

自修補習升學會攷

解題英語編

中學複習指導叢書

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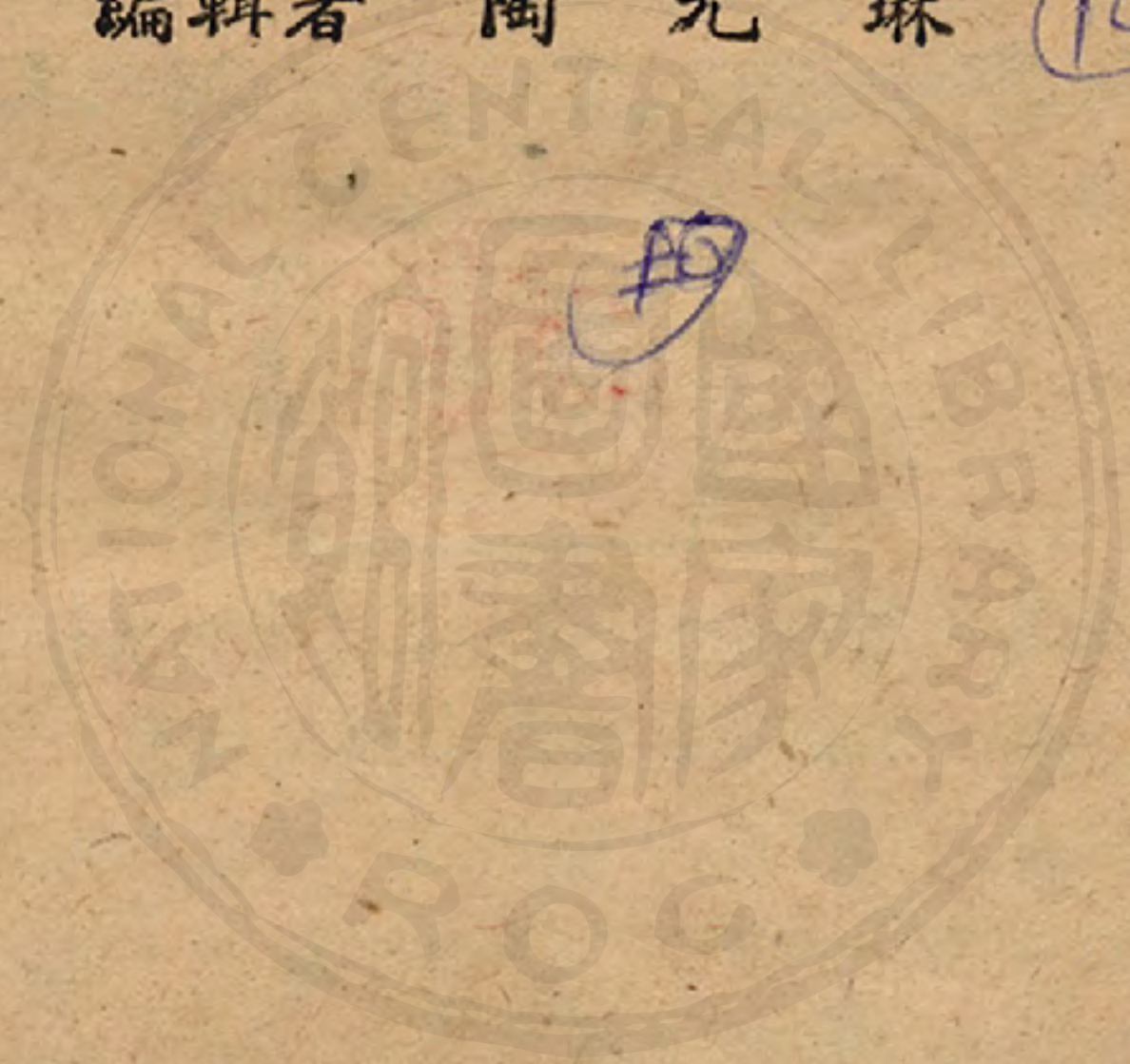


升學 會攷 自修 補習
中學複習指導叢書

新編英語題解

主編者 新陸編譯社
編輯者 陶元琳

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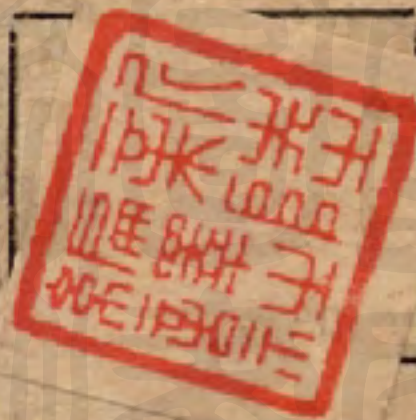
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 新編本國歷史題解
 新編外國歷史題解
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 新編本國地理題解
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例 言

生在二十世紀時代的人類，已經絕對不能閉關自守，更不能固步自封。所以除了研究本國語言之外，不得不再研究一兩種外國語言。

英語是全世界人類中應用最廣的一種語言，無論社會交際方面，學術研究方面，在在都有極大的用途。所以我國教育當局，將英語定為中等學校的必修課程之一。各地高中入學試驗之中，也將英語定為必試科目的一種。

但是一個初中學生因為習慣和環境的關係，對於英語課程，在初讀的時候，往往會有感到一種格格不入的現象，因此對於考試方面覺得很難應付。本書的編輯，就是針對着這個目標而寫成的。

本書最大的特點，是將日常應用的英文生字，全部網羅編入，所以本書不但可作升學會考自修複習的參考，並且可作英文日用生字的字彙的用途；可供學生們和社會人士日常誦讀和檢查翻閱，所以本書也可以說是英語的初步入門書籍，可以收到無師自通的功效。

本書內容和形式方面，讀者們如有指教之處；那是編者所最歡迎的。

編 者



148718

148718

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新編英語題解

一 英文常用生字表

Large	大	Try	試
Small	小	Recomm <u>en</u> d	此 荐
Walk	走	Touch	摸
Go	去	Mistake	錯
Ride	騎	Beg	求
Fly	飛	Account	帳
Sit	坐	Price	價格
Stand	立	Re <u>ce</u> ive	收到
Teach	教	Add	加添
Learn	學	Divide	分開
Write	寫	Multiply	乘
Run	奔走	Waste	廢物
Think	想	Change	更變
Pay	付	Exchange	兌換
Too	太	Trust	托 拜託
Hear	聽	Visit	(公司) 拜訪
Read	讀	Visiter	客人
Make	做	Remember	記憶
Repair	修理	Forget	忘記
Alter	改	Worship	崇拜

dread 恐怖

Kneel	跪倒	Boiled	煮
Jump	跳躍	Steamed	蒸
Dance	跳舞	Smoke	煙
Sleep	睡覺	Sweet	甜
Awake	睡醒	Sour	酸
Sing	唱歌	Bitter	苦
Song	歌	Pungent	辣
Speak	說話	Cut	割
Talk	談論	Chop	斬
Tell	告訴	Taste	嚐味
Ask	詢問	Smell	嗅
Answer	回答	Bite	咬
Say	說	Puke	吐
Call	叫	Cry	哭
See	看見	Friend	朋友
Look	對着看	Flower	花
Wish	願意	Hundred	百
Know	知道	Thousand	千
Understand	明白	Million	百萬
Copy	抄寫	Fruit	果子
Get	得到	Leaf	葉
Carry	帶來	Root	根
Drink	飲	Travel	旅行
Eat	吃	Health	衛生
Roast	燒	Forget	忘記
Baked	烤	Goodbye	再會

our litter 抄寫者

cat 貓

獨脚跳

像

我

末經

lover 情人

紅

沙 sand

獅

room

Review	溫習	Knife	小刀
Dictionary	字典	Swim	游泳
Summer Vacation	暑假	Science	科學
Graduate <i>graduated</i>	畢業	Republic	共和國
Examination	考試	Habit	習慣
Exercise	練習	Foreigner	外國人
Example	實例	Compare	比較
Themselves	他們自己	Hungry	飢餓
Newspaper	報紙	Thirsty	渴
Famous man	名人	Electricity	電
Confucius	孔子	Intelligence	智力
Diploma	文憑	Grandmother	祖母
Patriotism	愛國	Sugar	糖
Native goods	國貨	Salt	鹽
<u>Population</u>	人口	Bath	洗澡
Civilization	文化	<u>Protect</u>	<u>保護</u>
Community	交通	Movement	運動
<u>U most</u>	極端	Education	教育
Microscope	顯微鏡	<u>Business</u>	<u>商業</u>
<u>Museum</u>	<u>博物院</u>	Knowledge	知識
<u>Recreation</u>	休養	Chance	機會
Interest	興趣	<u>Perspiration</u>	<u>汗</u>
Government	政府	Basket ball	籃球
Standard	標準	<u>Hygiene</u>	<u>衛生</u>
Experience	經驗	Bicycle	腳踏車
People	人民	<u>Baseball</u>	棒球

Football	足球	Consul	領事
Tennis	網球	Entrance examination	入學試驗
Freedom	自由	Boyscout	童子軍
Equality	平等	Wartime condition	戰爭狀態
Slogan	口號	Cinema	電影院
Industry	實業	Ice-cream	冰淇淋
Physical training	體育	Soda water	汽水
Senior middle school	高級中學	Arbitration	調解
Normal school	師範學校	Currency inflation	通貨膨脹
Economic invasion	經濟侵略	Parade	遊行
Elect	選舉	Hand bill	傳單
Victory	勝利	Oil store	油庫
Radar	雷達	Abortion	流產
War spoils	戰利品	Alloy	合金
Cooperation	合作社	Check	支票
Import	進口	Superfort	超級空中堡壘
Export	出口	Jeeps	吉普車
Oppression	壓迫	Aircraft carrier	航空母艦
Strike	罷工	Anti aircraft	高射炮
Neutral	中立國	Machine gun	機關槍
Ultimatum	哀的美敦書	Rocket	火箭
Balligerent	交戰國	Volunteers	志願兵
Truce	休戰	Paratroopers	傘兵
Indemnity	賠款	Guerillas	游擊隊
Ambassador	大使	Aggressor	侵略者
Minister	公使		

Order	命令	Petition	請求
Cause	原因	Smile	笑
Bread	麵包	Rusty	生鏽
Biscuit	餅乾	Suffer	苦痛
Charge	責任	Supper	晚餐
Neighbor	鄰居	Waste	荒廢
Party	黨派	Coal	煤
Tip	旅行	Charcoal	炭
Chief	主腦	Coast	海岸
Court	法庭	Orange	橘
Course	課程	Canvas	帆布
Distance	距離	Train	火車
Matter	物質, 事實	Railway	鐵路
Remain	賸餘	Automobile	汽車
Absorb	吸收	Fort	要塞
Resolve	解決	Port	海港
Please	請	Advice	忠告
Pleasure	快樂	Level	水平
Island	島	Prize	獎品
Inland	內陸	Laugh	笑
Unit	單位	Abuse	咒罵
Unite	聯合	Strike	打擊
Post	郵局	Kick	踢
Post	過去	Kill	殺
Stamp	郵票	Hurt	傷
Suift	快	Fall	跌倒

Full	滿	Busy	忙
Sore	苦痛	Move	動
Send	送達	Stop	停止
Pick up	拾起	Live	住
Throw	擲拋	Life	生活
Find	尋	From	從
Catch	捉	Also	亦
Push	推	Never	永不
Touch	接觸	Yet	尙且
Sewing	縫衣	Again	再
Mend	補衣	As well as	同樣
Wash	洗	Each	各
Wipe	抹	Every	每
Sweep	掃	None	沒有一個
Brush	刷帚	Must	必定
Pour	注入	Can	能夠
Weight	稱重量	Shall	將要
Want	要	Therefore	所以
Use	用	Because	因爲
Finish	完畢	Loyal	忠
Pass	傳遞	Filial	孝
Tie up	捆起來	Favour	仁
Hang up	吊起來	Love	愛
Turn	轉	Faithful	信義
Rub	擦	Righteous	義
Trouble	困擾	Peaceful	和平

Good	善良	Poor	窮
Bad	惡劣	Cold	冷
Goodness	善事	Hot	熱
Stupid	愚笨	Tender	柔弱
Clever	聰明	Nonsense	沒有意義
Angry	怒	Excuse	原諒
Strong	強	Esteem	敬重
Strange	奇怪	Forge	假冒
Weak	強	Shake	搖動
Week	星期	Useful	有用
Cruel	暴虐	Useless	無用
Fear	恐怖	Service	服務
Sorry	憂慮	Dream	夢
Happy	快樂	Perfect	完全
Happen	發生	Reason	理由
Gramble	賭博	Custom	習慣
Fraud	欺騙	Plain	清楚
Steal	偷竊	Attentive	注意
Steel	鋼鐵	Born	出生
Iron	鐵	Else	其餘
Crime	罪惡	Because	因為
Save	救	Since	自從
Truth	真理	About	大約
False	虛假	Several	幾個
Breath	呼吸	Without	在外
Rich	富	Among	在其中

Future	將來	Barbarian	野蠻人
Modern	現代	Easy	容易
Different	不同	Arrive	來到
Suddenly	突然間	Return	回去
Every-body	每一個人	Famous	有名望
Wear	穿着	Excellent	極好
Special	特別	Information	報告
General	普通	Report	報告
Toil	辛苦	Notice	注意
Substitute	替代	Signature	簽名
Cancel	作廢	Profit	利益
Rope	粗繩	Advantage	便利
String	細繩	Receipt	收條
Thread	線	Review	覆習
Bottle	瓶	Record	記錄
Mixed	混合	Reward	報酬
Pieces	塊	Sample	樣子
Provision	伙食	Simple	簡單
Believe	相信	Absent	缺席
Fuss	熱鬧	Keep	保守
Quiet	靜	Finish	完畢
Play	游玩	Final	最後
Pray	祈禱	Drive	駕車
Glass	玻璃	Thought	思想
Grass	草	A dozen	一打
Barber	剃頭	Spring	春

Summer	夏	Noon	中午
Autumn	秋	Afternoon	下午
Winter	冬	Evening	傍晚
January	一月	Dusk	黃昏
February	二月	Lost day	前天
March	三月	To-day	今天
April	四月	To-morrow	明天
May	五月	Yesterday	昨天
June	六月	Year	年
July	七月	Month	月
August	八月	Hour	時
September	九月	Period	時期
October	十月	Present	現在
November	十一月	Past	過去
December	十二月	Future	將來
Sunday	星期日	Ancient	古代
Monday	星期一	Modern	現代
Tuesday	星期二	Age	年齡, 時代
Wednesday	星期三	Century	一世紀
Thursday	星期四	Heaven	天
Friday	星期五	Sun	太陽
Saturday	星期六	Moon	月亮
Day	日	Star	星
Night	夜	Sky	天空
Dawn	黎明	Planet	行星
Morning	早晨	Earth	地球

Climate	氣候	Field	田
Sunbeam	日光	Farm	田莊
Air	空氣	Pasture	牧場
Wind	風	Continent	大陸
Breeze	微風	Peninsula	半島
Storm	暴風雨	Ocean	洋
Rain	雨	Sea	海
Frost	霜	Bay	海灣
Snow	雪	Landscape	風景
Fog	霧	Wave	波浪
Dew	露	Tide	潮
Rainbow	虹	Waterfall	瀑布
Ice	冰	Spring	泉水
Thunder	雷	Fountain	噴泉
Thunderbolt	雷震	Flood	洪水
Flash	閃電	River	江河
Temperature	溫度	Canal	運河
Hill	小山	Lake	湖
Mountain	大山, 山脈	Stream	河流
Valley	山谷	East	東
Peak	山峯	South	南
Volcano	火山	West	西
Earthquake	地震	North	北
Plain	平原	Country	國家
Desert	沙漠	Empire	帝國
Forest	森林	Kingdom	王國

Republic	民主國	Central government	中央政府
Great power	強國	Youny party	青年黨
Minor state	小國	Government	政府
Native country	故國	Cabinet	內閣
Father land	祖國	President	大總統
Province	省	Vice-President	副總統
District	城	Premier	內閣總理
City	城市	General	陸軍上將
Capital	都市	Colonel	陸軍上校
Village	鄉村	Captain	陸軍上尉
Colony	殖民地	Infantry	步兵
Territory	領土	Engineer corps	工兵
Boundary	國界	Gendarme	憲兵
Three Principle of People	三民主義	National guard	保安隊
Democracy	民主主義	Army	陸軍
Nationalism	民族主義	Navy	海軍
Democracy	民權主義	Air Forces	空軍
Livelihood	民生主義	Admiral	海軍上將
Capitlism	資本主義	Sailor	水手
Nationalist Party	國民黨	Fleets	艦隊
Communism	共產主義	Flag ship	旗艦
Nazism	納粹主義	Capital ship	主力艦
Communist Party	共產黨	Cruiser	巡洋艦
Allies	聯合國	Battle ship	戰鬥艦
Axis powers	軸心國	Gunship	砲艦
		Submarine	潛水艇

Air chief marshal	空軍上將	World war	世界大戰
Formation	一隊飛機	Civil war	內戰
Aeroplane	飛機	Foreign war	國際戰爭
Airship	飛艇	Total war	全面戰爭
Bomber	轟炸機	Local war	局部戰爭
Fighter plane	戰鬥機	Mobilization	動員
Observation plane	偵察機	Battle	戰役
Pursuit plane	驅逐機	Command	指揮
Flying fortress	空中堡壘	Declaration of war	宣戰
Glider	滑翔機	Defend	防衛
Aerodrome	飛機場	Attack	攻擊
Air base	飛行基地	Pursuit	追逐
Gun	大炮	Shooting	射擊
Artillery	高射炮	Siege	包圍
Tank	坦克車	Advance	前進
Bomb	炸彈	Annihilation	殲滅
Atomic bomb	原子炸彈	Front	前方
Time bomb	定時炸彈	Ambush	伏兵
Hand grenade	手榴彈	Bombardment	轟擊
Machine gun	機關槍	Blockade	封鎖
Rifle	步槍	Assault	衝鋒
Pistol	手槍	Air raid	空襲
Bayonet	刺刀	Dugout	防空壕
Land mine	地雷	Occupation	佔領
Revolver	盒子炮	Evacuation	撤兵
War	戰爭	Demolition	破壞

Wound	負傷	Sedan chair	轎
Surrender	降伏	Steamship	輪船
Spy	間牒	Sailing ship	帆船
Shelter	掩蔽	Boat	小艇
Position	陣地	Raft	竹筏
Trench	戰壕	Cabin	船艙
Objection	抗議	Compass	羅盤針
Negotiation	談判	Anchor	錨
Good office	斡旋	Oar	划槳
Rejection	拒絕	Mast	桅竿
Interference	干涉	Sail	帆
Treaty	條約	Rudder	舵
Dominion	領土	Sailer	水手
High sea	公海	Funnel	烟囪
Boundary	國界	Voyage	航程
Pact	協定	Harbour	海港
Conference	會議	Wharf	碼頭
Telephone	電話	Bank	銀行
Telegram	電報	Credit	信用
Rail road	鐵路	Discount	折扣
Station	車站	Customer	顧客
Platform	月台	Advertisement	廣告
Tramcar	電車	Black price	黑市
Motor car	汽車	Kindergarten	幼稚園
Carriage	馬車	Primary school	小學
Jinrikisha	人力車	Middle school	中學

College	專科大學	<u>Hygiens</u>	衛生學
University	大學	Chinese	中國文
Drawing	圖畫	English	英文
Manual work	手工	French	法文
Music	音樂	German	德文
Physical training	體育	Class	班級
Ethics	倫理	Grade	級
History	歷史	<u>Section</u>	組
Geography	地理	Boarder	寄宿生
Mathematics	數學	Day student	通學生
Arithmetics	算術	Graduation	畢業
Geometry	幾何	Test	測驗
Trigonometry	三角	Oral test	口試
Algebra	代數	Certificates	文憑
Physics	物理	Credit	學分
Chemistry	化學	Teacher	先生
Biology	生物	Tutor	家庭教師
Zoology	動物學	Head boy	級長
Botany	植物學	Schedule	課程表
Mineralogy	礦物學	Catalogue	章程
Nature history	博物	Attendance	上課
Sociology	社會學	Admittance	准許入學
Economics	經濟學	Gymnasium	健身房
Politics	政治學	Playground	運動場
Commercial science	商業學	Classroom	教室
Physiology	生理學	Laboratory	實驗室

Library	圖書室	Good Friday	耶穌受難日
School strike	罷課	Easter	復活節
Dictation	默書	Arhar Day	植樹節
Respect the teachers	尊師	Anniversary	週年紀念
Students aid	助學	Athletic meet	運動會
Text book	教本	Stadium	運動場
Note book	札記	Player	運動選手
Pope	教皇	Empire	評判員
Bishop	主教	Picnic	郊遊
Pastor	牧師	Hunting	打獵
Clergyman	教士	Concert	音樂會
Monk	修道人	Hide-and-seek	捉迷藏
Heaven	天堂	Skating	滑冰
Hell	地獄	Dice	骰子
Worship	禮拜	Chess	棋
Prayer	禱告	Shuttle-Cock	毽子
Gospel	福音	Book	書
Baptism	洗禮	Newspaper	報
Holy Bible	聖經	Magazine	雜誌
Sermon	講道	Preface	序言
Church	教堂	Contents	目錄
Abbey	修道院	Illustration	插圖
Temple	廟	First edition	初版
National holiday	國慶日	Reference book	參考書
Festival	佳節	Biography	傳記
Christmas	耶穌聖誕	Novel	小說

Manuscript	稿件	Carpenter	木匠
Calendar	曆本	Bricklayer	泥水匠
Chapter	章	Tailor	成衣匠
Section	節	Gardener	園丁
Index	索引	Waiter	茶役
Appendix	附錄	Driver	車夫
Statesmen	政治家	Servant	僕人
Lawyer	律師	Mankind	人類
Surgeon	外科醫生	Man	男子
Doctor	醫生	Woman	女子
Dentist	牙醫	Gentleman	上等人
Nurse	護士	Lady	上等婦女
Editor	編輯人	Youth	青年
Translator	翻譯員	Flapper	少女
Journalist	新聞記者	Baby	嬰孩
Reporter	訪員	Child	小孩
Actor	演劇員	Ancestor	祖先
Engineer	工程師	Descendant	後裔
Merchant	商人	Blood	血統
Capitalist	資本家	Family	家族
Banker	銀行家	Relative	親戚
Butcher	屠夫	Friend	朋友
Clerk	店員	Parents	雙親
Porter	脚夫	Father	父親
Workman	工人	Mother	母親
Farmer	農夫	Son	兒子

Daughter	女	Appearance	外貌
Father-in-law	岳父	Head	頭
Mother-in-law	岳母	Brain	腦
Son-in-law	壻	Nerve	神經
Daughter-in-law	媳	Hair	頭髮
Husband	丈夫	Face	面
Wife	妻	Skin	皮膚
Brother	兄弟	Pores	毛孔
Sister	姊妹	Bone	骨骼
Uncle	伯叔	Flesh	肉
Aunt	姑母	Muscle	筋
Cousin	表兄弟姊妹	Blood	血
Nephew	姪	Vein	靜脈
Niece	姪女	Artery	動脈
Widow	寡婦	Forehead	額
Orphan	孤兒	Temple	太陽穴
Bridegroom	新郎	Check	頰
Bride	新娘	Eyes	眼
Lover	愛人	Eyeball	眼球
Master	主人	Eyebrow	眉毛
Landlord	地主	Pupil	瞳子
Citizen	公民	Eyelash	睫毛
Foreign	外國人	Dimple	酒渦
People	人民	Ear	耳
Race	人種	Nose	鼻
Frame	體格	Nostril	鼻孔

Bridge	鼻梁	Back	背
Snot	鼻涕	Back bone	脊骨
Mouth	口	Bowel	腸
Tongue	舌	Gall	胆汁
Lip	唇	Bladder	膀胱
Tooth	齒	Knee	膝
Chin	頤	Leg	腿
Neck	頸	Foot	足
Throat	咽喉	Heel	踵
Limbs	四肢	Toe	足趾
Joint	關節	Urine	小便
Shoulder	肩	Sweat	汗
Arm	臂	Fat	脂肪
Wrist	腕	Saliver	涎
Hand	手	Healthy	健康
Elbow	肘	Sickness	病
Palm	掌	Disease	病症
Finger	手指	Headache	頭痛
Breast	胸	Toothache	牙痛
Lungs	肺	Sore eye	紅眼
Liver	肝	Bellyache	腹痛
Belly	腹	Cough	咳嗽
Navel	臍	Typhoid fever	傷寒
Respiration	呼吸	Scarlet fever	猩紅熱
Stomach	胃	Malaria fever	瘧疾
Spleen	脾	Diphtheria	白喉

Smallpox	天花	Dining room	餐室
Dysentery	赤痢	Sitting room	起坐室
Measles	痧子	Smoking room	吸烟室
Cholera	霍亂	Kitchen	廚房
Trachoma	沙眼	Bathroom	浴室
Sunstroke	中暑	Lavatory	洗臉室
Vomit	嘔吐	Water closet	廁所
Castle	城堡	Staircase	樓梯
Palace	宮殿	Upstairs	樓上
Mansion	大廈	Downstairs	樓下
Residence	住宅	Roof	屋頂
House	房屋	Eaves	屋簷
Hall	廳堂	Attic	屋頂小室
Villa	別墅	Ceiling	天花板
Hotel	旅館	Window	窗
Cottage	小屋	Gate	大門
Hut	茅屋	Door	門
Shed	棚	Shutter	百葉窗
Room	房間	Barn	穀倉
Floor	層	Bower	亭
Base ment	地下層	Tower	塔
Entrance	入口	Garden	花園
Exit	出口	Orchard	果園
Chamber	內室	Stable	馬房
Parlour	客堂	Wall	牆壁
Bedroom	臥室	Fence	籬

Pillar	柱	Veil	面紗
Foundation	屋基	Ribbon	絲帶
Gallery	走廊	Belt	肚帶
Ditch	溝	Apron	圍涎
Well	井	Cloth	布
Meter	火表	Silk	絲
Gas	煤氣	Wool	羊毛
Dress	女子衣服	Velvet	絲絨
Coat	外衣	Linen	麻紗
Over-coat	大衣	Tablecloth	檯布
Jacket	短外衣	Sheets	被單
Rain coat	雨衣	Blanket	絨毯
Trousers	褲	Curtain	窗帘, 帳子
Drawers	襯褲	Pillow	枕頭
Necktie	領帶	Towel	洗面巾
Bath robe	浴衣	Shoes	鞋
Uniform	制服	Handkerchief	手帕
Sleeve	袖子	Desk	書桌
Petticoat	裙子	Book case	書箱
Pocket	袋	Book shelf	書架
Button	鈕扣	Envelope	信封
Hat	帽	Letter paper	信箋
Braces	背帶	Pen	筆
Belt	帶子	Pencil	鉛筆
Clip	領帶軋	Fountain pen	自來水筆
Lace	花邊	Ink	墨水

Inkstand	墨水瓶	Screen	簾子
Inkstone	硯	Cushion	墊子
Chalk	粉筆	Portmanteau	皮箱
Pin	別針	Suit-case	手提箱
India-rubber	橡皮	Mirror	鏡子
Color	顏色	Telescope	望遠鏡
Red	紅	Thermometer	寒暑表
Yellow	黃	Bath-tub	浴盆
Blue	藍	Wash-basin	面盆
White	白	Basket	籃
Black	黑	Umbrella	雨傘
Green	綠	Pot	壺
Brown	赭色	Jar	瓶
Orange	橙色	Flower vase	花瓶
Purple	紫色	Tea pot	茶壺
Diary	日記簿	Cup	杯子
Card	名片	Glass	玻璃杯
Sofa	沙發	Bowl	碗
Armchair	圈手椅	Pitcher	水缸
Table	桌子	Dish	盆子
Bench	長櫈	Spoon	湯匙
Stool	凳	Fork	叉
Stove	火爐	Knife	刀
Bedstead	床	Chopsticks	筷子
Cradle	搖籃	Napkin	餐布
Fan	扇	Duster	拂帚

Pole	棒	Needle	針
Rod	竿	Thread	線
Stick	杖	Scissors	剪刀
Lantern	燈籠	Flat iron	烙鐵
Lamp	燈	Razor	剃刀
Smoothing-iron	熨斗	Hairbrush	頭刷
Comb	木梳	Rouge	胭脂
Brush	毛刷	Powder	粉
Tools	用具	Hair oil	頭油
Axe	斧	Cologne	花露水
Hammer	槌	Perfume	香水
Saw	鋸	Soap	肥皂
Chisel	鑿	Cream	雪花膏
Plane	鉋	Hair wax	頭臘
Drill	鑽	Vaseline	凡士林
File	銼	Stacomb	司丹康
Pincer	鉗子	Breakfast	早餐
Nail	釘	Lunch	點心
Screw	螺絲	Dinner	午餐
Plough	犁	Supper	晚餐
Harrow	耙	Bread	麵包
Scythe	鐮刀	Cake	糕餅
Mill	磨	Meat	肉
Mortar	臼	Beef	牛肉
Hoe	鋤	Mutton	羊肉
Ruler	尺	Pork	豬肉

Ham	火腿	Flute	笛
Poultry	家禽	Guitar	琵琶
Liver	肝	Drum	大鼓
Soup	羹湯	Gong	鑼
Cheese	乾酪	Banjo	月琴
Butter	奶油	Harp	箏
Egg	蛋	Trumpet	喇叭
Yolk	蛋黃	Bell	鈴
Rice	米, 飯	Pipe	簫管
Congee	粥	Cymbals	鈸
Pepper	胡椒	Horse	馬
Mustard	芥末	Pony	小馬
Curry	茄利	Dog	狗
Table salt	食鹽	Puppy	小狗
Vinegar	醋	Cat	貓
Sugar	糖	Kitten	小貓
Oil	油	Monkey	猿
Black tea	紅茶	Ape	無尾猿
Green tea	綠茶	Rat	鼠
Coffee	咖啡	Squirrel	松鼠
Cocoa	可可	Ox	牡牛
Liquor	酒	Cow	牝牛
Piano	鋼琴	Sheep	綿羊
Organ	風琴	Goat	山羊
Violin	提琴	Dragon	龍
Fiddle	胡琴	Tiger	虎

Lion	獅	Cuckoo	杜鵑
Leopard	豹	Lark	百靈
Elephant	象	Swan	天鵝
Fox	狐	Peacock	孔雀
Mule	騾	Crane	鶴
Donkey	驢	Eagle	鷹
Camel	駱駝	Owl	貓頭鷹
Bear	熊	Crow	鴉
Deer	鹿	Kite	鳶
Wolf	狼	Nightingale	夜鶯
Hare	野兔	Sparrow	麻雀
Rabbit	家兔	Swallow	燕
Bat	蝙蝠	Woodpecker	啄木鳥
Fowl	禽鳥	Fish	魚
Phoenix	鳳凰	Goldfish	金魚
Stork	鶴	Shark	鯊魚
Cock	公雞	Whale	鯨
Hen	母雞	Fly	蠅
Chicken	小雞	Mosquito	蚊
Pheasant	野雞	Spider	蜘蛛
Duck	鴨	Bedbug	臭蟲
Goose	鵝	Ant	螞蟻
Turkey	火雞	Bee	蜜蜂
Parrot	鸚鵡	Dragon-fly	蜻蜓
Pigeon	鴿	Silk worm	蠶
Dove	鳩	Cicada	蟬

Locust	蝗蟲	Birch	樅樹
Grasshopper	蚱蜢	Elm	榆樹
Cricket	蟋蟀	Maple	楓
Bookworm	書蠹	Pink	石竹
Butterfly	蝴蝶	Violet	紫羅蘭
Earthworm	蚯蚓	Pansy	蝴蝶花
Firefly	螢	Daffodil	水仙花
Crab	蟹	Camellia	茶花
Shrimp	蝦	Plum	梅花
Snail	蝸牛	Cockscomb	雞冠花
Tortoise	龜	Waterlily	荷花
Turtle	鼈	Dandelion	蒲公英
Lizard	蜥蜴	Chrysanthemum	菊花
Snake	蛇	Brake	鳳尾草
Frog	蛙	Jasmine	茉莉花
Shrub	矮樹	Tulip	鬱金香
Pine	松	Morning glory	牽牛花
Cedar	柏	Ivy	長春藤
Fir	杉	Wistaria	紫藤花
Mulberry	桑	Poppy	罌粟
Evergreen tree	冬青	Buttercup	毛茛
Peach	桃	Clover	金花菜
Oak	橡	Indian corn	玉蜀黍
Willow	楊柳	Potato	馬鈴薯
Palm	棕櫚	Turnip	蘿蔔
Cassia	桂	Onion	葱

Bamboo shoot	竹筍	Cherry	櫻桃
Garlic	蒜	Walnut	胡桃
Water shoot	茭白	Banana	香蕉
Ginger	薑	Watermelon	西瓜
Lettuce	苣萵	Lily root	藕
Tomato	番茄	Olive	橄欖
Beet	甜菜	Persimmon	柿
Cabbage	白菜	Apple	蘋果
Chive	韭菜	Kumquate	金橘
Celery	芹菜	Lemon	檸檬
Spinach	菠菜	Almond	杏仁
Orange	橘	Date	棗
Pear	梨	Chestnut	栗子
Grape	葡萄	Sugar crne	甘蔗
Apricot	杏	Raspberry	桑椹
Plum	梅		

二 英文常用相反字表

Small	小	Deep	深
Large	大	Shallow	淺
Long	長	Inside	內
Short	短	Outside	外
Far	遠	Broad	闊
Near	近	Narrow	狹
High	高	Up	上
Low	低	Down	下

Middle	中	Much	多
Side	邊	Little	少
Round	圓	Many	多
Square	方	Few	少
Flat	扁	Thick	厚
Level	平	Thin	薄
Heavy	重	Old	舊
Light	輕	New	新
Quick	快	Open	開
Slow	慢	Shut	關
Stright	直	Full	滿
Crook	彎	Empty	空
Early	早	Bright	亮
Late	遲	Dark	暗
Convex	凸	Rich	富
Concave	凹	Poor	貧
Good	好	Enough	充足
Bad	壞	Wanting	缺少
Before	在前	Beautiful	美
After	在後	Ugly	醜
Front	前面	Sale	賣
Back	後面	Buy	買
Left	左	Float	浮
Right	右	Sink	沉
Coarse	粗	Beginning	始
Fine	細	End	終

Behind

Diligent	勤	Clever	智
Lazy	惰	Fool	愚
Noisy	鬧	Male	雄
Silent	靜	Female	雌
Hard	難	Raw	生
Easy	易	Ripe	熟
True	真	Soft	軟
False	假	Hard	硬
Receive	收	Old	老
Pay	付	Young	幼
Add	加	Sweet	甜
Subtract	減	Bitter	苦
Borrow	借	Fragrant	香
Refund	還	Stink	臭
Loss	失	Dry	乾
Win	得	Wet	溼
Come	來	Clean	清潔
Go	去	Dirty	污穢
Sit	坐	Same	同
Stand	立	Different	異
Teach	教	Raw	生
Learn	學	Ripe	熟
Strong	強	Live	生
Weak	弱	Die	死
Hungry	飢	More	增
Satiated	飽	Less	減

Remember	記憶	Fine	精
Forget	忘記	Gross	粗
Sleep	睡	Red	紅
Awake	醒	Green	綠
Ask	問	Mixture	混合物
Answer	答	Compound	化合物
Laugh	笑	Future	將來
Cry	哭	Past	過去
Yes	是	Here	這裏
No	否	There	那邊
Happy	喜	General	普通
Sorry	憂	Spical	特殊
Cold	冷	Ancient	古代
Hot	熱	Modern	現代
Cool	涼	Foreign	外邦
Warm	暖	Native	本地
Full	滿	Bring	取來
Emyty	空	Take off	拿去
Rough	毛	First	第一
Smcoth	光	Last	最末
Ancestor	祖先	Present	出席
Descendant	後裔	Absent	缺席
Single	單	Abstract	抽象
Double	雙	Concrete	實際
Whole	全	Accept	允許
Half	半	Decline	謝絕

Acknowledge	承認	Increase	增
Deny	否認	Decrease	減
Active	主動	Supply	供給
Passive	被動	Demand	需求
Advance	前進	Independent	獨立
Retreat	後退	Dependant	依賴
Arrive	到達	Construct	建設
Depart	離開	Destroy	破壞
Descend	降	Direct	直接
Ascend	升	Indirect	間接
Best	最好	Unite	聯合
Worst	最壞	Divide	分開
Spirit	精神	Giant	巨人
Body	肉體	Dwarf	小人
Boy	男孩	East	東
Girl	女孩	West	西
Brave	勇敢	Encourage	鼓勵
Timid	胆怯	Discourage	挫折
Broad	寬	Friend	友
Narrow	狹	Enemy	敵
Cause	因	Enjoy	享樂
Effect	果	Suffer	受苦
Civilized	文明	Entrance	入口
Barbarian	野蠻	Exit	出口
Dear	貴	Equal	平等
Cheap	賤	Unequal	不平等

Odd	奇數	Host	主, 正
Even	偶數	Guest	客
Ever	曾經	Well	健康
Never	永不	Ill	患病
Interior	內部	In	入
Exterior	外部	Out	出
Fertile	肥沃	Individual	個人
Barren	荒瘠	Group	團體
First	第一	Joy	樂
Last	最後	Sorrow	憂
Former	前者	King	王
Latter	後者	Queen	后
Frequent	常見	Land	陸
Rare	稀少	Water	水
Get	得	Tight	緊
Loss	失	Loose	鬆
Take	取	Love	愛
Give	與	Hate	恨
Glory	榮譽	Marter	主
Disgrace	恥辱	Servant	僕
Hard	硬	Maximum	最大
Soft	軟	Minimum	最小
Heaven	天	Most	最多
Earth	地	Least	最少
Work	工作	North	北
Play	遊戲	South	南

Orient	東方	Fan	扇子
Occident	西方	Stove	火爐
Paradise	天堂	Simple	簡單
Hell	地獄	Complex	複雜
War	戰爭	Singular	單數
Peace	和平	Plural	複數
Whole	全體	Float	浮
Part	部份	Sink	沈
Traitor	賣國賊	Curve	曲
Patriot	愛國份子	Straight	直
Public	公	Sun	日
Private	私	Moon	月
Reward	賞	Winter	冬
Punish	罰	Summer	夏
Push	推	Yesterday	昨日
Pull	拉	To-morrow	明日
Quality	質	Temporary	暫時
Quantity	量	Permanent	永久
Sunny	晴天	Bottom	底
Rainy	雨天	Top	頂
Right	正	Victory	勝利
Wrong	誤	Defeat	失敗
Safe	平安	Virtue	善
Dangerous	危險	Vice	惡
Sharp	銳	Laugh	笑
Dull	鈍	Weep	哭

Work

工作 | Rest

休息

三 填 字

1. I ___ go to Nanking day ___ tomorrow. (Shall) (after)
2. This is the ___ time that I ___ meet your. (last) (shall)
3. It is ___ ___ go to the library every day. (I) (who)
4. I ___ glad when I ___ about this news. (was) (heard)
5. ___ you be here? I ___ (Shall) (shall)
6. This room can ___ as many ___ fifty students. (admit) (as)
7. All the guests ___ her arrived ___ time for the tea party.
(except) (in)
8. Sitting on ___ chair, he talks ___ his pupils. (the) (with)
9. To ___ are you talking ___? (whom) (now)
10. We have ___ much money that we almost cannot ___ it.
(so) (count)
11. The sun ___ bright (is)
12. Air ___ the earth. (surround)
13. What did the visitor ask ___? (for)
14. When I went ___ see my friend, he ___ gone to Canton.
(to) (had)
15. A storm can ___ down trees and houses. (break)
16. Tell me ___ you wish to have. (what)
17. Very few of ___ know ___ to use our eyes well. (us) (how)
18. My uncle bought ___ a book. (me)
19. Why do you stop here ___ saying a word? (without)
20. We ___ read a good newspaper everyday. (shou'd)

21. Things done by halves are____done right. (never)
22. How____water do you have? (much)
23. Nobody will ever____a liar. (believe)
24. Time____like an arrow. (flies)
25. Selfhelp is the____help. (reliable)
26. Hongkong is an____near canton. (island)
27. Little drops of water____the great sea. (make)
28. I shall be____next week. (busy)
29. Ship is very____. (large)
30. You are right____he is wrong. (but)
31. Iron is a useful____. (metal)
32. Most people are afraid of____. (tiger)
33. We____not trust a man____is dishonest. (will) (who)
34. He got up at six____morning. (this)
35. ____your father or brother____home? (is) (at)
36. Take care____your money. (of)
37. In China____many people____understand English. (there are) (who)
38. I____to see my sister the day____yeste day. (went) (before)
39. What does he do____home? (at)
40. He drops in to see us now and____(then)
41. What do you think of____a walk? (taking)
42. Every man must do____duty. (his)
43. The second world war began in the____1937. (year)
44. Of these three quesitons I found the third____is the____

- difficult to answer. (one) (most)
45. I did not go out yesterday_____it rained very hard. (since)
46. I_____him a visit day before yesterday. (paid)
47. How_____this flower smells! (fragrant)
48. His property was divided_____his three sons. (among)
49. He_____absent last week. (was)
50. Have you read the story_____confucius? (about)
51. _____I don't pass, I can't enter this school. (If)
52. His coat is more_____two feet long. (than)
53. The lazy boy has_____on the bench for a long time. (sat)
54. Columbus thought_____earth_____. (that) (is round)
55. A student_____take care_____his book. (should) (of)
56. We all wish_____have_____health. (to) (good)
57. I neither know_____understand_____you mean. (nor) (what)
58. A pronoun agrees with its antecedent in_____. (number and person)
59. It is_____that bring the flowers. (he)
60. It is easier to_____than to_____. (read) (write)
61. Much of the water_____gone. (has)
62. I hope you_____be able to come. (will)
63. If the stones were gold, we_____soon_____rich. (should) (get)
64. I_____be glad to go, if you call for me. (shall)
65. Is he laughing_____me. (at)
66. The newspaper is_____great value to-day. (of)
67. Every man has_____his wages. (got)

68. The gardener ___ followers, but did not ___ rice. (planted)
(plant)
69. Will you ___ the next sentence? (read)
70. The soldier fight ___. (bravely)
71. The students worked ___ after seven o'clock. (hard)
72. He went ___ to the place. (forward)
73. That is the boy ___ we think did this. (who)
74. The eggs are good to ___. (eat)
75. We shall be there ___ meet you. (to)
76. This is the bird ___ sings on the tree. (that)
77. We study history ___ to know the past. (in order to)
78. How many ___ are ___ in the school? (students) (there)
79. ___ do you think about it? (Why)
80. I ___ a letter to him last Friday. (wrote)
81. I ___ Peiping six months ago. (visited)
82. We eat to ___ our hunger. (satisfy)
83. How many cents ___ there in a dollar? (are)
84. Have you ever ___ a pine tree? (seen)
85. ___ the sun shine when you are asleep? (Does)
86. What were you ___ when they saw you? (doing)
87. I am quite as much ashamed ___ you are. (as)
88. A fool may easily be known ___ a wise man. (by)
89. They showed him ___ respect. (great)
90. A fountain pen ___ its own ink (carries)
91. They told me that the guests ___. (had come)
92. I ___ here for the last ten years. (have lived)

93. always speaks very _____. (quickly)
94. He enjoyed sleeping in the _____ air. (open)
95. A large _____ of students were in the school. (number)
96. We are told that the earth _____ round. (is)
97. Long _____ the republic! (live)
98. I enjoyed your _____ very much. (company)
99. We must _____ of the mosquitoes. (get rid)
100. Do you know something about the _____ of the second Great War? (history)

四 改 正 錯 誤

1. Where was Tom when he (write) his letter to Jack.
write 改 wrote.
2. Benjamin Franklin was one of the greatest (american).
american 改 Americans.
3. He is an example of the way a man can rose to a great height by working hard.
應改正為: He is the example of the way that a man by working hard may rise to a high rank.
4. He had been worked for his brother on a printing office.
應改正為: He worked for his brother in a printing office.
5. He and his brother could not get along very (good).
good 應改 well.
6. He herself said that he made a very funny appearance.
應改為: He himself saw that he had made a very

funny appearance.

7. He went on a baker's shop and bought three great roll.
應改爲: He went to a baker's shop and bought three large rolls.
8. Every looked (on) him and laughing.
on 應改 at.
9. Every one of the boys (were) punished.
were 應改 was.
10. How beautiful (she writies)!
she writes 應改 her writing is.
11. Those have eyes can see many things.
Those 之後應加 who.
12. (On) ten o'clock (in) last night, I was studying English.
On 應改 At; in 可略去.
13. He (was) not go to Shanghai yesterday.
was 應改 did.
14. When (have) you come here?
have 應改 did.
15. (Does) his words make you angry?
Does 應改 Do.
16. He is the best student of the (two).
two 應改 class.
17. We afraid the lion very much.
afraid 之後應加一 of.
18. He is more taller than (me).
me 應改 I.

19. The door was (open) by him.
open 應改 opened.
20. We should (studied) hard.
studided 應改 study.
21. We (had) won the game last Saturday.
had 應刪略.
22. The countryman (get) up at sunrise and goes to bed after sunset.
get 應改 gets.
23. Our teacher (ask) us some questions every day.
ask 應改 asks.
24. Many soldiers (killed) in the war.
killed 應改 were killed.
25. I do not know (who) he met.
who 應改 whom.
26. (How) a stupid boy he is!
How 應改 what.
27. She studied (hardly).
hardly 應改 hard.
28. (Do) your sister (went) home yesterday.
Do 應改 Did; went 應改 go.
29. I hope he will pass the examintion.
he 之前應加 that: will 應改 would.
30. He stood between you and (I).
I 應改 me.
31. Either John or I (are) to blame.

are 應改 am.

32. The baby lies cry.

應改: The baby lies there and cries.

33. To (seen) him is to (admired) him.

seen 應改 see; admired 應改 admire.

34. He is fond (in) reading history.

in 應改 of.

35. He (was) built the house.

was 應刪去.

36. This composition (wrote) by him.

wrote 應改 was written.

37. The air feels (coldly).

coldly 應改 cold.

38. You are as tall as (me).

me 應改 I.

39. Can you write well Chinese?

well Chinese 應改 Chinese well.

40. They found him (happy) eat his food.

happy 應改 happily.

41. It was (me) whom you saw.

me 應改 I.

42. His words proved (truely).

truely 應改 true.

43. My love and respect for him (remains) unchanged.

remain 應改 remain

44. Can justice or truth change (their) nature?

their 應改 it's.

45. They come to see me yesterday.

come 應改 came.

46. I have (wrote) a letter to my brother

wrote 應改 written.

47. That old man gives (meneys) to the beggar.

moneys 應改 money.

48. My dress is more beautiful (to) yours.

to 應改 than.

49. This is the man (who) I met yesterday along the street.

who 應改 whom.

50. He do not know the fact.

do 應改 does.

51. I can (hard) know the reason.

hard 應改 hardly.

52. This is not (such a) book which I want.

such a 應改 the.

53. I am the (stronger) of all.

stronger 應改 strongest.

54. (That) he likes to drink tea.

that 應刪去.

55. The man (which) you see is (a) old friend of mine.

which 應改 whom; a 應改 an.

56. The master is very (kindly) to his three servants.

kindly 應改 kind.

57. He has (many) money, but he has (few) knowledge.

many 應改 much; few 應改 little.

58. (It's) (him) who shall go to Nanking.

It's him 應改 It is he.

59. My sister is as clever as (me).

me 應改 I am.

60. Though he is rich, (but) he is not happy.

but 應改 yet.

61. Every one must do (their work).

their work 應改 his duty.

62. I wish that my father (is) here.

is 應改 were.

63. I (will) break my (leg), if I fall.

will 應改 shall, leg 應改 legs.

64. There is a black spot on the (lamp's candle).

lamp's candle 應改 lamp of the candle.

65. It (was) the soul which shines behind the face.

was 應改 is.

66. Neither of the boys washed (their) ears.

their 應改 his.

67. There (is) a table, a chair, and a radis in tha room.

is 應改 are.

68. There are many (fly) on the food.

fly 應改 flies.

69. (Who do) you (saw) yesterday?

Who do 應改 Whom did; saw 應改 see.

70. Let (we) go together.

we 應改 us.

71. When I was a child, I was teached English.

teached 應改 taught.

72. You should speak as (clear) as possible.

clear 應改 clearly.

73. He spent (many) time in writing the letter.

many 應改 much.

74. Did you sleep (good) last night?

good 應改 well.

75. (Who) are you looking for?

who 應改 whom.

76. Pay attention (on) your lessons.

on 應改 in.

77. One of the girls (have) lost her watch.

have 應改 has.

78. He could not (played) football.

played 應改 play.

79. (Were) your friend sick yesterday?

were 應改 was.

80. The letter was (writing) by (he).

writing 應改 written; he 應改 him.

81. I have (many) money.

many 應改 much.

82. (To pure) all things are pure.

To pure 應改 Make.

83. (The preparing) the assignment requires time.

The preparing 應改 To prepare.

84. Our friends seemed (very) pleased to see us.

very 應改 much.

85. He (walk slow).

walk slow 應改 walks slowly.

86. (Whom) is your best friend?

Whom 應改 Who.

87. Mary and (me) are (played) ball.

me 應改 I; played 應改 playing.

88. He (was see) me yesterday.

was see 應改 saw.

89. The two brothers help (one another).

one another 應改 each other.

90. He (is like) play very much.

is like 應改 likes to.

91. His father (was died) last night.

was died 應改 died.

92. He (does write) the letter (careful).

does write 應改 writes; careful 應改 carefully.

93. She is the (most good) student in the class.

most good 應改 best.

94. Climb up (the horse's roof).

the horse's roof 應改 the roof of the horse.

95. I had a bag of (rices).

(rices) 應改 rice.

96. His horse and (your horse) are both tired.

your horse 應改 yours.

97. Music sounds (sweetly).

sweetly 應改 sweet.

98. Bread and butter (are) his aim.

are 應改 is.

99. I am afraid (learning) English.

learning 應改 of learning.

100. Why (he wants) to go there?

he wants 應改 does he want.

五 成 語 造 句

1. about to 將要

I am about to take the examination.

2. as soon as 立刻

As soon as he receives the news, he writes a letter for me.

3. bear in mind 牢記心中

The training of our parents we must bear in mind.

4. carry out 實行

The plan has been carried out.

5. put off 延宕

Don't put off the work till tomorrow what you can do to-day.

6. out of date 陳舊

This fashion is out of date.

7. owing to 由於

My success is all owing to your help.

8. pay attention to

You must pay attention to your lesson.

9. worthy of 值得

He is worthy of ^{信任的} confidence.

10. used to 時常

He used to take a walk in the garden after dinner.

11. versed in 熟練

He is well versed in English conversation.

12. up to date 最新式

The dress is quite up to date.

13. wait for 等候

I shall wait for you at the railway station.

14. with pleasure 樂於

I shall obey the law with pleasure.

15. join in 加入

China joined in the United Nation at 1941.

16. lay aside 放在一邊

Please lay aside your work.

17. little by little 漸漸

Little by little, we have overcome the difficulties.

18. shake hands 握手

I shake hands with my friend.

19. set free 釋放

The prisoner has been set free.

20. take place 舉行

The entrance examination will be taken place in next week.

21. side by side 並列 並肩

We fight with our friend army side by side.

22. out of sight 遠出視線之外

The airplane flies out of sight.

23. put on 穿上

I must put on my garment to-day.

24. in vain 無效

All of my hopes was in vain.

25. knock at 敲門

Who is knocking at the door?

26. keep on 繼續

The battle is being kept on the Holy Land.

27. honest in 誠實

I am always honest in my dealings.

28. hope for

Let us hope for the best.

29. in case 倘然

Please give me a seat in case you can.

30. hear of 聽到

I heard of the news that we got the victory in the war.

31. in consequence 因為

He could not attend the meeting in consequence of illness.

32. Take care of 當心

Take care of your lessons.

33. fond of 喜歡

I am fond of mathematics.

34. go on 繼續

Let us go on our work.

35. hand in 繳入

You should hand in your fees.

36. by no means 決不

It is by no means an easy thing to learn English.

37. carry out 實行

The battle has been carried out.

38. belong to 屬於

The fountain pen is belong to my sister!

39. because of 因為

I cannot attending the meeting because of illness.

40. ~~at~~ all 完全

I do not like the arithmetics at all.

41. ~~at~~ hand 快要來到

The opportunity is at hand.

42. ~~as~~ well as 同樣

I go to school as well as my brother.

43. ~~as~~ if 好像

The younger girl embrass a doll as if she were it's mother.

44. call on 訪問

I shall call on my brother.

45. beware of 謹防

Beware of the pickpockets.

46. After all 究竟

After all, what it will be?

47. agree with 同意

I agree with your opinion.

48. in fact 實際上

He is a scholar by name, but a merchant in fact.

49. hope for 希望

We hope for the coming of peace.

50. through and through 自始至終

He works through and through.

51. to and fro 徘徊, 來來往往

He walks to and fro in front of the classroom.

52. step into 走入

The youth steps into the trouble.

53. useful for 有用於

This art is useful for your work.

54. well-to-do 小康

My home becomes well-to-do.

55. victorious over 克服

The diligence will be victorious over the difficulties.

56. show off 自炫

One can not show off his knowledge.

57. take advantage of 利用

Do not take advantage of his ignorance.

58. rob of 搶去

He has been robbed of his money by three robbers.

59. take possession of 佔有

A mischievous thought takes possession of his mind.

60. tide over 渡過

I have tided over my difficulties.

61. at least 至少

To say at least, lying is a bad habit.

62. in an instant 立刻

I shall go to Shanghai in an instant.

63. harmful to 有害於

Smoking is harmful to health.

64. in favor of 贊同

I am in favor of your opinion.

65. in general 一般

I am speaking of teachers in general.

66. give up 放棄

I give up the idea of getting the prize.

67. familiar with 熟悉

I am familiar with many scholars.

68. for the sake of 爲...原因

He works hard for the sake of living.

69. free from 免於

I am entirely free from danger.

70. from bad to worth. 每况愈下

His surrounding is going from bad to worth.

71. eat up 耗盡

The civil war eat up our national wealth.

72. equal to 等

Twelve is equal to a dozen.

73. engage in 從事於

My bother is engaged in commerce.

74. depend upon 倚靠

We should depend upon ourselves.

75. deal with 應付

It is very difficult to deal with such a circumstance.

76. consist in 在於

Happiness consists in the books.

77. devote to 專心於

I shall devote myself to the study of literature.

78. differ from 不同

My opinion differs from yours.

79. at any rate 無論如何 (我們要抗戰到底)

At any rate, we must fight to the final.

80. above all 尤其是 (尤須效忠祖國)

Above all, be faithful to your native country.

81. attend to 從事 (負責從事)

You should attend to your duty.

82. as a rule 通例

As a rule, a man should take meal three times everyday.

83. a suit 一套

Will you buy a suit of new clothes?

84. how long 多少時候

How long it will be done?

85. ask for 請問

You are asking the road for a blind.

問道於盲

86. but for 倘然沒有

But for his help, I should have failed.

87. come across 遇見

On my way home, I came across my friend.

88. compare with 比較

How does your school compare with mine?

89. enter into 參與

He enter into conversation with a stranger.

90. go through 經過

I had gone through many dangers in the wartime.

91. furnish with 供給

I am furnished with the necessary funds.

92. fit for 適合

You are quite fit for the business.

93. for the time being 暫時之間

For the time being, I have no power to help you.

94. in order that 使

I write it in simple language in order that everybody may understand it.

95. live on 以...為生

The ox live on grass.

96. look for 尋找

He look for his textbook.

97. make up 補足

I must make up my lesson.

98. no longer 不再

I now longer to do evils.

99. no that 既然

Now that you have finished your work, you may go.

100. of course 當然

He is so diligent, and of course he will succeed.

六 問 答

1. How long have you studied English?

答 I have studied English five years.

2. How long does it take you to go from your home to this school?

答 It is two miles from my home to this school.

3. What are you going to do during the summer vacation?

答 I will read and write during the summer vacation.

4. Give the name of the summer months.

答 The names of the summer months are May, June, and July.

5. What are the seven days in a week.

答 The names of the seven days in a week are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

6. When do you get up in the morning.

答 I get up at six o'clock in the morning.

7. When do you go to bed?

答 I go to bed at nine o'clock.

5. What games or sports do you like best?

答 I like to play tennis best.

9. How many brothers have you?

答 I have three brothers.

10. How heavy are you?

答 I am one hundred pounds heavy.

11. Don't you find English difficult to learn?

答 No, I don't find English difficult to learn.

12. Why smoking is a bad habit?

答 Because it wastes money and injures health.

13. What is a pen used for?

答 A pen is used for writing.

14. What day is yesterday?

答 Yesterday is Sunday.

15. With what do you wash your face?

答 I wash my face with a towel.

16. What are the four seasons of a year?

答 The four seasons of a year are spring, summer, autumn and winter.

17. Where is your school?

答 My school is in Shanghai.

18. How many persons are there in your family?

答 There are five persons in my family.

19. Is it not very hot in summer?

答 Yes, it is very hot.

20. Is Hanchow a beautiful city?

答 Yes, Hunchow is a beautiful city.

21. How old are you?

答 I am fifteen years old.

22. Do you like to study English?

答 Yes, I like to study English very much.

23. What time it is by your Watch?

答 It is half past nine.

24. What are you doing now?

答 I am taking the entrance examination of English now.

25. When did you come here?

答 I came here in the last day.

26. Did you study hard before this examination?

答 Yes, I studied very hard.

27. What do you do when you are hungry?

答 I eat food when I am hungry.

28. Is it difficult for a middle school student to answer these questions.

答 No, it is not very difficult.

29. What day is to-day?

答 To-day is Monday.

30. How many minutes make an hour?

答 There are sixty minutes make an hour.

31. Name the different parts of a letter!

答 A letter can be divided into five parts they are heading, greeting, body, complimentary close and signature.

32. What day is our national holiday?

答 10th October is our national holiday.

33. How can you go to Nanking?

答 I can go to Nanking by train or steamship.

34. How do you do?

答 I am very well.

35. Where do you live?

答 I live in Shanghai.

36. Don't you like to play tennis?

答 Yes, I like to play tennis very much.

37. Which language can you speak better English or Chinese?

答 I can speak Chinese language better than English.

38. What do you wish to be in the future?

答 I wish to be a scientist in the future.

39. What should a good student be?

答 A good student should be diligent honest and brave.

40. Why do you go to school.

答 I go to school for learning science.

41. When and where were you born?

答 I was born in Nanking at 1931.

42. What is your complaint?

答 I am in headache.

43. Please remember me to your parents.

答 Thank you, I shall be glad to do so.

44. Which do you prefer, rolls or toast?

答 I prefer rolls.

45. Where shall I sit?

答 Take this seat, if you please.

46. Will you drink some wine?

答 Yes, I will drink a little.

47. What is the postage for registered letter?

答 It is fifteen thousand and three hundred dollars.

48. What is this large building.

答 It is a hotel.

49. Where are you going?

答 I am going to my school.

50. In what direction is the wind?

答 It is the south-east wind.

51. Have you any vacant room?

答 No, I have not any vacant room.

52. Do you know your English lesson by heart.

答 Yes, I know it very well.

53. Are you an athlete?

答 No, I am not an athlete.

54. What is a simple sentence?

答 A simple sentence is a sentence, which has only a subject and a predicate.

55. Does the new book belong to you?

答 Yes, it belongs to me.

56. What are the eight parts of speech?

答 The eight parts of speech are: noun pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection.

57. What do you do, when you get up in the morning?

答 I wash my face and brush my teeth, when I get up in the morning.

58. What are you going to do, if you can enter this school?

答 I will study science, if I can enter this school.

59. Why do you like to study in a school so far from the city?

答 Because it is a best school.

60. Shall you go home after the entrance examination?

答 Yes, I shall go home after the entrance examination.

61. What are the five separate powers of the Chinese government?

答 The five separate powers of the Chinese government are: Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Examinative, and Control power.

62. With what do you write?

答 I write with pen and ink.

63. With whom do you come here?

答 I come here with my mother.

64. How long do you sleep every night.

答 I sleep about eight hours every night.

65. Do you come out early every morning?

答 Yes, I come out very early every morning.

66. What are you doing in the room?

答 I am preparing my lessons.

67. Do you like to wear the foreign clothes?

答 No, I do not like it.

68. Where are you going?

答 I am going to my school.

69. Are you in a hurry?

答 No, I am not in special haste.

70. Have you learned your lesson?

答 Yes, I have learned my lesson.

71. Have you studied your geography?

答 Yes, I have studied it.

七 英文譯中文

1. We like to study English because it is useful and helpful to us.

我們喜歡研究英文，因為他對於我們很有用途和幫助。

2. I am very happy to have this opportunity of seeing you, 我很喜歡有這一個看到你的機會。

3. Sometimes you cannot forget the things you have done in the past.

有時候，你不能忘記你過去所做的事情。

4. The story is not only interesting but also valuable to us. 這個故事非但有趣味，並且對於我們很有價值。

5. Food, clothing and shelter are the three necessities of our life.

衣食住是人生的三大需要。

6. My sister who is sick is allowed to go home before the class is over.

我的姊妹生病，因此在沒有退課之前，就允許回家。

7. She is as shy as a child usually is.

她常和小孩一樣的怕羞。

8. He could not understand why he has failed.

他不知道爲什麼道理他會失敗。

9. If he were at home, he could give you the money.

假使他在家中，他可以給你錢。

10. The man on horseback dismounted quickly and hurried into the office to send a telegram.

騎在馬上的人，很迅速的下馬，急急忙忙走進辦公廳，送一個電報。

11. Three friends share with me in the ownership of this factory.

三個朋友和我合股做這工廠的主人。

12. He bent his bow to shoot a tiger.

他彎了弓，射一隻虎。

13. My father wishes me to become a great scholar in the future.

我的父親希望我將來成爲一個大科學家。

14. Fresh air is air coming in directly.

新鮮空氣是直接從戶外來的空氣。

15. It goes without saying that he is one of the greatest writers of t-day.

不消說得，他是今日的一個大寫作家。

16. He was a great statesman as well as a profound scholar.

他是一個大政治家，同時也是一個著名學者。

17. Either you or I shall be held responsible.

你或我是要負責任的。

18. Early rising is good for your health.

早起對於你的身體是有利益的。

19. I did not take my dinner yesterday.

我昨天沒有吃飯。

20. Let all of you be very kind to the poor people.

你們大家對待窮人要和氣。

21. He is too young to enter the school.

他們學校，年齡還太小。

22. Who do you think he is?

你想他是什麼人？

23. She has more books than he can read.

她有更多的書，比了他所能讀的。

24. I am having as good a time as you are.

我已有一個和你一樣好的一個機會。

25. The teacher is about to give us a lesson.

這位先生將要給我們上課了。

26. I have not studied English for nothing.

我並沒有無緣無故的學習英文。

27. It does no matter whether he sees us or not.

無論他看見我們與否，都沒有關係的。

28. Those who speak much often think little.

多說話的人，常常少有思考。

28. This was too good an opportunity to lose.

這是一個太好的機會錯失了。

30. To my great disappointment he did not come to see me.

他沒有來看我，使我大大失望。

31. Pleasure is bought at the price of pain.

快樂是用苦痛的代價換來的。

32. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was born on 12th nov. 1866.

孫逸仙博士生在一八六六年十一月十二日。

33. He was so angry that he could not speak.

他發怒到話都說不出來。

34. Work while work, play while play.

工作的時候工作，遊玩的時候遊玩。

35. When will your school close for summer vacation?

你們學校裏要在什麼時候放暑假。

36. I like story books of all.

我最喜歡看小說。

37. She is not very far from Nanking.

她離南京不遠。

38. I'll live this room for a week on trial.

我要在這房子裏住一個禮拜試試看。

39. This is an exceptionally quiet street.

這是一條特別例外的清靜街道。

40. Too great diligence will injure your health.

太用功了，要妨害你的衛生。

41. Our school is about two miles distant from the village,

it stands at the foot of a wooded hill there is a stream running across the front gate: so we have to cross a small bridge in entering it. The house which is a brick building has four classrooms and a large playground on the back. It is a very cool place in the summer.

我們的學校，大約離村兩英里。他是在一個樹木蔥蘢的山腳下，大門面前，流過一條小河，所以我們到學校裏去，一定要走過一頂小橋。磚造的校舍，有四個教室，後面是一片大操場。在夏天，這是一個很涼快的地方。

42. Dear Brother:

I came to school ten days ago. At first I felt very lonesome and always thought home and you. But now I feel better, because I have many schoolmates to study and play with the school began on the day I came. My lessons are many, but I like them and will study them hard.

親愛的弟弟：

我到校已是十天了。開始的時候，我覺得非常孤寂，常常想念家庭和你。但是現在我覺得好些了。因為我有了許多同學，一同讀書和玩耍。學校是在我到校的那天開學的我的功課很多。但是我喜歡他們，並將願意很勤懇的學習他們。

43. Not many young men can see their own faults, but Frankling could see his. More than that, he tried hard to get rid of them. He kept a little book in which he worte down his faul s. If he waste ha f an hour of time, or a shilling of money, or said anything that he had

better not have said, he wrote it down in his book. He carried that book in his pocket all his life, and studied it as a boy at school studies a hard lesson. By it he learned three things—first to do the right thing, next to do it at the right time; last of all, to do it in the right way.

很少的青年，能夠看到他們自己的過失。不過富蘭克林確是能夠看到的。非但如此，他並且還要極力地嚐試去革除他們。他在一本小冊子上，將他的過失記錄下來。假使他浪費了半小時的時間，或是一先令的金錢，或說了一句不應當說的說話，他都寫在這個冊子上。他終生將這個冊子。帶在他的口袋裏。他研究這本冊子，好比小孩子在學校裏研究艱難的功課一樣，他從而學到三件事情。第一去做正當的事情，其次在適當的時間工作，最後用正確的方法去工作。

44. Men's greatest enemy, next to his uncontrolled selfish appetites and passions, is the disease germ. The attacks of microscopic organisms cannot be repelled by mere brute force. In this battle intelligent control of conditions offers the chief hope of victory. It is the business of public health boards to supply intelligence and to exercise control. This control relates to the enforcement of sanitary measures and discovery and quarantine of contagious and infectious diseases. These measures based upon the rapidly developing science of medicine, are among the greatest of all factors in human conservation.

人類的大敵，除不能管束的自私自利的慾望和情緒之外，就要算病菌了。微生物的襲擊，是不可用蠻力抵抗的，在這種鬥爭中，唯有很聰明的將環境管理得好，才有勝利的希望。去供給這種知識和管理練習是公共衛生機關的職務。這種管理，就是關於衛生設備的加緊和傳染病的偵察及隔離。這些關於醫務常識的方法都是保全人類的要素。

45. Let us see, first of all, what has been achieved in the field of education. Chinese of all classes have always toward intellectual culture. Even among pasantry and laborers is an appreciation of the value of education. Lack of opportunity due principally to short age of schools has been the main cause of illiteracy. Thoughtful man and women throughout the nation are realizing as never before the improtance of education for the masses and have been throwing themselves whole heartedly into the work of mass edncation.

我們看，我們在教育界中，最要緊的，是一件什麼工作。中國人，無論什麼階級，都很崇敬學術。對於智力的訓練，並且有天然的愛好。即使農工階級，也都知重視教育的價值因為缺少學校，使他們有機會讀書，所以就產生了許多文盲。目前凡稍有思想的男女，都能明瞭平民教育的重要，而都能盡力於平民教育的工作了。

46. Time is much more useful than money. Money can be borrowed, squeezed, stolen or robbed. But how can you borrow, squeeze, steal or rob time? Time once gone never comes back. She is always passing and never

staying. You can't tell her to stay. There are only twenty four hours in a day and night, and every one, rich or poor, king or peasant, receives neither more no less of this amount. ~~這~~ ~~數~~

光陰的用途，遠超過於金錢。金錢可以借貸竊盜。但是光陰是能借貸竊盜的嗎？光陰一去，永不回來。光陰是永遠在飛逝着，永遠不會停留的。你也沒有方法叫他停留。一天一晚，只有二十四小時，無論富貴貧賤，天子和農民，都不多不少的享受着。

47. It is now spring. Warm winds have begun to blow. The snow and the ice have melted, and the little streams again flow merrily, and the sun shines in the blue sky. Fields are green. Flowers show their pretty face by the wayside and in the garden.

現在是春天了。和暖的風，開始吹着，雪和冰已經融解。小溪又在快樂地流動。太陽照在碧空之中，田野是綠了，花卉在道旁和花園中顯露着他美麗的面貌。

48. The manufacture of glass is of ancient origin. The Egyptians invented it 3000 years ago. Glass is made from flint or sand, soda or potash, and lime. These substances are well mixed together and placed in earthenware vessels. They are then heated for about forty eight hours, after which they become fluid and transparent. After a time the mixture is again heated and allowed to cool slowly, after which it is ground and rubbed to make it level and smooth.

玻璃的製造，開始於很古的時候，埃及人在三千年之前，就已發明了。玻璃是由燧石或沙土，蘇打或碳酸鉀和石灰製成的。這許多物料混和以後，就放在陶器罐中，約燒四十八小時後，就變成液體和透明。停了一會，再加熱於這混合物，然後使他漸漸冷卻。最後加以磨擦，使之平坦和光滑。

八 中文譯英文

1. 你要到那裏去？

Where shall you go?

2. 我到公園裏去散一會步。

I shall take a walk in the park.

3. 我們的英文教師非常和善，非常誠懇。

Our English teacher is very kind and very sincere.

4. 你可否介紹我們去見他？

Will you introduce us to him?

5. 你們的學校真和家庭相似。

Your school is just like a family.

6. 英語是否是最通行的言語？

Is English the most popular language in the world?

7. 雖然我勸他用功一點，他總不聽我的話。

Though I always advise him to study hard, yet he never listens to me.

8. 他的父親是個誠實而客氣的商人。

His father is an honest and polite merchant.

9. 他的姊妹也是一個留學生。

His sister is also a returned student.

10. 關於這個問題我們討論得很久了。

With regard to this question, we have had a long discussion.

11. 那屋頂上有五個鳥和一個貓。

There are five birds and one cat on the roof.

12. 這牆是白的但我的衣服是黑的。

The wall is white, but my clothe is black.

13. 早起早睡是有益於健康的。

Early rising and earjy sleping is benefitl to health.

14. 失敗是成功之母。

Failure is the mother of success.

15. 假使我是你,我一定不願意去。

If I were you, I would not go.

16. 在課室裏不要講話。

Don't talk in classroom.

17. 我不欺騙任何人。

I don't cheat any body.

18. 昨天我去看他的時候,他正在那裏寫一封信。

He was writing a letter when I went to see him yesterday.

19. 我每日傍晚到公園散步。

Every evening I take a walk in the garden.

20. 余讀英文已經三年。

I have studied English for three years.

21. 夏天乃一年之中最熱的一季。

Summer is the hottest season of a year.

22. 此人似較余爲幼。

He seems to be younger than I.

23. 君最喜何種書籍?

What kind of books do you like best?

24. 你和他一樣高。

You are as tall as he.

25. 你要那一個?黑的還是白的?

Which one do you want, the black or the white?

26. 我不但要用功讀書而且我還要有好的身體。

Not only I should study hard but also I should keep my body strong.

27. 假若我是你,我一定是快樂的。

If I were you, I should feel happy.

28. 你必須讀到校鈴搖了為止。

You must study until the bell rings.

29. 因為街上汽車馬車很多,我們走路時應當小心。

We should take care during our walk, because in the street, motor cars and carriges are numerous.

30. 青年在家中應該服從父母,在學校應該尊敬師長。

Youth should obey their parents in home and respect their teachers in school.

31. 假如你是我的兄弟,我也不能饒恕你。

Even if you were my brother, I could not pardon you.

32. 我們為生存而飲食,非為飲食而生存。

We eat to live, but do not live to eat.

33. 非等他來的時候你不能走。

You are not allowed to go until he comes.

34. 中國是一個大的共和國。

China is a great republic.

35. 我正在讀書。

I am reading.

36. 你比我聰明。

You are clever than I.

37. 明天你要不要回家？

Shall you go back home tomorrow?

38. 他不飲酒，但他的朋友很能飲酒。

He can not drink wine, but his friends are very much fond of it.

39. 他就是從前告訴我故事的人。

He is the man who told me this story on the former day.

40. 日出於東而沒於西。

The sun rises in east, and sets in west.

41. 昨天我去看他的時候他已出去了。

He has gone out, when I come to see him yesterday.

42. 月東升兮日西沉。

When the moon rises in the east, the sun sets in the west.

43. 少壯不努力，老大徒傷悲。

If you do not work with great effort in youth, you will jament when you are old.

44. 睡眠之前必須熄燈。

Turn off light, before you go to bed.

45. 己所不欲，勿施於人。

Don't do to others as if you would have them don't to you.

46. 讀書是學生的本分。

Studying is the duty of students.

47. 飲酒過多，足以傷身。

Drink to much may injure one's health.

48. 我初到上海的時候，住在一個旅館裏。

When I first arrived at Shanghai, I lived in a hotel.

49. 父親的父親是我的祖父。

Father's farther is my grandfather.

50. 君能講英語或法語否？

Can you speak English or Franch.

51. 王君比我年長四歲。

Mr. Wang is four years elder than I.

52. 我已經初中畢業了。

I have graduated from the Junior Middle school.

53. 試述爲什麼來投考本校？

Tell me why you come to take the entrance examination in this school?

54. 幸而今天不熱，否則我要生病了。

Fortunately, the weather is not hot to-day, otherwie^s
I shall fall in sick.

55. 我們應該明瞭師範生的責任。

We should know the responsibility of the student in a normal school.

56. 我知道我的學問不夠，我所以要用功求學。

I know that my learning is insufficient, therefore I must try my best to study.

57. 中國的經濟現在非常危險。

The economy of China is in great danger now.

58. 我們吃東西，因為要滋補身體，可以做事。

We eat for the nourishment of our body so that we may work.

59. 一個人活一天，就應該做一天工。

A man must work as long as he lives.

60. 昨晚十時搖臥鈴時，我還在做功課。

Last night, when the bell ring for retiring, I was still preparing my lessons.

61. 我們上岸時，已經幾天幾夜沒有睡了。

When we got ashore, we had been sleepless for several nights.

62. 你父親給你的信，你收到了沒有？

Have you received the letter that your father send for you?

63. 地球繞日而行。

The earth goes around the sun.

64. 他讀書用功，所以他可以成就。

He studies hard so that he may succeed.

65. 他是一個很好的青年，但是你比他還要好些。

He is a very good youth, but you are much better than he.

66. 他來到之後，我不過見到他一次。

I have seen him only once since his arrival.

67. 只要有飯吃有錢用，他什麼事都肯做。

He is willing to do any thing, if he is provided with food and money.

68. 他愈讀愈不明白。

The more he studies, the more misunderstanding he becomes.

69. 他的胆子大,所以見了也不懼。

He is drave, therefore he does not fear for anything.

70. 他們罵也可以,笑也可以,與我是不相干的。

I never mind their laughing or criticising.

71. 風吹落葉,片片作蝴蝶飛。

The wind blows against the fallen leaves and makes them dancing as butterflies.

72. 青春是人生最快樂的時候嗎?

Is the green youth the happiest period of a man's life?

73. 自己能做的事情,一定要自己做。

What you can do must be done by yourself.

74. 革命尙未成功。同志仍須努力。

Revolution has not succeeded yet, and our comrades should strive on.

75. 沒有日光和空氣,萬物不能生活。

The creatures could not live on without air and sunshine.

76. 人迫到山窮水盡的時候,什麼事情都做得出來。

When a man is driven to desperation, he is ready to do whatever reckless things.

77. 你今天能做的事,決不要放到明天去做。

Never put off till tomorrow what you can do to-day.

78. 我也許愚鈍，但我終不會忘記你的好意。

I may be stupid, but I can never forget your kindness.

79. 凡人都希望長壽，但沒有人希望年老。

Every man desires to live long, but no one would be old.

80. 我素所崇拜的人物是一個科學家，是全世畏聞名的科學家，就是愛迪生。我崇拜愛迪生的理，一句話，就是他的研究精神。他的生活是研究的生活，他的實驗就是他工作的場所，因為他能研究，所以能發明許多東西；因為他能研究，所以能給世人不少福利；因為他能研究，所以全世界的人，沒有一個不知道他。

The man whom I have long worshipped was a scientist, by the name of Edison. I worship him because of his investigation spirit. His life was one of continuous investigation of matters. His laboratory was his workshop. Out of his research work he invented many things to benefit the whole humanity and thus make his name known to every body in the world.

九 作 文

1. My New Year Holidays

In my school life, the most delightful day is the holiday. Among the holidays, the new year holiday is the happiest.

During the night before the new year's day, every housewife is busy preparing good food for the family. People sit up late that night to wait for the old year to ring out and the new year to ring in.

When the morning begins to dawn, they say auspicious

to each other. So that every thing seems to begin a new life. At dinner, they enjoy the most delicious food. They have music for entertainment. At night, the different kinds of lamps are all lighted, the scene is more impressive.

Beside these, they visit their relatives each other where they have delicious food to eat and happy things to talk about. Therefore I say that the new year holiday is the happiest among all the holidays in a year.

2. My House

My house is in a small town. It is fifteen miles from the city, and nears many farm houses.

My house is surrounded by trees and flowers. Not far away is a stream of clear water, and behind it is an open space where we play in. After breakfast, my father goes about his business, my mother works in the kitchen where she prepares the most delicious food for our dinner. I go to school every morning and return home at sunset. When I am at home, I always have sports with my brothers. At night I review my lessons.

3. My School

My school is in a country, not far from it, there is the famous capital—Shanghai. We have beautiful surroundings and cheerful lives. There are six classrooms and about three hundred schoolmates. All of our teachers are college gra-

duates. They are very kind to us. We study literature, science, mathematics in our school. Between our schoolmates every one understands his lesson clearly. We consider our school that is a large family.

4. Write A Letter to Your Friend Suggesting a Picnic

Dear Friend

What a fine day it is! The nature is at its best. I suggest to have a picnic with you in the country. We shall have sandwiches for lunch at a picturesque spot. Where we may enjoy fine views. If you are willing to join with me, please you come to my home by half to eight to-morrow morning. We shall then talk the matter over.

Yours truly

T. H. Jao

5. My Father

My father is one of the hard-word citizens in my country. He inherited the spirit of thrift, diligence and temperance from my grandfather, and acquired the virtue of dutifulness, justice and patience from one of his worthy deeds without any exaggeration.

About ten years ago, there was a great flood in our native country. All farms were ruined and every village near by was laid desolate. What a disaster it was! As this

news reached a relief association, a great sum of money was set aside for the relief of the destitute people. During this time, the leader of our native country was a greedy man, whose name was W. T. Chang. When he received the money, he consigned a great part of it to his private pocket. When my father heard of it, he got very angry and brought a lawist against him. But at that time, our magistrate was also greedy. He accepted a large bribe and dismissed the case lightly. My father fearing nothing, quarreled with the magistrate and was finally put into prison.

But justice must be vindicated sooner or later. So it was the case with my father. After several days he brought the complaint to the provincial authorities. After suffering much trouble both mental and physical, he finally gained victory, and the money was at last returned to the public coffers. A tablet was sent to my father by our country men in recognition of my father's noble deed.

6. How I Spend My Leisure

Every day I have one or two leisure hours. When I have no work to do, I often sit alone in my bedroom. The sky is blue and the ^{以雲彩的} fleecy clouds are motionless, I stand near the window and stare at the natural beauties in ^{靜思} silence. Sometimes I take one of my beloved books from the book case and read it in a low voice. My heart is as ^靜 calm as the water in a placid ^湖 lake. I read and ^{冥想} meditate, meditate and read.

What a peaceful hour I enjoy! My soul is mingled with mother nature. As times goes on, I will read more and get more familiar with some great writers and I hope our acquaintance will continue all through my life.

相識者

7. China Need For Science

China, as one of the modern nations, must adopt a science program. Looking around, you will find how much of we want to do for China depends upon scientific knowledge. Thousands miles of highways and railways are waiting for construction. The yellow river needs to be prevented it from overflowing. How shall we do these things without a mastery of the fundamental principles of modern science.

Thus if you want to make China progressive and prosperous, you must develop science first. Let us, then make up our minds to study science to be the builders of modern China.

8. On My First Arrval at Shanghai

As I was born in a country, did not know the prosperity and luxury of a city life. When I was fifteen years old, I went to my native city with my father, I was surprise as its numerous inhabitants and enormous commerce. But when I began to study at Shanghai, I was even more bewildered. The road which are paved with cement or stues are all broad and wide, and stretch in all directions. Along both sides

are high buildings. Thousands of people are travelling to and fro on the street, either on foot or by cars. The roads are crowded with the vast number of people. Automobiles of different kinds run fast and dazzle our eyes. All such things seem to show that Shanghai is the paradise on earth.

9. My Mother

The woman who looks

My mother is a kind and a gentle woman. She takes good care of her children and keeps them all at school. She ^{and} gives them every comfort. They all love and respect her.

My mother is thrifty and industrious. She saves every cash. ~~She can~~ ^{but also} and keep everything in order. ^{not only}

She often says to us: "work while ^{you} work, play while ^{you} play. If you do not work, you will become a lazy people and be of no use to society" This piece of good advice is well worth keeping in my mind.

10. My Native Place

In the northward of the city Wu-Shi, there stands a small village, that is my native place. Around the village, there is a little stream, on the banks of which many willows are flourishing. When summer comes, their branches are so abundant that under them no one can see the sky. At a little distance from the north, there rises a ~~hill~~ ^{mountain} called the Blue Shan, on which there are wonderful trees and green grass. This is the natural scenery of my native place.

My native place has a population of more than one hundred people, of whom the majority are farmers and some are merchants and labourers, all of them are diligent and thrifty. The mode of their living is very simple. They have no automobiles and costly food for their meals. Their custom and habits are like those of the ancient people.

11. My Teacher

My teacher is of medium height, wearing a pair of gilt-framed spectacles, showing that she has used her eyes so much that she has become shortsighted. Her forehead is wrinkled rather by deep thinking than by age. She often meets her students with a smiling face, though she is extremely serious while teaching them.

She is an enthusiastic and a skilful teacher. In order to make us thoroughly understanding what she teaches, she employs every mean of teaching—repetition, comparison, and examples. She is also versed in drawing pictures. Sometimes we see her drawing a vivid and realistic house on the blackboard to explain how the house can be well described. Sometimes she draws a person or an animal in such a shape that I cannot but burst out laughing.

12. The Duties of Students

Students are the future masters of a country. So the first thing a student ought to do is to learn what is the best

way to serve his country. In other words, they are bound to do their duty, not for themselves but for the benefit of the whole nation.

Firstly, they must take a great care of the teacher's lectures. Our teacher's knowledge and experience higher than ours. They always talk to us of useful things. We ought to obey our teachers and pay close attention to their lectures.

Secondly, our knowledge is obtained from books. Books are the good friends of students and the mother of knowledge. If we study books diligently and attentively without interruption we are on the road to success. Do you know that an iron bar can be made into a pin if you sharpen it without stopping?

Thirdly, it is unfortunate that there are some who can only speak but can not put their ideas into practice. There are many students who have got much knowledge in school, but don't know to apply it when they leave school. It is useful to acquire practical knowledge in school, and enrich our experience at the same time.

Fourthly, time is limited but knowledge is unlimited. The time flies away as an arrow, and we can not get back the time which has been lost. The value of time is as precious as that of gold. When the day's lesson is over, we should spare a little time for reading the newspapers and magazines, so that we may know the affairs of our country and the world.

Lastly, we can get knowledge not only from books but also from observation. Even the trees and grass are a source from which we can get a good deal of knowledge if we can observe.

13. My Home

My home is in Shanghai, which is the the busiest city in ^{TAIWAN} China. We live in a house of two stories. The rent is very high, but I do not think the house very good. Our house is surrounded by houses, and have a yard only seven or eight feet square, so that there is no space ^{空地} for play.

Both my father and brother work in foreign firm. I go to school every day. But my mother stays at home, with a servant to help her do the household work.

Our monthly expenditure is not very large. But it is larger than we expecte, because of the high rent and high prices of foods. I think that if we spent so much in the country, we should live very comfortable. But it is impossible, because both father and brother are working in Shanghai. //

14. My Future

I have resolved to ^{決定} devote my future to the service of mankind. As I have made this resolution, I shall do my ^{一切} utmost toward its realization, no matter what may happen to me. 書寫

There are two ^{使命}missions on my Shoulder. One is the founding of a new and strong China. For it seems to me, the love for and ^{拯救}salvation of one's country is both necessary and ^{可欲, 令人喜}desirable. Hence I wish to serve my country, which is a part of humanity. Another is the realization of universal peace. It may be true that we may not live to see a world organized under one government and ruled by perpetual peace. Yet we can contribute toward the final realization.

15. What I Do Every Day

When I wake up, I feel very sleepy; but I got out of bed, and open the door to see what the weather is like. Then I go to have a bath. After my bath I feel hungry; so I go to get my breakfast. For breakfast I have tea, brood and butter.

When it is time to go school, I collect my books and set off. If it rains, I with take an umbrella. On the way I meet some of my classmates and walk with them.

Our lessons begin at 8 o'clock before noon. In classroom I am very quiet and attentive to what the teacher says. At the end of each class we have an interval of ten minutes for rest.

School is over at four o'clock afternoon. I go home at five o'clock.

At sunset we have supper, which is a family meal. From seven to nine o'clock, I review my work and prepare

my lessons for the next day. When I feel tired, I go to bed and sleep quietly until daybreak. This is what I do every day.

16. A Description of Farm Life

The farm is located among the sunny hills in the country. In front of the farm is a verdant meadow with a few oxen grazing there. Behind the farm is a silvery stream winding its way down to the pool. Along the riverlet grow many tall trees which hide the farm almost from sight. The place is quite tranquil and for miles there is nothing to be heard except the murmuring of the brook, the songs of singing birds and the rustle of leaves as the playful breeze blow then to and fro.

The inmates of the farm consist of but husband, wife and children. They are very kindhearted and "Simple living and high thinking" seems to be the motto of their life. They get up with the sun and go to bed as soon as its last ray disappears. All the while on the whole farm they live with happiness, comfort and new life.

17. Patriotism

Patriotism means love of country. It makes one ready to sacrifice one's own life for one's country and to do many other deeds which can bring benefits to his people. Its effect is very great when it is exercised by all the people of a country.

It makes a country strong, and her history glorious. It also improves a man's character and secures for him a widespread fame.

If the people of a country are not patriotic, the country must be very weak. History tells us how the people of the conquered countries were made slaves under the yoke of their victorious masters.

18. The Meaning of Life

A seed under the ground will put forth shoots and leaves when it has met with rain and dew in spring. It will grow luxuriantly and bear flowers and fruits in summer, and die in winter. This is the life of a seed.

The life of human beings is not quite unlike this. But man is the highest of all created things, and one who lives and dies like a plant will have lived a meaningless life. The meaning of life consists in endeavour, in making full use of time in the short life allotted to us to do something worth-while. Consider a rice plant from its seed to the time of reaping. Though it dies at last, yet it has left some rice for man to eat. We owe what we have to our ancestors and society, and therefore we should do something for the next generation. Young men, do your best! Don't waste time. We must not live and die like plants. The meaning of life lies in doing something that will never die.

