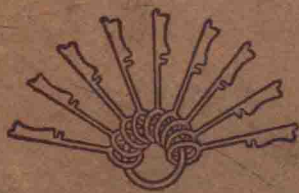


初中學生文庫

英文作文範本

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中華書局編印

SPECIMEN COMPOSITIONS IN ENGLISH AND CHINESE .

BY

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Specimen Compositions

Specimen Compositions

1. Shanghai

HEADS: (1) History; (2) Buildings and Streets;
(3) Government.

After the Opium War, in the last century, Shanghai became a commercial port. Foreigners came to Shanghai in great numbers. Great buildings and broad roads were built, and Shanghai began to be a prosperous place. Its prosperity increased day by day until now it has become the largest commercial port in China.

The buildings are so high and the streets so long that you can hardly see the tops of the buildings or the ends of the streets. The tram lines connect one place with another, Motor-cars are numerous and policemen stand on every street to look after the traffic.

The Municipal Council controls the settlements.

1. 上 海

要目：(1) 歷史 (2) 建築及街道 (3) 政體。

自前世紀鴉片戰後，上海遂成一通商口岸。西人之來此者，難以數計。建巨廈，闢廣道，自是以往，上海竟成富庶之區，其後日益繁盛，至於今日，上海爲中國最巨之商埠矣。

至於樓臺之高峻，道路之修廣，置身其間，一若不能見樓之頂，及路之端者，其高其遠可想見矣。電車軌道，密布中衢，汽車等亦復所在皆是，途中警察鵠立，指揮車馬之往來，及其他街道上之事務。

租界中之管理權皆歸工部局掌握之。

[註]

1. Opium War. 清道光時，以英人販運鴉片，流毒全國，清廷命林則徐赴廣東禁之，絕英人互市，焚鴉片二萬餘箱，英人以兵攻粵，擾及沿海，進攻南京，乃斥林則徐，與英人和，償兵費，開上海，廣州，福州，廈門，寧波五處爲通商口岸，割香港畀之，事乃已，時西曆一千八百四十二年，道光二十二年也。

2. Commercial port. 通商口岸；商埠。

3. Municipal council. 工部局，爲西人在租界所設治理市政之機關，始於清咸豐初年，以公選議員組織之，分工程，警務，衛生，學校，監獄等課，上海及天津皆有之。

2. The Spider

HEADS: (1) Nature and Habits; (2) Where found;
(3) Kinds.

Spiders are not regarded with much admiration or affection, although their industry and perseverance are well-known. As a matter of fact, they are not only able and patient workers, but innocent and harmless, in temperate climates at least. They rarely bite, and then only in self-defence.

We may find spiders in all kinds of places. Some species live in cellars or in attics, some prefer to make their nests under the edges of shingles or in the cracks of a wall, and many others live on the ground or under the bark of trees.

Spiders are divided into two groups,—the cobweb spiders who spin webs and live in wait for their prey, and the hunting spiders who go boldly forth to seek it.

2. 說 蜘蛛

要目：(1) 性情 (2) 產地 (3) 種類。

蜘蛛之勤勉耐勞，雖爲人所深知，然人之於此物，鮮有贊許而愛護之者。蜘蛛之爲物，非特巧於經營，習於勞苦，抑且秉性溫和，不爲人害，非當受敵而爲自衛之計，平時恆不齧人。

蜘蛛所在皆有，無論何處，吾人皆得見之。有穴居窟中或堦下者，亦有好結巢於屋頂之緣，或牆上罅隙中者。此外居於地上，或在樹皮間者，爲數亦多。

蜘蛛可分爲兩類，一爲結網者，恆結網空中，伏其中以待其捕掠品投網而食之者，一爲悍然往來而覓食者是也。

[註]

1. Perseverance. 堅忍; 忍耐; 毅力.
2. As a matter of fact=really. 實在; 真.
3. At least. 至少.

3. The Bamboo

HEADS: (1) Description; (2) Uses.

You have seen bamboo canes and walking sticks, and you know how hard and strong, and yet how light they are. These sticks are made from small bamboo plants. The bamboo sometimes grows to be eighty or a hundred feet high, and more than five inches thick. It is very abundant in Asia, especially in China.

Its shoots are good for food. Its hard, hollow stem is used for hundreds of purpose in the countries where it grows, such as building houses, making water-pipes, pitchers and dishes, masts for boats, spears, baskets, chairs, and other things too numerous to be mentioned.

3. 說 竹

要目： (1) 形狀 (2) 功用。

吾知諸君必見各種竹竿竹杖矣。當知其堅勁非常，而又輕利無比也。惟竹竿竹杖，皆以竹之細者爲之。其大者，有高至八丈或十丈者。其徑有粗至五寸餘者。亞洲產竹最富，而中國所產尤多。

筍可充食品，其堅而中空之桿，凡產竹之國，皆用以製種種器具，及一切什物，如建房屋，製水管，造瓶甕杯碟之類，其修而直者可爲檣矛之屬，又可編之爲籃，彎之爲椅，以及各種什物，不遑枚舉也。

[註]

1. Shoots 嫩芽；嫩條；此處作筍解。
2. Good for. 宜於；適於。
3. Too numerous to be mentioned. 不可盡述；不遑枚舉。

4. The Tiger

HEADS: (1) Description; (2) Habits; (3) Where found.

The tiger resembles the cat in appearance. Unlike the cat, however, it is a very fierce and blood-thirsty creature. The length of the tiger is nine or nine and a half feet, measuring from the point of the nose to the tip of the tail. The skin is of a reddish-yellow color, and is marked with black stripes. The strength of the tiger's forelegs is so enormous that he can pull down a bullock or a buffalo.

Wild hogs, deer, and other animals are his favorite prey. Tigers seldom roar, but at night the forests resound with their cries. A tiger rarely climbs a tree, but he can spring to a good height, and he is also a good swimmer.

This animal is not found in any part of the world except Asia. India is the chosen home of the tiger. To hunt him is considered to be the best form of sport in that land.

4. 說 虎

要目： (1) 狀態 (2) 性情 (3) 產地。

虎形似貓，而性則異，貓溫馴可親，虎乃一强悍多力，殘忍好殺之獸。虎之長，自其鼻尖至其尾端，度之可九尺。長者約九尺有半。皮作絳黃色，有黑色之斑紋。其前掌，孔武有力，即野犢牡牛，皆足殺之。

凡野豕麋鹿及他種動物，皆其素嗜之食品。虎不常嘯，然每屆夜闌人靜，則往往狂嘯，山鳴谷應，林木俱震。虎不能緣木升樹，然能跳躍甚高，且能泅泳。

虎除亞洲外，世界各處，非所在都有。而印度一地，產虎獨多，印人且視捕虎一事，為無上之行樂焉。

[註]

1. Bloodthirsty. 嗜殺，殘忍。細玩此字係 blood (血) 與 thirsty (渴) 兩字合成其意可知。

2. Creature. 動物；禽獸及生物之總稱。係從 create (造化) 一字來，言皆為造化所成之物也。

3. Bullock. 牛類之牡者。

5. Our Duties

HEADS: (1) Family circle; (2) Friends.

Duty begins at home. The family circle in which we were brought up has the first claim upon us. To father and mother, sisters and brothers, we owe love and service. The ties that connect us with them can never be broken except by death, and we should respect and cherish such ties with all reverence and devotion.

Our friends and neighbors have the next claim upon our regard. In so far as there is opportunity, we should be kind, helpful, and obliging to them. Life brings many changes and reverses, and circumstances continually occur in which we can be very useful to one another. When our friends and neighbors need our help we should not stand aside idly or selfishly, but should cheerfully offer a helping hand.

5. 論 責 任

要目： (1) 對於家庭 (2) 對於朋友。

人之責任，始於家庭。家庭者，吾人所生長教育以迄於成人之處也，其所責望於吾曹者，實爲最先，故吾曹對於父母姊妹兄弟，當報其愛護之勞，吾人對父母兄弟姊妹等之關係，凡一息尚存，無時或釋，於此種相關之誼，當以全力愛之，重之，而敬禮之。

朋友鄰人則次於家族而責望吾曹相助相扶者也。苟有餘力，則吾人當遇之以恩，待之以禮，而援助之。且世事滄桑，人生之更變靡常，吾人遇有緩急，可互相扶助。吾曹之朋友鄰人，有時而需我相助者，決不可袖手旁觀，漠然不顧，當欣然爲之一援手也。

[註]

1. Brought up. 養育; 教養; 生長.
2. Has the first claim upon us. 先有向我曹責望之權.
3. In so far as...opportunity. 視機會之所及.
4. One another. 互相.

6. The Bison

HEADS: (1) Description; (2) Where found;
(3) Uses.

On looking at the bison or buffalo as it is called, the first things which strike us are its darkbrown hair, its broad strong nose, and its long tail. The black hair which hangs over his head and neck protects him from cold. The strong nose serves him as a weapon to shovel away the snow and lay bare the grass on which he feeds. His limbs are very slender, but he can go where no horse can follow.

The bison inhabits the interior of north America. Vast flocks of them can be found there.

Many tribes of Indians are dependent upon the bison. It affords them not only food, but materials for tents, clothing, and domestic utensils. The hides are also considered valuable by Europeans and Americans.

6. 說 野 牛

要目：(1) 狀態 (2) 產地 (3) 效用。

野牛亦稱水牛，試觀之，其最足引人注目者，則爲其櫻褐色之毛，闊而且堅之鼻，及細長之尾是也。其黑毛蓬蓬然覆於頭部及頸部者，用以禦寒，其堅強之鼻，則似爲一種器具，用以剷除地上之雪，俾草得以外露而食之。其四肢皆非常瘦削而善走，彼所能至之地，有馬所不能往者。

野牛居於北美洲之中部，往往千百成羣，聚居其地。

印第安土人之恃牛爲生者甚夥，野牛非特供其食料，卽帳幕衣服及一切家用器具亦皆賴之。其皮卽歐美人亦視爲貴重之品。

[註]

1. Hang over. 蓋；覆。
2. Tribe. 部落。
3. Indians. 北美洲之土人，亦稱紅印度人。
4. Dependent upon. 依賴。