

初學英文軌範

LANGUAGE LESSONS



COMMERCIAL PRES

初學英文軌範

高等小學用

Language Lessons

BY

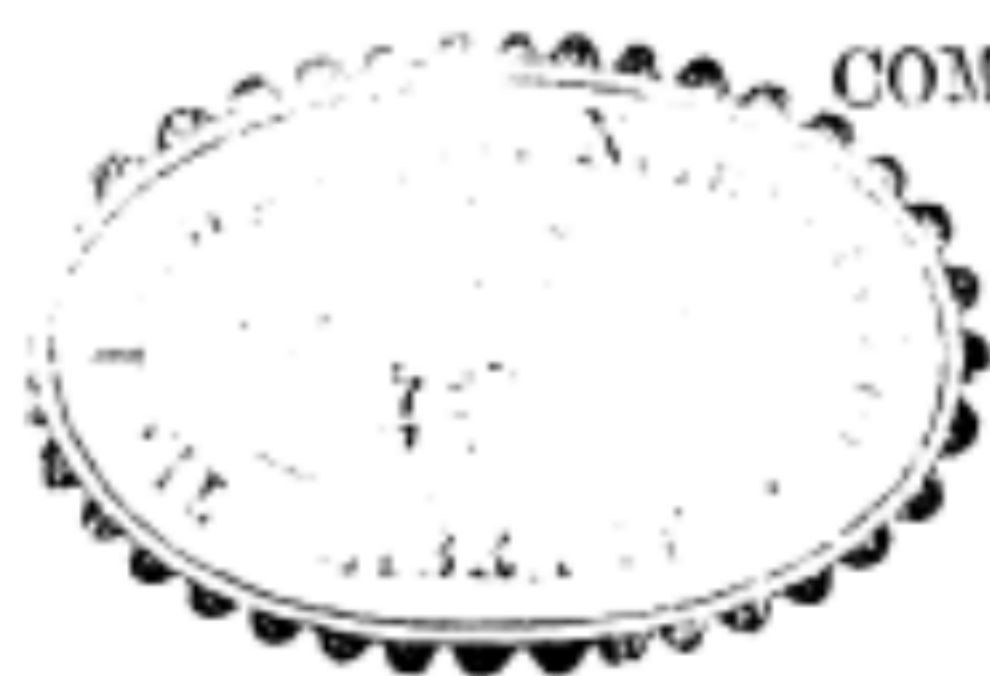
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COMMERCIAL PRESS, LTD.

SHANGHAI

1916



PREFACE.

In China teachers of English find it a problem to decide what books to put into the hands of beginners, for the reason that foreign text-books intended for the use of English-speaking children while too childish in thought, are yet too difficult in style. This book will be found simple in style but mature in subject-matter.

The book is designed to supply materials for reading, speaking, and writing: hence the arrangement of the lessons is varied, combining the translation and the natural method for teaching a modern language. The vocabulary is limited and frequently reviewed.

The book is based upon a simple study of the elements of English grammar. The introduction of some of the fundamental principles of English grammar goes side by side with the mastery of a selected vocabulary; for Chinese students most of whom are comparatively matured when they take up English are impatient to know the reasons for the facts of the English language. English grammar is perplexing to Chinese students and if English is relied upon to explain grammatical rules during the first stage of the work is to run the risk of being misunderstood. For that reason the definitions are translated into Chinese. After thus going over the outlines of English grammar in this way, the student is prepared to take up the systematic study of grammar. The author is of the opinion that much time and energy

have been wasted in teaching the Chinese student the minor details and technicalities of grammar. What we need in China is a few essentials to guide our pupils to speak and write correctly. For this reason we recommend that the Newsom Grammar which has been adapted for use in China be taken up when the student finishes these Language Lessons.

Pronouncing Exercises are furnished in the first part of the book. The words that form the Pronouncing Exercises are chosen from the vocabulary introduced. The first lessons also contain script writing to accustom the students to the written form of the language.

The author is indebted to Dr. Tennev's "English Lessons" for many suggestions, and he gratefully acknowledges the valuable criticisms given by Mr. H. B. Graybill of Canton Christian College, Canton; Dr. Hawks Pott of St. John's University, Shanghai; Mr. James Wallace of the Y. M. C. A., Shanghai and by other teachers who examined the manuscript.

The author is also indebted to the Rev. John Darroch Rev. J. A. Silsby General Secretary of the Educational Association of China and Dr. John W. Cline President of the Anglo-Chinese College, Shanghai for revising this edition of the book. Any corrections or suggestions relating to the work will be thankfully received.

FONG F. SEC.

SHANGHAI

November 2nd, 1909.

序 範 軌 文 英 學 初

科之其隸之寫爲善法探得
教國病是學說例莫之多者
之其不反初口常道觀不學
用於嘗則國讀視其直字令
可長未書吾誦不語用生以
無生則此祛兼得之如焉所
苦教之今悉欲不國莫意下
每之視深期因法乙又致於
者以人太淺書之習授三見也
國書中調務是列人教授尤屢字
中成自辭調已排之級者復之句
於之而而辭而故國初二必授
文國矣淺而者之甲而此字所
英外善太深便者以譯於之其
教彼則事稍不三通翻書課練
書人隸事所作變於本前熟
法矣端次專於我如先賅悉
文半造以以之夫律宜意故
於過爲條授納焉法是簡今
備思以干更課寓之矣言淺
皆字書若後逐即語領者匪
道文之者然必法國要說害
之其明要緒字文外其界爲
順於簡切其之而見得夫則
字則無其知引道驟不綱解
從法可舉粗所之則然之誤
其不但者端化定茫爲致
以明又故學卷變無則以或
故學令耳示素也說者述
英學求是期書以字嚴界淺文
書欲之相門句國彼知英以

詳蓋時此法終其抄譯則徐意學不雅英東皆者此
其耳之業文既審文語者事其令言典之廣君務於
求地筆卒英課以英國難其綜可文於立君思學記
即之下爲要一之知以而任錯員慮傷家濟來之附
手用語多簡首讀藉易謀君者教話似丁舫華國助
入無發以之卷者母語之全中末白雖於卜會吾之
者於使奚也於學字國爲閏課課用爾考長年任山
法力體矣晚凡使體譯代徐於於悉故參院青久他
文時大足爲發字草語勞倩見附句折既翰君又正誌
英費其亦未已之附英不乃已句短曲初約佩而就者
習徒攬是習尙既中兼以固式之短也之學之聖理師所編
之此祇律肄詳法課課者者以語成之文初稿若葛教多
國爲際破次其之其諸焉句易之英演譯英於屬他院良書佩
吾以之於依求讀取首式譯難示選語而盡便書程書之此感
今者學致而以音刺卷之學語先則中取確良是法南美於志
編初不書書復音寫英當君以者能而文嶺歐也以

A	a	<i>A</i>	<i>a</i>	N	n	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>		
B	b	<i>B</i>	<i>b</i>	O	o	<i>O</i>	<i>o</i>		
C	c	<i>C</i>	<i>c</i>	P	p	<i>P</i>	<i>p</i>		
D	d	<i>D</i>	<i>d</i>	Q	q	<i>Q</i>	<i>q</i>		
E	e	<i>E</i>	<i>e</i>	R	r	<i>R</i>	<i>r</i>		
F	f	<i>F</i>	<i>f</i>	S	s	<i>S</i>	<i>s</i>		
G	g	<i>G</i>	<i>g</i>	T	t	<i>T</i>	<i>t</i>		
H	h	<i>H</i>	<i>h</i>	U	u	<i>U</i>	<i>u</i>		
I	i	<i>I</i>	<i>i</i>	V	v	<i>V</i>	<i>v</i>		
J	j	<i>J</i>	<i>j</i>	W	w	<i>W</i>	<i>w</i>		
K	k	<i>K</i>	<i>k</i>	X	x	<i>X</i>	<i>x</i>		
L	l	<i>L</i>	<i>l</i>	Y	y	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>		
M	m	<i>M</i>	<i>m</i>	Z	z	<i>Z</i>	<i>z</i>		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>0</i>

發 音 符 號 表

元 音 (Vowels)

a	as	in	lāke	o	as	in	ōbey
ā	”	”	prefāce	o	”	”	ōn
ǎ	”	”	āt	o	”	”	come
a	”	”	fār	o	”	”	fōr
a	”	”	āl	o	”	”	tō
â	”	”	cāre	o	”	”	wōlf
a	”	”	āsk	u	”	”	use
a	”	”	what	ū	”	”	ūnite
a	”	”	final	ũ	”	”	ũs
e	”	”	bē	u	”	”	fūr
e	”	”	bēcause	u	”	”	rule
ě	”	”	lēt	u	”	”	put
ê	”	”	whêre	ȳ	”	”	bȳ
e	”	”	they	y	”	”	city
ē	”	”	hēr	oi	”	”	oil
i	”	”	fine	oo	”	”	tōo
i	”	”	idea	ōō	”	”	gōōd
i	”	”	in	ou	”	”	out
i	”	”	sir	ow	”	”	owl
o	”	”	so	oy	”	”	boy

輔 音 (Consonants)

e	as	in	eat	s	as	in	so
ç	”	”	rage	ʒ	”	”	is
ch	”	”	each	sh	”	”	fish
g	”	”	go	th	”	”	thick
g	”	”	cage	th	”	”	this
n	”	”	ink	wh	”	”	which
ng	”	”	thing	ʒ	”	”	exist
qu	”	”	quite	zh(=s)	”	”	pleasure

as in **often** (of''n).

Language Lessons

LESSON 1. 第一課

ī 我.	ō'pe'n 開, 啓(現在式).
yoū 你.	ā 一個.
hē 他.	bōok 書(單數).
	ěv'ēr-ŷ dāy 每日.

I open a book.

You open a book.

He opens a book.

I open a book every day.

You open a book every day.

He opens a book every day.

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE. 發音練習

m	at	all	an
f- in	f- at	f- all	f- an
fīn	fāt	fāl	fān
fīnd	fārm	fēt	fōur
fīsh	fīve	fēw	fōr
fīght	fīfty	fīeld	fāst
fly	floor	fāmily	fōllow

I open a book every day.

LESSON 2. 第二課

wē 我們.

they (*thā*) 他們.

thē 這個, 那個.

bōōks 書(衆數).

ō'pe'ned 開, 啓(過去式).

Yēs'tēr-dāy 昨日.

We opened the books.

You opened the books.

They opened the books.

We opened the books yesterday.

You opened the books yesterday.

They opened the books yesterday.

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

<i>open</i>	<i>pig</i>	<i>pen</i>	<i>put</i>	<i>pay</i>
<i>pick</i>	<i>pink</i>	<i>pencil</i>	<i>pull</i>	<i>pass</i>
<i>picul</i>	<i>pin</i>	<i>pork</i>	<i>pupil</i>	<i>play</i>
<i>parent</i>	<i>person</i>	<i>pretty</i>	<i>people</i>	<i>paper</i>
<i>lip</i>	<i>sleep</i>	<i>up</i>	<i>cup</i>	<i>papa</i>
<i>jump</i>	<i>help</i>	<i>lamp</i>	<i>cap</i>	<i>supper</i>

You opened the book.

LESSON 3. 第三課

my (*mī*) 我的.

yōūr 你的.

hī₂ 他的.

shāll 將, 當.

will 將, 欲.

Tō-mōr'rów 明日, 明天.

I shall open my book.

You will open your book.

He will open his book.

I shall open my book to-morrow.

You will open your book to-morrow.

He will open his book to-morrow.

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

<i>my</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>come</i>	<i>mate</i>
<i>may</i>	<i>man</i>	<i>some</i>	<i>meat</i>
<i>mine</i>	<i>men</i>	<i>sometimes</i>	<i>meet</i>
<i>more</i>	<i>much</i>	<i>home</i>	<i>meal</i>
<i>most</i>	<i>many</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>matter</i>
<i>milk</i>	<i>money</i>	<i>make</i>	<i>map</i>
<i>Malay</i>	<i>moment</i>	<i>arm</i>	<i>mamma</i>

He will open his book.

LESSON 4. 第四課

our 我們的.

their (*thâr*) 他們的.

lēs'so'n 課程.

rēad 讀,念 (*rēad*, *rēad*
之過去式).

stūd'ŷ 讀,習.

Yesterday

We rēad our lessons.

You read your lessons.

They read their lessons.

Every day

We rēad our lessons.

You read your lessons.

They read their lessons.

Yesterday

I studied my lesson.

You studied your lesson.

He studied his lesson.

Every day

He opens a book.

He reads the book.

He studies the lesson.

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

ē — mē

hē

we

shē

thēse

bē

ēē — sēē

trēē

thrēē

fēēt

grēen

ēa — ēat

rēad

lēaf

near

hēar

ě —ěgg	lěg	gět	něst	rěd
ě —hěn	měn	wěnt	thěm	baskět
ě —hěr	flowēr	watěr	mothěr	unděr

They study their lessons.

LESSON 5. 第五課

To-morrow

- I shall open my book.
 I shall read my lesson.
 I shall study my lessons.
 We shall open our books.
 We shall read our lesson.
 We shall study our lessons.
 You will study your lesson.
 You will read your book.
 He will open his book.
 He will read his lessons.
 They will study their lessons.
 They will read their books.

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

i—kite	knife	wife	life	white
i—write	ride	like	find	side
i—shine	wide	fine	China	rice

i—i's	his	pig	big	him
i—in	pin	fin	pink	this
i—pencil	it	little	with	wing
i—morning	did	will	fish	give

He will read his lesson.

LESSON 6. 第六課

tā'b'le 桌子.	walk to 走到.
draw'ēr 抽屜.	sit down (<i>down</i>) 坐下.
stool 凳.	tāke out 取出, 拿出來.
pick ūp 拾起.	ōn 在上頭.

Every day

I walk to a table.
 I sit down on a stool.
 I open a drawer.
 I take out a book.
 I open the book.
 I read the lesson.
 I study the lesson.

Yesterday

You walked to a table.
 You sat down on a stool.
 You opened a drawer.

You took out a book.

You opened the book.

You read the lesson.

You studied the lesson.

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

a—say	may	dāy	plāy	paper
ā—māke	tāke	name	stāte	bābv
a—can	man	fān	ānd	hānd
ǎ—hād	bād	blāck	hās	ām
ǎ—cāt	bāt	hāt	rāt	fāt
ǎ—hānds	hāts	carry	fāns	hāve
a—are	arm	hārd	cārt	fāther
ǎ—lārge	pārt	stār		
a—all	fall	ball	water	want
a—walk	draw			

Everyday I open a drawer.

LESSON 7. 第七課

Every day

He walks to a table.

He sits down on a stool.

He picks up his book.

He reads his lesson.

He studies his lesson.

Yesterday

He picked up a book.

He opened the book.

He read his lesson.

He studied his lesson.

To-morrow

He will walk to a table.

He will sit down on a stool.

He will open a drawer.

He will take out a book.

He will open the book.

He will read the lesson.

He will study the lesson.

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

<i>to</i>	<i>table</i>	<i>yesterday</i>	<i>stool</i>	<i>out</i>
<i>top</i>	<i>take</i>	<i>cat</i>	<i>eat</i>	<i>not</i>
<i>two</i>	<i>wri^{te}</i>	<i>rat</i>	<i>feet</i>	<i>got</i>
<i>light</i>	<i>white</i>	<i>bat</i>	<i>tea</i>	<i>cart</i>
<i>right</i>	<i>what</i>	<i>bad</i>	<i>teacher</i>	<i>coat</i>
<i>night</i>	<i>wrote</i>	<i>hat</i>	<i>sweet</i>	<i>boat</i>
<i>ant</i>	<i>rode</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>want</i>	<i>fruit</i>

We shall sit and read.

LESSON 8. 第八課

chōp'stīcks' 筷子, 箸.

rōom 房間, 室.

brēak'fast 晨餐.

ēat—āte 食, 吃.

gō—wēnt 去.

Yesterday

I walked to a table.

I sat down on a stool.

I picked up my chopsticks.

I ate my breakfast.

I went to my room.

I studied my lesson.

Every day

He walks to a table.

He sits down on a stool.

He picks up his chopsticks.

He eats his breakfast.

He goes to his room.

He studies his lesson.

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

o —no

o —go

ō —bōat

ō —ōn

ō —gōt

knōw

fōur

nose

nōt

dōllar

tōw

ōld

rōde

tōp

frōg

grow

sōld

wrōte

dōg

bōx

thrōw

open

bōth

hōg

ɔ̄=ōō—dɔ̄ tɔ̄ tōō twɔ̄ whɔ̄ mōon
 ɔ̄=ōō—tɔ̄-night tɔ̄-day tɔ̄-morrow
 ōō—gōōd bōōk tōōk lōōk

He picks up his chopsticks.

LESSON 9. 第九課

To-morrow

I shall walk to a table.

I shall sit down on a stool.

We shall pick up our chopsticks.

We shall eat our breakfast.

You will go to your room.

You will study your lesson.

He will open the drawer.

He will take out his book.

They will read their lessons.

They will eat their breakfast.

They will go to their room.

They will sit down on their stools.

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

ōw--flower

hōw

nōw

ōw—powerful

dōwn

gōwn

ôu—ôur	rôund	grôund	fôund
ôu—clôud	hôuse	lôud	môuth
ôu—prôud	sôuth	ôut	
ôu—abôut	sôur	flôur	môuntain
u —you	blûe	your	
Û —Ûp	cÛp	nÛt	shÛt jÛmp
Û —sÛn	run	Ûnder	Ûs thÛmb

You will go to your room.

LESSON 10. 第十課

wāit'ēr 侍者, 酒保.

bōwl 碗.

rīce 飯; 米.

with 同, 與; 用.

come - eāme 來.

put 放.

fin'ish - ed 完了.

fill - ed 裝滿.

Every day

The waiter comes to me.

He takes my bowl.

He fills my bowl with rice.

He puts the bowl on the table.

I pick up my chopsticks.

I eat the rice with my chopsticks.

I finish my breakfast.

I go to my room.

I pick up my book.

I open my book.

I read my lesson.

I study my lesson.

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

a	e	i	o	ū
māke	me	kīte	go	you
tāke	sēe	wrīte	rōde	blūe

a	ě	i	o	ũ
āt	ěgg	in	nōt	nūt
man	měn	pīnk	tōp	sūn
cāp	hěn	dīd	gōt	ūs
eān	rěd	bīg	đōg	cǔp

He fills my bowl with rice

LESSON 11. 第十一課

lēarn-ed 學,習.

Yesterday

The waiter came to me.

He took my bowl.

He filled my bowl with rice.

He put the bowl on the table.

I picked up my chopsticks.

I finished my breakfast.

I went to my room.

I picked up my book.

I opened my book.

I read my lesson.

I studied my lesson.

I learned my lesson.

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

b—*bat* *bad* *big* *boy* *both* *but*
b—*book* *buy* *by* *be* *box* *bought*
b—*bird* *boat* *ball* *beer* *baby* *bamboo*
b—*bottle* *beautiful* *baseball*
bl—*black* *blue* *blow* *bloom* *blame* *blessing*
br—*break* *bright* *bring* *broke*
br—*brush* *brave* *bread* *breakfast*

Beautiful Bamboo Basket.

LESSON 12. 第十二課

sēe—*saw* 看見。 | *boy* (*boi*) 男孩子。

Every day

I see you.

You see him.

He sees me.

We see them.
 They see us.
 The boy sees you.

Yesterday

We saw you.
 You saw us.
 We saw them.
 He saw me.
 The boy saw him.
 The waiter saw the boy.
 They saw us.
 I saw the waiter.

I	my	me
you	your	you
he	his	him
we	our	us
you	your	you
they	their	them

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

s—see	saw	say	said	sell
s—sold	sit	seat	sun	side
s—soft	star	horse	house	us
s—his	dress	silver		
sl—slate	slow	slight	sleep	slide

See the boy at the table.

LESSON 13. 第十三課

class rōom 課堂, 教室.

do—did 用作助謂字, 故無意義.

Yesterday

Every day

To-morrow

1. did (?)

1. do (?)

1. shall (?)

2. did (?)

2. do (?)

2. will (?)

3. did (?)

3. does (?)

3. will (?)

Do you go to your class room ?

Yes I go to my class room.

Did you go to your class room ?

Yes I went to my class room.

Will you go to your class room ?

Yes I shall go to my class room.

Shall I go to my class room ?

Yes, you will go to your class room.

Does he go to his class room ?

Yes he goes to his class room.

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

*d—do**and**ride**door**d—did**hand**side**dog**d—does**had**said**down**d—desk**red**bird**draw*

<i>d—dress</i>	<i>bad</i>	<i>find</i>	<i>drink</i>
<i>d—drive</i>	<i>head</i>	<i>found</i>	<i>dear</i>
<i>d—drop</i>	<i>old</i>	<i>round</i>	<i>dry</i>

Do you go to your room?

LESSON 14. 第十四課

eān 能.

| what (*hwŏt*) 什麼.

do 做, 辦.

I can see.

Can you see ?

I can study my lesson.

What can you learn ?

He can read the book.

What can you do ?

I can pick up the book.

Can you eat with the chopsticks ?

Yes I can eat with the chopsticks.

Can he walk to the table ?

Yes he can walk to the table.

What can we do ?

We can sit down.

They can take out the drawer.

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

ç=s—riçe sinçe çent çeiling façe
 ç=s—niçe niçe piçe raçe çity
 ç=s—offiçe plaçe porçelain onçe twiçe
 ç=s—hençe çertainly

k—kite cook seek silk weak week
 k—inke talk think look key

e=k—eat ean eup eart earry
 e=k—eap eut eoa eook eome
 e=k—elock eall eattle eousin eatty
 e=k—eold eake Canton eountry eomposition
 ek—black cloek chicken piek siek
 ək—baek kiek thiek lock pocket

Can you see the long table?

 LESSON 15. 第十五課

I see 我看見.

you see 你看見.

he sees 他看見.

we see 我們看見.

you see 你們看見.

they see 他們看見.

a 一	thē 這.
ā bōok 一本書.	thē pěn'qil 這管鉛筆.
ā tā'b'le 一張桌子.	thē wīn'dōw 這扇窗.
ā dēsk 一張書桌.	thē wāl 這堵牆.
ā chāir 一把椅子.	thē qēil'ing 這個天花板.

and 同, 與, 亦, 及, 和.

I see a book.

We see a chair and a table.

You see the ceiling.

He sees the window and the wall.

They see the book.

I see a desk and a pencil.

NOTE.—*A* and *the* are called articles. *The* is called the Definite Article. *A* is called the Indefinite Article. *The book* refers to a particular book, while *a book* refers to any book.

A 與 *the* 皆係指件字 (Articles). *The* 爲有定指件 (Definite Article), 而 *a* 爲無定指件 (Indefinite Article). *The book* 指明一定之某書, 至於 *A book* 則未指定某書, 意即一書而已.

Translate into English:—

你看見一把椅子.

他看見這管鉛筆.

我們看見一張桌子同一張書桌.

我看見這個天花板同這堵牆.

他們看見這本書.

我看見這扇窗.

他看見這把椅子同這張書桌.

你看見這堵牆同這扇窗.

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

<i>r</i> — <i>run</i>	<i>ran</i>	<i>ride</i>	<i>rode</i>	<i>write</i>	<i>wrote</i>	
<i>r</i> — <i>ear</i>	<i>hear</i>	<i>girl</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>far</i>	<i>cart</i>	
<i>r</i> — <i>bird</i>	<i>our</i>	<i>hour</i>	<i>rice</i>	<i>air</i>	<i>orange</i>	
<i>r</i> — <i>horse</i>	<i>dress</i>	<i>here</i>	<i>their</i>	<i>carry</i>	<i>paper</i>	
<i>r</i> — <i>under</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>right</i>	<i>dark</i>	<i>star</i>	<i>brown</i>	
<i>r</i> — <i>ground</i>	<i>grow</i>	<i>draw</i>	<i>room</i>	<i>door</i>	<i>market</i>	
<i>l</i> — <i>leg</i>	<i>live</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>leaf</i>	<i>laugh</i>	<i>lion</i>	
<i>l</i> — <i>low</i>	<i>light</i>	<i>love</i>	<i>long</i>	<i>large</i>	<i>lesson</i>	
<i>l</i> — <i>girl</i>	<i>tail</i>	<i>feel</i>	<i>lip</i>	<i>lay</i>	<i>last</i>	
<i>ll</i> — <i>all</i>	<i>fall</i>	<i>small</i>	<i>full</i>	<i>still</i>	<i>dollar</i>	<i>pull</i>

Pencil Ceiling Window

LESSON 16. 第十六課

do 用作助謂字.

have 有.

touch 捫, 觸, 摸.

have I ? 我有麼.

have you ? 你有麼.

has he ? 他有麼.

fīn'gēr 手指.

an eye (*i*) 一隻眼.

in 在裏頭.

have we ? 我們有麼.

have they ? 他們有麼.

do you see ? 你看見麼.

Have you a book ?

Yes I have a book.

I put the pencil on the desk.

I touch the wall with the finger.

Has he a book and a pencil ?

Yes he has a book and a pencil.

Do you see with the eye ?

Yes I see with the eye.

I put the book on the desk.

NOTE.—In asking questions the auxiliary verb comes before the subject.

發問句中之助謂字(Auxiliary Verb)必置於句主(Subject)之前。

Translate into English:—

你有一管鉛筆麼？

我有一管鉛筆同一本書。

你看見這個天花板麼？

我看見這個天花板。

我用這個手指摸這張書桌。

他們有一張桌子麼？

他們有一張桌子。

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

f—*flag* *fly* *flower* *floor* *flow* *flour*

fr—*free* *friend* *Friday* *from* *France*

fr—*frost* *fragrant* *frequently* *fresh*

pl—*plain* *plan* *plant* *plate* *play*

pl—*player* *place* *please*

pr—praise pray prayer pretty prince
pr—princess promise preparation

I put the pencil down.

LESSON 17. 第十七課

where? (*hwár*) 那裏.

yěs 是.

nō 不是, 否.

nōt 不, 沒, 無.

I am 我是.

am I? 我是麼.

you are 你是.

are you? 你是麼.

he is 他是.

is he? 他是麼.

tēach'ēr 教習, 先生.

pū'pīl 學生.

tō 到.

we are 我們是.

are we? 我們是麼.

they are 他們是.

are they? 他們是麼.

where is? 在那裏呢.

I am not 我不是.

Where is the table?

The table is in the room.

Am I a teacher?

Yes, you are a teacher.

Are you a teacher?

No, I am not a teacher.

Are we in the room ?

Yes we are in the room.

I walk to the window.

Translate into English:—

這扇窗在那裏？

這扇窗是在這堵牆上。

他是一個學生麼？

是，他是一個學生。

你在那裏行走？

我在房裏行走。

我放這把椅子在這張桌子上。

你看見這扇窗在這堵牆上。

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

<i>tr—train</i>	<i>treat</i>	<i>tree</i>	<i>try</i>	<i>trade</i>
<i>tr—trip</i>	<i>travel</i>	<i>trench</i>	<i>traveller</i>	<i>translate</i>
<i>cl—clock</i>	<i>clear</i>	<i>clean</i>	<i>cloud</i>	<i>climb</i>
<i>cl—close</i>	<i>clever</i>	<i>class</i>	<i>cloth</i>	<i>clothes</i>
<i>cr—crane</i>	<i>cream</i>	<i>crop</i>	<i>cross</i>	<i>cry</i>
<i>ight(it)—right</i>	<i>light</i>	<i>to-night</i>	<i>fight</i>	
<i>ight(it)—eight</i>	<i>bright</i>			

Are you a teacher? No.

LESSON 18. 第十八課

house 房子, 屋.	ūn'e'le 伯父, 叔父, 舅父.
fā'thēr 父親.	āunt 姑母; 姨母; 嬸母.
mōth'ēr 母親.	girl (gērl) 女孩子.
brōth'ēr 兄弟.	one (wŭn) 一
sīs'tēr 姊妹.	two 二.
five 五.	

The house has five rooms.

The father and mother have two boys and one girl.

Have you a sister?

Yes I have two sisters.

The girl has an aunt and five uncles.

The boy has two brothers and an uncle.

The mother has a boy and two girls.

NOTE.—The plural of nearly all nouns is formed by adding *s* to the singular.

Before a word which begins with one of the vowel sounds (*a, e, i, o, u*) the article *a* becomes *an*. Thus we say *an aunt an uncle*.

多半衆數 (Plural Number) 名物字, 係加 *s* 於單數 (Singular Number) 名物字之後而成。

設有一字, 其發聲之第一字母爲元音 (Vowels 卽 *a, e, i, o, u*), 則其前之指件字須改 *a* 爲 *an*, 如 *an aunt, an uncle*.

Translate into English :—

這個父親有一個男孩同一個女孩。

他們有五個兄弟。

你有一個嬸母同一個叔父。

我有一個父親同一個母親。

我們有兩個姊妹同一個伯父。

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

<i>n—an</i>	<i>fān</i>	<i>mǎn</i>	<i>womǎn</i>	<i>ǎnd</i>	<i>hěn</i>
<i>n—měn</i>	<i>whěn</i>	<i>thěn</i>	<i>wěnt</i>	<i>cěnt</i>	<i>chǐckěn</i>
<i>n—any</i>	<i>many</i>	<i>ten</i>	<i>pen</i>	<i>pin</i>	<i>m</i>
<i>n—no</i>	<i>nōw</i>	<i>run</i>	<i>ōpen</i>	<i>want</i>	<i>window</i>
<i>n—wind</i>	<i>green</i>	<i>brown</i>	<i>nose</i>	<i>banāna</i>	<i>minute</i>
<i>ng—wing</i>	<i>thing</i>	<i>bring</i>	<i>sing</i>	<i>Peking</i>	
<i>ng—Shanghai</i>	<i>Nanking</i>	<i>Ming</i>			

LESSON 19. 第十九課

ear 耳.

arm 手臂.

mouth 口.嘴.

nōse 鼻.

dōg 狗.

hānd 手.

lěg 腿.

thrēe 三.

fōur 四.

těn 十.

būt 但是.

A dog has four legs.

A boy has two hands and two legs.

The teacher has ten pupils.

They have five chairs and one table.

Have we eyes and arms?

Yes we have two eyes and two arms.

I have one mouth but two hands.

We walk with the legs.
 Has the boy a pencil?
 The boy has three pencils.

NOTE.—Nouns are names of persons, places, or things.
 名物字 (Noun) 者, 乃人名物名或地名之謂也。

Translate into English:—

這個男孩有一隻狗同兩本書。
 這隻狗有一張嘴同一個鼻。
 你有兩個眼睛同兩個耳朵。
 我有兩隻手但是有十個手指。
 這個房間有四堵牆。
 這堵牆有三扇窗。
 這把椅子有四隻腿。
 他們有一個父親同一個母親。
 我有兩個兄弟同三個姊妹。
 我們有一張嘴但是有兩個耳朵。

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

<i>h—he</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>hat</i>	<i>his</i>
<i>h—her</i>	<i>hear</i>	<i>head</i>	<i>hang</i>	<i>hot</i>	<i>him</i>
<i>h—hall</i>	<i>home</i>	<i>hand</i>	<i>horse</i>	<i>house</i>	<i>behind</i>
<i>h—hide</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>hill</i>	<i>hen</i>	<i>hold</i>	<i>happy</i>
<i>h—heavy</i>	<i>husband</i>				

Open the book, Jen Chang.

LESSON 20. 第二十課

box (<i>boks</i>) 箱.	dish 盤子, 碟.
eláss 等; 班.	fish 魚.
drěss 衣服.	brűsh 刷.
watch (<i>wöch</i>) 表.	six (<i>siks</i>) 六.
pěach 桃.	sěv'e'n 七.
eight (<i>āt</i>) 八.	mine 我的.

of (*öv*) 之.

The girl has fine dresses.
 They have six peaches.
 The teacher has four classes.
 I have two boxes of peaches.
 We have a peach and three dishes.
 Have you a fish in the dish?
 I have seven fishes in the dish.
 He has two watches and eight brushes.
 I put the peaches in the dish.
 I put the dishes on the table.

NOTE.—The plural of nouns ending in s, sh, ch, and x is formed by adding *es* to the singular.

單數之名物字, 其尾爲 s, sh, ch, 或 x 等字者, 若欲變之爲衆數, 須加 *es* 於其後.

Translate into English:—

你有一個表麼?
 我有兩個表.

我放這些桃子在這個盤子裏。
 他放這尾魚在盤子裏。
 我放這些盤子在那裏？
 你放這些盤子在桌子上。
 我看見這些箱子在書桌上。
 你拿手摸這堵牆。
 我們看見九尾魚。
 這個童子有一隻狗在這屋裏。

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

<i>th—both</i>	<i>fourth</i>	<i>teeth</i>	<i>month</i>	<i>cloth</i>
<i>th—clothes</i>	<i>thin</i>	<i>think</i>	<i>this</i>	<i>them</i>
<i>th—there</i>	<i>these</i>	<i>than</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>their</i>
<i>th—that</i>	<i>those</i>	<i>thick</i>	<i>three</i>	<i>third</i>
<i>th—thief</i>	<i>mother</i>	<i>father</i>	<i>brother</i>	<i>thirsty</i>
<i>th—though</i>	<i>neither</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>weather</i>	<i>thirteenth</i>

Girls like pretty dresses.

LESSON 21. 第二十一課

ADJECTIVES. 區別字

<i>tall</i> 高.	<i>old</i> 老; 舊.
<i>short</i> 短, 矮.	<i>young</i> 年幼.
<i>good</i> 好, 善.	<i>large</i> 大.
<i>bad</i> 不好, 惡.	<i>small</i> 小.
<i>long</i> 長.	

NOUNS. 名物字

*Singular.**Plural.*

mǎn 男人(單數)

mĕn 男人(衆數).

wōm an 婦人(單數)

women (*wim'ĕn*) 婦人
(衆數).

child 小孩(單數)

chĭl'drĕn 小孩(衆數).

Has the man a large dish ?

The woman has an old dress.

The tall building has small windows.

The children have long pencils.

The small dog sees the large fish.

Are you a young man ?

You have long arms.

The dog has long ears.

The girl has a short dress.

I see two men two women and five children.

NOTE.—Adjectives modify nouns. The plural of some nouns is formed irregularly.

區別字 (Adjective) 者, 用以斟酌名物字者也。有種名物字 (Noun), 由單數變成衆數, 無一定之例者。

Translate into English:—

這個女孩子有兩隻小手。

這個婦人有一個箱子麼？

這個婦人有兩個箱子。

這個婦人有一件長衣服麼？

你有一個父親同一個母親麼？

這個年輕的人有好眼睛麼？

我們有三個壞的桃子。
 這個人有一個高的兒子麼？
 沒有，這個人有兩個矮的兒子。
 這童子有一個長鼻子同一張大嘴。

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

<i>ch</i> — <i>chair</i>	<i>much</i>	<i>teacher</i>	<i>chicken</i>	<i>catch</i>
<i>ch</i> — <i>child</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	<i>rich</i>	<i>touch</i>	<i>watch</i>
<i>ch</i> — <i>peach</i>	<i>teach</i>	<i>Chefoo</i>	<i>cheap</i>	<i>chalk</i>
<i>ch</i> — <i>March</i>	<i>Dutch</i>			
<i>sh</i> — <i>she</i>	<i>short</i>	<i>shall</i>	<i>should</i>	<i>shine</i>
<i>sh</i> — <i>wash</i>	<i>fish</i>	<i>ship</i>	<i>show</i>	<i>shoe</i>
<i>sh</i> — <i>wish</i>	<i>bush</i>	<i>shape</i>	<i>shore</i>	<i>shut</i>
<i>sh</i> — <i>dash</i>	<i>dish</i>	<i>finish</i>	<i>Shanghai</i>	<i>Spanish</i>

LESSON 22. 第二十二課

PRONOUNS. 稱代字

my (*mī*) 我的。

yoūr 你的。

hīs 他的(指男人)。

hēr 他的(指女人)。

its 他的(指物件禽獸)。

our 我們的。

their (*thār*) 他們的。

Singular—*this* 這個(單數)

that 那個(單數)。

Plural —*these* 這些(衆數)。

those 那些(衆數)

Your uncle has a large house.
 Your sister has my pencil.
 His father and mother walk in the room.
 Her brother has a small dog.
 The children see their mother.
 This man is his father.
 Has your mother my book?
 Has that boy your book?
 This dog has four legs.
 Have you my watch?

NOTE.—A Pronoun stands for a Noun.

English has three genders—the Masculine, Feminine and Neuter Genders. *His* is of the Masculine Gender, *her* is of the Feminine Gender, and *its* is of the Neuter Gender.

稱代字 (Pronoun) 者，用以代名物字者也。

英文文法中有三屬 (Gender)，曰陽屬 (Masculine Gender)，曰陰屬 (Feminine Gender)，曰中性兩屬 (Neuter Gender) 是也。 *His* 乃陽屬，*her* 乃陰屬，*its* 乃中性兩屬也。

Translate into English:—

我用我的手指摸這張桌子。
 我的姊妹有你的書。
 我們有他的大箱子麼？
 你有他的表麼？
 你的先生有我的書麼。
 沒有，我的先生沒有你的書，但是他有我的書。
 他沒有我的鉛筆。
 他們的兄弟有一隻小狗。
 這些桌子有長腿。
 這些書桌有短腿。

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

<i>g—go</i>	<i>give</i>	<i>gave</i>	<i>girl</i>	<i>good</i>
<i>g—get</i>	<i>got</i>	<i>gold</i>	<i>gun</i>	<i>begin</i>
<i>g—young</i>	<i>among</i>	<i>pig</i>	<i>big</i>	<i>dog</i>
<i>g—frog</i>	<i>leg</i>	<i>bag</i>	<i>glad</i>	<i>again</i>
<i>g—sugar</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>beggar</i>	<i>garden</i>	
<i>g=j—age</i>	<i>carriage</i>	<i>bridge</i>	<i>arrange</i>	<i>change</i>
<i>g=j—danger</i>	<i>engine</i>	<i>judge</i>	<i>oblige</i>	<i>orange</i>
<i>g=j—page</i>	<i>strange</i>	<i>diligent</i>	<i>German</i>	
<i>gr—ground</i>	<i>green</i>	<i>grain</i>	<i>grass</i>	<i>grow</i>
<i>gr—great</i>	<i>hungry</i>	<i>graceful</i>	<i>agree</i>	<i>grandmother</i>
<i>gr—negro</i>	<i>fragrant</i>			

Rice grows well in China.

LESSON 23. 第二十三課

NOUNS. 名物字

daugh'tēr 女兒.

sòn 兒子.

frīēnd 朋友.

pār'ent 父母, 雙親.

schōol 學堂.

schōol'māte' 同學, 同窗.

clāss'māte' 同班生.

bā'bŷ 嬰孩.

ôr 或.

He is my teacher.

I am his pupil.

You are his pupil.

We are his pupils.

They are our friends.

My father and mother are my parents.

I am their son.

She is that lady's daughter.

The pupils in my school are my schoolmates.

Is that baby a boy or a girl?

NOTE TO THE TEACHER.—This lesson is intended to teach the use of *am*, *are*, and *is*.

Translate into English:—

那個人是我的父親。

那兩個男孩是我的朋友。

你是教習麼？

我不是教習，但他是教習。

我的父母是年老。

那個人是你的伯父還是你的父親？

他是我的伯父。

那個嬰孩是好。

在我班裏的學生是我的同班生。

這些小孩是我的兄弟和姊妹。

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

<i>w—we</i>	<i>wait</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>were</i>	<i>will</i>
<i>w—with</i>	<i>walk</i>	<i>wing</i>	<i>wife</i>	<i>wolf</i>
<i>w—way</i>	<i>want</i>	<i>week</i>	<i>well</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>

wh—what *when* *where* *while* *wheat*
wh—wheel *which* *white* *who* *whose*

They are our good friends.

LESSON 24. 第二十四課

NOUNS

lēaf 樹葉.

thiēf 賊.

wife 妻.

knīfe 刀.

wolf (*wulf*) 豺狼.

life 性命.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS. 發問稱代字

whō ? 誰, 那個.

what ? (*hwöt*) 什麼, 何.

which ? (*hwīch*) 那一個.

Do you see the leaf ?

I see the leaves on the bush:

What have you ?

I have two knives.

Has your friend a wife ?

Both my friends have wives.

Who are these men ?

They are thieves.

The boys see eight wolves.

Which is your book ?

NOTE.—Nouns ending in *f* or *fe* form their plural by changing the *f* or *fe* to *ves*.

單數之名物字，其尾爲 *f* 或 *fe* 者，若欲變之爲衆數，須變 *f* 或 *fe* 爲 *ves*。

Translate into English:—

那一把是你的刀？
這把是我的刀。
你看見這些狼麼？
是，我看見三隻狼。
我們沒有兩條性命。
這些賊有什麼呢？
他們有我的兩把刀同他的表。
那個婦人是誰？
他是我的姑母。
那一個人是你的舅父呢？

PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

<i>v—even</i>	<i>evening</i>	<i>five</i>	<i>leaves</i>
<i>v—live</i>	<i>save</i>	<i>valley</i>	<i>love</i>
<i>v—drive</i>	<i>seven</i>	<i>servant</i>	<i>veranda</i>
<i>v—over</i>	<i>very</i>	<i>visitor</i>	<i>every</i>
<i>v—never</i>	<i>ever</i>	<i>themselves</i>	

Visitor Question X.Y.Z.

LESSON 25. 第二十五課

NOUNS. 名物字

ADJECTIVES. 區別字

fāçe 面.

flow'ēr (*flou-*) 花.

lip 唇.

gown (*goun*) 袍, 長褂子.white (*hwit*) 白.

blūe 藍.

beaū'tī-ful 美麗, 好看, 嬌艷.

blăck 黑.

Ma'ny (*mēn'ŷ*) 多(用於能指數者).How ma ny (*hou mēn'ŷ*) 多少, 若干.

How many legs has your chair?

My chair has four legs.

How many lips have you?

I have two lips.

We have beautiful flowers.

The girl has a beautiful dress.

She has a white face.

You have a large dog.

It has black ears.

They have blue gowns.

NOTE.—Notice the use of *have* and *has* in the above sentences. *Has* is always singular and of the third person; *have* may be either singular or plural.

注意上列諸句中 *have* 及 *has* 二字之用法。 *Has* 常爲單數第三身； *have* 可爲單數，亦可爲衆數。

CONVERSATION

How many eyes have you?

How many books has he?

How many legs has your desk?

How many eyes have I?
 How many fingers have you?
 How many legs have I?
 How many brothers have you?
 How many pupils has your teacher?
 How many walls has the room?
 How many of your uncles have wives?

NOTE TO THE TEACHER.—Ask these questions with the books closed, and insist on the students giving complete answers. Thus,—

How many eyes have you?

I have two eyes.

The word "two" ought not to be taken as an answer.

LESSON 26. 第二十六課

NOUNS

bläck'bōard' 黑板.

pěn 筆.

īnk 墨水.

bōt't'le 瓶

chalk 白粉條.

fān 扇子.

pā'pēr 紙.

flōor 地板.

Sōme 有些.

Shōw mē (used by the teacher)

指與我看, 示我 (教師用語).

This room has a blackboard.

I have pen and ink.

I see the chalk and the paper.

The ink is in the bottle.

The young girl has a white fan.

We walk on the floor.

The dog has good eyes.
 They have some fish but we have some
 peaches.
 The flowers are beautiful.
 That is a tall bush.

CONVERSATION

Show me your eyes.
 Show me your pencil.
 Show me your ears.
 Show me your lips.
 Show me your gown.
 Where is my ink?
 Your ink is in the bottle.
 Show me the blackboard.
 Show me the chalk.
 Show me the window.

NOTE TO THE TEACHER.—An exercise of this kind is to see if the pupils associate the sound of the word with the object. Get them to point out the objects.

LESSON 27. 第二十七課

VERBS. 云謂字

<i>write</i> 寫字.	<i>teâr</i> 扯碎, 抓破.
<i>sīt</i> 坐.	<i>beâr</i> 帶, 負, 擔.
<i>plāy</i> 玩耍, 遊戲.	<i>lòve</i> 愛.
<i>stānd</i> 站, 立.	<i>eút</i> 割, 切, 剪.

I write with pen and ink.

You write on the blackboard.

He writes with a pencil.

We write on the paper.

They write on the table.

I sit in my chair and he sits in his chair.

I read my book and he reads his book.

He loves his sister and you love your mother.

He goes to school but we go to the house.

You hear with your ears and he hears with his ears.

NOTE.—In English Grammar there are three Persons.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>First Person</i> = the person speaking.	I	we
<i>Second Person</i> = the person spoken to.	you	you
<i>Third Person</i> = the person spoken of.	he (she, it)	they

英文文法中有三身，例如

	單數	衆數
第一身 即 發語者，如	我	我們
第二身 即 與語者，如	你	你們
第三身 即 語及者，如	他	他們

The present tense third person, singular number indicative mood of verbs ends in *s*.

云謂字之爲現在式 (Present Tense), 第三身 (Third Person), 單數 (Singular Number), 實指語氣 (Indicative Mood) 者, 必有 *s* 尾其後。

Translate into English :—

我們有十個男孩在我們的班裏。

這些男孩是我的同窗。

那個婦人有三個男兒同兩個女兒。

我用刀切這張紙。
 這隻狗抓破這本書。
 我站在這地板上,但是他坐在這椅子上。
 這個女孩子愛他的母親。
 這個男孩同他的狗玩耍。
 他割破他的手指。
 這個學生在這張紙上寫字。

LESSON 28. 第二十八課

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES. 言數區別字

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 11. ê-lěv'e'n 十一. | 16. six'tēen' (sĭks-) 十六. |
| 12. twělve 十二. | 17. sěv'e'ntēen 十七. |
| 13. thir'tēen' (thēr-) 十三. | 18. eighteen (ū'tēn') 十八. |
| 14. fōur'tēen' 十四. | 19. nīne'tēen' 十九. |
| 15. fĭf'tēen' 十五. | 20. twěn'tŭ 二十. |

REVIEW

What has the teacher in his hand?
 He has a book in his hand.
 What have I in my hand?
 You have a pencil in your hand.
 Have those girls pencils in their hands?
 Where are their pencils?
 Their pencils are on their desks.
 How many arms have you?

This pupil has four uncles and three aunts.

My sister plays with the baby.

I have nineteen classmates and they are my friends.

That man is the father of those children.

The dog hears the thief and the wolves.

Your brother writes on the blackboard with the chalk.

The child has a white face and a blue dress.

You have one mouth but two lips.

The parents love their sons and daughters.

That old man has a young wife.

These tall bushes have long leaves and beautiful flowers.

Her fingers are long, and her eyes are black.

Has he a fan or a knife?

NOTE TO THE TEACHER.—The review lessons may be used for reading exercises.

LESSON 29. 第二十九課

VERBS. 云謂字

breāk 弄斷, 打碎.

elōse 關, 閉.

lāy down (*down*) 放下.

eān 能.

hōld 握住, 執.

thrōw 擲, 拋.

eātch 捉, 捕.

pīck ūp 拾起.

NOUNS

dōor 門. | ball 球.

What do I do? 我做什麼呢.

CONVERSATION

What do I do?

You stand on the floor.

You walk to the table.

You sit down.

You pick up the book.

You open the book.

You read.

You close the book.

You lay down the book.

You stand.

You walk to the blackboard.

You pick up the chalk.

You write on the blackboard.

You walk to the door.

You open the door.

You close the door.

You pick up the ball.

You hold the ball in your hand.

You throw the ball up.

You catch the ball.

You play with the ball.

NOTE TO THE TEACHER.—Ask the question “What do I do?” as you perform the actions, and let the pupils give the answers together.

I can stand on the floor.

You can walk to the table.

He can open the book.

They can read.

She can close the door.

The boy can throw the ball.

“Can” is an Auxiliary Verb. It forms Verb-phrases with other verbs as *can stand can walk* etc.

“Can” 乃助謂字 (Auxiliary Verb) 也, 可與他云謂字合併而成云謂仿語 (Verb-phrases), 如 *can stand, can walk* 等是也。

Translate into English :—

我放這個箱子在這地板上。

我弄碎這白粉條。

我拋這個球, 我又拾起這個球。

你扯碎我的衣服。

這婦人用一把刀切魚。

我們用我們的耳朵聽, 又用我們的眼睛看。

他用一管鉛筆寫字, 我用筆同墨水寫字。

他們坐在這個房裏讀書。

他們又關了他的刀。

這男孩同這隻狗行走又玩耍。

LESSON 30. 第三十課

NOUNS

fām'ī-lǚ 家眷, 眷屬.

niēçe 姪女.

eoũç'i'n 從兄弟或從姊妹;

表兄弟或表姊妹.

hũç'bænd 丈夫.

pēr'so'n 人.

hěad 頭.

This man is the father of these children. That woman is their mother. The man is her husband. The father and the mother have three boys and two girls. He is the head of the family. There are seven persons in this family. The brothers of their father and mother are the uncles of the children. The sisters of their father and mother are their aunts. The daughters of their uncles and aunts are their cousins. The boys are brothers to the girls. The girls are sisters to the boys.

NOTE.—Possession is expressed by the *of*-phrase.

of 一字, 用以表明主物 (Possession) 者也.

Write answers to the questions below :—

Who is this man ?

Who is this woman ?

How many children have they ?

How many persons are in this family ?

How many brothers have the girls ?

How many sisters have the boys ?

Who is the head of the family ?
 Who are the uncles of the children ?
 Who are their aunts ?
 Who are their cousins ?

LESSON 31. 第三十一課

NOUNS

gränd'fä'thēr 祖父.	eäp 小帽.
gränd'môth'ēr 祖母.	söl'dier (-jër) 兵勇.
nephew (nèf'û) 姪兒.	gün 鎗, 礮.
öf'fi-çēr 官員, 職員.	swörd 刀, 劍.
Ä-pös'trô-phe (-fê) (') 主物之號.	

My father's father is my grandfather.
 The father of my father is my grandfather.
 My father's brother is my uncle.
 The brother of my father is my uncle.
 The soldier's gun is large.
 The soldiers' guns are long.
 The officer's sword is short.
 The officers' swords are small.
 The boy's cap is black.
 The boys' caps are on their heads.

NOTE.—Another way of denoting possession is by the apostrophe (') followed by *s*. My father's brother means the brother of my father.

主物之形, 亦可用主物之號 (Apostrophe 即 ') 而隨以 *s* 者以表明之, 如 My father's brother 即 the brother of my father (吾父之兄弟) 也。

Translate into English:—

我從兄弟的書是在這張桌子上。
 這女孩的手是小。
 我兄弟的兒子是我的姪兒。
 我兄弟的女兒是我的姪女。
 我伯父的袍是藍色。
 你父親的兄弟是在我的家裏。
 這男孩的狗有短腿。
 這個小孩的父親是一個教習。
 我朋友的桃子是在這個箱裏。
 這個嬰孩的衣服是華麗。

LESSON 32. 第三十二課

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES

30. thir'ty (<i>thēr</i>) 三十.	70. sēv'e'n-ty 七十.
40. fōr'ty 四十.	80. eighty (<i>ā'ty</i>) 八十.
50. fīf'ty 五十.	90. nīne'ty 九十.
60. six'ty (<i>sīks</i>) 六十.	100. hūn'drēd 一百.

year 年, 歲.

My grandmother is sixty-five years old. She is an old woman but she loves children. She plays with the baby, and she walks with the boys and girls. She sits and reads to the children and hears their lessons. She throws the ball to the

dog, and the dog catches it. She puts the cap on my head. She cuts flowers for the children.

NOTE.—Notice the *s*-ending in the above verbs.

此課中所用之云謂字,均有 *s* 尾於其後,讀者注意。

Fill the blanks below with the right form of the verb:—

The dog —— a wolf. (catches, catch)

The thief —— open the door. (breaks, break)

The thieves —— open the door. (breaks, break)

The boys and girls —— to school. (goes, go)

The bushes —— large leaves. (has, have)

The girl —— her sister. (loves, love)

My nephews —— ball. (plays, play)

We —— on the blackboard. (writes, write)

He —— the chalk. (breaks, break)

The baby —— (sits, sit) on the ground and —— the paper. (tears, tear)

You —— with pen and ink. (writes, write)

The soldier —— the gun. (picks up, pick up)

The officers —— their swords. (lays down, lay down)

They —— their fans in their hands. (holds, hold)

My uncle —— thirty-seven fish. (catches, catch)

LESSON 33. 第三十三課

<i>cōat</i> 褂子, 外衣.	<i>dōl'lar</i> (- <i>lēr</i>) 洋錢, 銀圓.
<i>pōck'ēt</i> 衣袋, 袋.	<i>kēep</i> 守, 看守.
<i>tāi'lor</i> (- <i>lēr</i>) 裁縫, 成衣匠.	<i>māke</i> 做, 爲.
<i>shōe</i> 鞋.	<i>fōr</i> 替; 爲, 因.
<i>shōe'māk'ēr</i> 鞋匠.	<i>mūch</i> 多 (用於不能指數者).

How much? 幾多, 若干.

Does he make? 他做麼.

My coat has a pocket. I keep my knife in my pocket. The tailor makes my coat. He does not make my shoes. The shoemaker makes my shoes. My coat is black and short. I pay twelve dollars for my coat and two dollars for my cap. How much do you pay for your shoes?

CONVERSATION

What has my coat?

Your coat has a pocket.

What do I keep in my pocket?

You keep your knife in your pocket.

Who makes my coat?

Does the tailor make shoes?

Who makes shoes?

Is my coat black?

Yes, your coat is black.

Is my coat long ?

No, your coat is short.

How much do I pay for my coat ?

How much for my cap ?

Where is the sword ?

The sword is in the officer's hand.

How old are you ?

How old is your father ?

How many brothers have you ?

Do you play ball ?

Have you a watch ?

NOTE TO THE TEACHER.—Show the class the different ways of asking questions. Encourage the students to ask questions.

LESSON 34. 第三十四課

fārm'ēr 農夫.

chīck'ěn 小雞, 雛.

hōrse 馬.

tōol 器具, 工具.

fiēld 田.

give 給, 與.

grōw 生長; 種植.

any (ěn'y) 有些.

Have you any rice ?

Yes; I have some (rice).

Has the farmer any rice ?

No; he has not any (rice).

No; he has none.

No; he has no rice.

Have you a fan ?

Yes; I have a fan.

Have you any fans ?

Yes; I have some fans.

Has the farmer any good tools ?

Yes; he has some.

Has he any horses ?

No; he has none.

Has he no horses ?

No; he has no horses.

Has he any chickens ?

No; he has none.

NOTE.—*Any* and *some* qualify nouns expressed or understood.
No qualifies a noun always expressed.
None is used as a substitute for a noun.

Any 與 *some* 皆限制名物字之字，無論其句中之名物字或顯或隱，均可用之。

No 亦可限制名物字，而此名物字，乃常顯而不隱者。

None 乃用以代名物字之字。

Translate into English :—

你看見那個長人麼？

他是那個婦人的丈夫。

他有些田地。

他到他的田裏去。

他沒有小孩。

他是一個農夫。

他有些好器具，但是沒有馬。

他種些稻在他的田裏。

他有些米在他的家裏。
 他同他的家眷喫這些米。
 他拿些米給這些小雞麼？
 沒有，他沒有拿米給這些小雞。

LESSON 35. 第三十五課

gōld 金.	money (mǔn'ŷ 銀錢.
sīl'vēr 銀.	strēngth 力量, 氣力.
çěnt 分.	çār'riage 馬車, 車.
lānd 地.	rīch 富.
sěrv'ant 下人, 僕役.	rīde 乘, 騎.

My cousin is a rich man. He has much land and many houses. He has many servants and much gold and silver. He is an officer and he makes much money. He reads many books. He has many children. He has much strength. He has some horses and he rides in a carriage.

NOTE.—*Much* is used with singular nouns; *many* with plural nouns.
Much 用於單數名物字之前, *many* 用於衆數名物字之前.

CONVERSATION

Is your uncle a rich man ?

Has he many fields ?

How many houses has he ?

Has he much rice ?

How many servants has he ?

Has he much gold and silver ?

Does he read ?

How many children has he ?

Has he any horses ?

Does he ride in a carriage ?

Have you any gold and silver ?

How many dollars have you ?

How many cents make a dollar ?

Have you much money ?

Have you any paper money ?

Show me some paper money.

Show me some paper.

What do I do ? (You open the knife.)

What do I do ? (You close the knife.)

How many fingers have you ?

How many persons are there in your family ?

LESSON 36. 第三十六課

dic'tion-ā-rŷ (*dǎk'shùn-*)

字典.

lā'dŷ 婦人;太太(尊稱之詞).

fly (*flī*) 蒼蠅.

vāl'ley (*-lī*) 山谷.

çit'ŷ 城.

tō-dāy' 今日,今天.

çāt'tŷ 斤.

hōme 家.

wāy 道路;法子.

(bought) (*bət*) 買.

live 居,住.

pāss 經過.

Those two young ladies are my nieces. The lady in the blue dress is their mother. They do not live in the city. Their home is in the valley. They have rice fields in the valleys. They grow many cattles of peaches. My nieces go to school. They come to the city to buy some dictionaries. They pass some cities on the way. They go home to-day. They love their home in the valley.

NOTE.—Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plural by changing the *y* into *ies*.

如單數之名物字，其尾爲 *y*，而 *y* 之前，又係一僕音字母，欲變成衆數，須易 *y* 爲 *ies*。

Translate into English :—

一個蒼蠅是在這扇窗上。
 這些蒼蠅在天花板上走。
 他們的稻田是在這山谷裏。
 我有一本字典，但是他有兩本(字典)。
 那兩個婦人是我妻子的朋友。
 我的父親買兩斤魚。
 他們的父母住在一所舊房子裏。
 今天的桃子是二十五分(即二角半)一斤。
 我們到這城裏來，在路上經過許多城。
 我的家是在這山谷裏。

LESSON 37. 第三十七課

elōthes 衣服.

eāt 貓

vē-rān'dā 洋臺, 廊廡.

bird (bērd) 鳥.

rōof 屋頂, 屋背.

spār'rōw 麻雀.

gār'de'n 花園.

axe (äks) 斧.

ground 地.

eär'pēn-tēr 木匠.

hīll 山.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS. 複牒稱代字

who 其人, 者.

which 所, 者(其物).

that 那.

The book which is on the table is a dictionary.

The clothes which I have are my brother's.

The cat which is on the veranda is my sister's.

The two men who have my two books are in that house.

Is the watch which I have his son's ?

The watch which you have is his son's.

Is the small bird which is on the roof a sparrow ?

The small bird which is on the roof is a sparrow.

The lady who is in the garden is my teacher's wife.

The axe which is on the ground is the carpenter's.

NOTE.—*Who* refers to persons,
Which to animals or things,
That to persons, animals or things.

Who 用以 標人.

Which 用以 標禽獸及物.

That 用以 標人, 禽獸, 物, 三者.

Translate into English :—

在那花園裏的小孩是誰?
 在那花園裏的小孩是我的兒子.
 在這座山上的老人是誰?
 在這座山上的老人是我的父親.
 有一朵在手裏的那個婦人是我的姑母.
 有黑衣服的那個婦人是他的母親.
 在田裏的那隻黑馬是我叔父的.
 有白衣服的那個人是我的姪兒.

LESSON 38. 第三十八課

ěm'pēr-or (-ēr) 皇帝.

ěm'prěss 皇后.

prince 王子, 親王.

prīn'čěss 公主, 王女.

ăn'ī-mal 獸.

lī'ón 牡獅子.

lī'ón-ěss 牝獅子.

tī'gēr 公老虎.

tī'grěss 母老虎.

mēat 肉.

The emperor and the empress ride in the garden. The emperor has his gentlemen with him. The empress has her ladies with her. The prince is on his horse and the princesses are in

the carriage. They see the lions tigers, and wolves in the garden. The lions and tigers live in the garden. That is their home. They give some meat to the animals. The tigress tears and eats the meat. The lion which is down in the valley has much strength. The lioness has some young lions. She loves them. She lies down with the young lions. They pass some large birds and sparrows, and many beautiful flowers. The ladies pick some flowers but they do not touch the animals.

NOTE.—From the above nouns we see that some nouns show the Gender and some do not.

名物字有表明其屬 (Gender) 者, 亦有不表明其屬者, 觀上文所列諸名物字便悉。

CONVERSATION

Who ride in the garden ?

What do they do ? They ride in the garden.

Where do they ride ? They ride in the garden.

Where is the prince ? The prince is on his horse.

Where are the princesses ?

What do they see in the garden ?

Where do the tigers and lions live ?

Where is their home ? Their home is in the garden.

What do they give to the animals ?
 What does the tigress do ?
 Has the tigress much strength ?
 What has the lioness ?
 Does the lioness love the young lions ?
 What do the ladies pick ?
 Do they touch the animals ? No, they do
 not touch the animals.

LESSON 39. 第三十九課

PREPOSITIONS. 介系字

bê-side' 在旁邊, 在側.	bê-fōre' 在前頭.
â-bōve' 在上頭	bê-hīnd' 在後頭.
ō'vēr 在上頭; 越過.	â-round' 周圍, 四面.
ŭn'dēr 下, 在下頭.	â-mōng' 在內, 在其中.
單數	衆數
fōot,	fēet 足, 脚.

I sit *beside* one of my classmates.
 My cap is *on* my head.
 The ceiling is *over* our heads.
 The floor is *under* our feet.
 He sits *before* my desk.
 My classmates sit *around* my desk.

I am *among* my classmates.

That classmate sits *behind* my desk.

NOTE.—These sentences illustrate the use of prepositions.

此課中之文句，皆用以顯明介係字 (Preposition) 之用法者也。

REVIEW

I keep the books and papers in the desk. That is your seat. What do you do with your eyes? I see with my eyes. I eat with my mouth. I hear with my ears. Where do you live? I live in the large house down in the valley. You throw the ball to that boy. Who is your teacher? You are my teacher. The pupils in this school are my schoolmates. Those in my class are my classmates. He cut his hand with the knife. This man and woman are husband and wife. They have three sons and two daughters. The man is the father of the boys and girls. This boy is that girl's brother. The man and his wife have five children. This small child is a baby. There are seven persons in this family. The house they live in is their home. My father and my mother are my parents. The officer rides on a horse. The farmer grows many peaches in his garden. The thief breaks open the door but the soldiers catch him. The shoemaker makes shoes and the tailors make clothes. The servant gives the

chickens some rice but the birds eat the rice.
My cat lies down on the veranda. Some sparrows
are on the ground and some sit on the roof.

LESSON 40. 第四十課

news (<i>nūs</i>) 新聞;消息.	elēan 乾淨.
stō'ry 古典,故事.	dirty (<i>dēr'tŷ</i>) 不乾淨.
Chī-nēse' 中國人;中國的.	těll 告訴,說,述.
Jāp'ā-nēse' 日本人;日本的.	elěv'ēr 巧,聰明.
dil'i-gent 勤奮.	in-dūs'tri-ōūs 勤力.

The Japanese are clever.

There are many Japanese women in this city.

What news is in the papers ?

The Chinese are industrious.

Chinese pupils are diligent.

Who tells you the story ?

Do you read story books ? .

I have some dirty paper, but no clean paper.

Have you any paper money, or silver
dollars ?

I have some rice but no rice field.

NOTE.—This lesson is intended to show that nouns are sometimes
used as adjectives.

此課指示名物字有時亦可作區別字用。

Translate into English :—

沒有日本人到我們的學堂裏來。
 這些日本國的公主是好看。
 我有些乾淨的衣服在我的箱子裏。
 那個公子說出許多故事，有些是好的，有些是不好的。
 那個做我們黑板的中國木匠，是一個勤奮的人。
 那些年幼的婦人有些日本的金魚。
 那個有一把大扇子的老太太，是我的祖母。
 那個寫這篇故事的女孩子是富的。
 這隻貓在花園裏捉著一隻鳥。
 我的朋友買五十斤米。

LESSON 41. 第四十一課

för'eïgn 外國的。

för'eïgn-ēr 外國人。

A-mēr'í-ēan 美國人；美國的。

Eng'lish-mān (*in'glīsh*) 英國人。

nē'grō 黑人。

skīn 皮。

yě'lōw 黃。

race 種類，種族。

bē-lǒng' 屬於。

whose 誰的。

Whose horse have you ?

I have that officer's horse.

Whose foreign books are these ?

They are this American's.

Whose fans are these ?

They are my sister's.

The white man who is on the black horse is an Englishman.

That man whose skin is black is a negro.

The man whose eyes are blue is a foreigner.

A dog is in the room; whose is it?

The Japanese and Chinese belong to the yellow race.

NOTE.—“Whose” in the sentence, “Whose horse have you?” is called an Interrogative Pronoun; but in the sentence “The man whose skin is black is a negro,” “whose” is a Relative Pronoun.

“Whose” 之用各異，如 “Whose horse have you?” 句中之 “whose,” 乃發問稱代字 (Interrogative Pronoun); 而 “The man whose skin is black is a negro,” 句中之 “whose,” 則爲複牒稱代字 (Relative Pronoun).

CONVERSATION

Whose desk is that?

Whose feet are those?

Show me his paper.

Whose pencil is this?

Who is the man whose horse is black?

The man whose horse is black is an Englishman.

Who is the man whose skin is black?

Who is the man whose eyes are blue?

Is your skin white or yellow?

To what race do you belong?

I belong to the yellow race.
 To what race do the Japanese belong ?
 Is the skin of an American white ?
 Have you many Chinese books ?
 Have you any foreign books ?
 Is this paper clean or dirty ?
 My feet are under my table. Where are your feet ?

LESSON 42. 第四十二課

knōwl'ēdge 知識, 學問.

scholar (*skol'ēr*) 學生,

學士.

stōre 店, 鋪.

pī'eūl' 擔.

lit't'le 少, 不多.

few (*fū*) 少, 無幾.

greāt 大, 雄偉.

a great many 許多, 好多.

a good dēal of 許多, 好多.

My teacher has little strength, but much knowledge.

The scholar has little money, but many books.

Have you any pens ? I have a few.

Has your brother much rice ? He has a little.

Has your friend any children ? He has a few.

Have you many cousins ? I have a great many.

He has much money and many friends.

Has he much strength ? No he has but little strength.

How much rice does he buy from the store?
He buys a few piculs.

That American has a good deal of gold.

NOTE.—*Little* is used with singular nouns. *Few* is used with plural nouns.

Little 用於單數之名物字，而 *few* 則用於衆數之名物字。

Translate into English:—

我有不多的米。
他有幾本書。
我們有許多洋錢，但是有不多的金子。
我沒有許多銀錢，但是有許多朋友。
這農夫有許多地，還有許多馬。
你有許多馬麼？
我沒有許多。
在花園裏的那個人有許多小孩。
我在這個店裏買幾擔米。
獅子同老虎吃許多肉。
偉人是不多。

LESSON 43. 第四十三課

ADJECTIVES. 區別字

lā'zǐ 懶惰.

kīnd 仁愛, 慈善.

wīse 聰明.

fōol'ish 愚笨.

pret'tǐ (prīl-) 好看, 美麗.

pōor 窮, 貧苦.

ADVERBS. 疏狀字

lā'zǐ-lǐ 懶惰.

kīnd'lǐ 仁愛, 慈善.

wīse'lǐ 聰明.

fōol'ish-lǐ 愚笨.

pret'tǐ-lǐ (prīl) 好看, 美麗.

pōor'lǐ 窮, 貧苦.

VERBS. 云謂字

work (*wúrk*) 作工, 做事. | trēat 款待.

The old cat walks lazily.

Some of the foreigners ride cleverly.

My lazy nephew writes badly.

The servant works industriously.

A kind man treats his animals kindly.

The birds wisely keep out of the way of the cat.

This clever boy catches the ball prettily.

These English scholars work diligently.

The young lady with the pretty face walks gracefully.

That boy whose father is rich reads poorly.

NOTE.—Many adverbs are formed by adding *ly* to adjectives. The above sentences illustrate how an adverb modifies a verb.

多數疏狀字係加 *ly* 於區別字之尾而成。

此課中之文句, 乃顯明疏狀字之用, 所以斟酌云謂字者也。

Write answers to the following questions :—

Where do I sit ?

Where do you sit ?

Where are your classmates ?

Who sits before you ?

Who sits beside you ?

Where is the ceiling ?

Where is the floor ?

Who is the man whose skin is black ?

The man whose skin is yellow belongs to what race ?

Who works industriously ?

LESSON 44. 第四十四課

Chī'ná 中國.

tēa 茶;茶葉.

silk 絲.

věg'ê-tâ-b'les 菜,蔬菜.

drīnk 飲,呷.

frōm 從,由,自.

out 出.

sōme'times 有時.

READING EXERCISE

I buy rice and peaches from the store. One hundred catties make one picul. The Chinese and Japanese live on rice fish meat, and vegetables. They belong to the Yellow Race. Vegetables grow in fields and gardens. Foreigners eat much meat. The Americans and Englishmen have white skin and large noses and some of them have blue eyes. They belong to a great race. Their women are tall and put on pretty dresses. Their children play ball cleverly, and are very strong. They live in houses with windows

and verandas. Their houses are clean and they keep many servants. They walk a good deal. The rich ones ride on horses and in carriages. They grow many flowers in their gardens. The Americans do not drink much tea but the Englishmen drink much black tea. They have much knowledge and many are diligent scholars. They write with pen and ink. They read many books and newspapers, and tell many good stories. They have many soldiers. Sometimes they keep birds and goldfish in their homes. They have many large cities where there are many stores and schools. They have much gold and silver and paper money. They buy tea and silk from China, but only their women wear silk clothing. Their coats have many pockets.

LESSON 45. 第四十五課

Pē-kǐng' 北京.

pār'lor (-lēr) 客堂, 招待室.

dīn'ing-rōom 膳堂, 飯間.

care 謹慎, 留心.

should (*shōod*) 將, 應.

like 喜歡, 中意.

want 要, 欲.

sing 唱, 唱歌.

ask 問, 詢; 求.

morn'ing 早晨.

âft'ēr-nōon' 下午.

wil'ling 情願.

â-frāid' 懼, 恐怕.

wish 欲, 願.

talk 講, 談, 說.

Would you like to go for a walk ?

No I wish to have a ride.

I want to buy some meat and vegetables.

Do you wish to study English ?

I like to study in the morning, but not in the afternoon.

Would you like to go to Peking ?

Yes I would like to go to Peking.

I wish to open a store.

The Japanese lady likes to walk in the flower garden.

She wants to pick some flowers for the parlour and the dining-room.

We like to hear that man talk and sing.

I should like to have some peaches.

I do not care for the servant if he is lazy.

I am willing to study before I play, but I am not willing to study all the time.

I am afraid to drink too much tea.

I am afraid that this lesson is too long.

They ask me to tell them the news.

He asks me if I play ball.

NOTE.—This lesson shows the form and use of the Infinitive Mood: *to go, to have to hear* etc.

此課各句表明無定式 (Infinitive Mood) 之形式及其作用，如 *to go, to have, to hear*, 等是也。

Translate into English:—

今天下午你喜歡去騎馬麼？

否，我今天下午有些事要做。

我的姪女喜歡同這嬰孩玩耍。

唱得很好的那個英國婦人想同你說話。

這外國人要這木匠做一張桌子。

這尾魚要想捉這個蒼蠅。

你要聽些新聞麼？

這個外國的公主喜歡坐在客堂裏說話。

我要在上午讀書。

他們到膳堂裏去唱歌。

LESSON 46. 第四十六課

Hǎn-kǒw 漢口。

Ĝēr'man 德國人；德國的。

try (*trī*) 試。

hělp 幫助。

bēer 啤酒。

CASE. 位

Nominative.

Possessive.

Objective.

主名之位

主物之位

受事之位

PERSONAL PRONOUNS. 三身稱代字

<i>Nominative</i>	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
<i>Possessive</i>	my mine	your yours	his	her hers	its	our ours	your yours	their theirs
<i>Objective</i>	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them

They buy a horse and carriage.

The Germans drink beer.

The Chinese like tea.

I go with him to Hankow.

Parents love their children.

They come to see us.

I wish to speak to her.

I like to see them.

I try to help you.

He throws the ball to me and I catch it.

NOTE.—The above examples illustrate the idea of Case.

The form of the Objective Case of Nouns is the same as the Nominative Case, Prepositions and some Verbs govern the Objective Case.

上列諸例皆用以表明位 (Case) 之意義。

名物字受事之位 (Objective Case) 之形與主名之位 (Nominative Case) 之形同；介系字及若干云謂字皆為管理受事之位之字。

CONVERSATION

How many cases are there ?

There are three cases.

What are they ?

They are the Nominative Possessive and Objective.

What is the case of "mine" ?

"Mine" is in the possessive case.

"Me" is in what case ?

"We" is in what case ?

In what case is "yours" ?

In what case is "ours" ?

What is the case of "he" ?

What is the case of "him" ?

Give the case of "they."

"They" is in the nominative case.

Give the case of "them."

LESSON 47. 第四十七課

colour (*kŭl'ěr*) 顏色.

brown (*brown*) 棕色, 褐色.

rěd 紅.

grēen 青, 綠.

Má-lāy' 馬來的; 馬來人.

Shǎng-hai 上海.

à-bout' 周圍; 大約.

hārd 硬; 難; 辛苦.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS. 複牒稱代字

<i>Nominative</i>	who	which	that
<i>Possessive</i>	whose	whose	—
<i>Objective</i>	whom	which	that

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS. 發問稱代字

<i>Nominative</i>	who	which	what
<i>Possessive</i>	whose	whose	—
<i>Objective</i>	whom	which	what

Whom do you wish to see ?

I wish to see the man whose face is red.

That man whose skin is brown is a Malay.

The German who brought the bottle of beer is from Shanghai.

The American for whom I buy a box of green tea is a friend of mine.

The lesson that we have to-day about pronouns is hard.

The book which is on the table is a dictionary.

Is the watch which I have his son's ?

Whose son is that boy ?

I have a red cap and a green cap. Which do you like ?

I like the one which has the green color.

NOTE.—This and the preceding lesson show the Inflection of Pronouns.

此課及前課均指示稱代字之形變 (Inflection of Pronouns).

Translate into English:—

那些扇子是誰的。
 那些扇子是我的朋友的。
 那個箱子裏有什麼東西？
 有些衣服在內。
 誰在那所房子裏？
 幾個馬來人是在那所房子裏。
 你看見的幾個紅茶葉的箱子是從漢口來的。
 你想要那一種絲，白絲呢還是紅絲呢？
 誰用紅墨水寫字？
 有棕色衣服的那個女人是他的妻子。
 白粉是什麼顏色？
 白粉的顏色是白的。
 今天我們所讀的一課書是難麼？

LESSON 48. 第四十八課

Sūn'dāy 星期日.	Sāt'ūr-dāy 星期六.
Mòn'dāy 星期一.	wēek 一星期.
Tūeş'dāy 星期二.	dāy 日子.
Wědneş'dāy 星期三.	first (<i>fěrst</i>) 第一.
Thūrş'dāy 星期四.	lāst 末,尾,終.
Frī'dāy 星期五.	āft'ēr 以後.

To-day is Wednesday.

Sunday is the first day of the week.

Saturday is the last day of the week.

The day after Wednesday is Thursday.

The day before Saturday is Friday.

The day after Sunday is Monday.

The day before Wednesday is Tuesday.

We go to school six days in the week.

Seven days make one week; fifty-two weeks make one year.

On Sunday I do not go to school but sometimes I read at home.

NOTE.—A Proper Noun begins with a capital letter.

本名名物字 (Proper Noun) 之第一字母, 須用冠首字體 (Capital Letter, 即大楷).

ORAL EXERCISE

How many days are in a week?

What day is to-day?

Which is the first day of the week?

What day is the day after Sunday?

What day is the day before Wednesday?

What day is the day after Wednesday?

Which is the last day of the week?

What day is the day before Saturday?

How many weeks make one year?

How many days in the week do you come to school ?

What do you do on Sunday ?

I read at home on Sunday.

Where do you read ?

I read at home.

Sometimes you go out to do what ?

Sometimes I go out for a walk or to see my friends.

LESSON 49. 第四十九課

hŭn'grŷ 飢, 餓.

sŏm'e'thŭng 東西, 有些事物.

ŏr'ange (-*ĕnj*) 橘子, 橙.

ăp'p'les 蘋果.

Chē-fŏo' 烟台.

thirsty (*thĕrst'ŷ*) 渴.

vĕr'ŷ 甚, 極.

sŏ 如此, 這樣.

nois'ŷ 喧嘩, 嘈雜.

tŏo 太過; 亦, 且.

sour 酸.

swĕet 甜.

I want something to eat. I am very hungry.

The children are so noisy.

Is your house very large ? No; it is not very large.

Have the Japanese any beautiful flowers ?

Is your friend thirsty ? Yes he is very thirsty.

These oranges are too sour.

Chefoo apples are sweet.

Is your grandfather very old? Yes he is eighty years old.

This negro is very black.

That servant is too lazy and dirty.

NOTE.—In Lesson 43 we notice that some Adverbs modify Verbs. In this Lesson we see that many Adverbs modify Adjectives.

四十三課中，曾言疏狀字可斟酌云謂字，此課復指示疏狀字亦可斟酌區別字。

Translate into English:—

他做事太辛苦。
 那個德國人飲啤酒太多。
 這些學生不喜歡難的功課。
 這些嘈雜的小鳥是英國麻雀。
 這些紅蘋果是從煙台來的。
 這塊地於種植蔬菜是太硬。
 這些畜類餓到如此。
 拿些東西給他們吃。
 不要食那些蘋果。
 那些蘋果是太青且太硬。
 這些桃子是甚甜。
 這些橘子是太酸。

LESSON 50. 第五十課

hīde (*n.*) 牛皮.

stēam'ēr 火輪船, 汽船.

trāde (*v.*) 做生意.

trāde (*n.*) '買賣, 營業.

pēo'p'le 百姓, 人民.	wěll 好; 井.
milk 乳; 牛乳.	lēave 離別.
sugar (<i>shoog'ēr</i>) 糖.	rē-tûrn' 回來.
fât 肥壯.	ôth'ēr 別個.
hět'tēr 更好.	mônth 月.

READING EXERCISE

Do you drink beer? No I do not like it. Beer is too sour. I like tea better. Foreigners drink their tea with milk and sugar. That German is clever. He comes from Chefoo to buy hides and skins. He sings very well. He goes to Hankow to-morrow by steamer. His family are not with him; he leaves them behind in Shanghai. He will return for them in about three months. After that they will return to Chefoo. Their home in Chefoo has a beautiful parlor and a large dining-room. He is industrious and he works hard only sometimes he drinks a little too much. He talks Chinese pretty well and he is kind to us; so our people like to trade with him. Has he much money? Yes he has a good deal of money. His wife and daughters dress in rich silk. Only people who have much money dress in that way. His wife does not have small feet. She has a sweet face and pretty hands. Her fingers are long. Her skin is very white. She loves her

husband very much and does not like to have him go to Hankow. About how old is she? She is about thirty years old. One of her daughters is seven and the other one is five. In the morning they go to school. They go to school six days in the week. They study their lessons diligently. In the afternoon they play at home. They are so noisy. They like to play with the dog, and he likes to play with them too. They treat their cat and dog kindly. They eat apples and oranges. They like sweet things very much. On Sunday they go out to ride with their parents in their open carriage. The small child that you see is their baby brother. He is clean and fat. He lives on milk. See him try to put something into his mouth. He is hungry. The man whose skin is brown is their servant. He does not belong to the yellow race. He is a Malay. He is poor and foolish but he is not lazy. He works for eight dollars a month.

LESSON 51. 第五十一課

hour 點鐘, 小時.

night 晚上, 夜裏.

time 時候.

dīn'nēr 正餐, 正膳.

ăb'sent 不在.

sěv'ěr-al 幾個.

now (*nou*) 現在.

â-gō 之前.

PAST TENSE OF THE VERB *to have*云謂字 *to have* 之過去式*Singular.**Plural.*

I had.

we had.

you had.

you had.

he (she, it) had.

they had.

PAST TENSE OF THE VERB *to be*云謂字 *to be* 之過去式*Singular.**Plural.*

I was.

we were.

you were.

you were.

he (she, it) was.

they were.

I have ten dollars now but yesterday I had fifty dollars.

This afternoon we had a good time on the ball ground.

Last night we had some chicken and fish for dinner.

Have they a horse now?

They have no horse now but they had one last year.

Your book was on the table two hours ago.

Your books were on the table two hours ago.

No scholars are absent to-day, but several were absent yesterday.

I was in the city yesterday. Were you?

She was in my house the day before yesterday.

NOTE.—The Past Tense refers to a particular past time, expressed or understood.

云謂字時候之過去式，指明一定之過去時，而此一定之過去時，有明顯於句中者，亦有隱蓄而不發者。

Use the right tense of the verbs in the following sentences :—

Thirty-five students (are, were) in my class last year, but now we (have, had) only twenty-nine.

The men who (was, were) in the garden (was, were) my brothers.

The man who (was, were) in the garden (was, were) my uncle.

(Was, were) you in school yesterday?

(Have, had) you any rice in your store last night?

I (have, had) some money now but an hour ago I (have, had) none.

Day before yesterday you (have, had) a dictionary.

Last night we (have, had) a good dinner in the city.

You (are, were) absent last week.

Year before last the farmer (has, had) many peaches and apples, but this year he (has, had) only a few.

An hour ago I (have, had) five dollars but now I (have, had) none.

Three days ago we (are, were) in Peking.

LESSON 52. 第五十二課

eōld 冷.

ēve'nīng 黃昏時候, 晚上.

vīṣ'īt-or (-ēr) 客人.

busi'nēss(bīz-) 事務; 生意.

examination (egz-ām'ī-nā'shūn) 考試, 試驗.

dūll 愚笨; 呆滯.

thīnk 想, 思想.

dēar 親愛; 貴.

chēap 便宜, 價賤.

rěst 歇息; 其餘.

bē-ēauṣe' 因為.

Last evening I had a visitor.

This year business is dull. I think it is because gold is so dear.

It was you whom I saw yesterday.

It was I who saw you yesterday.

It was yesterday that I saw you.

It was very cold yesterday morning.

On week days we work and study.

On Sunday we rest.

Night before last I was away from home.

Week before last we had an examination.

Oranges and apples are cheap now but they were very dear last month.

I was absent three days ago.

Have you had dinner? Yes I had dinner an hour ago.

NOTE.—*Last evening, this year, an hour ago, etc.* are called Adverbial Phrases of Time.

Last evening, this year, an hour ago 等, 名爲言時疏狀仿語。

Translate into English.—

你冷麼?

否, 我現在不冷, 但我今天上午是冷。

他有許多生意麼?

現在生意是呆滯, 但是去年他有好生意。

我們的考試日子是在前天。

你今天上午冷麼?

是, 我今天早上是冷。

今天生意怎麼樣?

今天生意是呆滯。

現在米賣多少錢一擔?

現在米賣四塊洋錢一擔。

你想這是賤呢還是貴呢?

今年這個城裏的地賤, 因爲生意是呆滯的緣故。

這些客人曾在途中歇息。

昨天晚上他們得有家裏不好的消息。

LESSON 53. 第五十三課

shoes 鞋	cry (<i>kri</i>) 哭:呼喊.
lēath'ēr 皮.	jūmp 跳,躍.
elōth 布.	lōok 看.
těn'nīs 網球.	fāst 快.
bāse'ball 棍球.	

單數 衆數

mouse, mice 小鼠

What can you do? I can jump.

The cat can catch mice.

The steamer can go twenty miles an hour.

I cannot walk so fast.

You cannot touch the ceiling with your hand.

I can look at the ceiling with my eyes.

He can play tennis and baseball.

The baby can cry. She can drink milk but she cannot eat rice.

We can make shoes with leather and cloth.

The tailor can make clothes with cloth.

CONVERSATION

What can you do?

What can the cat do?

How fast can the steamer go?

How fast can you walk?

- Can you touch the ceiling with your hands ?
 What can you touch ?
 Can you look at the ceiling ?
 What can he do ?
 Can you play tennis ?
 What can you play ?
 What can the baby do ?
 Can the baby eat rice ?
 What can we make with leather and cloth ?
 What can the tailor make ?
 Can you walk from the desk to the window ?
 Who can walk from the table to the door ?
 What can you do with your eyes ?
 What can you see ?

LESSON 54. 第五十四課

word (<i>wárd</i>) 字; 語, 辭.	ěv'ēr-ŷ 每, 各, 每一個.
new (<i>nū</i>) 新.	call 叫, 喚; 名.
thēm 當時; 然後; 於是, 遂.	jūst 剛纔; 公正.

PAST TENSE OF THE VERB *to learn*

云謂字 *to learn* 之過去式

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
I learned.	we learned.
you learned.	you learned.
he learned.	they learned.

REGULAR VERBS. 有定例之云謂字

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>
touch	touched	belong	belonged
walk	walked	work	worked
play	played	treat	treated
love	loved	study	studied
open	opened	like	liked
close	closed	wish	wished
pick	picked	want	wanted
call	called	talk	talked
live	lived	return	returned
pass	passed	rest	rested
look	looked	jump	jumped

I learn some new English words every day.

I learned to play ball two years ago.

We learn to read and write better and better.

He learned his business twenty years ago.

She walks on the veranda every evening.

Last night she walked on the veranda.

The boys play ball every afternoon.

They played ball yesterday.

We study from day to day.

I studied in school very hard last year.

NOTE.—The past tense of regular verbs is formed by adding *ed* to the present tense, or only *d* if the verbs end in *e*, as, *love loved*.

有定例云謂字之過去式，係加 *ed* 於現在式 (Present Tense) 之尾而成；如有定例云謂字之現在式，原有 *e* 字尾其後者，則祇加一 *d* 字可也。

Translate into English :—

昨天晚上我想到店鋪裏去買些糖。我在路上經過我朋友的幾個小孩的旁邊。他們在他房子前面玩耍。我喜歡看他們玩耍。他們有一隻貓，就是我給他們的。他們的門剛好開了的時候，我的狗就跳到貓那裏去。他要想捉這隻貓。我叫我的狗，他遂回來。我用手拿他提起。那時我的朋友從房子裏走出來。我們談了少時。我的朋友同我走到店鋪裏去。

LESSON 55. 第五十五課

tēach 教授。

tāke 拿，取。

vā-eā'tion (-shǐn) 放學

日子。

This is my book. I pick it up off the table. I put it into this drawer. The drawer is in the table. The book is in the drawer. Where is the book? You take the book out of the drawer. You give it to me. I take the book from you. I lay it down on the table. I touch the book with this pencil. You see me touch the book. I hold the book in my hand. You look at me. Now look at me and see what I do. I go to the window. I look out of the window. I see a man and a woman in that large house. A big boy and two little girls are with them. The man is tall but the woman is fat.

That is a seat. You sit on that seat. This is his book. I touch his book with my finger. I can pick up his book. Can you pick up this table? No I cannot pick it up. It is too large. This pencil is too short. I stand on my feet. I walk across the floor. I pick up the book again. I look at it. I close it and lay it down again on the table. Mr., come to me. Class what does he do? He goes to you. Go back to your seat. Class what does he do? He goes back to his seat.

This is chalk. I pick up the chalk and write on the blackboard. I write this word on the blackboard with the chalk. I open this bottle of ink. I pick up a pen. I put the pen into the ink. I write a word in this book. I write it with ink. Now I pick up my pencil and write a word with it.

This is a school. We come to school to study. I read out of the book. I teach you to read write and talk. I am your teacher. You are my pupils. This is a class. I stand before the class and teach you. You are classmates. The other scholars in this school are your schoolmates. That boy is not your classmate.

This is my knife. I can cut the chalk and paper with the knife. I tear paper and cloth. I

do not break them. I break the chalk. I do not tear it. The tailor can make clothes with silk. He has a silk coat.

NOTE TO THE TEACHER.—These simple sentences are intended to test how well the pupils can understand spoken English. With the books closed, perform the appropriate actions as you say the sentences. Then the lesson may be used for a reading exercise.

LESSON 56. 第五十六課

lět'tēr 書信.

sick 害病.

sād 憂愁.

eōm'pō-sition (zīsh'ūn)

論,文.

THE PAST TENSE OF IRREGULAR VERBS

無定例云謂字之過去式

<i>Present</i> 現在.	<i>Past</i> 過去.	<i>Present</i> 現在.	<i>Past</i> 過去.
am	was	can	could
see	saw	go	went
do	did	buy	bought
have	had	hear	heard
drink	drank	catch	caught
write	wrote	come	came

Were you at home yesterday?

No I was away from home yesterday.

I saw some soldiers pass.

How do you like this school?

I did not like it at first, but now I like it very much.

We heard the good news that his brother is better.

My father wrote me a long letter.

I bought a dictionary for my friend.

We had our examination last Wednesday.

Some students could not pass the examination.

NOTE.—The formation of the past tense of certain verbs is irregular, as shown in the above.

有種云謂字，其過去式之構成，不依定例者，如上文所列者是也。

Translate into English:—

前星期內你的朋友已經到了天津去麼？

是，前星期四他已經去了。

我昨天晚上喝了些啤酒。

這些官員捉了這個賊。

前月我們有兩天放學。

我昨天沒有到學堂裏來，但我前天來過。

昨天下午我到這店裏去買些絲。

昨天晚上我作了我的論。

去年我不會寫英國字。

那個女孩是憂愁，因為他聽見他的母親害病。

LESSON 57. 第五十七課

whip (*hwíp*) 鞭子；鞭打。

noise 聲。

dāsh 衝突，衝撞。

dān'gēr 危險。

wāit 等候。

òth'ēr 別個。

THE PAST TENSE OF IRREGULAR VERBS

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>		<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>
sit	sat		leave	left
stand	stood		think	thought
tear	tore		make	made
break	broke		keep	kept
throw	threw		give	gave
hold	held		ride	rode
tell	told			

I rode in an open carriage yesterday. I left the carriage to see a friend. I told the mafoos to wait. One of them sat in the carriage, and held the whip in his hand. The other one stood close to the horses. The horses heard a noise behind them. They thought they were in danger. They gave a jump. The mafoo could not hold them. They threw him from his seat. The carriage caught and tore his coat. He broke his arm. The other mafoo could not catch the horses.

CONVERSATION

- Where did I ride yesterday ?
 What did I leave the carriage for ?
 What did I tell the mafoos to do ?
 What did one of them do ?
 What did he hold in his hand ?

Where was the other mafoo? The other mafoo stood close to the horses.

What did the horses hear?

What did they think?

What did they do?

Could the mafoo hold the horses?

What did they do to him?

In what way did the carriage tear his coat? The carriage caught and tore his coat.

Did he break his arm? Yes he broke his arm.

Where did the horses go? They made a dash for home.

Could the other mafoo catch them?

NOTE.—A question referring to past time requires an answer in past time. Thus, the answer to "Where *did* I ride yesterday?" is "I rode in an open carriage yesterday."

如發問詞指明過去時候，則答詞亦須指明過去時候，如(問)“Where *did* I ride yesterday?” (答)“I rode in an open carriage yesterday.”

LESSON 58. 第五十八課

elöck 鐘.

trēe 樹.

wā'tēr 水.

bŭf'fā-lò 野牛.

wā'tēr bŭf'fā-lò 水牛.

flour 粉, 麵粉.

băg 袋.

wheat (*hwēt*) 麥.

salt 鹽; 鹹.

there (*thâr*) 那裏, 彼處.

Is there a clock in this room ?

No; there is none.

Are there any trees on the hill ?

There are some trees on the hill.

Are there some water buffaloes in the field ?

There are no water buffaloes in the field.

Is there any rice flour in that bag ?

No but there is some wheat flour in it.

Is there any salt in that box ?

Is there any sugar in that store ?

NOTE.—“There” as used in this lesson has no significance, but idiomatic English often requires this construction. It is often used, where the Chinese would use 有.

“There”之用於此課中者，無甚意義，不過英國成語，常藉此字以組成之耳。華文中應用“有”字之處，常可以此字代之。

Translate into English :—

這所房子裏有些小孩麼？

有三個男孩同兩個女孩。

這個花園裏有些嬌艷的花麼？

這個花園裏有些嬌艷的花。

上海有些富人麼？

上海有許多富人。

那個箱裏有些米粉麼？

那個袋裏沒有米粉，但有些麥粉。

有些桃子在那些樹上。

那個瓶裏有些水麼？

LESSON 59. 第五十九課

eūp 杯,茶碗.

lāmp 燈.

kēy 鑰匙.

māp 地圖.

ěgg 卵,蛋.

plāce 地方.

wěath'ēr 天氣.

warm 暖,熱.

wind 風.

lōck 鎖.

ADVERBS OF PLACE 言地疏狀字

where 何處,那裏. here 這裏. there 那裏.

Where is the lamp? The lamp is here.

I want to lock the door. Where is the key?

There it is.

The map is in the drawer where the pencils are.

Where are the eggs? They are there in that cup.

I do not like to live in a place where it is too cold.

Is your cousin here? He is not here but he is there.

In Canton where we live the weather is warm.

The wind comes from there.

I wish to walk where many trees grow.

The scholars are not here but they are where the teacher is.

NOTE.—*There* as used in this lesson is an Adverb of Place.此課中所用之 *there* 一字,乃言地疏狀字也。

ORAL EXERCISE

How do you do ?

Are you cold ?

Are you warm ?

Are you hungry ?

Are you thirsty ?

How is your friend ?

Where are you ? I am in my seat.

Where is the lamp ?

Can you see the key ?

Where is the map ?

What is in that cup ? There are eggs in it.

Do you like to live in a cold place ?

Where is your cousin ?

What kind of weather have you in Canton ?

The weather in Canton is warm.

What kind of weather is there in this place ?

Where does the wind come from ?

Where do I wish to walk ? You wish to walk where the trees grow.

Where are the scholars ? They are where the teacher is.

LESSON 60. 第六十課

coffee 咖啡.

glass 玻璃.

street 街道.

moon 月亮.

sky (*ski*) 天.

else 其他; 否則, 除非.

star 星.

cake 餅.

cloud 雲.

smell 聞, 嗅.

pull 拖, 拉, 牽.

READING EXERCISE

Do you like tea? Yes I like tea. What else do you drink? I drink water and sometimes milk but I do not like coffee. Where is the drinking water? It is in a glass on the table. We drink tea from a cup. Is water good to drink? The water buffalo drinks much water and gives milk.

What can you do with your mouth? I can eat with my mouth. What can you eat? I can eat rice meat, vegetables, apples, oranges, and many other things. I can see the clock with my eyes, and I can hear the clock with my ears. I like to smell the flower with my nose but I do not like to smell the ink.

The boy jumped over the chair. We sat at our desks. They walked to their room. We

walked from our house to school. They stood under the clock. The men stood at the door. I put the map in the drawer where the books were. They walked to the back of the room. You stood at the front of my desk. He looked at the front of his book.

Yesterday was a dull day. The weather was cold. What did you see last night? I saw the moon in the sky. What else did you see? I saw some clouds and some stars also. What did you hear yesterday? I heard the cry of a baby, and I heard a boy read his lesson. What did you see in the street this morning? I saw a horse and a carriage. What did you eat this morning? I ate some cakes and some eggs for breakfast. I drank some coffee which I took with milk and sugar.

To-day one of my classmates read a composition about a clever dog. A child was playing under a tree near the house. A horse dashed up the hill. The dog saw that the child was in danger. He made a jump at the child, caught hold of the child's dress with his mouth and pulled it out of the way. The child's parents now think a great deal of their dog.

LESSON 61. 第六十一課

ěl'ê-phant (-fant) 象.	coŭn'try 國.
Īn'dī-à 印度.	sŭn 日, 太陽
Mārch 三月.	hōt 熱
dŭst 灰塵.	sět 落.
àu'tŭmŋ 秋天, 秋季.	knōw 知道, 識.
Ĉān-tōn 廣東省城.	shīne 照, 發光.

ADVERBS OF TIME. 言時疏狀字

when (*hwěn*) 何時; 當時. thĕn { 1. 在那個時候.
2. 以後, 然後.

A year ago, when he was in India he saw many elephants.

I went home at five o'clock.

When I was in Peking last month, your father was not there.

When were you in Hankow?

I was there when I was a child.

Did you study diligently when you were a boy?

I did not study very diligently then but I did when I was a young man.

I do not know when my sister was in Canton.

In March when I went to Tientsin the dust was very bad.

I like to walk in the country when the sun shines.

Translate into English :—

你昨天下午做什麼？

我讀了我的功課，然後我去打網球。

我的父親在六點鐘的時候回來。

太陽在七點鐘的時候下去。

你何時看見我的叔父？

昨天晚上我在他屋子裏的時候看見他。

廣東省城的天氣什麼時候是最熱？

廣東省城的天氣秋天是最熱。

我先讀了英文，然後讀華文。

我見了這個客人，然後出去。

LESSON 62. 第六十二課

hěad 頭,首.

pīc'tūrc 圖畫.

ēast 東方.

wěst 西方.

spring 春天,春季.

cōr'nēr 角,隅.

līnc 行,排;路線.

hāng 弔,掛.

fōl'lōw 跟,隨.

rīsc 升,起.

why (*hwī*) 爲何,爲什麼.

PREPOSITIONS. 介系字.

īn 在裏頭.

ōn 在上.

īn'tō 進去.

ō'vēr 過,越;在頭上.

bě-hīnd' 在後.

ā-round' 周圍.

fřom 從,由,自.

tō 到.

wīth 用,以;同.

ūn'dēr 在下頭;以下.

out 出.

by (*bī*) 用;近.

I put the knife in my pocket.

The ceiling is over our heads.

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

The stars are behind the clouds.

The servant sets the lamp on the table.

The water comes out of the spring.

We hear with our ears and see with our eyes.

My friend goes to Hongkong by the American steamer this afternoon.

I could not follow him with my eyes. He went around the corner.

They hang the picture on the wall.

NOTE.—A Preposition is placed before a word to show its relation to some other part of the sentence.

介係字者，乃置於一字之前，以顯明此字與句中之他字有何關係者也。

ORAL EXERCISE

Where is the sky? The sky is above us.

Where did I put my knife?

Is the ceiling over the floor?

Where does the sun rise?

Where does it set?

Where are the stars?

Who sets the lamp on the table?

What does he set on the table?

Where does he set the lamp?

Where does the water come from ?

Who goes to Hongkong this afternoon ?

How does my friend go ? He goes by the American steamer.

When does he go ? He goes this afternoon.

Could you follow him with your eyes ?

Why not ? Because he went around the corner.

Where do you live ?

In what street do you live ?

Where do you sit ?

Where is the picture ? The picture is on the wall.

LESSON 63. 第六十三課

pôr'çê-lain 磁器.

Jūne 六月.

Jū-ly (-li') 七月.

Au-gūst' 八月.

sūm'mēr 夏天,夏季.

çăp'ī-tal 京城;資本.

rūle 管理,治.

bě-gīn' 起首,始.

Have they any Chinese dishes ?

Yes, they have some pretty Chinese porcelain.

The Emperor Kuang Hsu ruled for thirty-four years.

June July, and August are the summer months.

Peking is the capital of China.

Our summer vacation begins on Saturday.

China is a large country.

There are many Englishmen Frenchmen and Japanese in Shanghai.

Sunday is the first day of the week.

This foreign book is the American's.

NOTE.—Notice the words that begin with capital letters in the above sentences. Capitalization is important in written English.

上列諸句中之字，其第一字母，多用冠首字體，讀者須注意。冠首字體，在英文中甚為重要。

Translate into English:—

今天是星期幾？
 今天是星期五。
 夏季的月分是六月，七月，同八月。
 北京係中華民國的京城。
 象是產於印度。
 中國人會做極好的磁器。
 上海的外國生意是極大。
 美國人有一個富饒的國。
 沒有許多馬來人在中國。
 煙台不是一個大城。

There is a man in this room.

There are many men in this room.

This room has a man in it.

This room has many men in it.

Are there any boys in that room ?

There are a few boys in that room.

LESSON 64. 第六十四課

nā'tīve 本地的;本地人,土
人.
brāve 勇敢.

sāle 賣.
gōods 貨物.

NAMES OF COUNTRIES. 國名.	ADJECTIVES. 區別字.	THEIR PEOPLE. 國人.
Chī'ná 中國.	Chī-nēse' 中國的.	Chī-nēse' 中國人.
Ā-mēr'i-eā } Ū-nīt'ed Stātes } 美國.	Ā-mēr'i-eān 美國的.	Ā-mēr'i-eān 美國人.
En'glānd (īn-) 英國.	En'glīsh (īn-) 英國的.	En'glīsh- mān (īn-) } 英國人.
Jā-pān' 日本.	Jāp'ā-nēse' 日本國的.	Jāp'ā-nēse' 日本人.
Frānce 法蘭西, 法國.	Frēnch 法國的.	Frēnch'mān 法國人.
Ġer'mā-ny (-nī) 德國.	Ġer'mān 德國的.	Ġer'mān 德國人.
Russia } (rūsh'ā) } 俄羅斯, 俄國.	Russian } (rūsh'ān) } 俄國的.	Russian } (rūsh'ān) } 俄羅斯人.
Hōl'lānd 荷蘭國.	Dūteh 荷蘭國的.	Dūteh'mān 荷蘭人.
Spāin 西班牙國.	Spān'īsh 西班牙國的.	Spān'īard } (-yērd) } 西班牙人.
Cō-rē'ā 高麗國.	Cō-rē'ān 高麗國的.	Cō-rē'ān 高麗人.
Mān-chū'-rī ā 滿洲.	Mān-chū'-rī-ān 滿洲的.	Mān-chū'-rī-ān } Mān-chū' } 滿洲人.
Mōn-gō'li-ā 蒙古.	Mōn-gō'li-ān, } Mōn'gōl } 蒙古的.	Mōn-gō'li-ān, } or Mōn'gōl } 蒙古人.
Sī-bē'rī-ā 西比利亞.	Sī-bē'rī-ān 西比利亞的.	Sī-bē'rī-ān 西比利亞人.

We are natives of China.

The Englishman is a native of England.

That German came from Germany.

The Japanese soldiers are brave.

He has some French watches for sale.

Siberia belongs to Russia.

Corea is now a part of the Japanese Empire.

That man has some blue Dutch porcelain.

Many Japanese steamers now trade in Chinese waters.

NOTE.—Proper Nouns and words derived from them begin with capital letters.

本名名物字，及由本名名物字而構成之字，其第一字母須用冠首字體。

Translate into English:—

德國貨物是從德國來的。

但有幾種法國貨物是從法國來的。

中國人買許多英國布。

這個西班牙國人是西班牙國的土人。

西比利亞是一處寒冷的地方。

有一隻美國的汽船在廣東省城。

那個荷蘭人是荷蘭國的土人。

他是蒙古的土人。

日本國婦人是好看。

這些滿洲王子喜歡騎馬。

LESSON 65. 第六十五課

kěr'ō-sēne' 火油,煤油.

Sān Frān-çis' eō 舊金山.

trīp 短旅行.

má-chin'er-y (-shēn'ēr-ŷ)

機器.

COMMON NOUNS. 公名名物字.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
American	Americans
{ Chinese	{ Chinese
{ Chinaman	{ Chinamen
Englishman	Englishmen
Japanese	Japanese
Frenchman	Frenchmen
German	Germans
Russian	Russians
Dutchman	Dutchmen
Spaniard	Spaniards
Corean	Coreans
Manchurian	Manchurians

ALL THE PEOPLE IN A COUNTRY. 指全國人而言.

The Americans		The Chinese
The Japanese		The English
The Manchus		The Siberians

The Chinese are industrious.

The Americans have much money.

The Japanese are clever and courageous.

English and Americans are of the same race.

The negroes have black faces and hands.

The Chinese Republic was formed in 1912.

The Siberians are Russians.

There are many Chinese in the United States.

We buy kerosene and flour from the Americans.

They buy tea and silk from the Chinese in return.

CONVERSATION

From what country do the American steamers come ?

They come from America.

Is the "Siberia" an American steamer ?

Yes the "Siberia" is an American steamer.

Is she a fast steamer ?

Yes she is a fast steamer.

How long does it take the "Siberia" to go from Shanghai to San Francisco ?

She makes the trip in about three weeks.

Do we buy many goods from the Americans ?

Yes we buy many things from them.

What things do we buy from them ?

We buy flour kerosene, machinery, and many other things.

What do they buy from us in return ?

They buy tea, silk and porcelain from us.

Do the Americans like to trade with the Chinese ?

Yes, they like to trade with us.

Are the Americans kind to our people ?

Yes the better class are kind to our people, only some of them are not kind to our people in the United States.

Would you like to see America ?

Yes I should like to study in America some day.

LESSON 66. 第六十六課

rāil'rōad' 鐵路.

moun'tain 大山.

wa'tēr-fall' 瀑布.

buīld'ing 屋宇.

ē'lēc-trīç'ī-tỹ 電氣.

gās 煤氣.

rīv'ēr 河, 江.

mān'ū-fā'e'tūre 製造.

nōr 亦不, 亦無, 亦非.

plāin 老實; 明白; 平坦;
平地.

south 南方.

wēst 西方.

hīgh 高

greāt 大.

ěv'ēr-ỹ-where (-hwár')

到處, 無論何處.

nēar'lỹ 幾乎, 大約.

eōal 煤.

READING EXERCISE

To-day we make a trip to America which is a great country. It has large cities and railroads everywhere. Their cities have very tall buildings and wide streets. The buildings and streets are clean. The houses have many windows and are

well lighted. Their houses are lighted with electricity and sometimes gas.

Have you seen any pictures of America? America is a beautiful country. It has great trees large rivers, great plains, high mountains and beautiful water-falls. There are neither tigers, lions nor elephants in America. In the spring there are beautiful flowers. In the autumn the red, brown, and yellow leaves of the trees look very pretty.

America is a rich country. The people have much gold and silver. In the east the people make their money from manufactures. They also get much coal and kerosene from the ground. The farmers in the west have large fields. In these fields the farmers grow much wheat. They have many horses and many kinds of machinery to do their work for them. They make flour from the wheat. They grow good apples in the north and oranges in the south.

There are many foreigners in the United States. They come from Germany, France Holland Russia and other countries. There are many negroes in the south and in the west there are some red men. Red men lived in America before the white men went there. There are many Chinese and Japanese and a few Koreans in San Francisco.

The American people like to work when they work and play when they play. The school children like to play ball very much. They play tennis and baseball. Nearly every boy and girl goes to school. They have good times in school. Their teachers are kind to them. The pupils must not make much noise in the school-room. Sometimes the teacher will have them sing. Their school year begins in the autumn and closes in the summer. On Saturday and Sunday they have no school.

The Americans know how to live well. They have good homes. They eat three times a day. They eat much meat and drink much coffee and water. In the morning the men go to business. Some of their women also go to work in business places. In the afternoon the women go out to call on their friends or to drive. They do not work on Sunday.

LESSON 67. 第六十七課

mĭn'ute (-ĭt) 分鐘.

ĕs'sāy' 文章.

hāy 乾草, 秣

kĭck - ed 踢, 蹴.

PROGRESSIVE FORM OF THE VERB. 云謂字之方事式.

PRESENT TENSE. 現在方事式.

I am learning.	we are learning.
you are learning.	you are learning.
he (she, it) is learning.	they are learning.

PAST TENSE. 過去方事式.

I was learning.	we were learning.
you were learning.	you were learning.
he (she, it) was learning.	they were learning.

What are you doing?

I am writing my essay.

What was your brother doing when I went to your house last evening?

He was talking with a friend.

We are sitting in our seats.

You are standing before the class.

Ten minutes ago you were teaching us to read.

Yesterday a visitor came in when we were reading.

My servant was giving the horse some hay when the horse kicked him.

When you were passing my house this morning, I called you, but you did not hear.

NOTE.—*Learning, writing, talking*, are called present participles. The progressive form of the verb is made up of the present participle of the verb and one of the forms of the verb “to be,” as *am, was, are*, etc. The Progressive Form denotes a continuing action.

Learning, writing, talking 等字, 皆爲云謂字之現在兩用式 (Present Participles). 云謂字之方事式, 乃以現在兩用式, 及 “to be” 字類之一字 (如 *am, was are* 等字) 連合而成者也. 云謂字之方事式, 乃用以顯明事方行而未完, 仍接續而爲者也.

CONVERSATION

What am I doing ?

You are talking.

Now what am I doing ?

Where am I standing ?

What are you doing ?

Are you sitting on the floor ?

Where are you sitting ?

Are you reading or writing ?

What are the boys doing ?

The boys are playing.

What are they playing ?

Are all the boys playing ball ?

What are the girls doing ?

Are they standing or sitting ?

Are they walking in the garden ?

Is the dog jumping ?

Where was I standing fifteen minutes ago ?

You were standing on the floor.

Where were you sitting then ?

I was then sitting in my chair.

What were the girls doing an hour ago ?

They were walking.

Where were they walking ?

What were the boys doing yesterday afternoon ?

What were they playing ?

What were you doing last evening ?

I was studying my lessons.

What was the dog doing ?

LESSON 68. 第六十八課

ex'ēr-çīse (ěks-) 練習功

課;試驗;操練.

kīte 風箏,鳶.

bīg 大.

stōp 停止.

pīg 豬,豕.

mūd 泥,土.

rūn rān 跑,奔.

dēer 鹿.

dīe 死.

Is the girl writing a letter ?

No she is writing her exercise.

The men are working in the field.

My brother is making a big kite.

What a good time you are having !

A pig likes to lie in the mud.

The pig is lying in the mud.

A deer can run.

The deer was running among the trees.

He began writing, but now he has stopped.

WRITTEN EXERCISE

make + ing = making

run + ing = running

put + ing = putting

lie + ing = lying

According to the above models add *ing* to the following words:—

按以上之法, 加 *ing* 於下列諸字之尾.

write	tell	ride	eat
die	stop	get	drink
stand	have	take	talk
come	go	catch	throw
live	open	shut	begin
cut	sing	rise	pull
wait	study	like	wish
think	leave	return	cry
jump	look	give	buy
sit	read	hear	love
close	see	do	show

RULE.—In adding *ing* a single consonant after a single short vowel is doubled.

凡字之末一字母爲僕音, 而此僕音字母之前, 有一元音之字母讀作短音者, 則須依末一字母照增一相同之字母, 而後再加 *ing* 於其尾.

LESSON 69. 第六十九課

â-rĭth'mê-tĭc 算學, 算術.

find 尋覓.

pêr-hăps' 或者, 恐怕.

slōw 慢, 遲鈍.

ŭn'dēr-stănd' 知道, 識, 懂.

ēas'y 容易.

glăd 喜歡.

I'm = I am

you re = you are

we re = we are

they're = they are

isn't = is not

haven't = have not

hasn't = has not

hadn't = had not

wasn't = was not

aren't = are not

weren't = were not

don't = do not

doesn't = does not

didn't = did not

Didn't you write your exercise this morning?

No I hadn't time.

What were you doing? Were you playing?

No I wasn't playing. My arithmetic lesson took up all my time.

When can you write your exercise?

I don't know. Perhaps I can this afternoon.

Do you find arithmetic hard?

No I don't find it hard.

Aren't you a little slow?

Perhaps I'm slow.

You like to speak English don't you ?

Yes, I do.

You are glad the examination is over aren't you ?

You don't know that man do you ?

Your father doesn't want you to go, does he ?

NOTE TO THE TEACHER.—Sentences after the model “you like, don't you ?” are difficult, but important. All depends upon the accent and tone. “You don't know do you ?” may expect “no !” for an answer or may be merely a sneer, according to the tone. The Chinese commonly give the wrong answer. Try to get the students to see the difference.

Translate into English:—

你的書是容易讀麼？

不是，這本書是不甚容易。

那些蘋果是不乾淨。

我不願在這張不乾淨的紙上寫字。

你不是要到北京去麼？

我去年想去，但是沒有錢。

我做算學練習功課是慢。

那課功課是不難，但這課是不容易。

學生喜歡昨天放學的日子麼？

是，他們很喜歡。

LESSON 70. 第七十課

tûrn 旋轉。

through 貫通；經過，由。

point 點，指。

băck 後面，背。

piēce 塊，片，分，節。

ORAL EXERCISE

Teacher : I am sitting in my chair. Class what
am I doing ?

Class : You are sitting in your chair.

Teacher : I am rising from my chair.

I am standing up.

I am standing on the floor.

I am walking across the floor.

I am walking towards the window.

I am looking out of the window.

I am touching the wall with my finger.

I am turning around.

I am pointing at the ceiling.

I am pointing to the clock.

You point to the door. What are you
doing ?

Class : We are pointing to the door.

Teacher : Close the book. What are you doing ?

Class : We are closing our books.

Teacher : I am walking towards my table.

I am standing beside my table.

I am looking at the book.

I am picking up the book.

I am holding the book in my hand.

Look at the book. What are you doing?

Class : We are looking at the book.

Teacher : Point to the book. What are you doing ?

I am laying the book down on the table.

Now what am I doing ?

I am walking towards the door.

I am going to the door.

I am standing in the door.

I am going through the door.

I am shutting the door.

I am locking the door with the key.

I am opening the door.

I am going out of the door.

I am turning around.

I am coming back into the room.

I am running across the room.

I am jumping.

I am going up to the blackboard.

I am taking up a piece of chalk.

I am beginning to write on the blackboard.

I am writing a word.

I am through writing the word.

I am putting the chalk down.

I am picking up the piece of chalk again.

I am breaking off a piece of the chalk.

I am throwing the piece of chalk to
Mr.

Can you catch it, Mr.?

Class what is Mr. doing?

Class: He is catching the piece of chalk.

Teacher: Mr., throw the chalk out of the
door.

Class. what is he doing?

LESSON 71 第七十一課

ströng 強壯; 堅固.

bōat 小船, 艇.

frēsh 新鮮.

frā'grant 香.

eōt'to'n 棉花.

char'ăc-tēr(*kär*) 字; 品行.

bām-bōō' 竹.

pine 松樹.

fine 好看; 細巧.

swift 快, 速.

as . . . as 如, 一樣.

not as (or so) . . . as 不如.

I am as old as you.

This flower is as fragrant as that **one**.

My brother is as strong as you.

This fish is as fresh as that.

Do you know as many characters as your
brother?

I have as many books as he.

I have not as much money as he.

A bamboo is not as strong as a pine tree.

This piece of cotton cloth is not so fine as that piece.

This boat is not so swift as the other one.

Translate into English :—

你有同他一樣多的兄弟麼？

我沒有他這樣多。

你不如他這樣勤。

你的伯父是同我的父親一樣老。

這枝竹是同那枝竹一樣堅固。

那些女孩認得的字是同男孩一樣的多。

你的棉花是同他的一樣細麼？

我的小船是同你的一樣堅固而且一樣快。

他們有同我們一樣多的鮮魚。

棉布不如絲細。

I see a man there.

Here is my friend.

My friend is here.

Here and there I see men that I know.

Is there a man there that knows what to do ?

There is none here who knows what to do.

There is the place we went to the other day.

There is a place for us to go to when we have time.

LESSON 72. 第七十二課

rōse 玫瑰花.	world (<i>wárl</i> d) 世界,天下.
lil'y 百合花.	
rāt 鼠.	
ös'trich 鴛鳥.	
	dry (<i>drī</i>) 乾.
	thāu 更,過於.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES. 區別字等級之比較.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
尋常級	較勝級	尤最級
lōng 長	lōn'gēr 較長	lōn'gēst 最長.
small 小	smal'lēr 較小	smal'lēst 最小.
pret'ty (<i>prēt-</i>) 美麗	pret'ti-ēr 較美麗	pret'ti-ēst 最美麗.
fāst 快	fās'tēr 較快	fās'tēst 最快.
tāl 高	tāl'lēr 較高	tāl'lēst 最高.
lārgē 大	lār'gēr 較大	lār'gēst 最大.
ēas'y 容易	ēas'i-ēr 較容易	ēas'i-ēst 最容易.
dry (<i>drī</i>) 乾	drī'ēr 較乾	drī'ēst 最乾.

Keep your books in the driest place you can find.

The rose is prettier than the lily.

That rose is the prettiest of all.

We begin with the easiest lesson.

I can run faster than he.

Rats are larger than mice.

He is the tallest policeman in the city.
 That boy is the smallest in the school.
 My gown is longer than yours.
 The ostrich is the largest bird in the world.

NOTE.—Adjectives of one syllable usually add *r* or *er* to the positive to form the comparative, and *st* or *est* to form the superlative. The Comparative degree is followed by “than.”

區別字之尋常級 (Positive Degree) 拼切祇有一音者 (Adjectives of one syllable), 則加 *r* 或 *er* 於其後, 即成爲較勝級 (Comparative Degree), 加 *st* 或 *est* 於其後, 即成爲尤最級 (Superlative Degree). 區別字之較勝級, 常有 “than” 字隨於其後.

WRITTEN EXERCISE

Write the positive, comparative, and superlative of the following words:—

strong	white	sweet	rich
red	poor	hard	black
weak	high	fine	short
noisy	fresh	slow	big
dull	dear	cheap	cold
fat	warm	hot	great
lazy	kind	wish	green

LESSON 73. 第七十三課

ūse'ful 有用, 有益.
 iron (ī'ūrŋ) 鐵.
 mēt'al 金類.
 Kunlun 崑崙山.

in'tēr-ĕst-īng 有趣味.
 rē-sēarch' 考察, 研究.
 pow'er-ful (pou'ēr) 有
 權力.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
powerful 有權力	more powerful 更有權力	most powerful 最有權力.
useful 有用	more useful 更有用	most useful 最有用.
interesting 有趣味	more interesting 更有趣味	most interesting 最有趣味.
fragrant 香	more fragrant 更香	most fragrant 最香.
diligent 勤	more diligent 更勤	most diligent 最勤.
industrious 勤力	more industrious 更勤力	most industrious 最勤力.
foolish 愚笨	more foolish 更愚笨	most foolish 最愚笨.

Iron is more useful than any other metal.

Iron is the most useful metal.

Kunlun is higher than any other mountain in China.

Kunlun is the highest mountain in China.

The story is most interesting.

The rose is more fragrant than the lily.

German scholars are most diligent in their researches.

A tiger is more powerful than a lion.

Chinese workmen are most industrious.

The ostrich is the most foolish of birds.

NOTE.—Adjectives of two or more syllables are compared by prefixing *more* and *most* to the Positive degree.

The Comparative degree is used when two things are compared.

The Superlative degree is used when we refer to one of three or more things.

區別字之尋常級，拼切過兩音者，若欲變為較勝級或尤最級，須加 *more* 或 *most* 於其後。

較勝級者，用以比較兩物者也。

尤最級者，用以顯明三物中，或衆物中之尤最者也。

CONVERSATION

What is the most useful metal ?

Why is iron so useful ?

Because we can make many tools out of it.

Which is more useful, gold or iron ?

Which is dearer ?

Which is the highest mountain in China ?

Do you find the story interesting ?

Yes it is most interesting.

Is the rose more fragrant than the lily ?

What scholars are most diligent ?

Which is more powerful, the tiger or the lion ?

Are the Chinese workmen industrious ?

What is the largest bird in the world ?

Is the ostrich a wise or foolish bird ?

LESSON 74. 第七十四課

wěalth 錢財.

ill 病; 惡, 不好.

bright 光亮.

fār 遠.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
gōod 好	bēt'tēr 更好	bēst 最好.
wēll 好	bēt'tēr 更好	bēst 最好.
bād, ill 不好	worse (<i>wārs</i>) 更不好	worst (<i>wārst</i>), 最不好.
lit'tle 少	lēs 更少	lēast 最少.
man'ŷ (<i>mēn-</i>), mūch 多	mōre 更多	mōst 最多.
fār 遠	fār'thēr, fār'thēr 更遠	fār'thēst, fār'thēst 最遠.

My sister can write better than I.

Peking is farther from Shanghai than Tientsin.

My pen is a bad one but yours is worse.

This is the worst weather we have had this year.

The girl loves her mother more than her father.

Knowledge is better than wealth.

I play very little; you play less but he plays the least of all.

This paper is not very good; have you any better paper?

No this is the best we have.

Translate into English:—

我愛我的父親過於愛我的兄弟。

他看起來比你更不好。

我有些銀錢,你有更多,但是他有最多。

這個橘子比那個桃子更酸。

關君住的地方離這學堂最遠。

那一樣較為有用,馬呢還是水牛呢?

我寫字好,你寫字更好,但他寫字最好。

太陽是比月亮更光亮。

今天 is 比昨天更冷。

豬在畜類中是最不乾淨的。

LESSON 75. 第七十五課

Pao-hang 寶衡 (人名).

stū'diōŭs 勤讀, 勤學.

Asia (ā'shī-ā) 亞細亞洲.

hīs'tō-ry 歷史, 史記.

hěav'yǎ重, hěav'ī-ēr更重

hěav'ī-ěst 最重.

swan (swŏn) 天鵝.

gōose 鵝.

Is a swan as large as a goose ?

It is larger than a goose.

Which of these flowers do you think is the prettiest ?

I think the rose is the prettiest.

Which do you think is prettier, a rose or a lily ?

I think a lily is prettier than a rose.

Which is easier this book or that ?

This is easier than that.

Which of these story books is the most interesting ?

The one you are holding in your hand.

Is knowledge as good as wealth ?

Knowledge is better than wealth.

Can you run as fast as Pao-hang ?

Yes; I can run faster than he ?

Can he jump as high as you ?

Yes; he can jump higher than I.

How well the girl writes!

Yes she writes well.

Do the other girls write as well as she ?

Some of them write better than she.

Fill the blanks with adjectives or adverbs in the comparative or the superlative degree as the meaning requires :—

Pao-hang is the —— friend I have.

Which is the (more or most ?) studious of your two sisters ?

Both soldiers are brave but the old— is the brave— of the two.

He was the tall— scholar in our school.

China is the large— country in Asia.

Which is large—, Canton or Hankow ?

Which is the large— city in the world ?

I don't know which I like (better or best ?), history or arithmetic.

Which do you like (better or best ?), history, arithmetic or reading ?

I like history —— than anything else.

Of all my studies I like history ——

Which is the heavi—, gold or silver ?

Which is the heavi—, gold silver or iron ?

Yushan is the pretti— of the family.

LESSON 76. 第七十六課

sŭp'pēr 晚餐.
 bĕd 牀.
 snōw 雪.
 nōrth 北方.
 shāpe 樣子, 形狀.
 slēep 睡, 臥.
 slēep'y 眼倦, 想睡.
 shārp 尖利.

dārkh 黑暗.
 round 圓.
 eûrved 彎曲.
 eloud'y 雲密.
 sāme 一樣, 同.
 ŭn-til' 迨, 及.
 frōst 霜.
 elĕar 清朗, 光明.

READING EXERCISE

How clear it is to-night! There are many stars in the sky. Some stars are very bright.

You can see the big, round moon behind the bamboo trees. It rises higher and higher. How bright the moon is when it is high in the sky! The moon is not always seem to be of the same shape. Sometimes it is round like the face of a clock. Sometimes it looks like a curved line. On cloudy nights it is dark and we can not see the moon and stars.

The lamp gives us light at night. We can study by the light of the lamp. We study after supper until about 10 o'clock. We get more and more sleepy. We stop studying. We take off our clothes. We go to bed. We put out the

light. We get into bed. We sleep. We rest until the morning.

In winter the nights are longer than in summer. The winter nights are very cold. We have the coldest weather in winter. Frost and snow lie on the ground, and the wind is sharp. We warm our houses with coal fires. We keep ourselves warm by putting on heavy coats and shoes.

In the north much snow lies on the ground. The plains are white with snow. Vegetables do not grow. The trees have no leaves. The children have good times playing snowball and snowman. In the south the weather is warmer. There is never snow in Canton. The houses have no fires. Flowers and vegetables grow in winter down there. Most of the trees have leaves. The children there do not know anything about playing snowball.

LESSON 77. 第七十七課

bēef 牛肉.

| thē'ā-ter (-tēr) 戲園.

ADVERBS. 疏狀字.

ōf'te'n 屢次, 常常.

| sōme'times 有時, 時或.

frē'quent-ly (-kwent-lŷ)

| once (wŭns) 一次.

常常.

| twīce 二次.

ěv'ēr 有時, 曾.

fást 快.

quick-ly (*kwĭk-lĭ*) 快.

sĕl'dòm 不常.

nĕv'ēr 永不, 總沒有.

al'wāyṣ 永遠是; 時常.

ma'ny times 多次.

slōw'lĭ 慢.

sĕv'ēr-al 幾個, 數.

some 有些.

Do you ever eat beef ?

Yes I sometimes eat it.

I sometimes see your father in Tientsin. Do you ever go with him ?

Yes I sometimes go with him but not often.

Do you frequently visit your friend ?

I seldom visit him.

Do you sometimes go to Shanghai ?

Yes I went there twice last year.

Did you go to the theater when you were in Shanghai ?

Yes I did so but not very frequently.

Which of these two boys studies more diligently ?

Which runs more quickly, the horse or the dog ?

He writes most beautifully.

NOTE.—Some adjectives and adverbs cannot be compared. Most adverbs are compared by prefixing *more* and *most*.

區別字及疏狀字, 間有不能比較者. 多數疏狀字之比較, 皆以 *more* 及 *most* 置於原字之前.

Translate into English:—

我去過上海一兩次。

我不常喫牛肉,但我喜喫小雞。

他常常到戲園裏去。

你有時打球麼

是,我有時打網球。

你常常寫信給你的父親麼?

是,我一個月內寄他幾封信。

你常常到家裏去麼?

不是常常,但我去年回家較今年爲多。

這個男孩寫字最工。

LESSON 78. 第七十八課

běg'gar (-gèr) 乞丐。

Hǒng-kǒng 香港。

bǎd'ly 不好,惡。

ADVERBS. 疏狀字。

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
fāst 快	fās'tēr 更快	fās'tēst 最快
ōf'te'n 常常	{ ōf'tenēr } 更常常 { more often }	{ ōf'tenēst } 最常常。 { most often }
bǎd'ly 不好	worse (wǎrs) 更不好	worst (wǎrst) 最不好。
līt't'le 少	lēs 更少	lēast 最少。
mūch 多	mōre 更多	mōst 最多。
wēll 好	bēt'tēr 更好	bēst 最好。

My horse runs fast, yours runs faster but his runs the fastest.

You look well he looks better but that boy looks the best of all.

I write badly, he writes worse but you write the worst of all.

The scholar has some money, the merchant has more and the beggar has the least.

I go to Hongkong oftener than you.

My friend writes to me less frequently now.

We seldom have supper as late as this. We more often have it at 6 o'clock.

This book is not in the least interesting.

My money is getting less and less.

I do not call on him more often because he is seldom at home.

CONVERSATION

Does my horse run as fast as yours ?

My horse runs faster than yours.

Whose horse runs the fastest ?

You look well. Do I look well ?

Who looks the better ?

Can I write well ?

No, you write badly.

How well can he write ?

He writes worse than you.

How well can you write ?

I write the worst of all.

Who has some money ?

How much money has the merchant ?

The merchant has more money than the scholar.

How much money has the beggar ?

How often do you go to Peking ?

I go there oftener than you.

When do you have supper ?

We have supper at 6 o'clock.

Is this book interesting ?

No, it is not in the least interesting.

LESSON 79. 第七十九課

mást'ēr 主人, 東家.

hâir 髮.

ār-rāng'e' 布置, 整理.

spēak, spōke 說, 講.

fēel fēlt 覺.

ADVERBS. 疏狀字.

grāçe'ful-lŷ 美麗; 文雅.

răp'id-lŷ 快.

slīght'lŷ 小, 微.

pōor'lŷ 窮.

quite (*kwīt*) 十分.

răth'ēr 寧可, 莫若; 頗.

plāzn'lŷ 老實; 明白.

You speak more plainly than he does.

The Japanese women arrange their hair quite gracefully.

He writes rather badly.

The master whipped his servant very hard.

The boy writes badly, because he writes too rapidly.

The cat catches mice very cleverly.

The pig cannot run so swiftly as the deer.

The sun shines more brightly than the moon.

They know me only slightly.

He is feeling rather poorly.

NOTE.—These sentences are intended to show that sometimes adverbs modify other adverbs.

以上諸句，乃指示疏狀字，有時亦可以限制他疏狀字也。

Translate into English :—

他寫字十分快。

這個學生讀書甚勤。

他說得太快我不能懂。

這些木匠做工甚勤。

日子過去如此快。

我不能跟他因為他走得太快。

這個男孩做工頗懶惰。

這個女孩唱得如此好聽。

他(指婦女)整理他的頭髮十分好看。

他(指婦女)走路頗文雅。

LESSON 80. 第八十課

eòv'ēr 簿面；蓋；遮掩。

pāge 頁。

names 名。

tī't'le 題目；稱號。

should (*shōod*) 將，應。

nūm'bēr 數目。

stīf 硬。

tāke eāre of 注意，留心。

A book has two covers. The covers are made of stiff paper and cloth. Between the covers are many leaves. The leaves are made of thin paper. Each leaf has two pages. A book has many pages.

All books have names. The name of a book is called the title. The title of a book is on the title-page. Find the title-page of this book. Read the title of this book.

Some books have pictures, and some have not. This book has no pictures. I learn English out of this book. My Chinese books have no English words. This book has both English words and Chinese characters. It is not a large book. It is rather thin. The number of this page is 131. The number of this lesson is eighty.

We can read books. We can study them. Books are our friends. We are kind to our friends. We should be kind to our books. A good pupil keeps his books clean. He does not tear them nor write in them.

WRITTEN EXERCISE

Write an answer to each question:—

- What is the title of this book ?
 What are the colours of the covers ?
 Is the paper thin or thick ?
 How many pages are in this book ?
 Are there any pictures in this book ?
 What do you learn out of this book ?
 Has this book any Chinese characters ?
 Is this a large or small book ?
 What is the number of this page ?
 What is the number of this lesson ?
 What is this lesson about ?
 What do you do with your books ?
 How can you take care of your books ?

LESSON 81. 第八十一課

mō'ment 頃刻, 瞬息.	vīṣ'it 探望, 拜會.
hěnce 此後; 是以.	lěi'sure (-shūr) 閒暇.

ADVERBIAL PHRASE. 疏狀仿語.

day after to-morrow 後天, 後日

in three days 三日內.

to-morrow night 明晚, 明天晚上

next month 下月.

in three months' time 三月內.

three hours hence 三點鐘之後.

morning after next 後天早晨.

year after next 後年.

in a minute 頃刻, 立即.

in a short time 不多時.

in a few years 數年之久.

in a moment 片刻, 一霎時.

FUTURE TENSE. 時候之將來式.

I shall walk.

we shall walk.

you will walk.

you will walk.

he will walk.

they will walk.

I walked in the garden yesterday.

I walk in the garden every day.

I shall walk in the garden to-morrow.

He was twenty years old last year.

This year he is twenty-one years old.

He will be twenty-two years old next year.

When will he go to Shanghai?

He will go there the month after next.

We shall have our examination next week.

You will walk in the garden to-morrow morning.

NOTE.—A verb is placed in the future tense by prefixing *shall* or *will* to the infinitive mood, omitting the sign *to*. The future tense refers to a future act or state.

云謂字時候之將來式，乃置 *shall* 或 *will* 於無定式 (Infinitive Mood) 之前，惟須將無定式之符號 *to* 字刪去。云謂字時候之將來式，乃指明將來之動作或將來之情形。

Translate into English :—

我的母親昨天在花園裏游玩。
 他每日在花園裏走。
 他明天要在花園裏走。
 下星期你的朋友要回學堂裏來麼？
 是，下星期他要到學堂裏來。
 我後年要到北京去。
 晚飯時我要吃些小雞同牛肉。
 那些男孩明天不認讀熟他們的功課。
 明年你是二十歲。
 星期日他要探望他的朋友。

LESSON 82. 第八十二課

<i>māy</i> 可以。	<i>plēase</i> 請，求。
<i>bring</i> 帶，攜。	<i>tōp</i> 頂。
<i>nēed</i> 要，須。	<i>wine</i> 酒。
<i>tō-night</i> 今夜，今天晚上。	

May I come into the room ?

Yes, you may.

Where shall I sit ?

You may sit here.

What shall I do ?

You may learn your lesson.

When shall I bring my composition ?

Bring it next Monday.

Shall I bring my reading book to-morrow ?

No, you need not bring it to-morrow.

I have learned my lesson. What shall I do now ?

You may write your exercise.

Shall I write it with pen and ink ?

Yes, please.

I forgot to write my name on the paper. Where shall I write it ?

Write it at the top of your paper.

May I go and play now ?

Yes, you may.

There is a man at the door who wants to see you. Shall I tell him to come in ?

Yes tell him to come in if you please.

NOTE.—“ May ” is an auxiliary verb. As used in these sentences it expresses permission and request.

“ May ” 乃助謂字 (Auxiliary Verb) 也。惟用於此課各句中之 may 字，實含有允准及請求之意。

Translate into English:—

你明天要買一隻表麼？

是，我要買

今天晚上你要飲些酒麼？

否，我不要飲，我是不常飲酒。

下星期你要做什麼？
 下星期我要到香港去。
 你幾時要離開這裏？
 幾天後我要離開這裏。
 明天你爲什麼不去看你的朋友？
 因爲我沒有閒暇時候。

LESSON 83. 第八十三課

pleasure (<i>plezh'ür</i>) 喜歡, 快樂.	á-lǒng 沿, 從; 上前.
bǔn'd'le 束, 捆, 紮.	ċār'rǚ 擔, 負, 攜.
peâr 梨.	dīne 喫飯, 用膳.
bás'kět 籃.	ċēr'tain-lǚ 一定.
lěnd 借.	wōn't = will not 不要, 不 欲.
	thǎnk 謝, 多謝.

Will you lend me your knife ?

Yes with pleasure.

Will you please give me a piece of paper ?

I am sorry I have none.

Will you please carry this bundle for me ?

Yes certainly.

Will you take some of these pears to your
 mother for me ?

Yes I will if you will give me some.

How will you take them ?

I will take them in a basket.

I am going to take a walk along the river.
Won't you go with me?

Yes I will.

Mr. Chen is coming to dine with me to-day.
Will you come and dine with us?

Yes with much pleasure.

Will you bring your friend Mr. Chao with you?

Yes I will.

We are going to the theater this evening.
Won't you come with us?

No thank you. I won't have time.

Translate into English:—

你要飲些茶麼？

要的，願從尊命。

明天你肯來同我喫飯麼？

多謝你，我喜歡來。

你肯告訴我你幾歲麼？

一定，我是十九歲。

我想攜些梨回家。

你肯借你的籃給我麼？

是，你可以拿去。

你可以將那本書給我麼？

是，樂從。

LESSON 84. 第八十四課

hōl'i-dāy 放假日. | li 華里.

Yesterday I walked ten *li*.To-day I walk fifteen *li*.To-morrow I shall walk twenty *li*.

Last week you wrote an essay.

This week you write an essay.

Next week you will write an essay.

Two months ago we had a holiday.

This month we have no holiday.

Month after next we shall have a holiday.

In a moment I shall write a letter.

After a little while he will write a letter.

To-morrow you will write a letter.

Next week they will come to visit us.

Week after next she will go home.

WRITTEN EXERCISE

PRESENT TENSE.	PAST TENSE.	FUTURE TENSE.
study	studied	shall study, will study
love	loved	shall love will love
use	used	shall use will use
learn	learned	shall learn will learn
do	did	shall do will do
carry	carried	shall carry, will carry

1. *From the above list select the right words and fill the following blanks :—*

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I — now | 1. I — it now. |
| 2. I — yesterday | 2. I — it yesterday. |
| 3. I — — to-morrow. | 3. I — — it to-morrow. |

2. *Use you instead of I.* 3. *Use he.* 4. *Use we.*
5. *Use they.*

LESSON 85. 第八十五課

Mr. (Mis'tēr) 先生, 君.		āt-těn'tive-lǚ 謹慎; 專心.
Wang 黃 (姓).		pěr'fěct-lǚ 完全, 十分.
līs'te'n 聽; 聽從.		dīs-tīnet'lǚ 明白.
āt-těn'tive 謹慎; 專心.		

What (Compound Relative Pronoun 併字複牒
稱代字) = *that which* or *those which*.

I hear what you say = I hear that which you say, or I hear the words which you say.

CONVERSATION

Do you hear what I say?

Yes I hear what you say.

Do you hear what I said?

Yes I heard what you said.

Do you know what Yushan does every day?

Yes, I know what he does every day.

Do you understand what I say ?

No; I do not understand what you say.

Do you understand what your friend says ?

Yes; when he speaks distinctly and slowly, I understand what he says.

Do you understand what you read ?

Sometimes I understand what I read and sometimes I do not.

Do you understand what I say when I speak in English ?

Yes; I understand what you say when you speak in English but I do not speak it.

Did you hear and understand what I said ?

I heard distinctly every word you spoke, but I did not understand perfectly what you said.

Do you always listen to what I say ?

Yes I always listen to what you say, but I do not always understand what you say.

Did you listen to what Mr. Wang said yesterday ?

Yes I listened attentively, but did not understand a word he said.

Is he an attentive scholar ?

Yes he is a very attentive scholar. He always listens attentively to what I say.

LESSON 86. 第八十六課

bēi 鐘, 鈴.

pá-gō'dá 塔.

sūn'sēt' 日落.

blǎn'kēt 洋毯, 氈.

fīne 晴朗, 清明.

thick 厚.

ring 搖.

shākc 搖動, 震.

mēct 遇見, 逢.

When I see him I will give him your letter.

When you are twenty years old I shall be fifty.

When they return they will be hungry.

If you meet Mr. Wang this evening, please tell him I should like to see him.

When the teacher rings the bell the scholars come into the school.

If the wind comes from the north, the weather will be very cold.

When foreigners meet, they shake hands.

If the weather is fine to-morrow I shall visit the pagoda.

If there are thick clouds we shall have a pretty sunset.

If you go to Hongkong, will you buy some blankets for me?

NOTE.—This lesson is intended to show that after *when* and *if* the present tense is used instead of the future.

此課指示在 *when* 及 *if* 之後, 須用現在式之云謂, 以代將來式之云謂。

Translate into English:—

當他來的時候我要告訴他。
 如果他來，我要告訴他。
 我到二十歲的時候，你就是十五歲。
 到你讀熟你的功課的時候，你可出外玩耍。
 到太陽起來的時候，我要在山上。
 我們倘然到香港去，我們要探望你的表兄弟。
 當天氣冷的時候，我們要用厚氈令身上暖。
 當天氣晴朗的時候，我要帶你到這塔上去。
 倘然你在日落之前到他的屋裏去，你將要遇見黃君。
 倘然你明天尋着我的表，請你帶來給我。

LESSON 87. 第八十七課

Verbs have two participles; the present participle and the past participle. For the formation and use of the present participle, see Lessons 67 and 68.

The past participles of regular verbs end in *ed*.

云課字之兩用式(Participles)有二，曰現在兩用式(Present Participle)，曰過去兩用式(Past Participle)。現在兩用式之構造及用法，見第六七八兩課。

有定例云謂字之過去兩用式，均有 *ed* 尾其後。

PRINCIPAL PARTS. 云謂字時候之主要部分.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
He kicks the dog.	He kicked the dog.	He has kicked the dog.
He makes money.	He made money.	He has made money.
I learn my lesson.	I learned my lesson.	I have learned my lesson.
She loves him.	She loved him.	She has loved him.

Arrange the following sentences in the same way :—

He walks home.	They wait for us.
I listen to you.	We lock the door.
He calls me.	We follow him.
You turn the leaves.	I work every day.
The girl arranges the flower.	I rest on Sunday.

Give the Present Past and Past Participle of:—

Want talk wish like, jump, look touch
play, open, close, pick, live, pass, belong, treat
pull, rule need use.

LESSON 88. 第八十八課

sailor (sāl'ēr) 水手.
game 遊戲, 玩耍.
gate 門.
bone 骨.

blāme 責備.
win won (wūn) 贏, 勝.
splēn'dīd 華麗, 輝煌.
fāir'ly 公平; 明白.

PERFECT TENSE. 云謂字之既事式.

I have walked.	we have walked.
you have walked.	you have walked.
he has walked.	they have walked.

Have you ever walked up a mountain?

Yes I have done so many times.

I have never wished to be a sailor.

That boy has jumped twenty-three feet.

I have never jumped so far.

I have looked here and there for my knife but I have not yet found it.

You have played a splendid game, and you have won fairly.

I have touched the desk with my finger.

We have used this book for about six months.

The scholars have studied their lessons.

NOTE.—The Perfect Tense is formed by adding the Past Participle to the Present Tense of the verb *to have*.

The Past Tense refers to a definite past time, while the Perfect Tense, as used in this Lesson, means any time in the past up till the moment of talking.

云謂字之既事式，乃加過去兩用式於云謂字 *to have* 現在式之後而成者也。

過去式與既事式所指之時候，大有差別，蓋過去式指定已過之某時，而既事式則指過去之無論何時，而其時則以目前談述之時爲止。

Translate into English:—

你曾經同許多外國人說話麼？

是，我曾經同許多外國人說話。

我等候你已久。
 這隻狗已經拾起一塊骨頭。
 這父親待他的小孩仁愛。
 他們已經過這裏幾次。
 那兩個商人已經開了一間輝煌的店鋪。
 這僕人已經關了這扇門。
 你曾經拜會那官員麼？
 是，我曾經拜會他幾次。

LESSON 89. 第八十九課

無定例云謂字表

FIRST LIST. 表一

1. *Memorize the Principal Parts of the following irregular verbs.*

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
ām	was (<i>wǒz</i>)	been (<i>bǐn</i>) 是.
bīte	bīt	bīt'te'n 咬.
sēe	saw	seen 看見.
sing	sāng	sūng 唱.
fly (<i>flī</i>)	flew (<i>flū</i>)	flōwn 飛.
come	cāme	come 來.
go	wěnt	gone 去.
ēat	āte	ēat'en 食, 喫.
drīnk	drānk	drūnk 呷, 飲.
rīde	rōde	rīd'e'n 乘, 騎.
rūn	rān	rūn 跑, 奔.

LANGUAGE LESSONS

2. *Copy the following sentences, using the verbs go and eat in place of the blanks. Use the right tense in each sentence.*

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I — now. | 1. I — now. |
| 2. I — yesterday. | 2. I — yesterday. |
| 3. I — — to-morrow. | 3. I — — to-morrow. |
| 4. I — — often. | 4. I — — often. |

3. *Change I to you, and use come and drink.*
 4. *Change I to he and use run and bite.*
 5. *Change I to we and use ride and see.*
 6. *Change I to they, and use fly and sing.*

NOTE TO THE TEACHER.—Impress upon the students the importance of learning by heart the principal parts of these common verbs.

LESSON 90. 第九十課

SECOND LIST. 表二

Study the following list of irregular verbs in the same way as the first list was studied.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
ring	rang	rǔng 搖.
sting	stǔng	stǔng 螫.
slide	slǐd	slǐd 溜.
hide	hǐd	hǐd'de'n 藏.
buy (bī)	bought (bòt)	bought (bòt) 買

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
bring	brought (<i>brot</i>)	brought (<i>brot</i>) 帶, 攜.
catch	caught	caught 捉, 捕.
find	found	found 尋覓.
swim	swam	swum 游水.
sink	sank	sunk 沉.

Translate into English:—

這隻狗已經咬了他。

我已經看見他了。

他已經回家了。

他們已經吃了他們的飯。

我們已經飲了些酒。

我已經帶了一朵花來給你。

這男孩已經用一隻手拿住了這個球。

這女孩已經藏了他的蘋果。

這隻小船已沉了。

讓我們進去, 鈴已經搖過了。

LESSON 91. 第九十一課

lō' eūst 蝗蟲.

ant 螞蟻.

grāin 穀類, 粒, 顆.

laugh, ed (*läfd*) 笑.

hōp, hōpped 一足跳.

could (*kōöd*) 能.

A locust and an ant went to a rice field to get something to eat. After dinner the ant picked up a grain of rice to carry home.

“Foolish ant!” said the locust. “When I am hungry, I come to the field to get something to eat. Why do you not do as I do?” The locust laughed and flew away.

One day the locust came to the field again. He was very hungry, but he could find no rice. The locust flew and hopped all over the field. At last he went to the home of the ant.

“Can you give me some rice to eat?” he asked. The ant laughed and said “Why did you not do as I did?”

NOTE.—When the exact words of a speaker are quoted, they are enclosed in quotation marks (“ ”).

若徵引他人之語，須將其句置於引號 (Quotation Marks 即 “ ”) 之內。

ORAL EXERCISE

What is this story about?

This story is about a locust and an ant.

Why did the locust and the ant go to the rice field?

What did the ant do after dinner?

Why did the locust call her a foolish ant?

Why could the locust find no rice when he went to the field again?

To whose home did he go?

What did he say to the ant?

Who do you think was the foolish one?

LESSON 92. 第九十二課

THIRD LIST. 表三

Study the following list of irregular verbs as the first list was studied.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
těll	tōld	tōld 告訴.
shōw	shōwed	shōwn 指出, 顯明.
hēar	hēard	hēard 聽見.
rēad	rěad	rěad 讀, 念.
wrīte	wrōte	writ'te'n 寫.
spēak	spōke	spō'ke'n 說, 講.
say	said (sěd)	said (sěd) 說.
knōw	knew (nū)	knōwn 知道; 認得.
fēel	fělt	fělt 覺.
thīnk	thought(thot)	thought(thot) 想.

Translate into English :—

我已經作了我的論.

我的父親教我勤奮讀書.

有一封信已經從家裏寄來, 但是我還沒有看過.

你曾經聽見過我的雀兒唱麼?

沒有, 但是我的姊姊說他唱得很好聽.

你認得黃君已多時麼?

不是, 我不過同他談過一兩次.

是這樣麼？我想你們是老朋友。
 今天上午我覺得很冷。
 這塊地顯出昨天夜裏下過雪。

LESSON 93. 第九十三課

rě-spǒn'sī-b'le 負責任, 承認. | sāt'is-fā'e'tion 知道, 滿意.

FOURTH LIST. 表四

Study the following list of irregular verbs as the first list was studied.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
do	did	dōne 做.
get	gōt	gōt 得, 拿.
hold	hēld	hēld 拿住.
give	gāve	gīv'e'n 給.
lend	lēnt	lēnt 借.
pay	pāid	pāid 付錢.
take	tōck	tāk'e'n 拿.
send	sēnt	sēnt 送, 寄, 使.
sell	sōld	sōld 賣.
steal	stōle	stō'le'n 偷.

Translate into English :—

我的叔父前月送了我一隻精美的表。我付了二角錢給那個拿表來的僕人。我拿他借給一個

朋友用幾天。他一天早晨不見了這個表。他就責備他的僕人失職，但是徒然。恐怕是一個賊已經偷了去，或者他的僕人拿去賣了。我的朋友要還我這個表的錢，但是我沒有要他的。

LESSON 94. 第九十四課

Nān-kǐng 南京.	trāv'ěl 旅行.
Ming 明朝(朝代之朝).	lāte'ly 近日, 近來.
tomb (<i>tōm</i>) 墳墓.	comfort-ā-b'ly (<i>kūm'-</i>
hōpe 盼望, 希望.	<i>fěrt-</i>) 適意, 安然.
	mǔst 必須.

CONVERSATION

- Chang. How do you do Mr. Wang? I am glad to see you. Come in.
- Wang. How do you do? Are you well?
- Chang. Yes thank you. How is your father?
- Wang. My father was sick yesterday.
- Chang. Is he sick to-day?
- Wang. No he is well again to-day.
- Chang. I am very glad of that.
- Wang. Where have you been Mr. Chang? I have not seen you for some time.
- Chang. I went to Nanking lately.
- Wang. I hope you had a good time there.

- Chang. Yes I had a fine time. I found many things there that are interesting.
- Wang. Did you visit the Ming Tombs?
- Chang. Yes I did and I enjoyed seeing them very much.
- Wang. How did you go?
- Chang. I took the railroad.
- Wang. How interesting! How do you like riding on the railroad?
- Chang. Very much. You can travel so fast and so comfortably.
- Wang. How often have you been to Nanking?
- Chang. I have been there three times.
- Wang. Has your brother gone to Hongkong?
- Chang. Yes he has but he will be back before long.
- Wang. I hope to see him again when he comes back.
- Chang. He will be glad to see you again.
- Wang. I must go now. Good-bye!
- Chang. Good-bye! Come again!

LESSON 95. 第九十五課

physical (<i>fiz'ĩ-kal</i>) 體育.		lěg 腿.
plāçe 地方.		lět 讓, 由, 任.

FIFTH LIST. 表五

Study the following list of irregular verbs as the first list was studied.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
för-gět'	för-göt'	för-göt'te'n 忘記.
fēed	fěd	fěd 餵.
hürt	hürt	hürt 傷.
kēep	kěpt	kěpt 守.
lose (<i>lōōz</i>)	löst	löst 失;去.
māke	māde	māde 做.
breāk	brōke	brō'ke'n 弄壞,破碎.
drīve	drōve	drīve'n 趕,驅.
sprīng	sprāng	sprūng 跳.
bē-gīn'	bě-gān'	bē-gūn' 起頭.

I have lived in this place for five years.

He has studied English for two years.

The merchant has made much money.

The dog has hurt its leg.

He has taken physical exercise all this year.

I have forgotten to let the dog out.

The dog broke its leg.

The mafoo drove the horse very hard.

NOTE.—The past tense refers to a definite past time, while the perfect tense sometimes refers to an indefinite past time.

云謂字時候之過去式,乃指定已過之某時,而既事式,則未指定已過之某時也。

LESSON 96. 第九十六課

SIXTH LIST. 表六

Study the following list of irregular verbs in the same way that the first list was studied.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
hǎng	hǔng	hǔng 掛, 吊.
fall	fěll	fal'le'n 跌, 摔.
strike	strück	strück 打.
stānd	stōöd	stōöd 站, 立.
slēep	slěpt	slěpt 睡.
knēel	knělt	knělt 跪.
thrōw	threw (<i>thru</i>)	thrown 擲.
eūt	eūt	eūt 割, 剪, 切.
hīt	hīt	hīt 打.
dra \ddot{w}	drew (<i>dru</i>)	drawn 拉.

Mr. Tao was thrown out of his carriage.

The servant hung up that picture a few minutes ago.

That beggar has knelt on the street for two hours.

The pagoda has stood on that hill for nearly a thousand years.

The angry woman struck the dog with the bamboo.

LESSON 97. 第九十七課

běd 牀.

mos-quito (-kē'-tó) 蚊.

nět 網.

pōle 竿, 棒.

â-slēep' 睡着.

I cut the bamboo poles with a knife. I have hung the mosquito net. It is hung on bamboo poles. I have drawn the net over the bed.

The baby has fallen asleep. She has slept all this morning. The baby's mother has knelt before the bed for some time.

The baby's sister stood before the bed to see the baby sleep. A mosquito got into the net. The girl struck the mosquito with her hands. She hit it and killed it.

CONVERSATION

What did I cut?

With what did I cut the bamboo poles?

What have I hung?

On what was the mosquito net hung?

Over what have I drawn the mosquito net?

Who has fallen asleep?

What is the baby doing?

How long has the baby slept?

What has the baby's mother been doing?

Where is she kneeling ?

How long has she been kneeling before the bed ?

What has the baby's sister been doing ?

Why did she stand before the baby's bed ?

She stood before the bed to see the baby sleep.

What got into the net ?

What did the girl do to the mosquito ?

She struck it with her hands.

Did she hit it ?

Did she kill it ?

LESSON 98. 第九十八課

SEVENTH LIST. 表七

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
lie	lāy	lāin 躺, 臥.
lāy	lāid	lāid 放.
sīt	sāt	sāt 坐.
sēt	sēt	sēt 落.
rīse	roŕe	rīŕ'e'n 起來.
rāiŕe	rāiŕed	rāiŕed 舉起.
tēach	taught	taught 教授.
lēarn	lēarned	lēarned 學習.
lēt	lēt	lēt 讓, 任, 由.
lēave	lēft	lēft 離去.

Study the above list of verbs as the first list was studied. Remember that lie sit and rise take no objects, while lay, set and raise take object.

I lay in bed and listened.

He has lain down.

How quiet she lies!

They sat down.

He has sat there often.

The boy rose.

The sun has risen.

The servant has set the table.

The lady laid her fan on the table.

She raised her head to look at the picture.

LESSON 99. 第九十九課

EIGHTH LIST. 表八

Study the following list of irregular verbs in the same way as the first was studied.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
fight	fought (<i>fāt</i>)	fought (<i>fāt</i>) 打架, 打仗.
shōot	shōt	shōt 用鎗打, 射.
stīck	stūck	stūck 黏; 插.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
dīg	dŭg	dŭg 挖,掘.
buīld	buīlt	buīlt 築造.
mēet	mět	mět 遇見.
lēad	lēd	lēd 引.
stāy	stāid	stāid 住,居.
shīne	shōne	shōne 照.
sēek	sought(<i>sət</i>)	sought(<i>sət</i>) 尋覓.

THE PLUPERFECT TENSE. 云謂字時候之過去既事式.

I had walked.	we had walked.
you had walked.	you had walked.
he had walked.	they had walked.

The boys had fought before the teacher came.

The carpenters had built the house before the cold weather came.

The steamer had stuck in the mud when we passed there.

He had learned to speak English before he went to America.

NOTE.—The pluperfect tense is formed by adding the past participle to the past tense of the verb *have*.

過去既事式 (Pluperfect Tense) 之構造, 乃加過去兩用式 (Past Participle) 於云謂字 *have* 之過去式 (即 *had* 字) 之後而成。

LESSON 100. 第一百課

purse 錢袋.	sōl'dier (-jēr) 兵勇.
wharf (<i>hwarf</i>) 碼頭.	rē-mēm'bēr 記憶.
vi'e'tō-rŷ 勝,捷.	rēach 到,至.
trench 溝,壕.	ā'b'le 能,可以.
station (<i>stā'shūn</i>) 車站.	dēs'pēr-āte-lŷ 狂猛,不顧 生死.
train 火車.	
charge 衝敵,攻擊.	

Before I went to Peking, I had been in school several years.

When I had gone two *li* I remembered that I had forgotten to take my purse.

The steamer had not yet gone when I went to the wharf but it was about to go.

When I saw my brother he had been to the gate.

My father had sold the old house when he bought the new one.

The thieves had broken open the door and stolen the goods before the police came.

When I reached the railway station the train had left.

The Russians had fought desperately, but they were not able to stand the charge of the Japanese soldiers.

They had dug trenches but the Japanese drove them out.

The Japanese won a great victory.

NOTE.—The pluperfect tense refers to a time before a past time.
過去既事式所指之時,乃在已過某時之前。

CONVERSATION

How long had you been in school before you went to Peking?

When I had gone two *ii* what did I remember?

What had I forgotten?

Had the steamer gone when you went to the wharf?

Where had your brother been?

What had your father sold?

What did he do with the old house?

What had he bought?

Who had broken open the door?

What had the thieves done?

When did the police come?

The police came after the thieves went away.

Did the policemen catch the thieves?

Where was the train when I reached the railway station ?

How had the Russians fought ?

The Russians had fought desperately.

What were they not able to do ?

What had the Russians dug ?

Were they able to stay in their trenches ?

What did the Japanese win ?

LESSON 101. 第一百零一課

NINTH LIST. 表九

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
chōōse	chōse	chō'se'n 揀選.
frēeze	frōze	frō'ze'n 凍;凝結.
swear	swore	sworn 立誓.
teâr	tōre	tōrn 撕開,扯碎.
wear	wore	worn 穿,戴.
bīd	bāde	bīd'de'n 吩咐.
shāke	shōok	shāk'e'n 搖.
blōw	blew (<i>blū</i>)	blōwn 吹,括風.
grow	grew (<i>grū</i>)	grown 生長.
put	put	put 放.

Copy the following sentences, using the verbs swear and choose in place of the blanks. Use the right tense in each sentence.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I — now. | 1. I — it now. |
| 2. I — yesterday. | 2. I — it yesterday. |
| 3. I — — to-morrow. | 3. I — — it to-morrow. |
| 4. I — — often. | 4. I — — it often. |
| 5. I — — before he
came. | 5. I — — it before he
came. |

Change I to other pronouns, and use the other verbs.

The soldier wanted to cross the mountains into India. People told him of the danger, and bade him not to do so. But he had made up his mind. He put on his heavy shoes and wore his thickest clothes. Higher and higher he went. The wind blew harder and harder. Heavy snow lay on the ground. He grew colder and colder. He shook with cold. He often slid on the snow. The frequent sliding tore his shoes. His ears hands and feet became frozen. He thought he was going to die. When he reached India he swore he would never go on such a trip again.

LESSON 102. 第一百零二課

TENTH LIST. 表十

Study the following list of irregular verbs in the same way as the ninth list was studied.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
wīnd	wound	wound 纏繞.
grīnd	ground	ground 磨.
swing	swūng	swūng 打鞦韆.
wring	wrūng	wrūng 扭.
wīn	won (<i>wīn</i>)	won (<i>wīn</i>) 勝, 贏.
bēnd	bēnt	bēnt 彎, 曲.
bēat	bēat	bēat'e'n 打.
blēed	blēd	blēd 流血.
būrst	būrst	būrst 裂.
bē-eōme'	bē-eāme'	bē-eōme' 變, 成.

The master had beaten the servant for stealing.

Our school won a great victory last Saturday.

The farmer had ground the wheat into flour.

The woman wrung the clothes with her hands.

The bamboo bent nearly to the ground.

LESSON 103. 第一百零三課

bēe 蜜蜂.

splāsh 濺;激水.

grass 草.

sād'd'le 馬鞍.

dirt (*děrt*) 垢,穢物.

bǒd'yǐ 身體.

all right 不錯.

â-grēe' 合意,和睦.

tīre 困倦.

sēt't'le 定;停止.

pāt 拍,輕撲.

rōll 滾,轉;捲.

while (*hw.l*) 時候;時當.enough (*e-nǔf'*) 足,夠.

raçe 種,類;賽跑.

READING EXERCISE

Pao-hang likes to ride on his horse. He has given his horse some hay to eat and some water to drink. When the horse sees him coming he raises his ears and makes a noise. Pao-hang likes to pat his horse. Now he springs upon the back of the horse. Away they go. See how fast the horse runs! Will the horse throw Pao-hang off? No he can stick to the horse. He is kind to the horse and the horse does not wish to hurt him. They are great friends.

Now they have travelled many *li*. Pao-hang enjoys the fine views of the hills and fields through which they pass. They are going to rest before going any farther. See how easily

Pao-hang jumps down! He is leading the horse down to the river to let it drink. He is going to take a drink too. They are both thirsty. They both enjoy the sweet water. Pao-hang takes the bit out of the horse's mouth. He loosens the saddle and the horse lies down on the ground and takes a roll. This rests the horse. The horse springs to its feet and shakes the dirt off its body. The horse sees some green grass. How it enjoys eating the grass. It is hungry after the long ride.

While the horse is feeding, Pao-hang is going to rest. He wishes to take a swim in the river. He takes off his clothes. He jumps in. See the water splash! Pao-hang is under the water. He is up again in a minute. Now he swims in the water. Will he sink? No he has swum many times. He has strong arms and legs. Can he swim fast? Yes he can swim faster than you. Swimming is good exercise. Pao-hang comes out of the water. He has swum enough. Do you see how he shakes? Is he cold? Yes he is a little cold. But he will soon be all right. He puts on his clothes again. He feels better and warmer.

Now he lies down under a tree and rests because he is tired from his exercise. He closes his eyes. He sleeps. Look and see what flies

about him! It settles on his face. He drives it away with his hands. It stings him. It is a bee. Pao-hang is hurt. He sleeps no longer.

He gets up. He is going home. He meets his friend Mr. Wang, on the road. Mr. Wang is riding too. They agree to have a race. They are off. How they dash along! They hit the horses with their whips. Now Mr. Wang leads. Now they are side by side. Pao-hang wins the race.

NOTE.—Let the students give the principle parts of the irregular verbs in the lesson.

LESSON 104. 第一百零四課

dē-spāch' 文書, 公文.

ěnd 尾, 終, 末.

trāns-lāte' 繙譯.

ār-rīve' 到, 抵.

New Yēar 新年.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE. 云謂時候之將來既事式

I shall have written.

we shall have written.

you will have written.

you will have written.

he will have written.

they will have written.

How long have you studied English?

By next month I shall have studied one year.

He will finish his work soon.

When I arrive at Nanking you will have left for Hankow.

By the end of this month the cold will have frozen the river.

By next year that temple will have stood there for five hundred years.

I shall have written my composition by nine o'clock this evening.

By one o'clock to-morrow afternoon you will have translated that despatch, so will you please send it to me then?

I will do so with pleasure if I have finished it but perhaps I shall not be able to finish it by that time.

NOTE.—The Future Perfect Tense is formed by adding the Past Participle to the Future Tense of the verb *have*, and the Future Perfect Tense refers to the completion of an action at or before some future time.

將來既事式之構造，乃加過去兩用式於云謂字 *have* 將來式之後。將來既事式之云謂字，乃指明一事之成，適在將來之某時，或在將來某時之前。

Translate into English:—

明天早晨你要去看你的朋友麼？

如果他已經從鄉間回來，我要去看他。

一點鐘後我要寫好我的信。

到我讀過三年書的時候，我會說英國話。

你在這個學堂裏有幾多時候了？

到今年年底，我已經在這裏一年了。

到新年之前,我們已經讀完這本書。
 一點鐘之內,你可以譯完這封公文麼?
 否,我不能做完。
 這個月底你要用完你的錢。

LESSON 105. 第一百零五課

<i>guěst</i> 客人	<i>light</i> 火;點着.
<i>hăt</i> 帽.	<i>hělp</i> 幫助.
<i>pipe</i> 烟筒.	<i>loud</i> 高聲,響.
<i>in-vīte'</i> 請.	<i>till</i> 至,迨.
<i>obey</i> (<i>ô-bā'</i>) 聽從,遵依.	

IMPERATIVE MOOD. 祈使語氣.

Singular and Plural.

Simple Form (尋常形).	Write.
Emphatic Form (著重形).	Do write.
Negative Form (消極形).	Do not write.
Bring me a cup of tea.	
Read a little louder.	
Do not make so much noise.	
Wait till I come back.	
Do not forget what I have told you.	
Invite him to come.	

Ask the guest to take a seat.

Obey your parents.

Light the lamp.

Do help me to do this.

NOTE—The Imperative Mood expresses a command or an entreaty.

祈使語氣 (Imperative Mood) 者, 乃用以顯明命令或懇求之意者也。

Translate into English :—

叫這個僕人。

開這扇窗。

說話不要這樣響。

引這客人到客堂裏去。

幫助你的朋友。

告訴他到別的房間裏去。

你到美國的時候, 須寫信給我。

更要留心寫。

拿這管煙筒給我。

掛起這頂帽子。

LESSON 106. 第一百零六課

ǎn'chor (-kēr) 錨, 鐵錨.

fox (fōks) 狐狸.

trāv'ěl-lēr 旅行者, 旅客.

blōom 開花.

sēize 捉住.

bārk 吠.

TRANSITIVE VERBS. 及物之云謂字.

SUBJECT 句主.	TRANSITIVE VERB.	OBJECT 受事.
I	call	him.
The carpenter	has made	the table.
The dog	will bite	the boy.

INTRANSITIVE VERB. 不及物之云謂字.

SUBJECT 句主.	INTRANSITIVE VERB.
Dogs	bark.
The sun	shines.
Roses	bloom in the garden.

NOTE.—Every verb must have a subject.

Every transitive verb in the active voice must have a subject and an object.

An intransitive verb takes no object.

每一云謂字須有一句主 (Subject).

剛聲 (Active Voice) 及物之云謂字 (Transitive Verb), 須有一句主 (Subject) 及一受事 (Object).

不及物之云謂字 (Intransitive Verb) 不能有受事。

In the following sentences say whether the verbs are transitive or intransitive and pick out the objects.

The boat lies at anchor.

The fox seized the goose in his mouth.

They manufacture guns.

He is my friend.

I have a knife.

You blamed me.

The race horse runs swiftly.

Our teacher has sent him home.

I have fished all day long.

The man laughs.

The girl filled the cup with tea.

The traveller dried his coat.

The soldier lost his gun, but he fought desperately with his sword.

LESSON 107. 第一百零七課

gāte-kēep'ēr 守門者.

governor (gūv'ērñ-ēr)

都督, 巡按使.

photograph (fō'tō-grāf)

小照, 肖像.

lān'guage (-gwāj) 語言;

文字.

Europe (ū'rūp) 歐羅巴洲.

fire (n.) 火; (*v.*) 發射, 放
(鎗砲等).

Eū'rō-pē'an 歐洲人.

dī'ā-lēt 土話, 鄉談.

ō'pī-ūm 鴉片.

smōke (n.) 烟; (*v.*) 吸烟.

vir'tū-oūs (vēr-) 有德, 善良.

ACTIVE VOICE. 剛聲.

I call him.

The carpenter has made the table.

The dog will bite the boy.

The soldier fired his gun.

Our teacher has sent him home.

The girl has filled the cup with tea.

PASSIVE VOICE. 柔聲.

He was called by me.

The table was made by the carpenter.

The boy will be bitten by the dog.

The gun was fired by the soldier.

He has been sent home by our teacher.

The cup has been filled with tea.

NOTE.—Transitive verbs may be used in the passive voice. When the verb of a sentence is changed to the passive voice without changing the meaning of the sentence, the object of the active verb becomes the subject of the passive verb and what was the subject of the active verb follows a preposition.

及物云謂字 (Transitive Verb) 可用作柔聲 (Passive Voice). 若將文句 (Sentence) 中之云謂字, 變作柔聲, 而不更變此文句之意義, 則剛聲 (Active Voice) 云謂之受事 (Object) 變爲柔聲云謂之施事 (Subject), 而原句中剛聲云謂之施事 (Subject), 則隨於介系字 (Preposition) 之後變爲受事 (Object) 矣。

Change the verbs in the following sentences into the passive voice :—

We call the natives of Europe, Europeans.

The natives of Shanghai do not understand the Cantonese dialect.

Europeans do not smoke opium.

A great many people have read this book.

We love the man who is virtuous.

Translate into English, using the passive voice:—

這扇門被守門的關了。
 這位巡按使昨日爲幾個外國人拜會。
 這學堂教授英文。
 我的鞋子爲一個鞋匠所做。
 這張肖像是在天津所照。

LESSON 108. 第一百零八課

light'nǐng 閃電.	rāin 雨.
dǐ-rěe'tion (-shūn) 方向.	light'e'n 閃光;閃電.
quar'tēr (kwār-) 一刻鐘;	usual-lǐ (ū'zhū-al-) 尋常.
四分之一.	dūr'ing 長久;時間;當時.
hālf 一半.	whether (hwéth'ěr) 或.
thūn'dēr 雷.	

It. 第三身之罔兩稱代字.

It rains. 下雨.	It blows. 括風.
It snows. 下雪.	It freezes. 冰凍.
It thunders. 打雷.	It lightens. 閃電.
It is ten o'clock. 現在 是十點鐘.	It is very cold. 甚冷.

NOTE.—*It* as used in these sentences serves as the subject of the verbs. The construction is peculiar, but idiomatic.

It 之用於上列諸句中者,皆爲云謂字之句主,此種句法之構造,似甚怪異,然亦英語中所習用者耳.

CONVERSATION

Is it raining ?

Yes it is raining.

Did it rain yesterday ?

Yes it rained yesterday.

When did it rain yesterday ?

It was raining very hard when I was having dinner.

Do you think that it will rain to-morrow ?

I do not know whether it will rain to-morrow or not.

Is it higher in my room than in yours ?

It is higher in my room than in yours.

Does it ever snow in Canton ?

It very seldom snows in Canton.

Did you hear it thunder last night ?

Yes I heard it thunder last night.

Did you see the lightning ?

No I did not see the lightning.

From what direction is the wind blowing ?

It blows very hard from the north.

How far is it from Canton to Hongkong ?

It is about ninety miles.

It is generally very hot in Canton during the months of July and August.

It is not a very long time since I saw him.

What time is it?

It is fifteen minutes past ten.

It is a quarter past two.

It is half past eight.

LESSON 109. 第一百零九課

fām'ine 饑荒, 歉歲.

brěad 麵包, 饅頭.

něat'ly 乾淨, 清潔.

mōd'ěst-ly 謙讓; 廉節.

dīs'tance 遠隔, 距離.

quiet (*kwī'ět*) 安靜.

ōr'děr-ly 有次序, 有規矩.

măn'něr 樣子, 態度.

bě-hāve' 行爲, 動作.

mīs-tāke' 錯, 誤.

bāke 焙, 燻.

re-wārd' 賞賜, 獎賞.

mōd'ěst 謙讓; 廉節.

ŭn-sělf'ish 無我, 不自私.

blěss'ing 福.

worth (*wúrth*) 價值.

in ōr'děr tō 用以, 藉以.

READING EXERCISE

Once during a famine a rich man invited twenty poor children to his house. He said to them "In this basket there is a loaf of bread for every one of you; take it and come again every day at this hour till we have better times."

The children seized upon the basket and fought for the bread. Each wished to get the best and largest loaf. They then went away without thanking the good man.

But there was one little girl who, though poor, was neatly dressed. She stood modestly at a distance and took the smallest loaf which was left in the basket. She then thanked the man and went home in a quiet and orderly manner.

Next day the children behaved just as badly. The poor little girl this time received a loaf only about half as big as the rest. When she reached home her mother began to cut the bread. There fell out of it some bright new silver pieces.

Her mother could not understand this. She said "Take back the money right away; perhaps it got into the bread through some mistake."

The girl carried it back. But the man said "No no! it was no mistake. I had the money baked into the smallest loaf in order to reward you, my good child! Always keep on being modest and unselfish. The person who will take the smallest loaf rather than fight for the largest will find blessings of still greater worth than the money baked in the bread."

LESSON 110. 第一百零十課

tērm 上學日子, 學期.	wět 濕.
wing 翼.	ũn'dēr-tāke' 做, 承辦
měd'i-çine 藥.	wāke 醒.
should (<i>shōōd</i>) (shall 之 過去式.)	dis-plēase' 不快活, 不喜歡.
would (<i>wōōd</i>) (will 之過 去式.)	thor'ough-lỹ (<i>thūr'ō-</i>) 通, 透, 盡.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES. 虛擬或比喻之句.

NOTE.—If a condition expresses what is possible and nothing is implied as to its certainty or uncertainty, the tenses are used as in other sentences.

凡文句所以表事屬可成或可有, 而並未嘗包含有一定或不一定之意者, 則此文句中所用之時候 (Tenses) 與其他尋常文句中之時候 (Tenses) 無異.

If he comes I will tell him.

If you fall into the water, you will get wet.

If you undertake anything, do it thoroughly.

If I wake up the baby, she will cry.

NOTE.—If a sentence expresses what is impossible, improbable or very uncertain, present, future or general time is expressed by the past tense of the principal verb or the past tense of an auxiliary verb followed by the present infinitive of the principal verb.

凡文句所以表事之不能成, 不能有, 未必然, 或極不一定之意者, 則此文句中之現在, 將來, 或普通各時候, 均當用主要云謂字 (Principal Verb) 之過去式代之, 或用助謂字 (Auxiliary Verb) 之過去式代之, 而此助謂字之後, 則當接以主要云謂字之現在無定式 (Present Infinitive).

If the term closed to-day, I would at once start for home.

If I did not pass my examination next month my father would be much displeased.

If I had wings I would fly.

If you went away, I would not stay.

NOTE.—If a condition expresses what is impossible, improbable, very uncertain, or contrary to fact, past time is expressed by the pluperfect tense of the principal verb or the past tense of the auxiliary verb followed by the perfect infinitive of the principal verb.

凡文句所以表事之不能成, 不能有, 未必然, 或極不一定, 或與實情全然相反之意者, 則此文句中之過去時候, 當用主要云謂字之過去既事式 (Pluperfect Tense) 代之, 或用助謂字之過去式代之, 而此助謂字之後, 則當接以主要云謂字之既事無定式 (Perfect Infinitive).

If I had seen the tiger, I should have killed it.

If I had been you, I should have taken some medicine.

He would not have come if he had not been invited.

I would have helped him if he had tried to help himself.

NOTE.—After *wish* the conditional forms may be used.

凡有願望之意, 可用虛擬之句以表之。

I wish that I were not so old.

I wish I could speak English well but I cannot do so yet.

I wish it would rain to-morrow.

I wish I were not so poor.

LESSON 111. 第一百十一課

DIFFERENT FORMS OF THE VERB *Hear*.云謂字 *Hear* 之諸式.

(SIMPLE FORM. 尋常式).

ACTIVE VOICE. 剛聲.

PRESENT. 現在式.

I
you } hear.
he hears.we
you } hear.
they }

PAST. 過去式.

I
you } heard.
he }we
you } heard.
they }

FUTURE. 將來式.

I shall
you } will } hear.
he }we shall
you } will } hear.
they }

PERFECT. 既事式.

I
you } have } heard.
he has }we
you } have heard.
they }

PLUPERFECT. 過去既事式.

I
you } had heard.
he }we
you } had heard.
they }

FUTURE PERFECT. 將來既事式.

I shall } we shall }
 you } will } have heard. you } will }
 he } } they } have heard.

PARTICIPLES. 兩用式.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PERFECT.
現在兩用式.	過去兩用式.	既事兩用式.
hearing	heard	having heard.

SENTENCE FORM NUMBER I.

PAST TIME	1	} ago	}	I	} a letter.		
	2					moment(s)	wrote
	3					second(s)	(simple statement)
	4					minute(s)	was writing
	5					hour(s)	(action going on at the time named)
	10					day(s)	had written
	20, etc.					week(s)	(before the time named)
	A					month(s)	
	Several					year(s)	
	Many						
	Not many						
	A few						
	Some						
	Some time						
	A little while						
Long							
Not long							
A long time							
A short time							
At that time							
Day before yesterday							
Week (month, year) before last							
Yesterday							
Last night (week, month, year)							
When							

PRESENT TIME.	I	{ write (simple statement) am writing (action going on at present) have written (before the present) }	} a letter.	{ To day This week (month, year) Now Just now }
FUTURE TIME.	In After	{ 1 2 3 4 5 10 20, etc. a several not many some time a little while a short time a long time }	{ moment(s) second(s) minute(s) hour(s) day(s) week(s) month(s) year(s) }	{ write (simple statement) be writing (action going on at the time named) have written (before the time named) }
		{ To-morrow Next week (month, year) Day after to-morrow Week (month, year) after next When }	} I shall	} a letter.

NOTE TO THE TEACHER.—These sentence forms are intended to review the work on grammar. Give the pupils plenty of practice on these forms.

This and the following sentence forms are taken from Dr. O. F. Wisner's "Beginning English."

LESSON 112. 第一百十二課

birth'dāy' (bērth) 生日.

prēz'ent 禮物.

ād-mīre' 羨慕, 讚美.

thought'fūl (that-) 有心的.

sōr'rŷ 抱歉; 憂恨.

ōe-eā'sion (-zhŭn) 時候; 機會.

spoil 敗壞, 傷殘.

pār'tŷ 會.

SHANGHAI,

Feb. 20th 1909.

MY DEAR BROTHER:

It was kind of you to send me such a beautiful birthday present. All my girl friends admired it very much and your little sister was proud of such a thoughtful brother. I was only sorry you could not be with me on that happy occasion but of course, you were in my thoughts constantly.

We had a most delightful day. My friends made so much of me that I fear they spoiled me. Mother had invited six of my friends to have dinner with me after which we had some music. Then others came and we had a tea party in the garden. In the evening father took us to the new theatre where we enjoyed seeing a good play.

Thanking you for your kindness

I am

Your loving sister

KWEI MEI.

Using the above as a model, write a letter to a friend. Tell him about a visit you made to a pagoda: who went with you: how you travelled: what you did on the way: how you went up to the top of the pagoda: of the view you had from the top: of the good times you had. Keep to the past tense of the verb.

LESSON 113. 第一百十三課

DIFFERENT FORMS OF THE VERB *Hear*.

(PROGRESSIVE FORM. 方事式).

ACTIVE VOICE. 剛聲.

PRESENT. 現在方事式.

I am	} hearing.	we	} are hearing.
you are		you	
he is		they	

PAST. 過去方事式.

I was	} hearing.	we	} were hearing.
you are		you	
he was		they	

FUTURE. 將來方事式.

I shall	} will	} be	} hearing.	we shall	} will	} be	} hearing.
you				you			
he				they			

PERFECT. 現在兼言方既式.

I	} have	} been	} hearing.	we	} have been
you				you	
he has				they	

PLUPERFECT. 過去兼言方既式.

I	} had been	} hearing.	we	} had been hearing.
you			you	
he			they	

FUTURE PERFECT. 將來兼言方既式。

I shall	}	will	}	have been hearing.	we shall	}	will	}	have been hearing.
you					you				
he					they				

SENTENCE FORM NUMBER II.

ASSERTIONS. 實陳之句。

Sometimes	}	I take exercise.
Every day		
Very often		
Usually		

I	}	frequently	}	take exercise.
		usually		
		sometimes		
		always		
		very often		

I take exercise	}	sometimes.
		every day.
		very often.
		frequently.

Just now	}	I am taking exercise.
At the present moment		
While you are looking at me		
This year (week, month)		

NOTE TO THE TEACHER.—Students should be required to make a great many sentences like the above, using other predicates.

LESSON 114. 第一百十四課。

mǐss 欲見而不能。

Prô-vīn'cial (-shal) Cöl'-

lēge 大學堂, 高等學堂。

sŭp-pōŕe' 料想, 忖度。

Yao 姚 (姓)。

mēan'tīmc' 同時, 當時。

fě'lōws 友, 窗友。

rē-gārds' 致意, 問候。

NANKING

Nov. 1st, 1909.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

It is a long time since you left us. I need not tell you that I miss you and often think of you. I hope you are enjoying your life in Shanghai and that you are doing well in your school work.

Things in the Provincial College are about the same as when you were here. As you know, I am studying English this year. In many ways I enjoy the work only I wish I could speak better; but I suppose it takes time to learn. Mr. Yao is my teacher. He is a good and kind teacher and we all think a great deal of him.

It will not be long before the New Year vacation is here. I hope I shall then have the pleasure of seeing you at home. In the meantime please write and tell me how you are.

The other fellows all send their regards.

Yours sincerely,

WONG SHIH-PING.

Write a letter to a former classmate in answer to the above. Tell him about your school: in what class you are: who your teacher is: what books you have: what study you like best. Keep to the present tense as much as possible.

LESSON 115. 第一百十五課

DIFFERENT FORMS OF THE VERB *Hear*.

PASSIVE VOICE. 柔聲.

PRESENT.

I am	}	heard.	we	}	are heard.
you are			you		
he is			they		

PAST.

I was	}	heard.	we	}	were heard.
you were			you		
he was			they		

FUTURE.

I shall	}	will	}	be heard.	we shall	}	will	}	be heard.
you					you				
he					they				

PERFECT.

I	}	have	}	been heard.	we	}	have been	
you					you			heard.
he has					they			

PLUPERFECT.

I	}	had been heard.	we	}	had been heard.
you			you		
he			they		

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall	}	will	}	have been	we shall	}	will	}	have been
you				heard.	you				heard.
he					they				

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

being heard.

PERFECT.

having been heard.

SENTENCE FORM NUMBER III.

QUESTIONS. 發問之句.

Do you $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sometimes} \\ \text{always} \\ \text{very often} \\ \text{usually} \\ \text{frequently} \end{array} \right\}$ take exercise?

Do you take exercise $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sometimes?} \\ \text{every day?} \\ \text{very often?} \\ \text{frequently?} \end{array} \right\}$

Are you taking exercise $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{just now?} \\ \text{at the present moment?} \\ \text{while I am looking at you?} \\ \text{this year?} \end{array} \right\}$

NOTE TO THE TEACHER.—Students should be required to make a great many sentences like the above, using other predicates.

LESSON 116. 第一百十六課

in eŏn-něe'tion with 論		wŏn't will not 之簡寫.
及, 至於; 當.		chance 機會.
fěs'ti-val 節.		brŏok 小河.

<i>climb'ing</i> 攀緣, 登高.	<i>brēeze</i> 微風.
<i>hěalth'ful</i> 衛生. 滋補.	<i>quiet-něss</i> (<i>kwī'ět-</i>) 幽靜.
<i>view</i> (<i>vū</i>) 光景; 視域; 眺望.	<i>priēst</i> 僧.
<i>rě-frěsh'</i> 休息.	<i>mōn'ās-těr-ŷ</i> 僧院, 寺觀.
<i>shāde</i> 蔭; 陰處.	<i>sèa'zō'n</i> 季.

CANTON

August 10th 1909.

MY DEAR COUSIN:

In connection with the Autumn Festival I shall have three days' holiday. I am planning a trip to the White Cloud Mountain. Won't you join me?

It will be good to get out of the city at this season of the year for even a short change. The trip will give us a chance to forget our studies for a time. We shall be able to listen to the song of the birds and the music of the running brooks. The climbing will give us the most healthful exercise in the open air. We shall rest under the cool shade of the trees and refresh ourselves with the purest and sweetest water from the springs. How we shall enjoy the cool breeze and the broad view from the top! Then we shall enjoy a night

or two of quietness with the priests in one of the monasteries.

I shall be happy if you can go with me.

Yours faithfully,

LIN PO-LING.

Write an answer to the above letter. Thank him for his invitation. Say you will go with him. Ask him when he will start: where to meet him: what you will need to take along with you: when you will return to Canton. Keep to the future tense.

LESSON 117. 第一百十七課

tire'sôme 繁累; 困倦, 疲勞.

Wen-hai 溫海 (人名).

rě-ply (-*pli*) 答.

shout 呼喊.

pār'ty 班, 黨; 會.

pröm'ise 允許.

pēr'fěct 十分, 完全.

prěp'â-râ'tion 預備.

bőt'tôm 底.

rěad'y 整備, 準備.

READING EXERCISE

"I shall never find time to learn this tiresome lesson" said Wen-hai to Pao-hang as they left school. "I cannot get it learnt by to-morrow."

"You have ten minutes now before dinner. Why not begin at once?" asked his brother.

"Ten minutes! What can I do in ten minutes?" replied Wen-hai.

After dinner the boys walked off to school again. Pao-hang took out his book and began to study.

“How studious you are” said Wen-hai laughing. He looked at everything in the streets as he went along.

“Come and play ball!” shouted a party of their schoolmates when school was over.

Wen-hai went with them at once. Pao-hang promised to follow in a quarter of an hour. He took out his book once more and studied. This done he went to play with the rest and enjoyed the game heartily.

The boys were tired that evening and went to bed early. When they returned to school next day, Pao-hang knew his lesson perfectly, while Wen-hai said that he had not had time to learn it.

“How did you find time, Pao-hang?” asked the teacher.

“I had ten minutes before dinner yesterday, a quarter of an hour coming back to school and a quarter of an hour before the game. Then I looked over my lesson before I went to bed and took ten minutes before breakfast this morning to make it perfect.”

“That makes an hour’s preparation,” replied the teacher. “Go to the bottom of the class Wen-hai. Learn this: that for those who take care of the minutes the hours will take care of themselves.”

LESSON 118. 第一百十八課

Han Dy'nas-tŷ (<i>di-</i>) 漢朝.	fôr'ward (-wērd) 向前.
Feng Chao-i 馮昭儀.	sūr-prīsed' 驚奇. 詫異.
pāl'āçe 皇宮, 宮殿.	eón-tent' 知足. 饜足.
beâr <i>n.</i> 熊.	prēs'ent 在前.
ũn-rul'y 不受約束, 強橫.	Lun Yü 論語.
lēaped 跳. 騰躍.	āb'sençe 無, 缺乏.
rāils 欄杆, 欄柵.	eoŭr'āçe 勇敢, 勇氣.
rŭsh 突前, 衝出.	give ŭp
how-ěv'ēr (<i>hou-</i>) 然而.	lāy down } 捐棄, 捨.

In the Han Dynasty there lived a woman by the name of Feng Chao-i who belonged to the Emperor's palace. One day in company with a great many other women she went with the Emperor to see some wild animals fight.

During the fight, a bear became very unruly. It leaped over the rails close to where the Emperor was sitting. All the women who were near him ran away. But Feng Chao-i rushed forward to meet the bear. However before she reached it the bear was killed from behind.

The Emperor was surprised. "Why did you not run away with the others?" he asked.

"I have heard" she replied "that if a wild animal seizes one person it is content. I thought

that by giving up my life I might save you and all the others present.'"

The *Lun Yü* says, "To see what is right and not do it shows the absence of courage." This woman thought that it was right to lay down her life to save others, and she had the courage to do it.

WRITTEN EXERCISE

Write out the story in your own words by answering the following questions:

When did Feng Chao-i live?

Where did she belong?

Where did she go one day?

With whom did she go?

What did a bear do during the fight?

When the bear leaped over the rails what did the women do?

Did Feng Chao-i run away too?

What did she do?

Did she kill the bear?

What did the Emperor say to her?

What was her reply?

LESSON 119. 第一百十九課

Hsü Heng 許衡.

Yüan Dy'nas-tŷ (di-)

元朝.

plück 摘, 採.

nön'sense 謬妄, 胡言.

ūp'sīde' down (<i>down</i>)	mīnd 心.
紛亂,顛倒.	thēre'fōre 所以,以故.
rē-spĕct' 欽仰,敬重.	hĕlp my-sĕlf (<i>mī-</i>) 取而
īn-dēed' 誠然.	食之.
own'ēr 主人.	hŏn'ēs-tŷ 誠實,忠厚.

Hsü Heng was a man who lived in the Yüan Dynasty. At one time he was travelling through the country with some friends. The day being hot Hsü Heng and his friends were very thirsty. They reached a place where there were some pear trees. His friends at once began to pluck and eat the pears; but he sat down under a tree and did not take any.

“Why don't you take some pears?” some one asked him.

“I do not care to take any because the pears are not mine” he replied.

“Oh nonsense!” said his friends. “This is a time when everything is upside down; we have no way of knowing to whom these pear trees belong. Indeed we may say that they have no owner.”

“Though there may be no owner that you can name” replied Hsü Heng, “yet there is an owner in my mind. Therefore I do not think that it is right for me to help myself to the pears.

CONVERSATION

Have you ever heard of Hsü Heng ?

How long since he lived ?

What was he doing at one time with some friends ?

On seeing some pears, what did his friends do ?

While his friends were eating the pears, what did he do ?

What did one of his friends say to him ?

What reason did Hsü Heng give for not taking any pears ?

What did his friends say to him then ?

What was Hsü Heng's answer ?

What do you think of the reasons which his friends gave for taking the pears ?

Would you have done the same thing if you had been in their place ?

Do you think that Hsü Heng was foolish or do you respect him for his honesty ?

LESSON 120. 第一百二十課

Yang Chen 楊震.
 prē'fěet 太尉, 太守, 知事.
 Chinchow 荊州.
 ōf'fice 任, 職.

Dīs'trict of Chāng 昌邑.
 māg'is-trāte 縣令.
 Wang Mī 王密.
 grāte'ful 感謝, 感恩.

ǎcǎpt' 納,受.	ōf fēr 奉獻.
gift 禮物,餽贈品.	hěav'e'n 天.
nō doubt 無疑,一定.	ēarth 地.
rěc'ōm-měnd' 保舉,紹介.	â-shāmed' 慚愧,羞愧.

Yang Chen lived in the Han Dynasty. At one time he was made a prefect of Chinchow. When he was on his way to take up his office he had to pass through the District of Chang. The magistrate of this district was Wang Mi. He had helped Wang Mi to get his office. On hearing that Yang Chen had arrived, Wang Mi took ten pieces of money and went to see Yang Chen.

"I am grateful to you," said Wang Mi "for what you have done for me. Please accept this little gift with my thanks."

No doubt he thought that Yang Chen would be pleased. But was Yang Chen glad to get the money? No; this was what he said to Wang Mi:

"When I recommended you to office I knew what kind of man you were. But you do not seem to know what kind of man I am, or you would not offer me this money."

"Why should you not take it?" said Wang Mi. "It being night, no one will know anything about it. Please take the money."

“You say that because it is night no one will know” replied Yang Chen. “But I can tell you of four that will know. Heaven will know; Earth will know; you will know and I shall know.”

Wang Mi was ashamed of himself.

AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE ANSWERS

1. Question: Do you play tennis?
 Answers: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Yes I play tennis.} \\ \text{No I do not play.} \end{array} \right.$
2. Question: Does your friend play?
 Answers: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Yes he plays.} \\ \text{No he does not play.} \end{array} \right.$
3. Question: Did the teacher play?
 Answers: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Yes the teacher played.} \\ \text{No he did not play.} \end{array} \right.$

Notice that in the affirmative answers the present and past forms of the verb itself are used. In the negative answers *do*, *does*, and *did* are used. Notice that “not” comes between the auxiliary and the main verb. Notice also that a question in the present tense demands an answer in the present tense and a question in the past tense demands an answer in the past tense.

積極類之答語 (Affirmative Answer), 可用現在式及過去式之云謂字。至消極類之答語 (Negative Answer), 則當用 *do*, *does*, 或 *did*, 而置 *not* 字於助謂字及主要云謂字之間; 如發問句之云謂字為現在式則其答語之云謂字亦須為現在式若為過去式, 其答語亦須為過去式也, 學者注意。

Write an affirmative and a negative answer to each of the following questions :

Did Yang Chen live in the Han Dynasty ?

Was he a prefect of Chinchow ?

Did Wang Mi present some pieces of money to Yang Chen ?

Was Yang Chen pleased with the money ?

Did he take the money ?

Did Wang Mi know what kind of man Yang Chen was ?

Was Yang Chen an honest man ?



LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

The following list contains the most important irregular verbs (now in use) in the English language; the verbs that are also regular are marked R.

PRESENT	PAST	PAST PART.	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PART.
abide	abode	abode	catch	caught	caught
am (be)	was	been	chide	chid	chidden
arise	arose	arisen	choose	chose	chosen
awake	awoke R	awaked	cleave (to split)	} cleft	} cleft cloven
bear	bore	{ borne born	cling		
beat	beat	beaten	come	came	come
begin	began	begun	cost	cost	cost
bend	bent	bent	creep	crept	crept
bereave	bereft R	bereft R	cut	cut	cut
beseech	besought	besought	deal	dealt	dealt
bet	bet	bet	dig	dug	dug
bid (to order)	} bade	} bidden	do	did	done
bid (to offer)			bid	bid	draw
bind	bound	bound	dream	dreamt R	dreamt R
bite	bit	bitten	dress	drest R	drest R
bleed	bled	bled	drink	drank	{ drunk, prank
blow	blew	blown	drive	drove	driven
break	broke	broken	dwell	dwelt R	dwelt R
breed	bred	bred	eat	ate	eaten
bring	brought	brought	fall	fell	fallen
build	built	built	feed	fed	fed
burn	burnt R	burnt R	feel	felt	felt
burst	burst	burst	fight	fought	fought
buy	bought	bought	find	found	found
cast	cast	cast	flee	fled	fled

PRESENT	PAST	PAST PART.	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PART
fling	flung	flung	read	read	read
fly	flew	flown	rend	rent	rent
forsake	forsook	forsaken	rid	rid	rid
freeze	froze	frozen	ride	rode	ridden
get	got	got	ring	rang	rung
go	went	gone	rise	rose	risen
grind	ground	ground	run	ran	run
grow	grew	grown	say	said	said
hang	hung R	hung R	see	saw	seen
have	had	had	seek	sought	sought
hear	heard	heard	sell	sold	sold
heave	hove R	hove R	send	sent	sent
hew	hewed	hewn R	set	set	set
hide	hid	hidden	shake	shook	shaken
hit	hit	hit	shed	shed	shed
hold	held	held	shine	shone	shone
hurt	hurt	hurt	shoe	shod	shod
keep	kept	kept	shoot	shot	shot
kneel	knelt R	knelt R	show	showed	shown R
knit	knit R	knit R	shred	shred R	shred R
know	knew	known	shrink	shrank	shrunk
lay	laid	laid	shut	shut	shut
lead	led	led	sing	sang	sung
leave	left	left	sink	sank	sunk
lend	lent	lent	sit	sat	sat
let	let	let	slay	slew	slain
lie (to recline)	lay	lain	sleep	slept	slept
lose	lost	lost	slide	slid	{ slidden slid
make	made	made	sling	slung	slung
mean	meant	meant	slit	slit	slit
meet	met	met	smite	smote	smitten
mow	mowed	mown R	sow	sowed	sown R
pay	paid	paid	speak	spoke	spoken
put	put	put	speed	sped	sped R
quit	quit R	quit R	spend	spent	spent

PRESENT	PAST	PAST PART.	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PART.
spill	spilt R	spilt R	sweep	swept	swept
spin	spun	spun	swim	swam	swum
spit	spit	spit	swing	swung	swung
split	split	split	take	took	taken
spoil	spoilt R	spoilt R	teach	taught	taught
spread	spread	spread	tear	tore	torn
spring	{sprang sprung	sprung	tell	told	told
stand	stood	stood	think	thought	thought
stay	staid R	staid R	thrive	throve R	thriven R
steal	stole	stolen	throw	threw	thrown
stick	stuck	stuck	thrust	thrust	thrust
sting	stung	stung	tread	trod	trodden
strew	strewed	strewn	wear	wore	worn
stride	strode	stridden	weave	wove	woven
strike	struck	struck	weep	wept	wept
sting	stung	stung	wet	wet	wet
strive	strove	striven	win	won	won
swear	swore	sworn	wind	wound	wound
sweat	sweat R	sweat R	wring	wrung	wrung
			write	wrote	written

VOCABULARY

字 彙

A

ā, 一.
 ā'b'le, 能, 可以.
 à-bout', 周圍; 大約.
 à-bôv'e', 在上頭.
 āb'sence, 無, 缺乏.
 āb'sent, 不在.
 āe-g'opt', 納, 受.
 ād-mīr'e', 羨慕, 讚美.
 à-frāid', 恐怕, 畏懼.
 āft'ēr, 以後.
 āft'ēr-nōon', 下午.
 ā-gō, 以前.
 à-grēe', 合意, 和睦.
 all right, 不錯.
 à-lōng', 沿, 從, 上前.
 al'wāys, 永遠是, 時常.
 ām, 是.
 À-mēr'i-cā (Ū-nīt'ed Stātes), 美國.
 À-mēr'i-can, n. 美國人.
 À-mēr'i-can, a. 美國的.
 à-móng', 在內, 在其中.
 ān 一
 ān'chor, (-kē) 錨, 鐵錨.
 ānd, 同, 與, 亦, 及, 和.
 ān'i-māl, 禽獸, 動物.
 ānt, 螞蟻.
 any, (ū'y), 有些.
 à-pōs'trō-phe (-fē) ('), 主物之號.

āp'p'les, 蘋果.
 āre, 是.
 à-rīth'mē-tic, 數學, 算術.
 ārm, 手臂.
 à-round, 周圍, 四面.
 ār-rāng', 布置, 整理.
 ār-rīve', 到, 抵.
 à-shāmed', 羞愧, 慚愧.
 Asia (ā'shī-ā), 亞細亞洲.
 āsk, 問, 詢; 求.
 à-slēep', 睡著.
 āte, 喫過.
 āt-tēn'liōn (-shūn), 謹慎; 專心.
 āt-tēn'live-lī, 謹慎; 專心.
 A'gūst, 八月.
 āunt, 姑母; 姨母; 嬸母; 伯母.
 qe'tūmā, 秋天, 秋季.
 axe (āks), 斧.

B

Bā'b'y, 嬰孩.
 bāck, 背面, 後面; 背.
 bād (ill), 不好, 惡.
 bād'lī, 不好, 惡.
 bāg, 袋.
 bāke, 焙, 烘, 燻.
 ball, 球.
 bām-bōo', 竹.
 bārk, 吠.
 bāse'-bāi', 棍球.
 bāsk'et, 籃.

beâr, n. 熊.
 beâr, v. 帶, 負, 擔.
 bēat, 打.
 beaŋ'ti-fŋl, 好看, 美麗, 嬌艷.
 bē-eaŋsē', 因為.
 bē-cōmc', 變, 成.
 hēd, 牀.
 hēe, 蜜蜂.
 hēef, 牛肉.
 hēer, 啤酒.
 hē-fōr', 在前頭.
 hēg'gar (-gēr), 乞丐.
 bē-gin', 起頭, 始.
 bē-hāvc', 行爲, 動作.
 bē-hīnd', 在後頭.
 bēl, 鐘, 鈴.
 bē-lōng', 屬於.
 bēnd, 彎曲.
 bē-side', 在旁邊, 在側.
 bēt'tēr, 更好.
 bīd, 吩咐.
 bīg, 大.
 bīrd (bērd), 鳥.
 bīrth'dāy' (bērth-) 生日.
 bīte, 咬.
 bläck, 黑色.
 bläck'hōard', 黑板.
 blāmc, 責備.
 blān'kēt, 洋毯, 氈.
 blēed, 流血.
 blēss'ing, 福.
 blōom, 開花.
 blōw, 吹, 括風.
 blūc, 藍色.
 bōat, 小船, 艇.
 bōd'y, 身體.
 bōnc, 骨.
 bōok, 書 (單數).
 bōoks, 書 (衆數).
 bōt'tle, 瓶, 壺.

bōt'tóm, 底.
 bōwls, 碗.
 box (bōks), 箱.
 boy (bōi), 男孩子.
 brāvc, 勇敢.
 brēad 麵包 饅頭.
 brēak, 弄壞 破碎.
 brēak'fast, 晨餐.
 brēeze, 微風.
 brīght, 光亮.
 brīng, 帶, 攜.
 brōok, 小河.
 brōth'ēr, 兄弟.
 brown (braun), 褐色, 褐色.
 brūsh 刷.
 būf'fā-lō, 野牛.
 būld, 築造.
 būld'ing, 屋宇.
 būn'd'le, 束, 捆, 紮.
 būrst, 裂.
 busi'nēss (bīz-), 生意, 事務.
 būt, 但是.
 buy (bī), 買.
 by (bī), 用, 以; 近.

C

Cāke, 餅.
 cāl, 叫, 喚; 名.
 cān, 能.
 Cān-tōn', 廣東省城, 廣州.
 cāp, 小帽.
 cāp'i-tal, 京城; 資本.
 cārc, 謹慎, 留心.
 cār'pēn-tēr, 木匠.
 cār'riāge, 馬車, 車.
 cār'rŷ, 擔, 負, 攜.
 cāt, 貓.
 cātch, 捉, 捕.

cāt'ty, 斤.
 cēil'ing, 天花板.
 cēt, 分.
 cēr'tain-ly, 一定.
 chair, 椅子.
 chalk, 白粉條.
 chance, 機會.
 char'āc-tēr (kār-), 字; 品行.
 charge, 衝突, 攻擊.
 cheap, 便宜, 賤.
 Chefoo, 烟台.
 chick'en, 小雞, 雞.
 child, 小孩 (單數).
 chil'drēn, 小孩 (衆數).
 Chī'nà, 中國.
 Chinchow, 荊州.
 Chī-nēse', n. 中國人; 中國語, 中國文.
 Chī-nēse', a. 中國的.
 choōse, 揀選.
 chōp'sticks' 筷子, 箸.
 cit'y, 城.
 class, 等, 班.
 class'mātc', 同班生.
 class'roōm, 課堂, 教室.
 clēan, 乾淨.
 clēar, 清明, 光明.
 clēv'ēr, 巧, 聰明.
 climb'ing 攀緣, 登高.
 clōck, 鐘.
 clōse, 關, 閉.
 clōth, 布.
 clōthes, 衣服.
 cloud, 雲.
 cloud'y, 雲密.
 cōal, 煤.
 coat, 褂子, 外衣.
 cōf'fēc, 咖啡.
 cōld, 冷.
 colour (kūl'ēr), 顏色.
 cōme, 來.

comfort-ā-b'ly (kām'fērt-), 適意,
 安然.
 cōm'pō-sition (-tsh'ūn), 論文.
 cōn-tēt', 知足, 饜足.
 Cō-rē'ā, 高麗 (今改朝鮮).
 Cō-rē'an, n. 高麗人, 朝鮮人; 朝
 鮮語, 朝鮮文.
 Cō-rē'an, a. 高麗的, 朝鮮的.
 cōr'nēr, 角, 隅.
 cōt'tō'n, 棉花.
 could (lōōl), 能.
 cōūn'try, 國.
 cour'āge, 勇敢, 勇氣.
 cōūg'in, 從兄弟或從姊妹; 表
 兄弟或表姊妹.
 cōv'ēr, n. 簿面; 蓋.
 cōv'ēr, v. 遮掩, 蓋.
 cry (erī), 哭; 呼, 喊.
 cūp, 杯; 茶碗.
 cūrvēd, 曲, 彎.
 cūt, 割, 切, 剪.

D

Dān'gēr, 危險.
 dārk, 黑暗.
 dāsh, 衝突, 衝撞.
 dāugh'tēr, 女兒.
 dāy, 日子.
 dēar, 親愛; 貴.
 dēer, 鹿.
 dēsk, 書桌.
 dē-spāteh', 文書, 公文.
 dēs'pēr-ātc-i'y, 狂猛, 不顧生死.
 dī'ā-lēet, 土話, 鄉談.
 diction-ā-r'y (dik'shūn-), 字典.
 dīc, 死.
 dīg, 挖, 掘.
 dil'i-gent, 勤奮.
 dīnc, 喫飯-用膳.

din'ing-rōom, 膳堂, 飯間.
 dī'něr, 正餐, 正膳.
 dī-rē'etion (-shūn), 方向.
 dirt (ā'ērt), 垢, 穢物.
 dirty (dē'r'ty), 不乾淨.
 dīsh, 碟, 盤子.
 dis-plēas'ur, 不悅, 不喜歡.
 dis'tānce, 遠隔, 距離.
 dis-tīnet'ly, 明白.
 Dis'trict of Chāng, 昌邑.
 dō, 做, 辦; 常用作助謂字.
 dō'lar (-lēr), 洋錢, 銀圓.
 dōor, 門.
 drag, 拉, 牽.
 drag'w'ēr, 抽屜.
 drēss, 衣服.
 drīnk, 飲, 啤.
 drīve, 趕, 驅.
 dry (drī) 乾.
 dull, 愚蠢; 呆滯.
 dūr'ing, 長久; 時間; 當時.
 dūst, 灰塵.
 Dūch, 荷蘭國的.
 Dūch'mān, 荷蘭人.

E

Ēar, 耳.
 ēarth, 地.
 ēast, 東方.
 ēas'y, 容易.
 ēat, 食, 喫.
 ēgg, 蛋, 卵.
 eight (āit), 八.
 eighteen (ā'tēn), 十八.
 eighty (ā'ty), 八十.
 ē'lēc'tric'ī-ty, 電氣.
 ē'phānt (-fānt), 象.
 ē'lēv'ēn, 十一.

ēlse, 其他; 否則, 除非.
 Ēm'pēr-or (-ēr), 皇帝.
 ēm'prēss, 皇后.
 ēnd, 終, 末, 尾.
 En'giānd (iā-), 英國.
 En'glīsh (īn-), n. 英國人; 英國語, 英國文.
 En'glīsh (īn-), a. 英國的.
 English-mān (īn'glīsh-), 英國人.
 enough (c-nūf'), 足, 夠.
 ēs'sāy, 文章, 論說.
 ēve'nīng, 黃昏時候, 晚上.
 ēv'ēr, 有時, 曾.
 ēv'ēr-y, 每, 各, 每一箇.
 ēv'ēr-y-dāy', 每日.
 ēv'ēr-y-where (-hwēr'), 到處, 無論何處.
 Europe (ē'rūp), 歐羅巴洲.
 Eū'rō-pēan, 歐洲人.
 examination (īgz-ām'ī-nū'shūn), 考試, 試驗.
 ex'ēr-cīse (ēks-), 試驗; 練習功課; 操練.
 eye (ī), 眼.

F

Fāce, 面.
 fāir'ly, 公平; 明白.
 fāl, 跌, 摔.
 fām'ī-ly, 家眷, 眷屬.
 fām'īnc, 饑荒, 歉歲.
 fān, 扇.
 fār, 遠.
 fārm'ēr, 農夫.
 fāst, 快, 速.
 fāt, 肥壯.
 fā'hēr, 父親.
 fēed, 餵, 飼.
 fēel, 覺.

LANGUAGE LESSONS

fēct, 足, 脚 (衆數).
 fē'liōw, 友, 窗友.
 Feng Chao I, 馮昭儀
 fēs'ti-val, 節.
 few (fū), 少, 無幾
 fiēld, 田, 地.
 fif'tēcn, 十五.
 fif'ty, 五十.
 fight, 打架, 打仗.
 fill, 裝滿.
 find, 尋覓.
 fine, 好看, 細巧; 晴明, 晴朗.
 fin'gēr, 手指.
 fin'ish, 完, 終.
 fin'ished, 完了.
 fire, (n.) 火; (v.) 發射, 放鎗
 擊等).
 first (fērst), 第一.
 five, 五.
 flōor, 地板.
 flour, 粉, 麵粉.
 flow'ēr (flou), 花.
 fly (flī), n. 蒼蠅.
 fly (flī), v. 飛.
 fōl'lōw, 跟, 隨.
 fool'ish, 愚笨.
 fōol'ish-lī, 愚笨.
 fōot, 足, 脚 (單數).
 fōr, 因, 爲; 替.
 fōr'eign, 外國的.
 fōr'eign-ēr, 外國人.
 fōr-gēt, 忘記.
 fōrmed, 成立.
 fōr'ty, 四十.
 fōr'ward (-wērd), 向前.
 fōur, 四.
 fōur'tēcn', 十四.
 fox (fōks), 狐狸.
 frā'gran', 香.

Frāngc, 法蘭西, 法國.
 frēze, 凍; 凝結.
 Frēnch', 法國的; (n.) 法國人; 法
 國語, 法國文.
 Frēnch'mān, 法國人.
 frē-quently (-kwēt-lī), 屢次.
 frēsh, 新鮮.
 Fri-dāy, 星期五, 禮拜五.
 frēnd, 朋友.
 frōm, 自, 從, 由.
 frēst, 霜.

G

Gāme, 遊戲, 玩耍.
 gār'dēn, 花園.
 gās, 煤氣.
 gāte, 門.
 gāte-kēp'ēr 守門者.
 gēese, 鵝 (衆數).
 Gēr'mān, n. 德國人; 德國語, 德國文.
 Gēr'mān, a. 德國的.
 Ger'mā-ny (-ai), 德國.
 gēt, 得; 拿.
 gift, 禮物, 餽贈品.
 girl (gērl), 女孩子.
 gīve, 給, 與.
 gīve up, 捐棄, 捨.
 glād, 喜歡.
 glāss, 玻璃.
 gō, 去.
 gōld, 金.
 gōod, 好, 善.
 gōods, 貨物.
 gōose, 鵝 (單數).
 Governor (gūc'ēn-ēr), 都督, 省長.
 gown (goun), 袍, 長褂子.
 grāce'fūl-lī, 美麗, 文雅.
 grāin, 穀類; 粒, 顆.
 grānd'fū'chēr, 祖父.

grānd mō'h'ēr, 祖母.
 grāss, 草.
 grātc'ful, 感謝, 感恩.
 grēāt, 大, 雄偉.
 grēen, 青, 綠.
 grīnd, 磨.
 ground, 地.
 grōw, 生長; 種植.
 gūest, 客人.
 gūn, 鎗, 敵.

H

Hāir, 髮.
 hālf, 一半.
 hānd, 手.
 Han Dy'nas-t'ŷ (dī), 漢朝.
 hāng, 吊, 掛.
 Hān-kōe, 漢口.
 hārd, 硬; 難; 辛苦.
 hāt, 帽.
 hāve, 有.
 hāy, 乾草, 秣.
 hē, 他.
 hēad, 頭.
 hēalth'ful, 衛生, 滋補.
 hēar, 聽, 聞.
 hēav'e'n, 天.
 hēav'ŷ, 重.
 hēlp, 幫助.
 hēlp my-sēlf (mī), 自取而食之.
 hēngc, 此後; 是以.
 hēr, 他的 (指婦女).
 hērc, 這裏, 此處.
 hīdc, n. 牛皮.
 hīdc, v. 藏.
 hīgh, 高.
 hīll, 小山.
 hīs, 他的 (指男人).

hīs'tō r'ŷ, 史記, 歷史.
 hīt, 打.
 hōld, 握住, 執.
 hōl'i-dāy, 放假日子.
 Hōl'lānd, 荷蘭國.
 hōme, 家.
 hōn'ēs-t'ŷ, 誠實, 忠厚.
 Hōng-kōng, 香港.
 hōp, 一足跳.
 hōpe, 希望, 盼望.
 hōrsc, 馬.
 hōt, 熱.
 hour, 點鐘, 小時.
 house, 屋, 房子.
 how-ēv'ēr (hou-), 然而.
 Hsū Heng, 許衡.
 hūn'drēd, 一百.
 hun'gr'ŷ, 飢, 餓.
 hūrt, 傷.
 hūg'band, 丈夫.

I

I, 我.
 ill, 病; 惡, 不好.
 in, 在裏頭.
 in eōn-nēe'tien with, 論及, 至於;
 當.
 in-dēed, 誠然.
 in ōr'dēr to, 用以, 藉以.
 In'dī-ā, 印度.
 in-dūs'tri-ōūs, 勤力, 勤謹.
 ink, 墨水.
 in'tēr-ēst-ing, 有趣味.
 in'tō, 進去.
 in-vīt'e, 請.
 iron (i'ūru), 鐵.
 is, 是.
 its, 他的 (指物, 作禽獸等).

J

Jā-pān', 日本國.
 Jāp'ā-nēse', n. 日本人; 日本語.
 日本文.
 Jāp'ā-nēse', a. 日本國的.
 Jū-ly (lī), 七月.
 jump, 跳, 躍.
 Jūn, 六月.
 just, 剛纔, 公正.

K

Kēp, 守, 看守.
 kēr'ō-sēn', 火油, 煤油.
 kēy, 鑰匙.
 kick, 踢, 颺.
 kind, 仁愛, 慈善.
 kind'ly, 仁愛, 慈善.
 kite, 風箏, 紙鳶.
 knife, 刀.
 knōw, 知道, 認識.
 knōw'ledge, 知識, 學問.
 Kunlun, 崑崙 (山名).

L

Lā'dy, 婦人; 太太 (尊稱之詞).
 lāmp, 燈.
 lānd, 地.
 lān'guage (-grāj), 語言, 文字.
 lārgē, 大.
 lāst, 終, 末, 尾.
 lātē'ly, 近日, 近來.
 laugh (lāf), 笑.
 lāy, 放.

lāy down (doun), 放下; 捐棄, 捨.
 lā'zi-ly, 懶惰.
 lā'zzy, 懶惰.
 lēad, 引.
 lēaf, 樹葉.
 lēaped, 跳騰躍.
 lēarn, 學, 習.
 lēath'ēr, 皮.
 lēave, 離別, 離去.
 lēg, 腿.
 lē'sure (-chūr), 閒暇.
 lēnd, 借.
 lēs'sō'n, 功課, 課程.
 lēt, 讓, 任, 由.
 lēt'tēr, 書信.
 li, 華里.
 lie, 躺, 臥.
 life, 性命.
 light, n. 火; 光.
 light, v. 燃, 點著.
 light'e'n, 閃光, 閃電.
 light'nīng, 閃電.
 like, v. 喜歡, 中意.
 lil'y, 百合花.
 line, 行, 排; 路線.
 li'on, 牡獅子.
 li'on-ēss, 牝獅子.
 lip, 唇.
 lis'tē'n, 聽從; 聽.
 lit't'le, 少, 不多.
 live, 居住.
 lock, 鎖.
 lō'eüst, 蝗蟲.
 lōng, 長.
 lōok, 看.
 lose (lōōz), 失, 丟.
 loud, 高聲, 響.
 love, 愛.
 Lun Yü, 論語.

M

Má-chin'er-y (-shēn'ēr-y), 機器.
 māg'is-trāte, 縣令, 邑令.
 māke, 爲, 做.
 Mǎ-lāy', 馬來(地名).
 mán, 男人(單數).
 Mán-chū'ri-à, 滿洲.
 Mán-chū'ri-an, n. 滿洲人; 滿洲語, 滿洲文.
 Mán-chū'ri-an, a. 滿洲的.
 mán'nēr, 樣子, 態度.
 mán'ū-fáe'tūre, 製造.
 ma'ny (mēn'y), 多(用於能指數者).
 ma'ny times, 多次.
 mǎp, 地圖.
 Mǎrch, 三月.
 mást'ēr, 主人, 東家.
 māy, 可以.
 mēan'time', 同時, 當時.
 mēat, 肉.
 mēd'i-cīne, 藥.
 mēct, 遇見, 逢.
 mēn, 男人(衆數).
 mēt'al, 金類.
 miç, 小鼠(衆數).
 mīlk, 乳, 牛乳.
 mind, 心.
 mīnc, 我的.
 Míng, 明朝.
 min'ute (-it), 分鐘.
 miss, 欲見而不能.
 mis-tāke', 錯, 誤.
 möd'ēst, 謙讓; 廉節.
 möd'ēst-lǐ, 謙讓; 廉節.
 mō'ment, 頃刻, 瞬息.
 mōn'ās-tēr-y, 僧院, 寺觀.
 Mōn'dāy, 星期一, 禮拜一.

money (mān'y), 銀錢.
 Mōn-gō'li-à, 蒙古.
 Mōn-gō'li-an, n. 蒙古人; 蒙古語, 蒙古文.
 Mōn-gō'li-an, a. 蒙古的.
 mōnth, 月.
 mōon, 月亮.
 mōrn'ing, 早晨.
 mōs-quito (-ki'ō), 蚊.
 mōsh'ēr, 母親.
 moun'tain, 大山.
 mouse, 小鼠(單數).
 mouth, 口, 嘴.
 Mr. (mīs'tēr), 先生, 君.
 müch, 多(用於不能指數者).
 mūd, 泥, 土.
 müst, 須, 必.
 my (mī), 我的.

N

Nāmes, 名.
 Nān-king, 南京.
 nā'tive, n. 本地人, 土人.
 nā'tive, a. 本地的.
 nāar'lǐ, 幾乎, 大約.
 nēat'lǐ, 乾淨, 清潔.
 nēed, 須, 要.
 nē'grō, 黑人.
 nephew (nē'fū), 姪兒.
 nēt, 網.
 nōv'ēr, 永不, 總沒有.
 new (nē), 新.
 news (nēs), 新聞; 消息.
 new yēar, 新年.
 niēce, 姪女.
 night, 晚上, 夜裏.
 nīnc'tēcn', 十九.
 nīnc'tǐ, 九十.
 nō, 不是, 否.

nō doubt, 無疑, 一定.
 noise, 聲.
 nois'ỹ, 喧嘩, 嘈雜.
 nōn'sēnsē, 謬妄, 胡言.
 nōr, 亦不, 亦無, 亦非.
 nōrth, 北方.
 nōse, 鼻.
 nōt, 不, 沒, 無.
 now (nou), 現在.
 nūm'bēr, 數目.

Obey (ō-bū'), 依, 聽從.
 ōe-eā'sion (-shūn), 時候; 機會.
 of (ōv), 之.
 ōf'fēr, 奉獻.
 ōf'fiç, 任, 職.
 ōf'fi-çēr 官員, 職員.
 ōf'te'n, 屢次, 常常.
 ōld, 老; 舊.
 ōn, 在上頭.
 once (wūns), 一次.
 one (wūn), 一.
 ō'pe'n, 開, 啓 (現在式).
 ō'pe'ned, 開, 啓 (過去式).
 ō'pī-ūm, 鴉片.
 ōr, 或.
 ōr'ange (-enji), 橘子, 橙.
 ōr'dēr-lỹ, 有次序, 有規矩.
 ōs'triçh, 鴛鳥.
 ōsh'ēr, 別箇.
 our, 我們的.
 out, 出.
 ō'vēr, 越過; 在高頭.
 ōen'çr, 主人.

P

Pāge, 頁.
 pá-gō'd', 塔.

pāi'āç, 皇宮, 宮殿.
 Pao-hang, 寶衡 (人名).
 pā'pēr, 紙.
 pār'ent, 父母, 雙親.
 pār'lour (-ēr), 客堂, 招待室.
 pārt, 部分.
 pār'tỹ, 會; 班, 黨.
 páss, 經過.
 pāt, 拍, 輕撲.
 pūg, 付錢.
 pēçh, 桃.
 pēar, 梨.
 P'ē-king', 北京.
 pēn, 筆.
 pēn'çil, 鉛筆.
 pēç'p'le, 百姓, 人民.
 pēr'fēet, 完全, 十分.
 pēr'fēet-lỹ, 完全, 十分.
 pēr-hāps', 或者, 恐怕.
 pēr'sō'n, 人.
 photograph (fō'tō-grāf), 小照, 肖像.
 p'hyisical (fīz'ī-kāl), 體育.
 piek ūp, 拾起.
 piç'tūre, 圖畫.
 pi'eāl', 一擔, 一石.
 piçç, 塊, 片, 張, 分, 節.
 pig, 豬, 豕.
 pine, 松樹.
 pipç, 烟筒.
 plāçç, 地方.
 plāin, a, 平地.
 plāin, a, 老實; 明白; 平坦.
 plāin'lỹ, 老實; 明白.
 plāy, 玩耍, 遊戲.
 plēaçç, 請, 求.
 pleasure (plē:ç'ür), 喜歡, 快樂.
 plück, 採, 摘.
 pōçk'çt, 袋, 衣袋.
 point, v, 指, 點.
 pōle, 竿, 棒.

póor, 窮, 貧苦.
 póor'ly, 窮, 貧苦.
 pôr'çê-lain, 磁器.
 pow'er-fyl (pou'ēr-), 有權力.
 prē'fēet, 太尉, 太守.
 prēp'ā-rā'tion, 預備.
 prēs'ent, *n.* 禮物.
 prēs'ent, *a.* 在前.
 pret'ti-ly (prīt-), 好看, 美麗.
 pret'ly (prīt-), 好看, 美麗.
 priēst, 僧.
 prinçe, 王子, 親王.
 prin'çess, 公主, 王女.
 pröm'ise, 應允, 許諾.
 Prô-vin'cial (-shāi) Col'lēge, 高等
 學校, 大學校.
 pull, 拖, 拉, 牽.
 pū'pil, 學生.
 pūrse, 錢袋.
 put, 放.

Q

Quar'tēr (kwār-), 一刻鐘; 四分
 之一.
 quickly (kwīk-ly), 快.
 quiet (kwī-ēt), 靜寂, 安靜.
 quiet-nēss (kwī'ēt-), 幽靜.
 quite (kwīt), 十分.

R

Rāçe, 種類, 種族.
 rāil'rōad', 鐵路.
 rāils, 欄杆, 欄柵.
 rāin, 雨.
 rāiçe, 舉起.
 rāp'id-ly, 快, 速.
 rāt, 鼠.
 rāsh'ēr, 寧可, 莫若; 頗.

rēach, 到, 至.
 rēad, 讀, 念, (rēad, rēad 之過去
 式).
 rēad'y, 準備.
 rē'e'ōm-mānd', 保舉, 紹介.
 rēd, 紅色.
 rē frēsh', 休息.
 rē gārds', 致意, 問候.
 rē-mēm'bēr, 記憶.
 rē-ply (-plī), 答.
 Rē-pūb'lie of Chinā, 中華民國.
 rē-sōarch', 考察, 研究.
 rē-spōet, 欽仰, 敬重.
 rē-spōn'si'b'le, 有責任, 承認.
 rēst, 歇息; 其餘.
 rē-tūrn', 回來.
 rē-wārd', 賞賜, 獎賞.
 riçe, 飯; 米.
 riçh, 富.
 rīde, 乘, 騎.
 rīng, 指.
 rīse, 升起.
 riv'ēr, 江, 河.
 rōll, 滾轉; 捲.
 rōof, 屋背, 屋頂.
 rōom, 房間, 室.
 rōse, 玫瑰花.
 round, 圓.
 rūle, 管理, 治.
 rūn, 奔, 跑.
 rūsh, 突前, 衝出.
 Russia (rūsh'ā), 俄羅斯, 俄國.
 Russian (rūsh'gū), *n.* 俄國人; 俄
 國語, 俄國文.
 Russian (rūsh'gū), *a.* 俄國的.

S

Sād, 憂愁.
 sād'd'le, 馬鞍.
 sāl'or (-ēr), 水手.

sāle, 賣.
 salt'n, 鹽.
 salt, a. 鹹.
 sāme, 同, 一樣.
 Sān Frān-cīs'eō, 舊金山.
 sāt'is-fāe'tion, 知足, 滿意.
 Sāt'ūr-dāy, 星期六, 禮拜六.
 sāy, 講, 說.
 scholar (skōl'ēr), 學生, 學士.
 Schōōl, 學校.
 schōōl'māt'r', 同學, 同窗.
 sēa'gō'n, 季.
 sēe, 看見.
 sēek, 尋覓.
 sēize, 捉住.
 sēl'dōm, 不常.
 sēll, 賣.
 sēnt, 送, 寄; 使.
 sērv'ant, 下人, 僕役.
 sēt, 落.
 sēt't'le, 定; 停止.
 sēv'e'n, 七.
 sēv'e'n-tēen, 十七.
 sēv'e'n-tŷ, 七十.
 sēv'ēr-al, 幾箇.
 shāde, 蔭, 陰處.
 shāke, 搖.
 shāll, 將, 當.
 Shāng-hai, 上海.
 shāpe, 樣子, 形狀.
 shārp, 尖利.
 shīne, 照.
 shōe, 鞋.
 shōe'māk'ēr, 鞋匠.
 shōōt, 開鎗打, 射.
 shōrt, 短, 矮.
 should (shōōd), 將, 應 (shall 之過去式).
 shout, 呼喊.
 shōw, 指明, 表明.

Sī-bē'ri-ā, 西伯利亞.
 Sī-bē'ri-an, n. 西伯利亞人.
 Sī-bē'ri-an, a. 西伯利亞的.
 siēk, 害病.
 sīk, 絲.
 sil'vēr, 銀.
 sīng, 唱, 唱歌.
 sīnk, 沉.
 sīs'tēr, 姊妹.
 sīt, 坐.
 sit down (down), 坐下.
 six (sīks), 六.
 six'tēen (-sīks-), 十六.
 six'tŷ (sīks-), 六十.
 skīn, 皮.
 sky (skī), 天.
 slēep, 睡, 臥.
 slēep'y, 眼倦, 想睡.
 slīde, 溜.
 slīght'lŷ, 微小.
 slōw, 慢, 遲鈍.
 slōw'lŷ, 慢.
 smāll, 小.
 smōll, 聞, 嗅.
 smōke, (n.) 烟; (v.) 吸烟.
 snōw, 雪.
 sō, 如此, 這樣.
 sōldier (-jēr), 兵勇.
 sōme, 有些.
 sōme'thīng, 有些事物.
 sōme'tīmē, 有時.
 sōn, 兒子.
 sōr'rŷ, 抱歉; 憂恨.
 sour, 酸.
 south, 南方.
 Spāin, 西班牙國.
 Spān'īard (-yērd), 西班牙人.
 Spān'īsh, 西班牙的; (n.) 西班牙語, 西班牙文.
 spār'rōw, 麻雀.

spēak, 講, 說.
 splash, 濺; 激水.
 splēn'dīd, 華麗, 輝煌.
 spoil, 敗壞, 傷殘.
 spring, 春天, 春季.
 stānd, 站, 立.
 stār, 星.
 station (stā'shūn), 車站.
 stāy, 住, 居.
 stēal, 偷.
 stēam'ēr, 火輪船, 汽船.
 stīck, 黏; 插.
 stīff, 硬.
 stīng, 螫.
 stōol, 凳.
 stōp, 停.
 stōre, 店, 鋪.
 stō'rīy, 古典, 故事.
 strēct, 街道.
 strēngth, 力量, 氣力.
 strike, 打.
 strōng, 強壯.
 stū'dī-ōūs, 勤學, 勤讀.
 stūd'y, 讀, 習.
 sugār (shōōy'ēr), 糖.
 sūm'mēr, 夏天, 夏季.
 sūn, 日, 太陽.
 Sūn'dāy, 星期日, 禮拜日.
 sūn'sēt', 日落.
 sūp'pēr, 晚膳.
 sūp'pōzē, 料想, 忖度.
 sūr-prīzēd, 驚奇, 詫異.
 swān (swōn), 天鵝.
 swēar, 立誓.
 swēct, 甜.
 swift, 快, 速.
 swim, 游水, 泅水.
 swing 打鞦韆.

saxōrd, 刀, 劍.

T

Tā'b'le, 桌子.
 tā'lor (-lēr), 裁縫, 成衣匠.
 tāke, 拿, 取.
 tāke cāre of, 注意, 留心.
 tāke out, 取出, 拿出來.
 tāk, 講, 談, 說.
 tāl, 高.
 tēa, 茶; 茶葉.
 tēach, 教授.
 tēach'ēr, 教習, 先生.
 tear, 撕開, 扯碎, 抓破.
 tēll, 告訴, 說, 述.
 tēn, 十.
 tēn'nīs, 網球.
 tērm, 上學日子, 學期.
 thān, 更過於.
 thānk, 謝, 多謝.
 thāt, 那箇 (單數).
 thē, 這箇, 那箇.
 thē'ā-tre (-tēr), 戲園.
 their (thēr), 他們的.
 thēn, 當時; 然後; 於是, 遂.
 there, (thēr), 那裏, 彼處.
 therē'fōre, 所以, 以故.
 thēse, 這些 (衆數).
 they (thā), 他們.
 thīck, 厚.
 thīef, 賊.
 thīnk, 想, 思想.
 thīrsty (thēr'st'y), 渴.
 thīrtēcn (thēr-), 十三.
 thīrtīy (thēr-), 三十.
 thīs, 這箇 (單數).
 thoroughlīy (thūr'ō-) 通透, 盡, 全然.
 thōse, 那些 (衆數).
 thought'fūl (thāt-), 有心的.
 thrēe, 三.

through, 經過, 由.
 thrōw, 擲, 拋.
 thūn'dēr, 雷.
 Thiung'dāy, 星期四, 禮拜四.
 tī'gǝr, 老虎.
 tī'grǝss, 母老虎, 雌虎.
 till, 到, 迄, 至.
 time, 時候.
 tire, 困倦.
 tire'sōme 困倦, 疲勞; 繁雜.
 tī'tle, 題目, 稱號.
 to, 到.
 to-dāy, 今日, 今天.
 to-night, 今晚, 今夜, 今天晚上.
 tomb (tōm), 墳墓.
 too, 太過; 亦且.
 tōoi, 器具, 工具.
 toūch, 捫, 觸, 摸.
 trade, 做生意, 營業, 買賣.
 train, 火車.
 trāns-lāte', 繙譯.
 trāv'el, 旅行.
 trāv'el-lēr, 旅客, 旅行者.
 treat 款待.
 tree, 樹.
 trēch, 溝, 濠.
 trip, 短旅行.
 try (trī), 試.
 Tūes'dāy, 星期二, 禮拜二.
 turn, 旋轉.
 twēlve, 十二.
 twēn'ty, 二十.
 twice, 兩次.
 two, 二.

U

Ūn'e'le, 伯父; 叔父; 舅父.
 ūn'dēr, 在下頭, 下.
 ūn'dēr-stānd', 明白, 知, 懂.

ūn'dēr-tāke, 做, 承辦.
 ūn-rūl'y, 強橫, 不受約束.
 ūn's'lf'ish, 無我, 不自私.
 ūn-tīl', 迄, 及.
 ūp'side down (down), 紛亂, 顛倒.
 ūse'ful, 有用, 有益.
 ū'sual-l'y (ŭ'zhū-al-), 尋常.

V

Vā-eā'tion (-shūn), 放學日子.
 vāl'ley (-li), 山谷.
 vǝg'ē-tā-b'le, 菜, 蔬菜.
 vē-rān'dā, 洋蓍, 鹿藿.
 vē'r'y, 甚, 極.
 vie'tō-r'y, 勝, 捷.
 view (vū), 光景; 視域; 眺望.
 vir'tū'cūs (-cēr-), 有德, 善其.
 viŝ'it, 探望, 拜會.
 viŝ'it-or (-ēr) 客人.

W

Wāit, 等候.
 wāit'ēr, 侍者; 酒保.
 wāke, 醒.
 wāk to, 走到.
 wāll, 牆.
 Wang 黃(姓).
 Wang Mī, 王密.
 want, 要.
 wārm, 暖, 熱.
 watch (wōch), 表.
 wā'tēr, 水.
 wā'tēr būf'fā-lō, 水牛.
 wā'tēr-fā'l', 瀑布.
 wāy, 道, 路; 法子.
 wē, 我們.

wēalth, 錢財.
 wear, 穿, 戴.
 wēath'ēr, 天氣.
 Wēd'nēs-dāy, 星期三, 禮拜三.
 wēek, 星期, 來復, 週.
 wēll, a. 好.
 wēll n. 井.
 Wen-hai, 溫海 (人名).
 wēnt, 去 (go 之過去式).
 wēst, 西方.
 wēt, 濕.
 wharf (*hwɑrf*), 碼頭.
 what (*hwɔt*), 什麼.
 wheat (*hwēt*), 麥.
 when (*hwēn*), 何時, 幾時; 當時.
 where (*hwār*), 何處, 那裏.
 whether (*hwēth'ēr*), 或.
 which? (*hwīch*), 那一箇 (發問稱代字).
 which (*hwīch*), 所, 者 (複牒稱代字).
 while (*hwīl*), 時候; 當時.
 whip (*hwīp*), n. 鞭子.
 whip (*hwīp*), v. 鞭打.
 white (*hwīt*), 白色.
 who? 誰, 那箇 (發問稱代字).
 who, 其人 (複牒稱代字).
 whose, 誰的.
 why, (*hwī*), 爲何, 爲什麼.
 wife, 妻.
 will, 將; 欲.
 will'ing, 情願.

wīn 贏, 勝.
 wīnd, c. 纏繞.
 wīnd, n. 風.
 wīn'dōw, 窗.
 wīng, 翼.
 wīg, 聰明.
 wīg'lī, 聰明.
 wīsh, 欲, 想.
 wīsh, 同, 與; 用, 以.
 wolf (*wʊlf*), 豺狼.
 wōn't, 不要, 不欲.
 word (*wārd*), 字; 語, 辭.
 work (*wārk*), v. 作工, 做事.
 work (*wārk*), n. 工作, 事務.
 world (*wārd*), 世界, 天下.
 worth (*wārth*), 價值.
 would (*wōōd*), 將; 欲 (will 之過去式).
 wri'ng, 扭.
 wri'te, 寫字.

Y

Yang Chen, 楊震.
 Yao, 姚 (姓).
 yē'lōw, 黃色.
 yēs'tēr-dāy, 昨日.
 yōū, 汝, 爾, 你.
 yōūng, 年幼.
 yōū, 汝的, 爾的, 你的.
 Yüan Dy'rās-tī (*di-*), 元朝.



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己酉年七月初版
中華民國五年十月十六版

訂正 (初學英文軌範一冊)

(硬布面定價大洋柒角)
(外埠酌加運費匯費)

編纂者 新寧鄭富

發行者 香山徐鈺

印刷所 上海北河南路北首寶山路
商務印書館

總發行所 上海棋盤街中市
商務印書館

分售處 北京天津保定奉天吉林長春
龍江濟南東昌太原開封洛陽
蕪湖蚌埠南京杭州蘇州漢口
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商務印書館分館

武昌長沙重慶常德衡州成都
汕頭廈門廣州梧州韶州
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前清宣統三年四月三日稟部註冊五月
十四日領到著字第一百二十二號執照

