for his weakness. The same thing happened to his daughter the next day when he was washing clothes by a pond. Sorrow and terror made him mad, but this not

the worst.

Another misfortune, which made him what he is now, happened to his family last night. They were waked up by the sound "Ping pong" of a gun. Knowing that there was fighting not far from his house, he and the rest of his family got up. They had a hasty discussion on the question whither to flee or just to hide inside the house. He favoured the plan to hide inside the house, and the rest of the family agreed. Then he took two of his grandson and hid in the midst of a pile of straw, while his wife, daughter-in-law and the youngest grandson were hiding in the upper story of the house, with the ladder moved away after they had climbed up. In his humble heart, he thought that they were then all in safety. But things went contrary to what he expected. A bomb fell directly toward his humble house which caught fire immediately. On his running to his wife's rescue, he felt his two grandsons inside the straw-pile. Seeing that it was already too late to save his wife he returned to take his grandsons. But the straw pile was also on fire and two of his grandsons

disappeared. He made haste to escape his wife then for the house was all in flames. With a heavy heart he walked mile after mile in the darkness along the railway.

On his way he saw wany houses like his burned down. He also met many men like himself.

## Spelling and Meaning

### 第 一 篇

- |               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Matrimony  | 婚姻  |
| 2. Financial  | 財政的 |
| 3. Hereditary | 遺傳的 |
| 4. Palatable  | 可口的 |
| 5. Economy    | 經濟  |
| 6. Parsimony  | 節儉  |
| 7. Sympathize | 表同情 |
| 8. Dignity    | 尊重  |
| 9. Conception | 意見  |

### 第 二 篇

- |                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| 1. Comparatively | 比較的 |
| 2. Stray         | 入邪  |
| 3. Tragical      | 悲的  |
| 4. Pursuation    | 追求  |
| 5. Resume        | 繼續  |

### 第 三 篇

- |                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| 1. Consoled      | 婉慰  |
| 2. Inexperienced | 無經驗 |
| 3. Forgive       | 原諒  |

- |                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| 4. Investigate | 深察  |
| 5. Reprimanded | 叱責  |
| 6. Thoroughly  | 完全的 |
| 7. Anxiety     | 好奇心 |

### 第 四 篇

- |               |      |
|---------------|------|
| 1. Tusk       | 象牙   |
| 2. Trunk      | 象鼻   |
| 3. Chanced    | 適    |
| 4. Fan        | 扇    |
| 5. Particle   | 稍有常識 |
| 6. Quarrelled | 爭論   |

### 第 五 篇

- |                   |       |
|-------------------|-------|
| 1. Remarkable     | 非常的顯著 |
| 2. Moving Picture | 電影    |
| 3. Invention      | 發明    |
| 4. Mass           | 大眾的要求 |
| 5. Up-to-date     | 當世的   |
| 6. Influence      | 影響至   |
| 7. Keep out       | 阻入    |
| 8. High Grade     | 高等品質  |
| 9. Obstacle       | 障礙    |

10. International 國際的  
 11. Mend 資助  
 12. Misrepresent 誤說  
 13. Inferences 推斷  
 14. Indecent 淫猥的  
 15. Reveal 顯示  
 16. Historical 歷史上的  
 17. Episodes 插話  
 18. Current-events 現代事實  
 19. Humorous 滑稽的  
 20. Recreation 娛樂

第六篇

1. Trained 教育  
 2. Eliminate 除去  
 3. Rambled 散步  
 4. Aimlessly 無目的地  
 5. Expectation 希望  
 6. Complexion 面容  
 7. Ghastly 死狀  
 8. Faded 消失  
 9. Promptly 立刻  
 10. Deplorable 可悲的

11. Course 死屍

第七篇

1. Applies 應用  
 2. Formation 造成  
 3. Shake off 拋棄  
 4. Remain 保存  
 5. Blessing 幸福  
 6. Prosperity 成功  
 7. Punctuality 守時  
 8. Thoroughness 完全  
 9. Shun 避免  
 10. Slovenliness 不整潔  
 11. Slandering 謾語  
 12. Drunkenness 嗜酒

第八篇

1. Offence 過失  
 2. Promise 守約  
 3. Affairs 處理事務  
 4. Jailer 獄吏  
 5. Grieve at 悲傷

第九篇

1. Reared	扶養	3. Set upon	規定
2. Traitors	叛徒	4. Distinction	區別
3. Reputation	名譽	5. Unwearied	不倦的
4. Sacrificed	犧牲	6. Appliration	請求
5. Considered	欠斟酌的	7. Inborn	天賦的
6. Prone	易	8. Forbearance	忍耐
7. Knees	跪	9. Perpectual	永久的
8. Malice	惡意	10. Shirk	規避
9. Failure	失敗	11. Antidote	除害物
10. Absolutely	絕對的	12. Crime	罪過

第十一篇

11. Deserts	離棄	1. On festivals	宴會
12. Treacherous	奸詐的	2. Suffices	足夠
13. Prosperity	興盛	3. Verse	成語
14. Lick	舐	4. Comprehend	包括
15. Pauper	窮苦的	5. Exalting	升高
16. Outcast	驅逐者	6. Effectual	有效的
17. Privilege	特權	7. Imprinting	印象
18. Embrace	懷抱	8. Familiarity	認識
19. Alert	留神的	9. Reverence	崇奉

第十篇

1. Accomplishing	完成	10. Facility	輕易，便利
2. Conducive	導入	11. Opinion	意見



## 第十二篇

1. Favourite 親信
2. Puffing 噴
3. Curling 起波紋
4. Pail 水桶

## 第十三篇

1. To keep in good health 保持健康
2. Sufficient 充分的
3. Acute 伶俐的
4. Vigorous 有力的
5. Dull 愚笨的
6. Cricket 棍球戲
7. Marble 大理石
8. Kite-flying 放風箏
9. Skipping-rope 跳繩
10. Shuttle-cock 毽子戲
11. Cycling 乘自由車
12. Muscular 筋肉的
13. Muscles 肌肉
14. Employment 使用
15. Capital 首要的

16. Exhaust 疲乏
17. Excessive 過度的
18. Exertion 努力
19. In regard to 關於
20. Popular 通俗的
21. Patience 忍耐
22. Prolonged 延久的
23. Exposure 暴露
24. Brisk 活潑的
25. Engaged in 從事於
26. Suitable 適合的

## 第十四篇

1. To master oneself 自制
2. Self-respect 自重
3. Impulse 難禁之情
4. Moral freedom 精神自由
5. Self-discipline 自己訓練
6. Sobriety 謹嚴
7. Illustrate 表明
8. Trait 特質
9. In ordinary life 普通生活
10. Well-balanced 不帶狂氣的

- 11. Feverish 狂熱的
- 12. Endurance 耐久
- 13. Self-examination 反省
- 14. Self-knowledge 自知
- 15. Preface 序言
- 16. Self-inspection

自己檢查

- 17. Sonscience 正義
- 18. A spirit of good will

好意的精神

- 19. Faculty 技能

第十五篇

- 1. Foes 仇人
- 2. Patter 滴瀝
- 3. Spider 蜘蛛
- 4. Frail 意志薄弱的
- 5. Slender 細小的，缺乏的

第十六篇

- 1. Tact 持久
- 2. Strikingcontrast 顯著之對照
- 3. Vendure 青綠

- 4. Outdoor sports 戶外運動
- 5. Indoor sports 戶內運動
- 6. Clothes 被之
- 7. Expose 暴露
- 8. Ripen 成熟
- 9. Abundance 豐富
- 10. Shaded spot 蔭處

第十七篇

- 1. Companion 伴侶
- 2. Character 性質
- 3. Flatter 諂媚
- 4. In trouble 在困難中
- 5. George Herbert

美國詩人

- 6. Inspire 感動
- 7. Association 交際
- 8. Anything else

任何其他的事

- 9. Early life 幼年
- 10. Guardians 保護人
- 11. Companionship 交友
- 12. Manhood 人格

13. Womanhood 女質  
 14. Minister 勳成  
 15. Enoble 使高尚的  
 16. Demoralize 敗壞德性  
 17. Derilishly 窮凶極惡

第十八篇

1. Tower 閣樓  
 2. Fastened 繫  
 3. Pulling 拉  
 4. Wronged 被害  
 5. Ill doers 惡者  
 6. Hempen 粗大  
 7. Untwisted 未繫  
 8. Strands 繩股  
 9. Injured 被害  
 10. Grapevine 葡萄枝  
 11. Tendrils 卷鬚  
 12. Roam 散步  
 13. Unfed 未喂  
 14. Peril 危險，冒險  
 15. Stall 馬房

第十九篇

1. Cannons 大炮  
 2. Steep 深  
 3. Trumpets 喇叭

第二十篇

1. Silence 沈寂  
 2. Reign 治  
 3. Household 家庭  
 4. Wrapt 包覆  
 5. Approach 接近  
 6. Glimmering 發微光的  
 7. Here and there 處處  
 8. Roared 吼  
 9. Bent 彎  
 10. One another 互相  
 11. Demons 鬼  
 12. Whispering 輕語  
 13. Meditating 靜思  
 14. The break of morning 黎明  
 15. Passionless 冷淡  
 16. Peer 竊視  
 17. Horizen 地平線

18. Light up 燭照  
 19. Mocking 戲弄  
 20. Silvery 銀色的  
 21. Meadow 草地  
 22. Dark and noisy world

黑暗而煩雜的世界

23. Could hardly take away  
 -my eyes 幾不能轉移  
 我之注視

24. Fiery 如火的  
 25. Cloudless 無雲的  
 26. Dewy 似露  
 27. Withered 枯萎  
 28. Melt 熔解  
 29. Icy 如冰的  
 30. Frozen 凍

31. Cheer 鼓舞

第廿一篇

1. Innovation 革新  
 2. Notwithstanding 不顧  
 3. Commonly 普通  
 4. Attained 參加  
 5. Imitation 摹倣，範本

6. Perverted 墮落者

7. Confederate 同盟

8. Utility 效用

9. Retention 保留，記憶

10. Turbulent

騷動的，好亂的

11. Novelty 新奇，新物

12. Rejected 拒絕，拋棄

13. Suspect 可疑者

第廿二篇

1. Commodity 商品

2. Buckling 帶鉤

3. Helmer 頭盔

4. Celerity 迅速

第廿三篇

1. Sort 種類

2. Tutor 教師

3. Acquaintances 相識

4. Discipline 訓練

5. Registered 登記，掛號

6. Monasteries 僧院

7. Fortifications 軍事築建物

8. Disputation	爭論	10. Keep one's mind	
9. Armories	練兵公所		堅持意志
10. Arsenals	武庫	11. After all	究之
11. Magazines	小說	12. Over-anxious	過慮
12. Comedies	喜劇	13. Despair	絕望
13. Rarities	罕有的，珍物	14. Sportsman	運動家
14. Funerals	葬禮	15. Team	球隊
15. Adamant	堅石	16. Shake hands	握手
16. Eminent	著名的	17. Congratulate	祝賀
17. Discretion	謹慎	18. On the contrary	相反的
18. Apparel	服裝		

#### 第廿五篇

第廿四篇			
1. Proverb	格言	1. Influence	感化
2. Honesty is the best Policy	正直無損	2. Dignified	尊高
3. Cheating	欺騙	3. No matter how	無論如何
4. Sneaking	行爲卑劣	4. Trivial	無價值的
5. Incline	傾向	5. Can do anything for her	使我爲伊做任何事情
6. In order to	因爲	6. Adore	崇拜
7. Distress	苦惱	7. Taken care	撫養
8. Sick to it	堅忍不拔	8. Profound	強烈的
9. In case of	倘遇	9. Attachment	連繫
		10. Learn	學習

- |                         |       |                  |       |
|-------------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| 11. Characters          | 文字    | 2. Whereby       | 藉此    |
| 12. Far better          | 遠勝    | 3. Upbuilding    | 建立    |
| 13. Distinguished       | 殊特    | 4. Safeguarding  | 保護    |
| 14. Peevish             | 氣噪    | 5. Decision      | 決定    |
| 15. A word from her     | 伊一言   | 6. Towards       | 向     |
| 16. Tutor               | 家庭教師  | 7. Evident       | 顯明    |
| 17. On account of       | 由於    | 8. Imperative    | 緊迫    |
| 18. Mischief            | 過失    | 9. Performance   | 表演    |
| 19. Suspension          | 中止    | 10. Brilliant    | 燦爛    |
| 20. The school was over | 放學之後  | 11. Recollected  | 回憶    |
| 21. Vexation            | 煩惱    | 12. Wise         | 方法    |
| 22. Action              | 動作    | 13. Memorable    | 可紀念   |
| 23. Never mind          | 不要緊   | 14. Giants       | 巨人    |
| 24. Cager tone          | 誠懇的言辭 | 15. Application  | 施用    |
| 25. Passionate manner   | 熱情的態度 | 16. Demons       | 惡鬼    |
| 26. According to        | 根據    | 17. Scholarly    | 有學問的  |
| 27. Boone               | 華中大學  | 18. Reminded     | 提醒    |
| 28. Disappoint          | 失望    | 19. Celerity     | 名氣    |
| 第廿六篇                    |       | 第廿七篇             |       |
| 1. Stormy               | 暴風雨的  | 1. Consciousness | 自覺    |
|                         |       | 2. Complacency   | 自足,滿意 |
|                         |       | 3. Dismay        | 使驚駭   |

4. Treatment	待遇	13. Result	結果
5. Temporary	暫時的	14. To be contented	知足
6. Conjecture	推測	15. Fluently	流利
7. Confirmed	堅定		
8. Aches	痛		
9. Instruction	教訓		
10. Swarming	羣集		
11. Rumour	謠言		
12. Original	原樣		

第 廿 九 篇

第 廿 八 篇			
1. Ideas	思想	1. Attractive	動人的
2. That	那個	2. Vigour	有力
3. Reader	讀者	3. Period	時間
4. At once	立刻	4. Ploughing	耕種
5. Misunderstand	不懂	5. Ways	方法
6. Therefore	因此	6. Attending	注意
7. Style	樣式	7. Turn up	翻起
8. Looked upon	看視	8. Evenness	平
9. Ornament	服飾品	9. Skipping	跳躍
10. Desirable	稱意的	10. Sight	視線
11. Essential	必需的	11. Attractive	動人的
12. Spontaneously	自動的	12. Brock	石
		13. Scenery	風景
		14. Particularly	特別的
		15. Hay-makers	做艸者
		16. Harvesting	收穫
		17. Tints	顏色
		18. Contrast	相對

- |                      |    |                |         |
|----------------------|----|----------------|---------|
| 19. Dreary           | 疲倦 | 3. Amusement   | 娛樂      |
| 20. Than             | 比較 | 4. Rust        | 鐵銹      |
| 21. Cattle           | 牛  | 5. Prodigality | 浪費, 奢侈的 |
| 22. Twigs            | 嫩枝 |                |         |
| 23. Are covered with | 遮蓋 |                |         |

第卅二催

- |               |     |                 |     |
|---------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| 第三十篇          |     | 1. Hypnotic     | 催眠的 |
| 1. Scientific | 科學的 | 2. Unwilling    | 不願  |
| 2. Management | 支配  | 3. Hatred       | 恨   |
| 3. Up lifts   | 提高  | 4. Guise        | 化裝  |
| 4. Faculties  | 才幹  | 5. For the sake | 原因  |
| 5. Victim     | 受害者 | 6. Chest        | 箱   |

第卅三篇

- |                  |     |               |      |
|------------------|-----|---------------|------|
| 6. Finance       | 財政  | 1. Resulted   | 結果   |
| 7. Programme     | 方針  | 2. Invention  | 發明   |
| 8. Self-reliance | 自立  | 3. Proceeded  | 進行   |
| 9. Prudence      | 儉約  | 4. Benefiting | 利益   |
| 10. Foresight    | 先見  | 5. Events     | 事件   |
| 11. Degenerate   | 退化  | 6. Efficiency | 効力   |
| 12. Fervent      | 熱心的 | 7. Invested   | 投資   |
| 13. Self-denial  | 自制  | 8. Calculated | 數    |
| 第卅一篇             |     | 9. Basts      | 樹內皮肉 |
| 1. Government    | 治力  | 10. Prevented | 調節   |
| 2. Reckon        | 計算  |               |      |



- 11. Principle 原理
- 12. Available 有利的
- 13. Delays 延擱

第卅四篇

- 1. Close relation 密切關係
- 2. Might 武力
- 3. Right 公理
- 4. Ammunition 子彈
- 5. Cunning 狡猾
- 6. Diplomacy 外交
- 7. Hardly 差不多不能
- 8. Imperialistic 帝國主義者的
- 9. Powers 強力
- 10. Remind 令憶起
- 11. Nationalism 國家主義
- 12. Serve 使用
- 13. Instrument 手段
- 14. Literary 文學的
- 15. Aggression 攻擊
- 16. The fullest extent 充分的發展

第卅五篇

- 1. Manifestation 顯示
- 2. Gratitude 感謝
- 3. Tender 溫柔
- 4. Result 結果
- 5. Endeavor 努力
- 6. Cultivate 養成
- 7. Affectionate 慈愛的
- 8. Consideration 考慮
- 9. Exceeding 極
- 10. Annoyance 討厭
- 11. Avoid 避免
- 12. Tutor 教師
- 13. Hedge 籬笆
- 14. Conceal 躲避
- 15. Excitement 刺激
- 16. Generosity 慷慨
- 17. Deed 行爲

第卅六篇

- 1. Hostages 抵押品
- 2. Impediments 阻礙物
- 3. Enterprises 企事
- 4. impertinences 無禮

- 5. Covetous 貪婪的
- 6. Abatement 減少
- 7. Humorous 可笑的
- 8. Restraint 阻止
- 9. Fugitives 亡命者
- 10. Magistrates 地方長官
- 11. Hortitives 園藝家
- 12. Humanity 人情
- 13. Chastity 貞潔

第卅七篇

- 1. Compulsory 強迫
- 2. Fate 命運
- 3. Moanings 嘆息
- 4. Rancid 惡味的
- 5. Ferried 渡程

第卅八篇

- 1. Retailstore 零售商店
- 2. Availed 利益
- 3. Articles 貨物
- 4. Ditches 軍溝
- 5. Confined 拒絕

第卅九篇

- 1. Glittered 發閃光
- 2. Braids 狹帶
- 3. Coiled 圍繫
- 4. Shyly 畏人的
- 5. Sapphire
- 6. Pride 驕傲

第四十篇

- 1. Depend upon 依靠
- 2. Enthusiasm 熱心
- 3. Concentrating 集中
- 4. Evaporating 消失
- 5. Obstacle 困難
- 6. Master impulse 主要的衝動
- 7. Treasure-house 寶庫
- 8. Seize-upon 執
- 9. Work out 想出
- 10. Stamina 精力
- 11. Mortified 屈服
- 12. Humiliating 侮辱的
- 13. Disaster 不幸
- 14. Element 要素

15. Conquest 克服  
 16. Measure 估量  
 17. Scar 傷痕  
 18. Desperate 無望的  
 19. Conflict 爭鬥

第四一篇

1. Citrus 檸檬酸  
 2. Citric 檸檬酸的  
 3. Predominating 有勢力  
 4. Fact 事實  
 5. Storage 商行  
 6. Scratch 傷痕  
 7. Blemishes 傷害  
 8. Designated 表示

第四二篇

1. Inconsolably 無可慰的

第四三篇

1. Departure 出發起程  
 2. Pack 包  
 3. Fathom 了解  
 4. Trace 痕跡

5. Said never a word 默無一言  
 6. Baggage room 行李房  
 7. Suitcase 提包  
 8. Back and forth 或來或去  
 9. Paced 徐行  
 10. Platform 月台  
 11. Dawn upon 漸悟  
 12. Due 應到的  
 13. Fumble 瞎尋  
 14. Check 支票  
 15. Leaving-taking 告別  
 16. Sensations 知覺

第四四篇

1. Before hand 預先  
 2. In completion 完全  
 3. Attention 注意  
 4. Hardness 難  
 5. Shameful 慚愧  
 6. In reality 事實上

第四五篇

- |                  |     |                       |      |
|------------------|-----|-----------------------|------|
| 1. Inhabitants   | 人口  | 13. Natural resources |      |
| 2. Anxiety       | 好奇心 |                       | 天然資富 |
| 3. Determination | 決心  | 14. In urgent need    | 急需   |
| 4. Parlour       | 客堂  | 15. Throes of trouble |      |

第四六篇

- |                       |    |
|-----------------------|----|
| 1. Scene              | 景  |
| 2. Presented          | 提出 |
| 3. Sharp              | 正  |
| 4. Nominate           | 提名 |
| 5. Response           | 反應 |
| 6. Yes                | 是  |
| 7. Major              | 主要 |
| 8. Portion            | 部份 |
| 9. Janitor            | 園人 |
| 10. Muddy             | 泥濘 |
| 11. Out of doors      | 門外 |
| 12. Strair of poverty | 貧境 |

困難的痛楚

- |                |    |
|----------------|----|
| 16. Calls for  | 要求 |
| 17. Raise      | 籌集 |
| 18. Turn out   | 變成 |
| 19. Alma mater | 母校 |
| 20. Divorce    | 離婚 |

第四七篇

- |                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| 1. Comfortable | 舒意  |
| 2. Delicacies  | 可口的 |

第四八篇

- |                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| 1. Delicate    | 美麗的 |
| 2. Cooperation | 合作的 |
| 3. Harmonious  | 調和  |



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