

華文註釋 教科適用

# 短篇英文選

SHORT ENGLISH SELECTIONS  
FOR MEMORIZING



徐慰慈編選

上海春明書店印行



華文註釋 教科適用

# 短篇英文選

SHORT ENGLISH SELECTIONS  
FOR MEMORIZING



徐慰慈編選



上海春明書店印行  
THE CHUN MING BOOK STORE



## 編輯大意

- 一 本書共收集短篇英文五十一篇，每篇均附有詳細漢文註釋，讀者即不查字典，亦可無師自通。
- 二 本書之目的，係供初中程度學生背誦之用，故每篇短少淺顯，易學易記。
- 三 本書為調劑讀者興味，篇篇體裁各有不同，凡論文，書信，日記，小說等等，均輪流採入。
- 四 本書作者中外俱有，其作品無不一一精選，凡能熟讀者，自然即能作文。
- 五 本書不論作為課本或自修之用，均屬相宜。

編者

148743

# CONTENTS

## 目 錄

	Page
1. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Will 總理遺囑	1
2. True Bravery 真正的勇敢	2
3. How to Have Friends 如何交友	3
4. A Pleasant Morning 快樂的早晨	4
5. Patriots 愛國心	5
6. Depend on Yourself 自主	7
7. Home 家	8
8. A Letter to His Son 給兒子的信	10
9. My Native Place 我的故鄉	11
10. The Wonderful Pudding 神祕的布丁	12
11. The Mass Education 民衆教育	14
12. Early Rising 早起	15
13. The Sun and the Moon 日與月	16
14. Bruce and the Spider 勃羅斯與蜘蛛	17
15. The Beauty of a Lake 湖上美景	18
16. The Treasure 財寶	19
17. Our School 我們的學校	20
18. Help one Another 互助	22
19. A Letter 給朋友的信	24
20. Smoking and Gambling 吸煙與賭博 (演講)	25
21. To Arms 上戰場	26
22. Go on, Boys 進行曲	26
23. A Brave Little Girl 一個勇敢的女孩	27
24. An Application 自薦書	29
25. Selfishness 說自私	30
26. What is My Name? (Part I) 我的名字叫什麼	31
27. What is My Name? (Part II) 我的名字叫什麼	32
28. My Best Friend 我的最好朋友	33
29. The Ugly Duckling 小醜鴨	35
30. I Love China 我愛中國	36
31. Our National Flag 我們的國旗	38
32. George Letter to His Parents 給父親的信	39
33. Birds 談鳥	40
34. Habits 習慣	42
35. Self-reliance 自立	43
36. Common Sense 常識	44
37. A Leaf from My Diary: Around Ceylon (日記一則: 錫蘭遊記)	45
38. Union is Strength. 團結就是力量	47
39. Public Opinion 輿論	49
40. Summer 夏	50
41. A Story About Glass 玻璃的故事	50
42. The Truthful Boy 真實的孩子	52
43. The Air 空氣	53
44. The Shepherd Boy 牧羊童	54
45. Advice to a Young Man 告青年	55
46. Importance of Little Things 小物件的重要	56
47. Evils of War 戰爭之害	58
48. The Shape of the Earth (PART One) 地球的形狀	59
49. The Shape of the Earth (PART Two)	60
50. The Shape of the Earth (PART Three)	62
51. The Shape of the Earth (PART Four)	63

## 1. DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S WILL<sup>1</sup>

I have engaged in<sup>2</sup> national revolutions<sup>3</sup> for forty years. The aim<sup>4</sup> has been to get for China freedom<sup>5</sup> and equality.<sup>6</sup> From my experience<sup>7</sup> of the past forty years, I know well that in order to<sup>8</sup> reach our goal<sup>9</sup> we have to<sup>10</sup> awaken the masses<sup>11</sup> and ally ourselves in a common struggle<sup>13</sup> with<sup>12</sup> those peoples<sup>14</sup> of the world that have treated<sup>15</sup> us equally.

The work of our revolution has not yet been done. All our colleagues<sup>16</sup> are requested<sup>17</sup> to strive<sup>18</sup> continually in accordance with<sup>19</sup> my writings, "Plans for National Construction,"<sup>20</sup> "Principles of National Construction,"<sup>21</sup> "The Three Principles of the People,"<sup>22</sup> and "The Declaration of the First National Delegates' Conference,"<sup>23</sup> so as to<sup>24</sup> have my objects carried out.<sup>25</sup> Above all,<sup>26</sup> our recent<sup>27</sup> declarations in favor of<sup>28</sup> the convocation<sup>29</sup> of a National Conference<sup>30</sup> and the abolition<sup>31</sup> of unequal treaties<sup>32</sup> should be realized<sup>33</sup> in the shortest possible time. This is my earnest<sup>34</sup> will.

Signed March 11, 1925.

### NOTES

1. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's Will 總理遺囑. 2. engaged in 致力. 3. national revolution 國民革命. 4. aim 目的. 5. freedom 自由. 6. equality, 平等. 7. experience, 經驗. 8. in order to. 爲.....起見. (表示目的時用之) 9. goal 目標. 10. have to 必須. 11. awaken the masses 喚起民衆. 12. ally.....with 與.....聯合. 13. struggle 努力奮鬥. 14. peoples 民族. 15. treated 待遇. 16. colleague 同志. 17. request 請求. 18. strive 努力. 19. in accordance with 依照. 20. Plans for National

Construction 建國方略. 21. Principles of National Construction 建國大綱 22. The Three Principles of the People 三民主義. 23. The Declaration of the First National Delegates' Conference 第一次全國代表大會宣言. 24. so as to 以求. 25. have my objects carried out 使目的得以實現. 26. above all 尤須者. 27. recent 最近的. 28. in favor of 主張. 29. convocation 召集. 30. a national conference 國民會議 31. abolition 廢除. 32. unequal treaties 不平等條約 33. realized 遂實現 34. earnest 至誠的.

## 2. TRUE BRAVERY

Some one may say, "Did not the men and women have to be braver in the war times than in time of peace?" Let us stamp<sup>1</sup> that as false. What a terrible thing it would be to be brave, if bravery required us to hurt and kill! Is it not brave to try to save life? Thousands of brave men are risking<sup>2</sup> their lives every day to help men and to save us all from harm. Brave doctors and nurses go where deadly disease is, and are not afraid to help save the sick.<sup>3</sup> Brave students are trying perilous experiments,<sup>4</sup> so as to find out better knowledge for us all. Brave engineers on thousands of locomotives<sup>5</sup> are not afraid of sudden death if they can save their passengers from harmful accidents.<sup>6</sup> Brave sailors are always facing<sup>7</sup> the sea and the storm. Brave firemen stand ready to die to bring little children safely out of burning buildings. Brave boys every summer risk their lives to save their comrades<sup>8</sup> from drowning.<sup>9</sup>

Never forget it; it is better to be brave to help men than it is to be brave to harm them.

—Charles Fletcher Dole.



## NOTES

1. stamp 定爲. 2. risking 冒險. 3. sick 病. 4. perilous experiment 危險的經歷. 5. locomotives 火車頭. 6. accidents 意外. 7. facing 面飾. 8. comrades 同伴. 9. drowning 溺斃.

## 3. HOW TO HAVE FRIENDS

Every child must observe how much more happy and beloved some children appear to be than others. There are children with whom you may always love to be; they are happy themselves, and they make others happy. But there are children whose society<sup>1</sup> you would always avoid, the very expression<sup>2</sup> of whose countenances produces unpleasant feelings, and who seem to have no friends.

No person can be happy without friends. You cannot receive affection, unless you will also give it. Hence the importance of<sup>3</sup> cultivating<sup>4</sup> a cheerful and obliging<sup>5</sup> disposition. You cannot be happy without it. I have sometimes heard a girl say, "I know that I am very unpopular at school." Now, this is a plain confession that she is very disobliging and unamiable in her disposition.

If your companions do not love you, it is your own fault. They cannot help loving you, if you will be kind and friendly. It is true that a sense of duty<sup>6</sup> may at times<sup>7</sup> render it necessary for you to do that which is displeasing to your companions. But if it is seen that you have a kind spirit, that you are above

selfishness<sup>8</sup> that you are willing to make sacrifices of your own personal convenience to promote the happiness of your associates, you will never be in want of<sup>9</sup> friends.

You are little aware<sup>10</sup> how much the happiness of your whole life depends upon the cultivation of an affectionate and obliging disposition. If you adopt the resolution to confer favours whenever you have an opportunity, you will surround yourself with friends. Begin upon this principle in childhood, and act upon<sup>11</sup> it through life, and you will not only make yourself happy, but also promote the happiness of all within your influence.<sup>12</sup>

#### NOTES

1. society 伴. 2. expression 神情. 3. Hence the importance of... 故...乃爲重要之事. 4. cultivating 培養. 5. obliging 謙和. 6. sense of duty 責任心. 7. at times 有時. 8. above selfishness 無自私心. 9. in want of...缺乏... 10. are little aware 不甚知悉. 11. act upon 實行. 12. within your influence 凡汝勢力所及.

### 4. A PLEASANT MORNING

— To learn good rules at School —

It was a pleasant morning. The weather was very fine. Every student was bright-faced<sup>1</sup> and joyful. All came into classroom, and brought in the sunshine in their faces. Then the teacher came in, and felt it was a joy to teach such a happy group of pupils.

After calling the roll,<sup>2</sup> the teacher looked at a student. Then he smiled and asked. "Tom, are you a good student?"

Immediately Tom stood up and said, "I try to be a good one."

How can we try to be good students? Here are a number of rules.

1. I will be polite even to impolite people.
2. I will keep pleasant and try to do cheerfully even unpleasant duties.<sup>3</sup>
3. I will be kind to every one, and especially to the poor and the needy.<sup>4</sup>
4. I will do more work than my teacher expects me to do. I will never waste<sup>5</sup> my time in idleness.
5. I will not be proud of my success. I will be bold to confess<sup>6</sup> my own faults<sup>7</sup>
6. I will be sincere and trustworthy<sup>8</sup>
7. I will be honest and unselfish.
8. I will take plenty of healthful exercise, for good health is better than wealth.
9. I will practise all these good rules, for practice makes everything perfect.<sup>9</sup>

#### NOTES.

1. bright-faced 容光煥發 2. roll 點名 3. unpleasant duties 不快樂的事  
 4. needy 貧困 5. waste 浪費 6. confess 承認 7. fault 錯處  
 8. trustworthy 信實 9. practice makes everything perfect 熟能生巧.

## 5. PATRIOTS<sup>1</sup>

Who are patriots? Many would answer, "Patriots are those who fight for their country. All the sailors

who gave their lives for<sup>2</sup> duty in the time of war are patriots.”

Yes, such people are patriots. But it is quite a mistake to think<sup>3</sup> that patriots must be fighters.<sup>4</sup> To be a patriot is to love one's country. It is to be ready and willing, if need comes,<sup>5</sup> to die for the country, as a good seaman<sup>6</sup> would risk his life<sup>7</sup> to save his ship and his crew.<sup>8</sup> We think that a good seaman should be willing to die, but we do not wish him to die. We wish him to be skillful enough<sup>9</sup> to keep clear<sup>10</sup> of the dangerous ledges<sup>11</sup> and to bring his ship safely<sup>12</sup> into port<sup>13</sup>, voyage after voyage<sup>14</sup>. So we do not wish good citizens to die for their country but to live and work for both their country and their people.

There are some people who are hard at work on their farms and in their shops. Others obey laws cheerfully, pay taxes<sup>15</sup> willingly and try to support<sup>16</sup> the government in the best way they can.<sup>17</sup> Still others go to villages or interior cities<sup>18</sup> to set schools<sup>19</sup> and hospitals or construct<sup>20</sup> something of permanent value<sup>21</sup> for the actual<sup>22</sup> welfare and happiness of the people. Besides, there are women who can keep houses<sup>23</sup> without wastefulness<sup>24</sup> and can make their home happy and prosperous.<sup>25</sup> There are also school children who are preparing themselves to do their best<sup>26</sup> for their country in the days to come.<sup>27</sup> All these people are 100 per cent patriots.<sup>28</sup> They are builders<sup>29</sup> of the nation. They are the ones<sup>30</sup> upon

whom the strength and the prosperity<sup>31</sup> of a nation depend

Do we have such patriots in our country? The new China needs more patriots who will live and work for her than those who will die for her. She needs more builders than fighters.

## NOTES

1. patriots 愛國者. 2. gave their lives for 爲...犧牲. 3. It is quite a mistake to think.....以爲.....乃一大誤. (it 指 to think...) 4. fighter 戰鬥者 5. if need comes 遇必要時. 6. seaman 海員 7. risk his life 冒生命之險. 8. crew 全部船員. 9. skillful enough 熟練非常... 10. keep clear 避開. 11. ledges 暗礁. 12. safely 平安地. 13. port 港埠. 14. voyage after voyage 一程一程. 15. pay taxes 納稅. 16. support 贊助. 17. in the best way they can 盡其所能. 18. interior cities 內地. 19. set schools 建立學校. 20. construct 建設. 21. something of permanent value 有永久價值之事物. 22. actual 實際上的. 23. keep house 管家. 24. wastefulness 浪費. 25. prosperous 興盛. 26. do their best 盡力. 27. in the days to come 將來. 28. 100 per cent patriots 百分之百之愛國者. (意即真正愛國者) 29. builder 建設者. 30. they are the ones = they are the persons 彼等即.....人. 31. prosperity 繁盛.

## 6. DEPEND ON YOURSELF

Schools cannot make true men and women out of girls and boys. Teachers cannot do it. Girls and boys must do it themselves. Not even the best schools and teachers in the world can make a good citizen out of an idle scholar. The latter must do his part, and it is by far the larger part.<sup>1</sup> He must be studious and mannerly, improve his time, love his school, and try earnestly to excel.

“Depend on yourself” is what nature says to every man. Parents can help you. Teachers can help you.

Others still can help you. But all these only help you to help yourself. The old maxim is, "Self-made or never made."<sup>2</sup>

There have been many great men in history. But many of them were very poor in boyhood, and had no uncles, aunts, or friends to help them. Schools were few and inferior. They could not depend upon them for an education. They saw how it was, and set to work<sup>3</sup> with all their might<sup>4</sup> to know something. They worked their own way up to fame.

One of the most famous teachers in England used to tell his pupils, "I cannot make worthy men of you, but-I can help you make men of yourselves."

Some young men have no ambition to excel in anything; and they are to be pitied. They never can amount to much<sup>5</sup> unless they see their folly, and change their course.<sup>6</sup> They are nothing now, and will be nothing as long as they live, unless they accept the counsel of parents and teachers, and depend upon their own honest and earnest efforts.

### NOTES

1. by far the larger part, 其重大遠勝於..... 2. self-made or never made 自己成就或永無成就;若非自己成就,即爲永無成就. 3. set to work 開始工作 4. with all their might 竭力, 5. never can amount to much 永不能有多大成就 6. course 方針

## 7. HOME

What makes a home? Love and sympathy<sup>1</sup> and confidence.<sup>2</sup> It is a place where kindly affections exist

among all the members of the family. The parents take good care of their children, and the children are interested in the activities of their parents. Thus all of them are bound together by affection,<sup>3</sup> and they find their home to be the cheeriest place in the world.

A home without love is no more<sup>4</sup> a home than a body without a soul is a man. Every civilized person is a social being.<sup>5</sup> No one should live alone. A man may lead a successful and prosperous life, but prosperity alone can by no means insure happiness. Many great personages<sup>6</sup> in the world history had deep affections for their homes.

Your home may be poor and humble,<sup>7</sup> but your duty lies there. You should try to make it cheerful and comfortable. The greater the difficulties, the richer will be your reward.

A home is more than a family dwelling. It is a school in which people are trained for citizenship. A man will not render<sup>8</sup> good service to his country if he can do nothing good for his home; for in proportion<sup>9</sup> as he loves his home, will he love his country. The home is the birth-place of true patriotism. It is the secret of social welfare<sup>10</sup> and national greatness. It is the basis<sup>11</sup> and origin of civilization.

## NOTES

1. sympathy 同情. 2. confidence 信仰. 3. affection 愛的團結. 4. no more 不像. 5. social being 人. 6. personages 人物. 7. humble 卑陋. 8. render 供給; 做. 9. proportion 比例. 10. social welfare 社會福利. 11. basis 基礎.

## 8. A LETTER TO HIS SON

You must study to be frank<sup>1</sup> with the world. Frankness is the child<sup>2</sup> of honesty and courage. Say just what you mean to do, on every occasion, and take it for granted that you mean to do right. If a friend asks a favor,<sup>3</sup> you should grant it, if it is reasonable;<sup>4</sup> if not, tell him plainly why you can not; you would wrong<sup>5</sup> him and wrong yourself by equivocation<sup>6</sup> of any kind.

Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one; the man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased at a sacrifice. Deal<sup>7</sup> kindly but firmly with all your classmates, you will find it the policy<sup>8</sup> which wears best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not.

If you have any fault<sup>9</sup> to find with any one, tell him, not others, of what you complain<sup>10</sup>; there is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing before a man's face, and another behind his back. We should live, act, and say nothing to the injury<sup>11</sup> of any one. It is not only for the best as a matter of principle, but it is the path of peace and honor.

## NOTES

1. frank 坦白. 2. child 要素. 3. favor 懇求. 4. reasonable 合理的.  
 5. wrong 欺誤. 6. equivocation 雙關語. 7. deal 對待. 8. policy 政策.  
 9. fault 錯處. 10. complain 埋怨. 11. injury 傷害.



## 9. MY NATIVE PLACE

My native place<sup>1</sup> is a walled<sup>2</sup> city with thirteen gates. It is situated<sup>3</sup> on the north side of the Yangtze River.<sup>4</sup> It is about forty li<sup>5</sup> from Chinkiang.<sup>6</sup> Traveling<sup>7</sup> and communication<sup>8</sup> are made convenient<sup>9</sup> by steamships and automobiles.<sup>10</sup>

In the city, the main streets<sup>11</sup> are paved<sup>12</sup> with rectangular<sup>13</sup> stones. Most of them are narrow and people are apt to<sup>14</sup> be crowded<sup>15</sup> when several rickshas<sup>16</sup> pass by. In the night, the roads are all lighted<sup>17</sup> by means of<sup>18</sup> electric lights.<sup>19</sup> Telephone<sup>20</sup> lines are found everywhere. Through them, we can talk with people at Chinkiang, Nanking and many other neighboring<sup>21</sup> cities.

This city is historically<sup>22</sup> known for<sup>23</sup> its beauty of scenery.<sup>24</sup> All the famous places are to be found in the suburbs<sup>25</sup> outside the north gate. They draw<sup>26</sup> thousands of tourists<sup>27</sup> from various provinces every year.

The education in our city is making speedy progress.<sup>28</sup> Primary schools are increased<sup>29</sup> from year to year. Though the middle schools are but seven<sup>30</sup> in number, yet they are all full of pupils. Of the seven,<sup>31</sup> two are mission schools,<sup>32</sup> three are private,<sup>33</sup> one belongs to<sup>34</sup> the district,<sup>35</sup> and one is established by the provincial government.

The inhabitants<sup>36</sup> here are generally<sup>37</sup> hardworking. Only the so called<sup>38</sup> gentlemen live in ease and luxury.<sup>39</sup> They never do any kind of work but waste their time in amusing themselves<sup>40</sup> in various ways. They are, however, few, very few.

## NOTES

1. my native place 我的故鄉. 2. walled 有城牆的. 3. situated 位於. 4. the Yang-tze River 揚子江. 5. li 里 (中國“里”字之譯音) 6. Chinkiang 鎮江. 7. traveling 遊歷. 8. communication 交通. 9. convenient 便利. 10. automobile 汽車. 11. main street 大街. 12. paved 鋪. 13. rectangular 長方的. 14. apt to 易於. 15. crowded 擁擠. 16. ricksha, 人力車. 17. lighted 照耀. 18. by means of 藉着. 19. electric light 電光. 20. telephone 電話. 21. neighboring 鄰近的. 22. historically 在歷史上. 23. known for 因...著名. 24. beauty or scenery 風景之美. 25. suburbs 郊外. 26. draw 引動. 27. tourist 遊客. 28. making speedy progress 進步甚快. 29. increased 增加. 30. but seven 不過七所. 31. of the seven 七所之中. 32. mission school 教會學校. 33. private 私立的. 34. belong to 屬於 (belong 慣與 to 通用) 35. district 縣. 36. inhabitant 居民. 37. generally 大概地. 38. so called 所謂. (含有諷刺意) 39. in ease and luxury 在安逸奢華中. 40. They never do any kind of work but waste their time in amusing themselves 除浪費光陰於自娛外, 不做任何工作. (but 在 never no 或 not 等字之後, 係前置詞. 其賓詞 infinitive 慣省 to.)

## 10. THE WONDERFUL PUDDING

Uncle Robert one day came to us, and asked us to dinner. He said he would give us a pudding, the materials of which had given work to more than a thousand men!

“A pudding that has taken a thousand men to make! Then it must be as large as a church!”

“Well, my boys,” said Uncle Robert, “tomorrow at dinner time you shall see it.”

Scarcely had we taken our breakfast<sup>1</sup> next day, when we prepared to go to our uncle's house.

When we got there, we were surprised to see everything as calm and quiet as usual.

At last we sat down to table.<sup>2</sup> The first dishes were removed—our eyes were eagerly fixed<sup>3</sup> in the door—in came the pudding ! It was a plum pudding of the usual kind—not a bit<sup>4</sup> larger !

"This is not the pudding that you promised us," said my brother.

"It is, indeed," said Uncle Robert.

"Oh, uncle ! you do not mean to say that more than a thousand men have helped to make that little pudding?"

"Eat some of it first, my boy ; and then take your slate and pencil, and help me to count the workmen," said Uncle Robert.

"Now," said Uncle Robert, "to make this pudding we must first have flour ; and how many people must have worked to get it ! The ground must have been ploughed, and sowed, and harrowed and reaped. To make the plough, miners, smiths, and carpenters must have laboured. Then, we have the builders of the mill and the men who make the machinery of the mill. . . ."

"Oh, stop stop, uncle !" cried I. "I am sure that more than a thousand men have helped to make that pudding !"

## NOTES

1. scarcely had we taken our breakfast 余等早餐方畢. 2. sat down to table 在餐桌旁坐下. 3. fixed 凝視. 4. not a bit 並不.

## 11. MASS EDUCATION

China is a republic.<sup>1</sup> She must have mass education, which means education of all the masses. Every boy and girl is to be a citizen; the citizens are to govern the country; then every one must be well educated, otherwise he cannot vote intelligently. Every citizen must read and understand the newspapers, especially the editorials.<sup>2</sup> He should read on both sides of every question.

Information<sup>3</sup> is not enough. The citizens of a self governing nation must be honest and intelligent. They must be trained to think clearly and accurately,<sup>4</sup> and to weigh<sup>5</sup> matters and judge justly. Good judgement<sup>6</sup> and honesty are even more important than information, for honest and intelligent people may choose good representatives even if they cannot solve<sup>7</sup> the political problems themselves.

Moreover, they must be taught how to better living conditions<sup>8</sup> and to secure richer community life. Good order, laws, safety of property, sanitation,<sup>9</sup> improvements, thrift, and investment<sup>10</sup>—all such things depend upon the education of the people. This is a

great task that calls for<sup>11</sup> the best consideration and attention of all patriotic citizens of China.

—*Henry Blair Graybill.*

### NOTES

1. republic 民主國. 2. editorials 評論. 3. information 知識. 4. accurately 精確. 5. weigh 考慮. 6. judgement 判斷. 7. solve 解決. 8. living condition 生活狀況. 9. sanitation 衛生. 10. investment 投資. 11. calls for 需要.

## 12. EARLY RISING

Get up, little sisters; the morning is bright, And  
the birds are all singing to welcome the light.

The buds<sup>1</sup> are all opening; the dew's<sup>2</sup> on the  
flower; If you shake but a branch, see, there falls a  
shower.<sup>3</sup>

By the side of their mothers, look, under the  
trees, How the young lambs are skipping<sup>4</sup> about as  
they please.

And by all those rings<sup>5</sup> on the water, I know, The  
fishes are merrily swimming below.

The bee, I dare say, has been long on the wing,<sup>6</sup>  
To get honey from every flower of spring.

For the bee never idles, but labors all day.  
Thinking to work is better than to play.

The lark's singing gaily; it loves the bright sun,  
and rejoices that now the gay spring has begun.

For the spring is so cheerful, I think't<sup>7</sup> would be  
wrong if we did not feel happy to hear the lark's song.

Get up; for when all things are merry and glad.  
Good children should never be lazy or sad.

For God gives us daylight, dear sisters, that we  
May rejoice like the lark, and may work like the bee.

### NOTES

1. buds 芽 2. dew 露. 3. shower 陣頭雨. 4. skipping 跳 5. rings 聲音. 6. wing 振着翅膀. 7. 't=it.

## 13. THE SUN AND THE MOON

1. The sun and the moon have the shape<sup>1</sup> of a ball.

2. The sun is a big ball of fire. If there were no sun, all things would be dark and cold, no plant could grow, and all things would die.

3. The sun and the moon are far away from us, so they seem to be small.

4. When we stand on a wide plain,<sup>2</sup> the big trees that are far from us look like small plants.

5. But when we go up to them, we see how big they are.

6. We cannot go up to the sun and the moon, so we cannot see how big they are.

7. The sun does not move in the sky. This world moves, and thus the sun seems to move.

8. When it is day with us, it is night on the other side of the world.

9. The moon shines by night. It has a good light, but it is not so bright as the sun.

10. The moon has no light of its own; it gets its light from the sun.

## NOTES

1. shape 形狀. 2. plain 曠野

## 14. BRUCE AND THE SPIDER

Robert Bruce was a brave man who lived in Scotland. He made up his mind<sup>1</sup> to set his country free from England.

As he was a very brave man, the Scots made him their king. The English people were angry at this. They set out<sup>2</sup> to kill Bruce and take the crown from him.

Before the Scots were ready for battle, the English came upon them. The Scots fought bravely, but they were beaten, and Bruce had to<sup>3</sup> flee<sup>4</sup> for his life.

For some time after this, Bruce had to hide<sup>5</sup> in out-of-the-way<sup>6</sup> places. Once he hid himself in a cave. As he lay there he was sad. He thought he could never get back his crown and make Scotland free.

While he was trying to think what he should do, he saw a spider<sup>7</sup> at work in the cave.

The spider had made a long thread<sup>8</sup> and was trying to swing<sup>9</sup> by it from one part of a rock to another.

It tried again and again. Bruce counted six times—just as many times as he had failed in battle with the English. Then he thought the spider would give up<sup>10</sup> and not try again.

He said to himself, "If the spider does try again and does reach the rock, then I will try again to set my country free."

Once more the spider swung itself from the rock, and this time it reached the place it had been trying to gain.

This cheered<sup>11</sup> Bruce so much that he tried once more. His men came round him, and soon he was master of the land.

#### NOTES

1. he made up his mind 決心. 2. set out 出發. 3. had to 必須. 4. flee 逃. 5. hide 躲. 6. out-of-the-way 遠. 7. spider 蜘蛛. 8. thread 絲. 9. swing 搖. 10. give up 放棄. 11. cheered 興奮.

### 15. THE BEAUTY OF A LAKE

The air was soft and cheerful. Not a cloud covered<sup>1</sup> the blue heaven. The sun shone in all its glory, shedding<sup>2</sup> life and beauty over the green hills, which were covered with pretty vines.<sup>3</sup>

Palaces and castles peeped out<sup>4</sup> from amid the proud trees of the forest. Sweet-scented thymes<sup>5</sup> and blushing<sup>6</sup> anemones<sup>7</sup> spread over the verdure<sup>8</sup> in delicate bloom and filled the air with their fragrance.<sup>9</sup>

Before the hills lay the dark blue water of the lake, reflecting,<sup>10</sup> as in a mirror every surrounding object. Its clear, transparent<sup>11</sup> surface was dotted<sup>12</sup> with a fleet of small boats with white sails.



Everything was calm. Not a breath was stirring. Not a sound was heard, save<sup>13</sup> the rushing of a waterfall, the tinkling<sup>14</sup> of some silver rivulet,<sup>15</sup> or the gentle rippling<sup>16</sup> of the tranquil<sup>17</sup> lake.

When evening was drawing near, the temple bells were heard from afar. The sky was tinted<sup>18</sup> with crimson and gold, and through the glimmering twilight beamed the evening star in all its beauty.

## NOTES

covered 遮. 2. shedding 發射. 3. vines 葡萄樹. 4. peeped out 窺看. 5. thymes 茴香. 6. blushing 紅色. 7. anemones 白頭翁. 8. verdure 青翠. 9. fragrance 香氣. 10. reflecting 返照. 11. transparent 透明. 12. dotted 點綴. 13. save 除了. 14. tinkling 叮玲聲. 15. rivulet 小河. 16. rippling 微波. 17. tranquil 靜. 18. tinted 染.

## 16. THE TREASURE.

A small farmer had three sons, who were lazy lads. One day, when he felt that he was on the point of death,<sup>1</sup> he called them to his bedside, and told them that there was a great treasure hidden in his field. "Dig for it," said he, "and you will be sure to find it."

The lads eagerly<sup>2</sup> asked their father to tell them where the treasure lay. They wanted to be rich without working. But the father only said, "Dig for it."

The father died and was buried. No sooner had his sons returned from the funeral<sup>3</sup> than they began to seek for the treasure with an energy which they had never shown before. The laborers on the farm could not imagine<sup>4</sup> what had made the lads so active.

There was not a square<sup>5</sup> inch that was not first hoed<sup>6</sup> and then dug over and over again; and every stone that they found in the field was picked up and thrown away. But there was no sign of any treasure.

Then they used a plow,<sup>7</sup> and plowed deeper than plow ever went before, but they did not find the treasure, and they thought that their labor was thrown away.

When next year came, they wondered at the rich crop<sup>8</sup> in the field. Their harvest<sup>9</sup> was finer than the harvest of any past year, and finer than the harvest of any neighbor's field.

Then the lads saw what their father meant. The field yielded<sup>10</sup> treasure to hard work. They saw that the way to poverty<sup>11</sup> was to be lazy.

They were no longer lazy, but dug well, each season from that time on. Year after year, their fields were the richest in the whole country, and they became strong and industrious<sup>12</sup> men.

### NOTES

1. on the point of death 臨終時. 2. eagerly 起勁. 3. funeral 葬禮.  
4. imagine 想像. 5. square 地方. 6. hoed 鋤. 7. plow 犁. 8. crop 收穫.  
9. harvest 收穫. 10. yield 生產. 11. poverty 貧困. 12. industrious 勤勞.

## 17. OUR SCHOOL

Our school is established<sup>1</sup> by the Kiangsu Provincial Government.<sup>2</sup> It is located<sup>3</sup> in the quiet part of the city, where there is nothing disturbing the minds

of<sup>4</sup> the students. The campus,<sup>5</sup> carpeted with green grass,<sup>6</sup> is quite large and clean. Here and there are seen very grand buildings.<sup>7</sup> The auditorium<sup>8</sup> is the tallest and largest of all; it can hold<sup>9</sup> several thousand students. The classrooms and the study rooms are well lighted<sup>10</sup> and thoroughly ventilated.<sup>11</sup> The library<sup>12</sup> contains<sup>13</sup> thousands upon thousands of<sup>14</sup> books, both old and up-to-date<sup>15</sup>. The dining hall<sup>16</sup> is spacious<sup>17</sup> and clean. The dormitory<sup>18</sup> is nicely furnished<sup>19</sup> and we all have very comfortable<sup>20</sup> beds. The gymnasium<sup>21</sup> is newly built, where we take exercises and play games. The school garden<sup>22</sup> is very attractive,<sup>23</sup> being full of trees of all descriptions<sup>24</sup> and flowers of every season. As the environment<sup>25</sup> is so fine, this school is indeed an ideal<sup>26</sup> place for study.

Our school offers<sup>27</sup> a course of three years. The studies<sup>28</sup> are specially arranged<sup>29</sup> so as to<sup>30</sup> prepare students to continue their studies<sup>31</sup> in vocational<sup>32</sup> or normal departments<sup>33</sup> of senior middle schools.<sup>34</sup>

Our school pays equal attention to<sup>35</sup> the moral,<sup>36</sup> the physical<sup>37</sup> and the intellectual training<sup>38</sup> of the students. Any student who is deficient in character<sup>39</sup> or in health will not be graduated<sup>40</sup> though his progress of learning is remarkable.<sup>41</sup>

I am quite proud of<sup>42</sup> our school. The principal<sup>43</sup> is wise in his administration.<sup>44</sup> The faculty<sup>45</sup> includes<sup>46</sup> many men and ladies of practical<sup>47</sup> wisdom and learning. The students are all polite and studious.<sup>48</sup> I think there

are few<sup>49</sup> middle schools like this in the province of Kiangsu.

## NOTES

1. established 創立. 2. Kiangsu Provincial Government 江蘇省政府. 3. located 位於. 4. disturbing the minds of 擾亂……心志. 5. campus 場地. 6. carpeted with green grass 鋪着地毯般的綠草. 7. Here and there are seen very grand buildings 到處看見宏壯的建築 (此處係倒裝句, 普通順序爲 very grand buildings are seen here and there.) 8. auditorium 大會堂. 9. hold 容納. 10. well lighted 光線充足. 11. thoroughly ventilated 空氣流通. 12. library 圖書館. 13. contains 含有. 14. thousands upon thousands of 成千成萬的. 15. up-to-date 最新式的. 16. dining hall 膳廳. 17. spacious 寬敞的. 18. dormitory 宿舍. 19. nicely furnished 佈置精美. 20. comfortable 安適的. 21. gymnasium 體育館; 健身房. 22. school garden 學校園. 23. attractive 引人入勝的. 24. of all descriptions 各種的. 25. environment 環境. 26. ideal 理想的. 27. offers 給與. 28. the studies 種種學科. 29. specially arranged 特地編配. 30. so as to 以便 (表示欲達某項目的). 31. continue...studies 升學. 32. vocational (department) 職業科. 33. normal department 師範科. 34. senior middle school 高級中學. 35. pays equal attention to 平均注重. 36. moral (training) 道德的 (訓練). 37. physical (training), 體格的 (訓練). 38. intellectual training 知識的訓練. 39. deficient in character 品性方面有缺陷. (deficient 慣與 in 連用.) 40. will not be graduated 不許畢業. 41. remarkable 顯著的. 42. proud of 以爲榮. (proud 慣與 of 連用.) 43. principal 校長. 44. administration 行政; 管理. 45. faculty 全體教育職員. 46. includes 包含. 47. practical 適用的. 48. studious 好學的. 49. few 沒有幾個.

## 18. HELP ONE ANOTHER

A traveller, who was crossing the Alps, was overtaken by<sup>1</sup> a severe snow-storm. The cold became intense. The air was thick with sleet,<sup>2</sup> and the piercing<sup>3</sup> wind seemed to penetrate into his bones. Still, for a time,<sup>4</sup> he struggled on. But at length his limbs became numb<sup>5</sup> and a heavy drowsiness<sup>6</sup> came upon him, and his feet almost refused to move, and he lay down to give way to<sup>7</sup> the fatal sleep of death. But just at that moment

he saw another poor traveller coming towards him whose condition was, if possible, worse than his own.

When he saw this poor man, the traveller, who just before was about to fall asleep, made a great effort. He roused himself up and crawled, for he could not walk, to his fellow-sufferer. He took his hands in his own, and tried to warm them; he rubbed his body and spoke words of cheer and comfort.

As he did this, the dying man began to revive; his powers<sup>8</sup> were restored, and he felt able to go forward. But this was not all;<sup>9</sup>—for his benefactor, too, was recovered by the very efforts he had made to save his fellow-traveller. The exertion<sup>10</sup> he had made caused the blood in his own body to circulate<sup>11</sup> more freely. He grew warm while striving to warm the other. His drowsiness passed off, he no longer wished to sleep, his limbs recovered their strength, and the two travellers went together rejoicing on their way. Soon the storm ceased, and they reached their homes in safety.

If we feel our hearts growing cold towards others and our souls almost perishing, let us do something which may help another soul to life and make it glad. We shall find this the best way to warm, restore, and gladden our own souls.

## NOTES

1. was overtaken by 遭遇. 2. sleet 雨雪. 3. piercing 刺骨. 4. for a time 暫時. 5. numb 麻木. 6. drowsiness 睡. 7. to give way to 屈服於. 8. powers 能力. 9. this was not all 不僅如此. 10. exertion 竭力. 11. circulate 循環.

## 19. A LETTER

Glory View<sup>1</sup>

August 1, 1922

Dear Miss Evans,

Will you be one of our guests<sup>2</sup> at a house-party<sup>3</sup> we are planning? We shall be glad if you can arrange<sup>4</sup> to come out to Glory View on August eighth and stay until the seventeenth. I have also asked several of your friends to come; among them are Mary Elliott and her brother.

The swimming is wonderful and there is a new float<sup>5</sup> at the Yacht Club.<sup>6</sup> Be sure to bring your tennis racket<sup>7</sup> and also hiking togs.<sup>8</sup>

I enclose a time-table<sup>9</sup> with the best trains marked. If you take the 4:29 on Thursday you can be here in time for dinner. Kindly let me know what train you expect to get and I will have Jones meet you.

Most cordially<sup>10</sup> yours,

Myra T. Maxwell

## NOTES

1. Glory View 地名. 2. guests 賓客. 3. house-party 家庭中一分子.  
4. arrange 計劃. 5. float 浮艇. 6. Yacht Club 賽艇俱樂部. 7. tennis racket 網球拍. 8. hiking togs 遠足用之衣服. 9. time-table 時間表. 10. cordially 誠懇.

## 20. SMOKING AND GAMBLING (a Speech)

Mr. Chairman,<sup>1</sup>

Fellow-students !

My subject<sup>2</sup> is "Smoking and Gambling."

Smoking and gambling are two vices.<sup>3</sup> If you are in the habit of smoking, you waste time and money and injure<sup>4</sup> your health. Physiologists<sup>5</sup> have proved that opium and tobacco kill more people and cause more misery<sup>6</sup> than war has ever done.

Gambling leads to poverty and crimes. Money won in gambling is not honorable,<sup>7</sup> because no real service has been rendered. There is loss but never real gain. Moreover, it destroys the spirit of thrift<sup>8</sup> and industry. This is a terrible loss to the country.

Why do people indulge in these two bad habits and thus injure themselves? They often begin by saying, "Oh, only one or two pipes<sup>9</sup> for amusement!"<sup>10</sup> or "Oh, only a few cash for amusement!" Then they gradually become confirmed<sup>11</sup> smokers and gamblers.

Beware<sup>12</sup> of the first pipe.

Beware of gambling for only a few cash.<sup>12</sup>

We should fight against these bad habits as we fight against a bitter<sup>13</sup> and cruel enemy.

### NOTES

1. Chairman. 主席 2. subject 題目 3. vices 惡習 4. injure 傷害  
5. Physiologists 生理學家 6. misery 不幸 7. honorable 榮耀 8. thrift 節儉  
9. pipes 筒 10. amusement 娛樂 11. confirmed 固定的, 有癮的  
12. cash 謹防 13. bitter 苛刻的.

## 21. TO ARMS

*Louis Kossuth*<sup>1</sup>

Our fatherland is in danger. Citizens, to arms to arms !<sup>2</sup> Unless the whole nation rise up as one man to defend itself all the noble blood already shed is in vain. People of Hungary, will you die under the exterminating<sup>3</sup> sword of the Russians? If not, defend yourselves. Will you look on<sup>4</sup> while the Cossacks<sup>5</sup> of the far north tread under foot the bodies of your fathers, mothers, wives, and children? If not, defend yourselves. Will you see a part of your fellow-citizens sent to the wilds<sup>6</sup> of Siberia<sup>7</sup> made to serve in the wars of tyrants, or bleed under the murderous knout?<sup>8</sup> If not defend yourselves. Will you behold your villages in flames, and your harvests destroyed? Will you die of hunger on the land which your sweat has made fertile? If not, defend yourselves.

## NOTES

1. Louis Kossuth 匈牙利愛國志士 1848 年，爲要使匈牙利脫離奧國的羈絆，發動了一次革命：初甚得勢，但奧國竟借了俄國軍隊的援助以鋤平亂事。這篇短短的演說便是在這種緊急關頭的大聲疾呼。 2. to arms! 赴戰！上戰場去！ 3. exterminating 洗戮的；屠殺的。 4. look on 旁觀。 5. Cossacks 哥薩克人，屬於俄國之一種慍悍的民族，在沙皇時代以當騎兵著名。 6. wilds (n), 荒原。 7. Siberia 即西伯利亞。 8. knout 昔日俄國鞭撻犯人之刑具。

## 22. GO ON ! BOYS !

Never look behind,<sup>2</sup> boys,  
When you're on the way?<sup>3</sup>



Time enough for that,<sup>4</sup> boys,  
 On some future day  
 Though the way be long,<sup>5</sup> boys,  
 Face it<sup>6</sup> with a will;<sup>7</sup>  
 Never stop to look behind,<sup>8</sup>  
 When climbing a hill.  
 First be sure<sup>9</sup> you're right, boys,  
 Then with courage strong,<sup>10</sup>  
 Strap your pack upon your back,<sup>11</sup>  
 And tramp, tramp along.<sup>12</sup>  
 When you're near the top, boys,  
 Of the rugged way  
 Do not think your work is done,  
 But climb, climb away.  
 Success is at the top, boys,  
 Waiting there until  
 Patient, plodding,<sup>13</sup> plucky<sup>14</sup> boys  
 Have mounted up the hill.

## NOTES

1 go on 前進 2. look behind 後顧 3. on the way 在進程中. 4  
 time enough for that = there will be enough time for that. 5. though the  
 way be long 程途雖長. 6 face it 完成. 7 with a will 一心一意地 8.  
 stop to look behind 停步而後顧 9 be sure 務要 10. with courage  
 strong = with strong courage. 11 strap your pack upon your back 負起  
 責任. 12. tramp tramp along 行行重行行. 13 plodding 勤苦的 14.  
 plucky 有勇氣的.

## 23. A BRAVE LITTLE GIRL

1. A little girl once lived near a railway. Her mother was dead, and she had no brother or sister;

and so every night she waited and longed for her father's return from his day's work.

2. One dark, stormy<sup>1</sup> night, when she was watching for him as usual, she saw the lights of a freight train<sup>2</sup> coming up. All at once the lights went out, and she could not think what had gone wrong with the train.

3. She caught up a lantern<sup>3</sup> and ran to the place, and there she found that the bridge over the river had been washed away! The train and all that it carried must be lying at the bottom of the deep river

4. She was filled with grief at the thought; but what was she to do? No one else knew about it, and no one else was near

5. The girl knew there was another train coming in an hour; and if she could not stop it, it, too, would fall into the river, and all the people would be killed. She did not wait another minute, but off she started<sup>4</sup> for the nearest station.

6. It was very dark, and the way was rough. The thunder was pealing<sup>5</sup> and the lightning was flashing<sup>6</sup> around her; but when any fear came over her, she cried out, "I must save them; I must save them."

7. She had to cross the river at another place in order to get to the station, and it was far from easy to do this. There was a high, narrow bridge over it

and the wind was so strong that she had to go on her hands and knees for fear she should be blown away.<sup>7</sup>

8. But she got over at last, and ran on toward the station. She was just in time to tell what she had seen, and to stop the train, which was now quite near.

## NOTES

1. stormy 暴風雨的. 2. freight train 貨車. 3. lantern 燈. 4. started 動身  
5. pealing 轟響. 6. flashing 閃爍, 閃動. 7. blown away 被吹走.

## 24. AN APPLICATION

Oriental Company,<sup>1</sup> Shanghai,  
Sept. 9, 1930.

Deputy Postal Commissioner,<sup>2</sup>  
Chinese Post Office,  
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your advertisement<sup>3</sup> in to-day's *China Press*<sup>4</sup> for clerks, I beg leave to offer my services.

I am twenty-two years of age, a native of Shanghai, and a graduate of the Central Middle School. I have a fair knowledge of Chinese, English, geography, and mathematics, and can speak mandarin<sup>5</sup> as well as the Shanghai dialect.<sup>6</sup> Besides, I can type quickly and accurately.<sup>7</sup> For the last three years I have been employed as a clerk in the Oriental Company, but I am contemplating to leave their employment for betterment.

As to my character and ability, I beg to refer you to Mr. William Lee, principal of the above-mentioned school, and Mr. Edward Chang, my employer. I inclose herewith my testimonials<sup>8</sup> and trust that they will meet with your satisfaction.<sup>9</sup>

I hope you will put my name on the list of applicants and let me know the date of examination at your earliest convenience.

Thanking you in advance<sup>10</sup> for your kind consideration

I am, dear Sir,  
Respectfully yours,  
George Young.

### NOTES

1. Oriental Company 東方公司. 2. Deputy Postal Commissioner 郵政局副局長. 3. advertisement 廣告. 4. China Press 大陸報. 5. mandarin 國語. 6. dialect 方言. 7. accurately 精確. 8. testimonials 證書. 9. satisfaction 滿意. 10. advance 預先

## 25. SELFISHNESS

There were once a dog and a cat sitting by a kitchen door, when the cook came out and threw several pieces of meat to them. They both sprang to get the meat, but the dog was the stronger, and so he ate it all himself.

This was selfishness; by which I mean that the dog cared only for himself.<sup>1</sup> But was this wrong? No, because the dog knew no better.<sup>2</sup>

But men are different from dogs and follow a different rule of conduct. Instead of biting and fighting, they are required to be kind and gentle to all mankind.

How miserable we should all be if every person were to care only for himself! Suppose children and grown-up people were all to be as selfish as cats and dogs. What constant<sup>3</sup> fighting there would be among them.

We ought to be thankful that we have a higher nature<sup>4</sup> than that of beasts, and are able to see and feel the duty of being kind and affectionate to one another. And as we can see and feel this duty, we ought to be very careful always to observe<sup>5</sup> it.

### NOTES

1. cared only for himself 祇關心自己: 2. knew no better 並無較多之智慧: 所知者僅此而已. 3. constant 時常. 4. nature 秉性. 5. to observe 遵守.

## 26. WHAT IS MY NAME?

### PART I

"Tell me, child, what I am, and what my name is.

"I rise in the east; and when I rise, then it is day. I look in at your window with my bright, golden eye, and tell you when it is time to get up. I do not shine for you to lie in your bed and sleep, but I shine

for you to get up and work, and read, and walk about. I am a great traveler, I travel all over the sky; I never stop; and I am never tired.

“I have a crown of bright beams upon my head, and I send forth my rays<sup>1</sup> everywhere. I shine upon the trees and the houses, and upon the water; and everything looks sparkling<sup>2</sup> and beautiful when I shine upon it. I give you light, and I give you heat.<sup>3</sup> I make the fruits and the corn ripen. I am up very high in the sky, higher than all the trees, higher than the clouds. If I were to come nearer to you, I should scorch<sup>4</sup> you to death, and I should burn up the grass.”

### NOTES

1. rays 光芒. 2. sparkling 發光. 3. heat 熱. 4. scorch 燒焦.

## 27. WHAT IS MY NAME?

### PART II

“Sometimes I take off my crown of bright rays, and wrap<sup>1</sup> my head in thin, silver clouds, and then you may look at me; but when there are no clouds, and I shine with all my brightness at noonday, you cannot look at me, for I should dazzle<sup>2</sup> your eyes and make you blind. Only the eagle<sup>3</sup> can look at me then; the eagle with his strong, piercing<sup>4</sup> eye can gaze upon me always.

“And, when I am going to rise in the morning and make it day, the lark<sup>5</sup> flies up in the sky to meet me, and sings sweetly in the air, and the cock crows loudly to tell everybody that I am coming. But the owl<sup>6</sup> and the bat<sup>7</sup> fly away when they see me, and hide themselves in old walls and hollow trees; and the lion and the tiger go into their dens<sup>8</sup> and caves, where they sleep all the day.

“I shine in all places. I shine in China, and in England, and in America, and all over the earth. I am the most beautiful and glorious creature that can be seen in the whole world.

“What am I, child, and what is my name?”

## NOTES

1. wrap 裹. 2. dazzle 眩目. 3. eagle 鷹. 4. piercing 尖銳. 5. lark 百靈鳥. 6. owl 貓頭鷹. 7. bat 蝙蝠. 8. dens 洞.

## 28. MY BEST FRIEND

As I am now sixteen years of age, I have a good many<sup>1</sup> friends, but one of them I like much better than any others. I got acquainted with<sup>2</sup> him when I began to go to school. Since then,<sup>3</sup> he has been very helpful to me. He has imparted<sup>4</sup> me a good deal of useful knowledge and exercised an uplifting influence on my life and character.<sup>5</sup> His friendship<sup>6</sup> is therefore of everlasting value.<sup>7</sup>

This friend of mine is the most learned man<sup>8</sup> in the world. He knows everything and studies nearly

all the languages spoken by mankind.<sup>9</sup> His memory<sup>10</sup> is extremely<sup>11</sup> strong. He remembers whatever has happened<sup>12</sup> in the world. Moreover, he has taught millions upon millions of<sup>13</sup> people. He is indeed the teacher of teachers.<sup>14</sup> Therefore his name is widely known.<sup>15</sup>

He is my best teacher rather than my best friend.<sup>16</sup> However stupid I am,<sup>17</sup> he is never tired of<sup>18</sup> teaching me. He teaches me patiently<sup>19</sup> until I am perfectly familiar with<sup>20</sup> my lessons. And he is ever ready<sup>21</sup> to help me. Unless<sup>22</sup> I leave him, he will never leave me. Is he not the best teacher of mine?

There is one thing which is surprising<sup>23</sup> for you to know. Though I have been living with him for so long a time, I have never heard him speak. Every time when I ask him questions, he never answer them orally but shows me the answers with written words. I am sure you know my best friend and love him as well. Now please tell me who is my best friend.

### NOTES

1. a good many 許多. 2. got acquainted with 結識. (acquainted 慣與 with 連用) 3. Since then 自昔迄今. 4. imparted 傳授. 5. exercised an uplifting influence on my life and character 對於吾之生活及品格有提高之力量. 6. friendship 友誼. 7. of everlasting value 有永久價值的. 8. the most learned man 最有學問之人. 9. mankind 人類. 10. memory 記憶力. 11. extremely 極端地. 12. whatever has happened 任何發生事件. 13. millions upon millions of 幾百萬的. 14. the teacher of teachers 萬師之師. 15. widely known 遠近聞名. 16. my best teacher rather than my best friend 與其說是吾之良友 不如說是吾之良師. 17. however stupid I am = though I am stupid 吾雖笨拙. 18. tired of 厭倦. (tired 作“厭倦”講, 慣與 of 連用.) 19. patiently 忍耐地. 20. perfectly familiar with 完全熟習. (familiar 慣與 with 連用.) 21. ever ready 時時準備. 22. unless 若……不. 23. surprising 驚奇的.



## 29. THE UGLY DUCKLING

It was the lovely summer weather in the country. The golden corn and green meadows looked beautiful. In a sunny spot stood a pleasant old farm house, close by<sup>1</sup> a deep river, and from the house down to the water side grew great burdock<sup>2</sup> leaves, under which sat a little duckling. He was driven away from his home farm-yard because he was so ugly. All the other ducklings laughed at him, and even his brothers and sisters were unkind to him. Feeling very miserable, he left his home, and did not know where to go. At last he came to this lonely spot tired and sorrowful.

Autumn came, and the leaves in the forest turned to orange and gold; then, as winter approached, the wind caught them as they fell and whirled<sup>3</sup> them in the cold air. The clouds hung low in the sky, and the raven<sup>4</sup> stood on the ferns, crying, "Croak, croak." It made one shiver with cold to look at him. All this was very sad for the poor little duckling.

One evening, just as the sun set amid the radiant<sup>5</sup> clouds, there came a large flock of swans. The duckling had never seen any like them before. They curved their graceful necks, while their soft plumage<sup>6</sup> shone with dazzling whiteness. They uttered a singular<sup>7</sup> cry, as they spread their glorious wings and flew away, from their cold regions to warmer countries across the sea. as they flew higher and higher, the little duckling felt

quite a strange sensation<sup>8</sup> as he watched them. He whirled himself in the water, stretched out his neck, and uttered a cry so strange that it frightened himself. He dived into the water and rose again with excitement. He was not envious of these beautiful creatures, but wished to be as lovely as they.

The winter grew colder and colder; he was obliged to swim about to keep the water from freezing. He became exhausted,<sup>9</sup> and frozen in the ice. A peasant broke the ice and carried it to his wife. The warmth revived<sup>10</sup> the poor little creature; and he dreamed he was no longer an ugly duckling, but a graceful and beautiful swan.

He was so happy, yet not at all proud. Even the elder<sup>11</sup> tree bent down its boughs<sup>12</sup> into the water before him, and the sun shone warm and bright. Then, he rustled his feathers, curved his neck, and cried joyfully from the depth of his heart: "I never dreamed of such happiness as this before."

#### NOTES

1. close by 近. 2. burdock 牛蒡. 3. whirled 捲. 4. raven 烏鴉.  
5. radiant 光明. 6. plumage 羽毛. 7. singular 奇異. 8. sensation 感覺.  
9. exhausted 力竭. 10. revived 復活. 11. elder 接骨木. 12. boughs 樹幹.

### 30. I LOVE CHINA

China is the country where I was born and where my family and friends live and prosper !<sup>1</sup> She is therefore my mother country and I love her from the very

bottom of my heart.<sup>2</sup> If I am asked why I love China, there are my answers:

First, I love China because she has a wonderful civilization<sup>3</sup> of more than four thousand years. When all the countries in Europe were in a primitive state,<sup>4</sup> the Chinese had already become a civilized<sup>5</sup> nation. Since then,<sup>6</sup> her civilization has been gradually developed, without a breaking,<sup>7</sup> down to the present day. Oh ! beautiful is my country !<sup>8</sup> How could I not love her?

Secondly, I love China because of<sup>9</sup> her people. They number<sup>10</sup> more than four hundred million—about one third of the human race.<sup>11</sup> They are great people, noted for<sup>12</sup> their loyalty,<sup>13</sup> filial piety,<sup>14</sup> kindness, love, faithfulness,<sup>15</sup> righteousness,<sup>16</sup> harmony<sup>17</sup> and peace.<sup>18</sup> Among them we have sages<sup>19</sup> and heroes<sup>20</sup> like Confucius<sup>21</sup> and Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. Oh ! great are our people ! How could I not love my country.

Thirdly, I love China because she occupies the best and largest position in the largest continent in the world. She is at the temperate zone<sup>22</sup> where the climate is neither too hot nor too cold. And she is rich in natural resources<sup>23</sup> The coal deposits<sup>24</sup> in the Shansi Province<sup>25</sup> alone are said to be able to supply<sup>26</sup> the whole world for two thousand years. Oh ! large and rich is my country ! How could I not love her?

#### NOTES

1. prosper 興盛. 2. from the very bottom of my heart 從吾心坎中 (very 常用於 the, this, that 等字之後, 以加重語氣) 3. a wonderful civilization 驚人之文化. 4. in a primitive state 在原始之狀態中. 5.

civilized 文明的. 6. since then 迄今. 7 without a breaking 未曾間斷  
 8. beautiful is my country 我國何其美. 因欲加重 beautiful 之語氣, 故倒  
 置之.) 9. because of 因爲. 此與 because 不同. because 爲接續詞. because  
 (not 爲前置詞片語.) 10. number 計有. 11. about one third of the human  
 race 約佔人類三分之一 (此乃說明上文 four hundred million 故前加一長  
 劃. 讀時, 聲音應稍低.) 12. noted for 以..... 著名. 13. loyalty, 忠 14.  
 filial piety 孝. 15. faithfulness 信. 16. righteousness 義. 17. harmony  
 和. 18. peace 平. 19. sage 聖賢. 20. hero 英雄. 21. Confucius 孔子. 22.  
 temperate zone 溫帶. 23. natural resources 自然之財源. 24. coal deposits  
 煤礦. 25. Shansi Province 山西省. 26. supply 供給.

### 31. OUR NATIONAL FLAG<sup>1</sup>

The flag of our country is a very beautiful one. It has three colors—blue, white and red. blue means the sky; white, the sun; and red, the ground. They suggest<sup>2</sup> very significant ideas.<sup>3</sup> blue suggests that we Chinese should have high and noble ideals;<sup>4</sup> white suggests that we should have bright and pure thoughts;<sup>5</sup> and red suggests that we should have warm enthusiasm<sup>6</sup> and ready sacrifice.<sup>7</sup>

The flag with a blue sky and a white sun and with redness all over the ground<sup>8</sup> is the symbol of our republic.<sup>9</sup> Under this flag, very many revolutionary martyrs<sup>10</sup> have sacrificed themselves for the independence<sup>11</sup> and freedom<sup>12</sup> of our country. As we love our country and respect<sup>13</sup> our martyrs, we should love and respect our flag just as well.<sup>14</sup> And we should try our best<sup>15</sup> to glorify our culture,<sup>16</sup> save our country and regenerate our nation<sup>17</sup> so as to keep our flag flying proudly all over the world.<sup>18</sup>

The national flag should be kept very clean and never used for any wrong purpose<sup>19</sup> even<sup>20</sup> when it is old. It should be hung right side up and no other flag of any kind should ever be allowed<sup>21</sup> to hang above it. It is hoisted in the morning and lowered in the evening. When it is hoisted<sup>22</sup> or lowered,<sup>23</sup> the bugle sounds;<sup>24</sup> and we should turn towards it, stand at attention<sup>25</sup> and salute.<sup>26</sup> This is to show our honor<sup>27</sup> and respect for our country.

NOTES

1. national flag 國旗. 2 suggest 暗示. 3. significant ideas 重要之意義. 4. high and noble ideals 高貴之意向 5 bright and pure thoughts 光明純潔之思想 6 warm enthusiasm 熱烈之情感 7. ready sacrifice 樂意之犧牲. 8 redness all over the ground 滿地紅 9. the symbol of our republic 我國之標幟. 10. revolutionary martyrs 革命烈士. 11. independence 獨立. 12. freedom 自由. 13. respect 恭敬. 14. just as well 亦正相同 15. try our best 竭力 16. glorify our culture 發揚文化. 17. regenerate our nation 復興民族 18 keep our flag flying proudly all over the world 使我國旗光榮地飄揚於全球. 19. any wrong purpose 任何不正當之目的. 20. even 雖, 即使. 21. allowed, 准許. 22. hoisted 升起 (旗). 23. lowered 落下 (旗) 24. the bugle sounds 號響. 25. stand at attention 立正 26, salute 行禮 27. honor 尊敬.

32. GEORGE'S LETTER TO HIS PARENTS

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.,

May 7, 1933.

MY DEAR PARENTS:

I was very miserable when I first came here, for the change from my happy home to the large, cold-looking school was very great. but I am becoming used to<sup>1</sup> it by degrees,<sup>2</sup> and as the teachers are kind and I have some very nice schoolmates, I am beginning to

feel as happy as I can, away from my dear papa, mamma, brothers, and sisters.

But I am not to see any of you again till July ! What a long, long time it will seem, and how I shall count the days and hours until the happy holidays begin !

In the meantime, I will pay attention to my lessons, so that when I do see you again, you may notice a great improvement<sup>3</sup> in me.

Please tell Tom and Mary to write to me as often as they can, for I am so lonesome<sup>4</sup> here that nothing could cheer me more than the kind letters from home. Of course, I shall never forget to answer them.

With love to all, I remain, my dear parents,

Your affectionate son,

GEORGE.

### NOTES

1 used to 慣於 2. degrees 漸次、 3. improvement 進步 4. lonesome 冷靜.

## 33. BIRDS

Very few of our birds stay with us the year round. Some come to us in the winter from the cold north. Others come from the south to spend the summer with us. Among these summer visitors are the warblers,<sup>1</sup> thrushes,<sup>2</sup> and many others of our sweetest song birds.

How do they know the way? Suppose you were told to find your way to a place hundreds of miles away. Do you think you could do it?

Yet birds travel over mountains, forests, lakes, and even across the ocean, and do not stray<sup>3</sup> from the path. They find their way back in the spring to the same orchard<sup>4</sup> and the very trees where they nested the summer before.

It is wonderful how quickly birds travel such long distances from their summer homes to their winter ones. Some birds have been known to fly hundreds of miles in a day.

But many birds travel much more slowly. The quails<sup>5</sup> with their short wings and heavy bodies, find a long journey very tiresome.<sup>6</sup> They stop to rest, and at the end of their journey they are often so tired that they can be caught with the hand.

Why do birds undertake these long journeys twice a year? Ah, that we cannot tell you. Cold weather and lack of food drive them from us in the autumn, but we cannot tell why they leave the sunny south to come back to us in the spring. We know only that many of them like to make their nests and rear their young in the north.

All summer they are quite contented<sup>7</sup> to stay with us. But when the autumn grows chill, they become restless and make ready to leave us.

Some birds which have lived alone now flocks<sup>s</sup> together and twitter and circle about in the air. Then for two or three days they may be seen wheeling about in flocks as if to try their wings.

Then they are off to their winter homes in the south. They fly high in the air, sometimes a mile above the earth, and keep an order as regular as the march of an army.

We are sorry to see them go, but we know that when winter is over they will come back to us.

#### NOTES

1. warblers 歌鳥. 2. thrushes 畫眉. 3. stray 迷途. 4. orchard 果園.  
5. quails 鶉鴉. 6. tiresome 厭倦. 7. contended 滿足. 8. flock 聚集.

### 34. HABITS

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

Children often form bad habits which become difficult to shake off.<sup>1</sup> Some of them remain with them as long as they live. Old people also form bad habits, and in some case<sup>2</sup> become ruined by them.

There are other habits which when formed in early life, are great blessings. Many successful men declare that they owe much of their prosperity to the



formation of certain habits in early life, such as punctuality,<sup>2</sup> early rising, honesty and thoroughness.<sup>3</sup>

Among the habits which children should shun are slovenliness,<sup>4</sup> rudeness laziness, lying, stealing and slandering<sup>5</sup>. These are habits which often fasten themselves on people. Unfortunately many people often form habits which ought to have been avoided, such as swearing,<sup>6</sup> drunkenness, gambling and others even more dreadful.

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

## NOTES

1. shoka off 破除. 2. punctuality 守時. 3. thoroughness 周密. 4. slovenliness 不潔. 5. slandering 誹謗. 6. swearing 發誓.

35. SELF-RELIANCE<sup>1</sup>

I let me tell you of my young friend Herbert. He loved to have everything done for him<sup>2</sup>—other people had to fold his night-dress, put his slippers away, hang his coat up, replace his books and paint boxes. One morning, just before breakfast, he sang at the top of his voice:

“Rule, Britannia !<sup>3</sup> Britiannia rules the waves<sup>4</sup>  
Britons<sup>5</sup> never, never, never shall be slaves.”<sup>6</sup>

“Do you think, Herbert,” said his mother, “that Britons never should be slaves ?”

“Yes, mother.”

“Am I a Briton?”

“Yes, mother.”

“Ought I to be a slave?”

“No,” cried Herbert; and he looked fierce, as if ready to defy the buccaneers<sup>7</sup> or pirates who should dare to carry off his mother into slavery.

“Then, Herbert, why do you make a slave of me? Every morning I have to fold your night-dress, put away your slippers—”

Herbert's face had lost its soldiery air.<sup>8</sup> But henceforth he was less indolent, and more self-reliant.

#### NOTES

1. self-reliance 自立. 2. have everything done for him 事由他人效勞. 3. Britannia 大不列顛國; 英國. 4. waves 波濤(指海). 5. Britons Britannia 之人民. 6. “Rule, Britannia...slaves.” 英人之愛國歌. 7. buccaneers 海盜. 8. air 神氣.

### 36. COMMON SENSE<sup>1</sup>

“Common sense is the most uncommon kind of sense,” said a certain wise man; and a truer remark never was made.<sup>2</sup> It is the kind of sense for which we have the most use; and, therefore, it ought to be more common than it is. But the schools cannot furnish it. Teachers cannot teach it. Pupils must possess it in the natural way, by birth-right,<sup>3</sup> or cultivate it by sharp observation.<sup>4</sup> It is what some writers call “tact,” or is closely related to<sup>5</sup> it.

## A LEAF FROM MY DIARY: AROUND CEYLON 45

A professor of mathematics in a certain college was called a "bookworm."<sup>6</sup> Books were all he knew.<sup>7</sup> His knowledge of common things was very limited<sup>8</sup> indeed. One day, as he was going out, his wife asked him to call at the store and get some coffee. Before returning he called for<sup>9</sup> the coffee. "How much will you have?" inquired the merchant. The inquiry was unexpected by the professor, and related to a practical matter<sup>10</sup> about which he knew nothing, so he answered, after a little, "Well, I declare;<sup>11</sup> my wife did not say, but I think a bushel<sup>12</sup> will be enough."

This example shows the importance of becoming familiar with common things, and the process of doing so cultivates common sense. In this way men become practical. They learn, thereby, not only what to do, but how to do it; and the former<sup>13</sup> of little value without the latter.<sup>14</sup>

### NOTES

1. common sense 常識. 2. a truer remark never was made 從未有較此語更真實之語; 此語最爲真實. 3. by birth-right 生而有之. 4. sharp observation 敏銳之觀察. 5. closely related to 與...密切相關. 6. book-worm 書獸. 7. books were all he knew 彼祇知書本; 除書本外, 他無所知. 8. limited 狹窄. 9. called for 往買. 10. practical matter 實際事務. 11. well, I declare 驚訝時用語. 12. bushel 量名(容八加侖, 用以量穀類者) 13. former 前者(指 what to do) 14. latter 後者(指 how to do).

## 37. A LEAF FROM MY DIARY: AROUND CEYLON

Mon., Apr. 21. Fine.

Mr. Lee and I got up very early this morning, and took a ride in rickshas round Colombo,<sup>1</sup> the Chief town.

It seems a very beautiful place, and we were both struck<sup>2</sup> with the wonderful colours everywhere. The sea is a deep blue, and the sky seems to be very clear and bright.

First of all we passed along the main streets of the city and saw some fine buildings; then on we went into the suburbs,<sup>3</sup> where most of the people have beautiful houses and gardens. Then flowers are lovely. Every garden is bright with colours, and the lawns and the trees are very green indeed.

Everyone here seems to be happy, but I don't wonder at that because the island of Ceylon is very beautiful, and there is much sunshine. It is awfully hot, but the air is pure and sweet.

We rode for a long way into the hills, and saw many tea-gardens. There we saw a great number of girls picking the tea-leaves, and filling great baskets with them. Dozens of bullock carts<sup>4</sup> loaded with tea were passing us all the time on their way to the city.

We passed huge groves of cocoanut palms<sup>5</sup> everywhere. As I had never tasted a ripe cocoanut, our ricksha pullers called to some children to fetch us some. One small boy climbed a high tree and knocked some down. Here we get fresh nuts for almost nothing, and the milk inside the kernel<sup>6</sup> is very good to drink. It is very cold and makes an excellent drink on a hot day.

In the middle of the island of Ceylon is a high mountain peak, called Adam's Peak, and this is a sacred mountain. Many people believe that Euddha<sup>7</sup> climbed to the top of it; so crowds visit this holy mountain every year to worship at its summit.<sup>8</sup>

We stopped for lunch at a small hotel in the hills, and there they gave us a lot of ripe pineapples and some freshly picked bananas. We drank cool mountain water with our meal, and ate as much as we could.

We returned just before six, when the long day in the pure, sweet air on the hills of Ceylon had made us very hungry.

—*Eric S. Bell.*

#### NOTES

1. Colombo 地名(錫蘭首邑) 2. struck 深刻. 3. suburbs 郊外.  
4. carts 牛車 5. palms 椰子樹. 6. kernel 果仁. 7. Buddha 菩薩 8.  
summit 頂端.

### 38. "UNION IS STRENGTH"

"Union<sup>1</sup> is Strength."<sup>2</sup> The truth of the proverb may be verified<sup>3</sup> from our study of history of nations. A nation becomes weak and easily conquered<sup>4</sup> when the people are not united<sup>5</sup> and cannot help one another.<sup>6</sup>

India,<sup>7</sup> for instance,<sup>8</sup> is a large country, but a handful of<sup>9</sup> Englishmen conquered it. This was because the Indians<sup>10</sup> were then fighting among themselves; and what was worse,<sup>11</sup> each faction<sup>12</sup> invited foreigners to help them to fight against their own people who belonged to another faction. So when both

factions became exhausted,<sup>13</sup> the English<sup>14</sup> took their country without the least difficulty.<sup>15</sup>

In the world of to-day, a nation can exist<sup>16</sup> only through the union of the people;<sup>17</sup> and the closer the union, the stronger<sup>18</sup> will be the nation.

China is a country with the longest history, the oldest culture and the largest population, but how sadly our people neglected union and co-operation! We were but a sheet of sand. No wonder that we were the weakest nation in the world, occupying the lowest position in international affairs.

Fortunately, our four hundred millions have been awakened. We have fully realized the value of union and the danger of separation. So we are sincerely united and firmly organized. We will work together for nothing but the welfare of the whole nation so that our beloved China may become a great power among the family of nations.

### NOTES

1. union 團結. 2. strength 力量. 3. verified 證明. 4. conquered (被) 征服. 5. united 聯合. 6. one another 大家彼此. 7. India 印度. 8. for instance 例如. 9. a handful of 少數的. 10. Indians 印度人. 11. what was worse 尤可惜者(表示更進一層之意.) 12. faction 黨派. 13. exhausted 精疲力竭的. 14. the English 英國人. 15. without the least difficulty 毫無困難. 16. exist 生存. 17. only through the union of the people 惟賴人民之團結. 18. the closer..... the stronger..... 愈緊愈強.

## 39. PUBLIC OPINION

Public opinion<sup>1</sup> is a powerful thing. It can make and destroy law and customs, schools and armies, commercial intercourse<sup>2</sup> and even government itself.

But public opinion does not always take a wise and beneficial course. It is often blind and foolish. It often destroys what is good and true and sets up<sup>3</sup> in a high place what is false and useless or harmful. It is like fire, water, or wind; it may either serve you or destroy you.

It must be tamed and trained. It must be made intelligent. Every boy or girl that is truly educated is a step in that direction, and also an agent<sup>4</sup> for the more rapid education of public opinion.

It takes courage to make the right sort of public opinion. What could be more valuable to China than that sort of courage? The real hero is the one who stands for the right,<sup>5</sup> no matter how strong the crowd may be against him.

The newspapers are the greatest makers of public opinion. "The press"<sup>6</sup> is an enormous power in every country. This means that in the owning and editing of papers and magazines there is need for character and true patriotism, for honesty, courage, and fairness.

—Henry Blair Graybill.

## NOTES

1. public opinion. 輿論. 2. intercourse 通商. 3. sets up 樹立. 4. agent 力量. 5. stand for the right 堅守正義. 6. the press 報紙.

## 40. SUMMER

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

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

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

## NOTES

1. striking 顯明的. 2. verdure 青綠. 3. exposing 曝露. 4. stacks 草堆. 5. abundance 豐富. 6. shaded 蔭.

## 41. A STORY ABOUT GLASS

Once upon a time,<sup>1</sup> hundreds of years ago, a strange-looking<sup>2</sup> ship was sailing slowly on the great



sea. The ship was heavily laden with soda, and had been out a long time.

The sailors were tired of the tossing of the great sea, and longed for<sup>3</sup> the quiet land.

Suddenly across the waves, a speck was seen. Surely, that must be land !

A moment later, the cry "It is land" was heard from every sailor.

Soon they landed<sup>4</sup> and went to collect sticks for a fire. All were anxious to cook a dinner on land.

The fire was started and the kettle brought. But they could find nothing with which to prop it. No stones were to be found.

What were they to do? Give it up? No a thousand times no !<sup>5</sup>

"Bring some of the lumps of soda," called the captain. Soon the dinner was cooking nicely; but stop,<sup>6</sup> what was the trouble?

The fire had melted the soda and sand together, and on that far-away coast the sailors had—what do you suppose?—Glass.

This was the first glass ever made:

### NOTES

1. once upon a time 昔者；有一次。 2. strange-looking 形狀奇特。  
 3. longed for 渴望。 4. landed 上岸。 5. a thousand times no 萬萬不如  
 此。 6. stop 且慢。

## 42. THE TRUTHFUL BOY

One day a boy was playing with a cat in a room. There was a pretty blue glass vase on the table; and the boy, while trying to catch the cat, hit the vase with his arm, and it fell on the floor and was broken.

The boy began to cry; for he was afraid that his father would think he had been very careless, and would punish him. One of his play-mates, who was a bad boy, said, "Never mind,<sup>1</sup> tell your father that the cat did it."

But the boy said, "No, no! I will not tell a lie. I will go at once<sup>2</sup> to my father, and tell him what I have done."

His father was sorry for the loss of the pretty vase; but he was not angry with his son. He said he was glad that he did not say the cat did it, and that he more highly prized<sup>3</sup> his son for telling the truth than he did<sup>4</sup> the most costly vase that was ever made.<sup>5</sup>

The boy was very glad that he did not tell a lie, and thus grieve his kind father. And he also saw clearly that it is always better to tell the truth than to try to conceal a fault by a lie

## NOTES

1. never mind 勿介意. 2. at once 立刻 3. prized 寶貴, 重視.  
4. did=prized. 5. the most costly vase that was ever made 天下最珍貴之花瓶.

## 43. THE AIR

We cannot see air, it is all around us. When we fan<sup>1</sup> ourselves, we feel something cool about our faces. It is the air. When the air moves very fast, we can hear it. Then it shakes the leaves and branches of the trees, and sometimes uproots<sup>2</sup> the big trees.

Without air, no man or beast can live. We can live without food or water for some days, but without air we cannot live even a few minutes. Without air no tree or plant can grow.

When we want a fire to burn more briskly,<sup>3</sup> we stir it with the poker,<sup>4</sup> to let in more air; and when we want the air to go faster to the fire, we blow it with the bellows,<sup>5</sup> and the harder we blow, the brighter the fire blazes.

If we cover a lighted lamp with something, so as not to let air into it, the lamp would soon go out, though there may be oil and a wick in it. This shows that air is needed to make fire burn.

The air we breathe into our lungs makes our blood pure. The air we breathe out is not pure, but full of bad matter, which it takes from our blood. The air of crowded rooms is very harmful to life.

Many years ago, in Calcutta,<sup>6</sup> one hundred forty-six men were shut up one night in a narrow prison, which had only two small windows. The season was very hot, and there was not enough pure air for so

many men to breathe. Next morning only twenty-three men lived to tell the tale of misery, and they were half dead. That prison is now called the "Black Hole."

Pure air, then, is necessary for good health. To breathe the same air again and again makes men weak and unhealthy.

### NOTES

1. fan 扇 (此處當動詞用.) 2. uproots 拔根. 3. briskly 旺. 4. poker 火鉗. 5. bellows 風箱. 6. Calcutta 加爾各答 (印度之城市)

## 44. THE SHEPHERD BOY

1. One fine spring morning, a merry-hearted<sup>1</sup> shepherd boy was watching his flock in a valley between woody mountains. He was singing and dancing with joy.

2. The prince of the land was hunting close by, and seeing him, called him, and said to him, "What makes you so happy, my boy?"

3. The boy, who did not know the prince, replied: "Why should I not be happy? Our king is not richer than I am."

4. "How so?" said the prince; "let me hear about your riches."

5. "The sun in the clear, blue sky shines as brightly for me as for the king," said the youth. "The mountain and the valley grow as green, and bloom<sup>2</sup> as sweetly, for me as for him. I would not part with

my two hands, or sell my two feet, for all the money he has.

6. "Besides, I have everything I need. I have food to eat every day. I have good, warm clothes to wear. I get money enough every year for my labor to meet all my wants. Can you say that the king has more?"

7. The kind prince smiled, made himself known, and said: "You are quite right, my boy. Keep fast<sup>3</sup> hold of your cheerful spirit."

### NOTES

1. merry-hearted 心地愉快. 2. bloom 開花. 3. fast 緊

## 45. ADVICE TO A YOUNG MAN

Remember, my son, you have to<sup>1</sup> work. Whether you handle a pick<sup>2</sup> or a pen, a wheel-barrow<sup>3</sup> or a set of books, you must work. If you look around, you will see the men who are the most able to live the rest of their days without work are the men who work the hardest. Don't be afraid of killing yourself with over-work. It is beyond your power to do that on the sunny side of thirty.<sup>4</sup> They die sometimes, but it is because they quit work at six in the evening, and do not go home until two in the morning. It is the interval that kills, my son. The work gives you appetite for your meals; it lends solidity<sup>5</sup> to your slumbers,<sup>6</sup> it gives you a perfect and grateful appreciation of a holiday.

There are young men who do not work, but the world is not proud of them. It does not know their names, even. Nobody likes them; the great, busy world does not know that they are there. So find out what you want to be and do, and take off your coat and make a dust in the world. The busier you are the less harm you will be apt to get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, the brighter and happier your holidays, and the better satisfied will the world be with you.

—*Robert Jones Burdette.*

#### NOTES

1. have to 必須. 2. pick 鋤. 3. wheel-barrow 手車. 4. on the sunny side of thirty 三十歲以下. 5. solidity 堅穩. 6. slumbers 睡.

## 46. IMPORTANCE OF LITTLE THINGS

*By Henry Ward Beecher<sup>1</sup>*

Little things may be important by what they draw after them.<sup>2</sup> I can imagine, in the visions of the night,<sup>3</sup> as the old miller sleeps, that a crawfish<sup>4</sup> comes to him and threatens him. You know what a crawfish is. It is a homely little fresh-water lobster<sup>5</sup> that loves water and mud. He threatens the miller with disaster,<sup>6</sup> except upon some condition granted.<sup>7</sup> The surely old miller laughs to scorn the threat of the crawfish. The crawfish departs. The miller by and by wakes up and starts his mill, and away goes the wheel, making music

to his ear.<sup>8</sup> The crawfish goes to the dam above. He is not much.<sup>9</sup> The river is a thousand times mightier than he;<sup>10</sup> and so is the massive dam.<sup>11</sup> But he commences<sup>12</sup> to bore into the clay.<sup>13</sup> He keeps boring, and boring, and boring, till by and by he has made a tunnel clear through to the other side of the bank.<sup>14</sup> And first one drop comes through; and then another; and then another; and each drop takes a little dirt with it. Gradually, the hole grows larger and larger. This goes on all day and night;<sup>15</sup> and at length the channel is so worn that a considerable stream runs through it.<sup>16</sup> And at last that stream becomes a freshet,<sup>17</sup> and gains a force<sup>18</sup> and impetus<sup>19</sup> such that it carries everything with it.<sup>20</sup> And away go the abutments<sup>21</sup> and timbers of the dam, and away goes the miller's mill; and away goes his house upon the bank; and the trees and all things are whelmed in the flood.<sup>22</sup>

Now, which is the stronger, the crawfish or the miller and his dam? The crawfish is a little thing; it was a small hole that he made; but ah! it was what it led to that determines its importance.<sup>23</sup> It will never do to call things little till you see what they can do.

## NOTES

1 Henry Ward Beecher 美國牧師 (1813-1887), 善演說, 反對奴隸制甚烈; 著作有 "Star Papers," "Eyes and Ears," "Nor wood, or Wood, Village Life in New England" 等, 本篇錄自 "Plymouth Pulpit." 2. by what they draw after them 由其所生之結果. 3 in the visions of the night 在夜間之幻想中, 在夢想中. 4. crawfish 龍蝦 5. freshwater lobster 清水介類 6. threatens the miller with disaster 禍害脅迫磨坊主. 7. except upon some condition granted 除非允納某種之條件. 8. making

music to his ear 在其耳畔作悅耳之聲. 9. not much 無足輕重. 10. a thousand times mightier than he 較彼強大千倍. 11. and so is the massive dam 重大之水閘亦然; 水閘亦較彼強大千倍. 12. commences 開始. 13. bore into the clay 鑽入泥中. 14. clear through to the other side of the bank 直通堤岸之彼面. 15. This (—The hole's growing larger and large) goes on all day and night 其洞日夜擴大不已. 16. so worn that a considerable stream runs through it 洞口至如此之大, 大量之水 由此流出. 17. freshet 氾濫; 橫流之水. 18. gains a force 發生大力. 19. impetus 推動力. 20. carries everything with it 衝去一切. 21. abutments 墩柱; 橋墩. 22. whelmed in the flood 浸於大水中. 23. it was what it led to that determines its importance 以其結果定其重要. (what it led to 其所致成者; 結果).

## 47. EVILS OF WAR

There are two kinds of war, foreign war and civil war.<sup>1</sup> In the later, the inhabitants of the same country fight against each other. In the former, one country fights against another.

Wars generally arise when disputes<sup>2</sup> cannot be settled by mutual arrangement.<sup>3</sup> It is, however, a very barbarous<sup>4</sup> method of settling disputes. The sooner it is abolished, the better.

It is a great pity that many thousands of men should be slain<sup>5</sup> in battle. Many of them have widows and children, while others leave relatives, who grieve for them bitterly when lost. Besides this, wars are very expensive. Even in times of peace millions of dollars are spent annually in equipping<sup>6</sup> forces for times of emergency.<sup>7</sup>

During a war there is destruction<sup>8</sup> of all kinds. Commerce becomes paralysed<sup>9</sup> Villages and towns are ruined. Multitudes<sup>10</sup> are rendered<sup>11</sup> homeless. Crops and



animals are destroyed, and many years pass before prosperity is regained.<sup>12</sup> It would be much better if disputes could be settled by arbitration.<sup>13</sup>

### NOTES

1. civil war 內戰. 2. disputes 爭論. 3. arrangement 互相調停  
4. barbarous 野蠻的. 5. slain 殺戮. 6. equipping 準備. 7. emergency 危急之秋.  
8. destruction 毀滅. 9. paralysed 摧毀. 10. multitudes 大眾.  
11. rendered 成爲. 12. regained 恢復. 13. arbitration 公斷.

## 48. THE SHAPE OF THE EARTH

### PART I

We have said that the earth is round. But it is not quite round, though it is so nearly round that if you look at the globe<sup>1</sup> in school, you will see that it has been made quite round.

But how do we know that it is round at all? There was once a little boy, named Ned, whose father was a sailor, and was nearly always away at sea. The little boy was very fond of his father, and used to lie on the grass in the fields, and wonder where his father's ship was, just at that moment.

He had not been taught about the shape of the earth, and, as he lay thinking, it came into his head that the earth was flat.<sup>2</sup> He never dreamed that it was round. He thought it was as flat as a penny,<sup>3</sup> and he began to be afraid that his father's ship should get too near the edge.

You laugh ! But this boy thought that, if the ship fell over the edge of the earth, he would never see his father again. The thought of this made him feel so sad that he ran home to ask his mother about it.

She pointed at once to a large orange; "Now, my boy, look at this, and if you answer all my questions you shall have it," said she.

"Is this orange round, Ned?"

"Very nearly, mother."

"Just so. But it is nearly round enough for me to show you what I mean. Now, suppose a fly starts on this side of the orange where I stick<sup>4</sup> in this pin. If it walks round the orange always in the same direction, where will it get to?"

"It will come back to the pin."

#### NOTES

1. globe 地球儀. 2. flat 扁平. 3. penny 辨士(錢幣名) 4. stick 刺.

## 49. THE SHAPE OF THE EARTH

### PART II

"So it will. But if it starts again from the pin and walks round the orange, in another direction, where will it come to now?"

"If it keeps on, it will again come to the pin."

"And no matter in what direction it started, would it always come back to the pin?"

“Yes, if it always went straight on.”

“But can the fly come to an edge where it could tumble<sup>1</sup> over?”

“No, for there is no edge on anything that is round.”

“Well, then, we see that as long as we travel on a round body, there is no danger of falling over the edge!”

“Oh, yes, mother, I see that now; and I am so glad, for I could not understand it before.”

“Well, my boy, I think you deserve<sup>2</sup> the orange, but as we have begun to talk about this, we will go on a little further.

“For a very long time, men believed the earth was flat as you did. At last, a man who thought more than those about him, found out that it was a globe or sphere,<sup>3</sup> that is, round like a ball.”

“But how did he find it out?”

“I can scarcely<sup>4</sup> say, but we can think of some things that we know, which would make you and me think the earth is a round body.

“Let us look at the orange again.” But the boy has been busily peeling<sup>5</sup> it, while his mother was talking, so they had to get another.

### NOTES

1. tumble 痕. 2. deserve 應當認識. 3. sphere 圓體. 4. scarcely 難. 5. peeling 剝皮.

## 50. THE SHAPE OF THE EARTH

## PART III

"We saw that, no matter where the fly started from, as long as it kept in one direction, it would always come back to the same place."

"Now I know what is meant in a book that I read, when it said that some one had been round the world."

"Yes. If a man left London and kept traveling east, he would come back to London just as the fly came back to the same point. But though this helps us to see that the earth is round, it is not enough. To-morrow we will go down to the seashore,<sup>1</sup> and there I hope to be able to show you something else that teaches us the earth is round."

So the next day Ned and his mother went down to the seashore. The boy carried a pair of new field glasses,<sup>2</sup> and very proud he was of them.

The boy thought he heard his mother sigh, and said, "Don't you wish you could see father's ship?"

"Yes, that I do, but he will not be home for a month yet."

There were many ships to be seen, but it was some time before she spoke again. Then she said, "Look carefully through the field glasses while I rest on this heap<sup>3</sup> of sand, and tell me what you can see!"

The boy looked through, and after some time he said, "I can see three poles<sup>4</sup> sticking up out of the sea."

"So can I, but there must be something to fasten the poles to. Now what can it be?"

"It must be a ship," said Ned, "but I cannot see it. I can just see the tops of the masts."<sup>5</sup>

## NOTES

1. seashore 海濱    2. glasses 遠視鏡    3. heap 一堆    4. poles 柱  
5. masts 桅.

## 51. THE SHAPE OF THE EARTH

## PART IV

Then the mother took the field glasses again. She looked for a long time, and seemed to be seeking something. At last she said, "Now look again and tell me what you see."

"Why, I can see all the sails of a ship, but not the hull.<sup>1</sup> She seems to be just about to sink."

"Now look at this ship near the shore. You can see her without the field glasses. You can see all her masts, sails, and hull."

"But what does that teach me about the earth being round?" said the boy.

"Wait a moment. Answer two questions first. If you were going up a road leading over a hill, and

just as you got near the top you heard a man coming up the other side of it, which part of him would you expect to see first?"

"His head, of course."

"But what would prevent you from seeing his legs?"

"The top of the hill, I should think, mother."

"Just so. And doesn't that teach you what prevented you from seeing first the hull and the lower sails of the ship which we looked at?"

"If the earth is round, it must be the hill, or the roundness."

"Yes, and that is also why you could not see the hull of the second ship. The curve<sup>2</sup> of the earth was in the way.

"And you can also see this the next time you go to bathe. When you begin to swim, just place your eye quite close to the water, and look along the surface at a boat a good way off. You will find that you will only be able to see the top of the boat, and you will know what hides<sup>3</sup> the other part, will you not?"

#### NOTES

1. hull 船身. 2. curve 曲線. 3. hides 蔭蔽.

中華民國三十五年十月出版

短篇英文選 全書一冊

外埠酌加郵匯費

編選者 徐慰慈

校閱者 陸育英

發行人 陳兆椿

印行者 春明書店

版權所有  
翻印必究

總發行所上海四馬路中春明書店

各省各大書局均有代售

