

教育部審定
LIVING ENGLISH READERS

FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS

BOOK V

新課程標準世界中學教本

初中活用英語讀本

第五冊

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LIVING ENGLISH READERS

BOOK V

LESSON 1

Don't Give Up

If you've tried and have not won,
Never stop for crying;
All that is great and good is done
Just by patient trying.

Though young birds, in flying, fall,
Still their wings grow stronger;
And the next time they can keep
Up a little longer.

Though the sturdy oak has known
Many a blást that bowed her,
She has risen again and grown
Loftier and prouder.

If by easy work you beat,
Who the more will prize you?
Gaining victory from defeat,
That's the test that tries you.

—Phoebe Cary

won (wʌn) sturdy ('stɜ:di) oak (oʊk) blast (blɔ:st) loftier ('lɔ:ftiə)
prouder ('praʊdə) beat (bi:t) prize (praiz)

GRAMMAR

Looking Backward and Forward

We have learned some grammar in the previous four books. Do you remember the **eight parts of speech**? How far can you answer the questions and carry out the directions?

1. Point out the nouns in the above poem. Why do you call them nouns?

2. Point out the verbs in the above poem. Why do you call them verbs?

3. What name do we give to a word that modifies a noun or a pronoun? Point out such words in the above lesson.

4. What name do we give to a word that modifies a verb? Give five such words.

5. How many pronouns are there in the above lesson? How many prepositions are there? Are there any interjections in the above lesson? What punctuation mark usually follows an interjection?

6. Point out the conjunctions in the above lesson. Tell what words each connects.

7. Notice the words *have* and *has* in "have tried and have not won", "has known", "has risen again and grown loftier and prouder". What work do they do here? About this and many other such points we shall learn in book five and book six.

8. Notice that each line of a poem begins with a capital letter.

EXERCISE

Answer these in complete sentences:

1. Should you stop for crying if you have tried and have not won?
2. Why should you not stop for crying?
3. How do their wings grow when young birds try to fly but fall?
4. What can they do when they try to fly next time?
5. What often bowed a sturdy oak?
6. What helps the oak to grow loftier and prouder?
7. Will people prize you if by easy work you beat?
8. What is the test that tries you?

IDIOMATIC PHRASES

give up

keep up

many a

LESSON 2

Stick to Your Bush

One day, a party of boys and girls were going into the country to pick berries.

Harry got his basket, and was going out of the gate, when his father called him back. He took hold of the boy's hand, and said:

"Harry, my boy, what are you going for—to pick berries, or to play?"

bush (buʃ) berries ('beriz) Harry ('hæri)

“To pick berries,” Harry replied.

“Then, Harry,” said he, “I want to tell you one thing. It is this: when you find a good bush, don’t leave it to try and find a better one. The other boys and girls will run about, picking one or two berries here, and one or two there, wasting a great deal of time, but getting very few berries. If you do as they do, you will come back with an almost empty basket. If you want to get berries, the thing for you to do is to stick to your bush.”

Harry went with the party, and all had a splendid time. But it was just as Harry’s father had said. No sooner had one of the boys found a good bush than he called to his companions, and they would leave their places and run off to see what he had found.

But the words of Harry’s father kept ringing in his ears, and he stuck to his bush. When he had done with one he went to another, and finished that; and then he took another. When night came, he had a large basketful of ripe berries, more than

wasting (‘weistɪŋ) almost (‘ɔ:lməʊst) companions (kəm’pænjənz)
basketful (‘bɑ:skɪtful) ripe (raɪp)

all the others' put together; and he was not half so tired as they were.

GRAMMAR

Classes of Nouns

A noun is the name of a person, place, or thing.

Nouns are usually divided into five classes.

1. **Common noun.** — A common noun is a general name that may be applied to any one of a class of persons, places, or things. Examples: boy, city, mountain.

2. **Proper noun.** — A proper noun is the name of a particular person, place, or thing. Examples: John, Shanghai, Taishan.

3. **Collective noun.** — A collective noun stands for a number of things regarded as a whole. Examples: class, group, team.

4. **Material noun.** — Material nouns are names of materials. Examples: rice, fish, wood.

5. **Abstract noun.** — An abstract noun is the ~~name~~ name of a quality or a general idea. Examples: beauty, ~~sweetness~~ sweetness, poverty.

EXERCISES

1. Point out the common, proper, collective, ~~material~~ material, and abstract nouns in the following sentences:

1. Peiping was formerly the capital of China.

proper ('prɒpə) collective (kə'lektɪv) regarded (rɪ'gɑːdɪd) material (mə'tɪəriəl) abstract ('æbstrækt) formerly ('fɔːməli)

2. Yang is a lover of truth.
3. Industry usually leads to success.
4. We should show respect to our teachers.
5. My handkerchief is made of silk.
6. The football team of the Second Grade is the best in the school.
7. Do not tell me a falsehood.
8. Fruit is often stored in tin cans.
9. The whole school will have a holiday tomorrow.
10. We shall not go to school tomorrow.

II. Answer these in complete sentences:

1. What were Harry and his schoolmates going to do one day?
2. Who called Harry back when Harry was going out of the gate?
3. What did his father say to him?
4. What was the reply of Harry?
5. What one thing did his father tell him to keep in mind?
6. What did the other boys do when they went into the country?
7. What did Harry do?
8. How much did Harry get in comparison with the other boys?

lover ('lavə) industry ('indəstri) success (sək'ses) falsehood ('fɔ:lsɪhʊd)
cans (kænz)

IDIOMATIC PHRASES

stick to	had a splendid time
took hold of	no sooner had...than
here and there	kept ringing
a great deal of	not half so...as

LESSON 3

The Powers of the People

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in his Principle of Democracy, says that the people should have four powers. First, there is the suffrage. This means that people can choose their officials. It enables people to appoint all government officials to their positions.

But if people have this power only, they can only advance their officials but cannot remove them. This is like the early engines. They could move in one direction only. Now if some officials act against the will of the people, what can the latter do? By their power of recall, they can dismiss these officials— The right to elect and the right

powers ('pauəz) suffrage ('sʌfrɪdʒ) choose (tʃu:z) officials (ə'fɪʃəlz)
 enables (i'neɪblz) advance (əd'vɑ:ns) recall (ri'kɔ:l)

to recall give the people perfect control over their officials.

In addition to the officials, there is another important thing in a state. It is law. What power must the people possess in order to control the laws? If the people think that a certain law would be of great advantage to them, they should have the power to suggest it. This third power is called the initiative. If the people think that a certain law is not beneficial to them, they should have the power to amend it. This is called the power of referendum.

These four powers are called the political powers of the people.

GRAMMAR

The Number of Nouns

Nouns are either **singular** or **plural**. The singular form of a noun is used when one person, place, or thing is meant. The plural form is used when more than one person, place, or thing is meant.

elect (i'lekt) control (kən'troul) addition (ə'dɪʃən) suggest (sə'dʒest)
 initiative (i'nɪʃiə'tɪv) beneficial (,benɪ'fɪʃəl) amend (ə'mend) referendum
 (,refə'rendəm) meant (ment)

There are many ways of forming the plurals of nouns. The most important ones are as follows:

1. Most nouns form their plurals by adding *s* to the singular, as *boy, boys; girl, girls*.

2. Nouns ending in *s, x, sh, or ch* form their plurals by adding *es*, as *class, classes; box, boxes; dish, dishes; church, churches*.

3. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plurals by changing *y* into *i* and adding *es*, as *country, countries; berry, berries*.

4. Nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant usually add *es* to form their plurals, as *hero, heroes; echo, echoes*.

5. If a noun ends in *f* or *fe*, it generally changes the *f* or *fe* to *ves*, as *leaf, leaves; knife, knives*.

6. Some nouns form their plurals by a change in the vowel, as *man, men; foot, feet; woman, women; tooth, teeth; goose, geese; mouse, mice*.

EXERCISES

I. Point out all the nouns in the above lesson. Tell whether they are in the singular number or in the plural number. Change all the singular nouns into plural nouns.

II. Tell to which class each noun in the above lesson belongs.

III. Answer these in complete sentences:

1. What did Dr. Sun Yat-sen say in his Principle of Democracy?

belongs (bi'lonz)

2. What is the first power of the people?
3. What does the power of suffrage mean?
4. What enables people to appoint all government officials to their positions?
5. What will happen if people have this power of suffrage only?
6. By what power can people dismiss the officials?
7. What are the two rights that give the people perfect control over their officials?
8. Besides officials, what is another important thing in a country?
9. What is the power of initiative?
10. What is the power of referendum?

IDIOMATIC PHRASES

act against	of great advantage
in addition to	decide upon
in order to	political powers

LESSON 4

The Powers of the Government

In the last lesson, we talked about the political powers of the people. But what are the powers of the government by which it can work for the good of the people? They are five in number. They are executive, legislative, judicial,

civil service examination, and censoring powers. In the National Government of the Republic of China there are five *yuan*, exercising these five powers.

The Executive *Yuan* is responsible for the carrying-out of laws and decisions. It is the highest executive organ of the National Government. It has a president, a vice president, a number of ministers, and many subordinate officers.

The Legislative *Yuan* is the highest legislative organ of the National Government. It has the power to decide on legislation, budgets, and important international affairs.

The Judicial *Yuan* takes charge of administration of courts. It gives justice according to law and equity. It is the highest judicial organ in the National Government.

executive (ig'zekjutiv) legislative ('ledʒisleitiv) judicial (dʒu(:)'dɪʃəl)
 civil ('sivil) censoring ('sensəriŋ) yuan (ju:'ɑ:n) responsible (ris'pɒnsəbl)
 decisions (di'siʒənz) vice (vais) ministers ('ministəz) officers ('ɒfisəz)
 legislation (i'ledʒis'leɪʃən) budgets ('bʌdʒɪts) international (,intə(:)'næʃnəl)
 affairs (ə'feəz) administration (əd,minis'treɪʃən) justice ('dʒʌstɪs) equity
 ('ekwɪti)

The Examination *Yuan* takes charge of examinations and determines the qualifications for public service. It is not a new feature in Chinese history. For many centuries China had a system of government examinations. The system was abolished in 1905, because corruption had set in. The important thing is that the examinations must be administered with strict fairness.

✓ The Control *Yuan* of the National Government is the highest supervisory organ in the country. It has the power to impeach unworthy officials and to audit all government accounts.

GRAMMAR

The Gender of Nouns

Nouns have for genders.

A noun which denotes a male is of the **masculine** gender, as *boy, man, father*.

A noun which denotes a female is of the **feminine** gender, as *girl, woman, mother*.

qualifications (kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃənz)	feature ('fi:tʃə)	system ('sɪstɪm)
abolished (ə'bɒlɪʃt)	corruption (kə'rʌpʃən)	administered (əd'mɪnɪstərd)
fairness ('feənɪs)	supervisory (sju:pə'vaɪzəri)	impeach (ɪm'pi:tʃ)
unworthy (ʌn'wɜ:ði)	audit ('ɔ:ɪt)	accounts (ə'kaʊnts)

A noun which may denote both sexes is of the **common gender**, as *student, teacher, parent*.

A noun which denotes a thing without sex is of the **neuter gender**, as *tree, stone, money*.

There are three ways of forming the feminine forms of nouns:

1. By adding *ess*, as *lion, lioness*.
2. By adding a fresh word and so forming a compound noun, as *he-goat, she-goat*.
3. By using a different word altogether, as *father, mother*.

EXERCISES

I. Point out the nouns in the above lesson. Tell the number and gender of each.

II. Give the feminine forms of: husband, uncle, nephew, gentleman, monk, tiger, king, boy-cousin, host, hero.

III. Give ten examples of nouns of the common gender.

IV. Answer these in complete sentences:

1. What are the five powers of the government by which it can work for the good of the people?
2. How many *yuan* are there in the National Government of the Republic of China?
3. For what is the Executive *Yuan* responsible?
4. What officials have the Executive *Yuan*?

lioness ('laɪənɪs) he-goat ('hɪ:'gout) she-goat ('ʃɪ:'gout) monk
(mʌŋk) host (həʊst)

5. What is the Legislative *Yuan*?
6. What power has the Legislative *Yuan*?
7. What does the Judicial *Yuan* take charge of?
8. What does the Examination *Yuan* take charge of?
9. Is public service examination a new feature in Chinese history?
10. What is the important thing in regard to examinations.

IDIOMATIC PHRASES

National Government	take charge of
Republic of China	according to
Executive <i>Yuan</i>	Examination <i>Yuan</i>
Legislative <i>Yuan</i>	public service
international affairs	set in
Judicial <i>Yuan</i>	Control <i>Yuan</i>

LESSON 5

Little Things

Do you know the proverb "Many a little makes a mickle"? "Mickle" is an old Scotch word signifying "much", and the proverb means that even small things amount to much if they accumulate. Probably every nation has some proverb with the same purport.

proverb ('prɒvəb) mickle ('mɪkl) Scotch (skɒtʃ) signifying ('sɪgnɪfaɪɪŋ)
 amount (ə'maʊnt) accumulate (ə'kju:mjuleɪt) purport ('pɜ:pɔ:t)

Do not despise a little thing. If you see a small coin—a cash or a copper—on the floor, do not sweep it away, saying, “Oh, it’s not worth picking up!” If a quarter of your ink still remains in the bottle, do not throw away the bottle and ink, saying, “It is nearly finished.” It is easy to waste a thing, but you would find it extremely difficult if you had to make it again.

When your teacher tells you to do ten exercises, do not leave the last one undone, saying, “I won’t do the last one, for I know I have done enough.”

Have you not wasted your time often with the excuse that it is only a few minutes? Have you not refrained from an act of kindness—or omitted to do a duty because it is very little? If you think you have done any of the things named above, or something like them, remember the following lines,—

“Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean
And the pleasant land.”

despise (dis'paiz) extremely (iks'tri:mli) undone ('ʌn'dʌn) won't
(wount) refrained (ri'freind) grains (greinz) mighty ('maiti)

GRAMMAR

The Case of Nouns

A noun in a sentence always stands in some relation to some other word in the sentence. It may be the subject of a verb. It may be the object of a verb or a preposition. It may be joined to another noun like an adjective. When it is the subject of a verb, it is in the **nominative case**. When it is the object of a verb or a preposition, it is in the **objective case**. When it is joined to another noun like an adjective, it is in the **possessive case**. Thus in the sentence "The lion's roar frightened the hunter", *lion's* is in the possessive case; *roar* is in the nominative case; *hunter* is in the objective case.

The possessive case is formed:

1. By adding 's to a noun in the singular number, or to a noun in the plural number not ending in *s*. Examples: boy, boy's; men, men's.

2. By adding (') only to a noun in the plural, if it already ends in *s*. Examples: boys, boys'.

3. When a noun in the singular ends in *s* we sometimes add (') only. Examples: for goodness' sake.

4. In compound words the 's is added to the last word only. Examples: my brother-in-law's child.

sake (seik)