

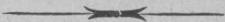
上海蘇本鈔編

中學校及  
師範學校用

教育部  
審定  
共和國國民英  
本

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# THE REPUBLICAN CITIZEN READERS



## FOURTH READER

### 1.—Geysers

You will no doubt have heard of volcanoes or burning mountains, which throw out fire and melted rock. In some parts of the world there are also found boiling springs or geysers, which send up great jets of hot water and steam to a height of a hundred or two hundred feet.

Just before the water bursts from the earth, low rumbling sounds are heard underground, like those which precede an eruption of a volcano, and the ground about the geyser shakes violently. Then there is a great explosion, and an enormous column of hot water shoots up into the air, sometimes carrying with it great pieces of rock.

Long ages ago this earth on which we live was a burning mass like the sun. Since then it has been cooling gradually, but inside the earth there is still intense heat. It is this heat which produces the hot water of the geyser as well as the flames and lava of the volcano.

You know that if the water in a kettle boils very violently, it will often lift the lid off the kettle so that the hot steam may escape. The action of the geyser is

somewhat like this. It is supposed that in the 'regions where geysers are found, there must be 'beds of lava far down under the earth's surface which are still hot. The water from the surface, gradually 'trickling down into the earth, 'collects in a large quantity near this very hot lava and thus becomes extremely hot itself. When the lowest part, nearest the heated rock, is turned into steam, it 'forces its way to the surface carrying with it the mass of water above it. And this is because water, like many other 'substances, grows greater, or expands, when it is heated. That is why the kettle "'boils over," as we say. The geyser is made by a great hot spring down in the earth, which boils over.

Geysers are not found in many parts of the world. The best known, and those which have been the most studied, are in Iceland. But it is in the Yellowstone Park, in the United States, that they are the most numerous.

**Questions:**—What is a geyser? What gives warning of the eruption of a geyser? How high is the water sometimes thrown? How does the water of the geyser become hot? What causes it to be thrown up into the air? Where are geysers found? Where is Iceland?

### Words and Phrases

bēds	堆積之處	ē-rūp'tion	爆發
boils over	沸溢	ēx-plō'sion	炸裂
eōl-lēets'	聚集	fōrçes	以強力逼迫
eōl'ūmn of water	水柱	gey'sērs	沸泉
ē-nōr'moūs	甚大	grād'ūal-lŷ	漸漸

ĩn-těnsé'	酷烈的	rũm'blĩng sounds	轟聲
jěts	噴出	sũb'stances	物質
lǎ'vá	鎔石	trĩe'kling	流
prě-cěde'	在前	ũn-děr-ground'	地下
prõ-dũg'es	生出	vĩ'õ-lent-lỹ	利害
rě'gions (-jũns)	地方	võl-cǎ'nões	火山

## 2.—Japan and the Japanese

The Japanese people are civil, gay, and 'good-natured. The men of the lower classes in warm weather wear but little clothing, and have skins 'bronzed by the sun. Many of the men of all classes have their heads partly shaved. A loose robe with a 'girdle round the middle is the common dress for women as well as men.

The sights in the streets are strange and ever-varying; busy crowds of men and women smiling at one another, and 'bowing 'profoundly to each other; or, in the 'presence of some great 'personage, 'laying themselves 'flat on the ground; but with an 'ease and a 'dignity which takes off what might appear 'humbling in the action, and only gives it the look of an 'excess of 'politeness.

Nearly every house has its garden, which the owner cultivates with great care and good taste. The house itself is generally a light 'structure of wood and bamboo, having very little furniture inside, being well supplied with beautiful mattings. The whole is kept wondrously clean. Indeed, the Japanese are famous for the cleanliness both of their persons and their homes. They are on the whole, perhaps, the most peaceable, contented, and cheerful people in the world.

The Japanese are great lovers of nature. Chinese peasants will talk of the fertility of the soil, of the abundance of water, so useful for their mills, or of the value of their woods, but not of the beauties of the country. It is not so with the Japanese labourer.

If he can, he builds his house on the banks of a stream; with a few big stones placed in the necessary spot, he makes a little waterfall, for he loves the sound of rushing water. At the side of his hut he grows a little cedar. He separates some of the branches, and makes them bend over the roof both for shade and beauty.

In the humblest cottage you will find traces of a love for the fine arts—an artificial flower, a cleverly-made child's toy, an idol, and heaps of little things, the only use of which is to give pleasure to the eye.

**Questions:—**What are the chief characteristics of the Japanese? Why are the skins of the lower-class men bronzed? How do many of the men of all classes wear their hair? What is the common dress of both men and women? How do the Japanese greet their friends in the street? How do they behave when they meet some great personage? How is it that the action does not appear humbling? How does it appear? What has nearly every house? Describe the house itself. What is there inside? For what are the Japanese famous? In what three good qualities do they excel the world? Of what are Japanese great lovers? What do you mean by "nature"? Of what do Chinese peasants speak, when talking of the country? Where does a Japanese peasant, if possible, build his cottage? How and why does he make a waterfall? What does he plant beside his cottage? Why? What will you find even in the humblest Japanese cottage? What do you mean by "the fine arts"? Name some of the things in a poor Japanese house whose only use is to please the eye.



## Words and Phrases

ār-tī-fici'al (-fish'al)	人 造 的	in prēs'ençe	面 前
bow'ing (bou-)	鞠 躬	lābour-ēr (-bēr-)	工 人
brōnzed	晒 紅	lāy'ing	臥
chēer'fūl	喜 樂	mīlls	磨
dīg'nī-tŭ	端 嚴	nā'tūre	天 然 事 物
ease (ēz)	雅	pēr'son-āge	貴 人
ěx-çess	過 度	pō-lite'nēss	禮 儀
fēr-tīl'ī-tŭ	腹 厚	prō-found'lŭ	甚 低
flāt	平	sĕp'ā-rates	分 開
gīr'd'le	腰 帶	shāde	陰
gōōd-nā'tūred	溫 柔	strūe'tūre	組 織
hūm'bling	卑 賤	wā'tēr-fāl	瀑 布

## 3.—The Yellowstone Park

The Yellowstone Park is 'situated in the Rocky Mountains, in the north-western part of Wyoming, one of the United States. It consists for the most part of a high 'plateau surrounded by lofty snow-clad mountains.

This vast region, more than three thousand square miles in extent, is a 'veritable 'wonderland, where may be seen burning plains, 'spouting springs, 'petrified bushes, 'mighty 'cataracts, and rocks of every colour under the sun.

In the middle of the park is the great Yellowstone Lake, from which flows the Yellowstone River. This, after a short time, enters the Grand 'Cañon, which far 'surpasses in beauty any of the other 'marvellous 'sights in this 'region. The Grand Cañon is a 'gorge a thousand feet deep, with the river rolling at its base over

great boulders in some places, and in others forming fathomless pools, or receiving small cascades from the rocky walls, falling down like ribbons of spray and foam. In many places there are waterfalls of great size and beauty. The sides of the cañon from the top clear to the river's edge, are one mass of lava, and are in many places a bright red or orange.

But that for which the park is chiefly celebrated is its geysers, of which it has nearly a hundred. Many of these have received distinctive names. "Old Faithful" regularly every hour sends up a stream two hundred feet in height. "Excelsior" is even more powerful, though its eruptions occur at longer intervals. There may also be seen the "Bee-hive," the "Lion" and the "Lioness" and her cubs, and others too numerous to mention. In one stretch, a little over two miles in length, there are more than forty of these gigantic fountains.

Until the year 1870 little was known of this wonderful region, but now one may visit it easily, for good roads have been built through many parts of it, and there are several hotels. But no one may go there to live permanently, for the Government has declared the park to be a pleasure ground "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people."

**Questions:**—Where is the Yellowstone Park? What strange things are to be seen there? What is the most beautiful sight? Describe the Grand Cañon. For what is the Yellowstone Park chiefly celebrated? Tell what you know of the geysers of the Yellowstone region. When did this region first become well known?

## Words and Phrases

bōul'dērs	大石	pēt'rī-fīed	變石
eās-eādes'	小瀑布	plā-teau' (-tō-)	高原
cañon (cän-yŭn)	峽谷	rē'gion (-jŭn)	地方
cāt'ā-raets	大瀑布	rēg'ū-lār-lŷ	有次序
elēar to	直至	rib'bōns	帶
dīs-tīnē'tīve	特別	sīght	美景
ē-rŭp'tion	噴出	sīt'ū-āt-ēd	坐落
ēx-cēl'sī-ōr	墓高者	spout'ing	噴出
fāth'ōmlēss	無底	sprāy	浪花
gĭ-gān'tīe	巨大的	strētch	一帶地方
gôrgē	山峽	sŭr-pāss'es	勝過
in'tēr-vals	間斷之時	vēr'i-tā-ble	真實的
mār'vél-lōus	奇異	wā tēr-fāls	瀑布
might'-ŷ	大	wōn'dēr-lānd	多奇事之地
pēr'mā-nent-lŷ	長久		

## 4.—Whale •Hunting

Every year, ships sail to the 'northern seas to hunt the whale. The men want its fat to make oil and the whalebone, which is found in the roof of its mouth.

The ships carry with them a number of small boats. When the 'whaling-ground is reached, men are sent to the 'topmast to be 'on the lookout; and at a 'signal from them, the boats are 'launched as soon as a whale is seen.

Each boat has a man in it called a 'harpooner. He sits in the 'bow of the boat. The harpoon is a long spear with a 'barbed point, made of tough iron. To the shaft of the harpoon a rope is fixed. This rope, which is sometimes a 'quarter of a mile long, lies carefully coiled up in the bow of the boat.



When the boat is near the whale, it is rowed up to it swiftly, but silently; the harpooner standing up, ready for his work. When the boat is within a few yards of the huge creature, the men rest for a moment on their oars. Up goes the arm of the harpooner, and in an instant he sends the harpoon with all his force into the body of the whale.

Smarting with the wound, the whale dives into the ocean, and swims away as far as he can. If the whale were a true fish, he could remain under water always, and never be caught. But he must come up to breathe. He is an animal like the cow or the horse, and cannot live without air.

In the meantime, the men in the boat have rowed near the place where they expect him to rise. As soon as he comes up, another harpoon is driven into his body. Down dives the whale again, but he soon returns.

In his fury, he lashes the sea so violently with his huge tail, that the noise can sometimes be heard two or three miles off! At last, from pain and loss of blood, the whale is worn out. The boats are once more rowed up to him, and the men thrust long steel lances into his body.

Soon his huge carcass floats lifeless on the water. Three cheers are given by the men in the boats, and the body of the whale is towed in triumph to the ship. There it is cut up into pieces and boiled down into oil; and when the fishing season is over, the oil is taken home in casks.

**Questions:**—Where do ships go to hunt the whale? Why is it hunted? Where is the whalebone found? What is the man who spears the whale called? What is attached to the spear? What does the whale do when it is speared? Why must it come up again? What is done with its body when it is taken to the ship?

### Words and Phrases

al'ways (-wāz)	常	nūm'bēr	數
an'i-mal	獸	on the lookout	注視
bārbēd	有鈎的	piēces	塊
bow (bou)	船頭	quar'tēr	四分之一
ear'eass	屍	rē-māin'	常在
chēers	歡聲	rē-tūrn's	回
erēa'tūre	生	sēa'son (-z'n)	時
fish'ing	捕魚漁	sig'nal	記號
greāt'est	最大	sī'lent-lŷ	靜
hār-pōon'er	用鯨叉者, 刺手	smārt'ing	劇痛
hūnt'ing	獵	stānd'ing	立
in an in'stant	立刻	swift'lŷ	速
lānç'es	鎗	tōp'māst	桅頂
lāsh'es	擊	tōwed	拖
lāunched	下水	trī'umph	樂勝
life'lēss	死無生	whāl'ing-ground	捕鯨之處
mō'ment	片刻	worn out	竭力
nōrth'ērn	北		

### 5.—Letter Writing

Shanghai High School,

Shanghai,

14 July, 1914.

My Dear Yuen:

I have received your letter of 31st ultimo, for which please accept my thanks; but the one of which you speak, dated 21st, has not reached me.

With reference to S. K. Tsiang's misconduct, I am very glad that you have shown impartiality, since you are also one of the students of our school. As you know, I am always very strict in dealing with wrongdoers, but rather lenient towards those who have misbehaved unintentionally or through mistake. I have sent for S. K. Tsiang, who told me that it was only through misunderstanding of the regulations that he brought the newspaper into the class-room, as he thought that the students were allowed to read newspapers when they had finished their proper lessons. But he was very sorry when he could not find that regulation after he had left the class-room; he has admitted his fault, and has promised that he will never repeat his errors in the future. Since he has acknowledged his fault and promised not to do so again, I could not but forgive him for the first offence; but marks will be deducted for his conduct, although his demerit will not be made known to the school. In dealing with students who commit faults, I generally keep the demerits secret in order to save their face, unless what is committed is unpardonable.

In conclusion, I wish to say again that I admire your impartiality in the matter, and hope that Mr. Lee will feel satisfied, as S. K. Tsiang has been cautioned and a deduction of marks for his conduct will be made.

Yours very sincerely,

C. L. Dang.

## Words and Phrases

æk-nŏw'ledge	認	mārks	分數
ād-mīt'ed	認	mīs-eon'dūet	劣行
caū'tioned	驚戒	mīs-ūn-dēr-stānd'ing	誤會
cōm-mīt'ed	犯	rēg-ŭ-lā'tions	章程
could not but	不能不	rē-pēat'	再作
dēal'ing with	對付	sāt'is-fied	知足
dē-dūet'ed	減少	sāve	顧全
dē-mēr'it	記過	Shanghai High School 上海民立中學	
fŏr-give'	赦免	ŭn-īn-tēn'tion'al-lŷ	無意
īm-pār-ti-āl'ī-tŷ (-shī-)	公正	ŭn-lēss'	除非
īn cōn-clū'sion	只有一句	ŭn-pār'don-ā-b'le (-d'n-) 不能寬恕	
lē'nī-ent	寬待	with rēf'ēr-enge to	至於, 提及

## 6.—The German Empire

Central Europe, from the Baltic to the Adriatic Sea, is inhabited by German-speaking races. Many of these, however, are included in Austria-Hungary and in Switzerland. The German Empire alone consists of twenty-six states, of which four are kingdoms and three are free cities.

Each state has its own monarch and parliament, and, so far as home affairs are concerned, all the states are independent of each other. But, for arranging matters in which they have a common interest, there is an imperial parliament; and at the head of the United Fatherland stands the King of Prussia, who is also Emperor of Germany. All questions of peace, war, and foreign policy, are decided by him and his ministers.

Every German above twenty years of age must serve in the army as a soldier for three years. He is

then placed in the reserve for four years, and up to his forty-ninth year he may be called to active service, in the event of any part of the national soil being in the hands of an enemy. In this way every German receives a thorough military training, and the German army now numbers nearly two millions.

In point of size the German Empire is nearly four times as large as England and Wales, but it contains only about twice as many people. Much of the land in the north consists of sandy plains, great heaths, and dull morasses. One province has been compared to a huge "sand-box," and only the forests here and there prevent its being like an Arabian desert.

In proportion to its extent the empire has but a small sea-coast, and its shores are flat and sandy, with very few good harbours. The greater part of the coast is on the Baltic Sea, shut off, in some measure, from the busy water-ways of western Europe. Its chief harbour, Kiel, the arsenal for ships of war, is connected with the North Sea by a canal fitted to carry battle-ships.

Though the coast-line is small, the country is well supplied with navigable rivers. In the west, the ever-beautiful Rhine flows northwards from Switzerland; and across the south, from west to east, flows the great river Danube. These, as well as the many other great rivers that flow north through the empire, are linked together by an excellent system of canals.

**Questions:**—Where do the German-speaking races live? How many states does the German Empire consist of? How is each state governed? How are the matters of common interest arranged? Who is at the head of the United Fatherland? What must every

German do when above twenty years of age? Up to what age may he be called to active service? What is the number of men in the German Army? What is the size of the German Empire? What does the land in the north consist of? What sea coast has the German Empire? On what sea is the greater part of the coast? What is its chief harbour? With what is the country well supplied for navigation? Name the great rivers. How are they linked together?

### Words and Phrases

äc'tive sêrv'îce	從事疆場	în-clûd'ed	包括
âr-râng'ing	佈置	în-dê-pênd'ent	獨立的
âr'sê-nal	製造局, 船政局	în'têr-êst	利益
eôm'môn	公同	lînkêd	連合
eôn-sîsts' of	組成, 合成	mîn'is-têrs	宰相, 大臣
êx-tênt'	面積	môn'ärêh	君主
fä'thêr-länd	祖國	mô-räss'es	濕地
free city	自治之城	pär'liä-ment	國會
här'bours (-bêrs)	海灣, 港	rê-sêrvê'	後備軍
hêath	草莽之地	sand-box'	糝沙匣
home af-fäîrs'	內務	stâtes	省, (小國)
im-pê'rî-al	帝國的	sÿs'têm	統系
in the event of	倘若	thôr'ough	完全
in prô-pôr'tion to	相比	trâîning	訓練
in some meas'ure (mêzh'ûr)	多少	up to	至

## 7.—The Hippopotamus

The word hippopotamus means river-horse. The animal was probably so called by the ancient Greeks, because it chiefly lives near rivers, and from the loud snorting noise it makes like a horse. It is found only in Africa.



The body of the hippopotamus is nearly as large as that of the elephant; but the legs are so short that the belly almost touches the ground. The head is large, with a very wide mouth. The teeth are of great size, and so hard as to strike fire with steel. They yield excellent ivory. The eyes and ears are small.

Like the elephant, the hippopotamus belongs to the class of animals called thick-skinned, which do not chew the cud. The skin, dark brown in colour, contains a vast number of pores which give out a kind of oil, protecting the animal from the water. Over the back and sides, it is nearly two inches thick. The natives of Africa use it to make shields, whips, and spear-handles. Between the flesh and the skin there is a thick layer of fat which is salted and used as bacon. The tongue is reckoned a delicacy. The rest of the flesh is cut into large slices, and dried in the sun.

The hippopotamus lives much in the water, to which it retreats when attacked, and at once dives to the bottom. There this huge creature has been seen walking about at its ease; though it often rises to the surface to breathe. When threatened with danger it is very cautious, so that the snout can scarcely be seen above water. Its usual resting place is among the reeds, and under the shade of trees on the side of a river, where it is fond of rolling in the mud. Its food consists of grass, rushes, and other vegetables. It not only eats large quantity, but destroys much more by its broad, heavy feet as it tramples through the fields of rice or sugar plantations. It is sometimes taken by the natives in pits, with a sharp stake in the centre, covered with reeds.

While undisturbed, the hippopotamus is quiet and inoffensive. When wounded it becomes very fierce, and rushes upon its assailant. It has been known to bite a large piece out of a boat and sink it immediately. One of these animals once rose under a boat rowed by six men, and lifted it up so high that the boat was upset, and the men were thrown into the water, and only saved themselves by swimming.

**Questions:**—What does the word hippopotamus mean? Who gave it this name? Why? What kind of body has the hippopotamus? What kind of head? What kind of teeth? What kind of eyes and ears? To what class of animals does the hippopotamus belong? What kind of skin has it? How thick is the skin over the back? What are made of the skin? What is there between the flesh and skin? What is done with this? What is done with the rest of the flesh? Where does the hippopotamus chiefly live? What has the hippopotamus been seen doing in rivers? Why does it rise to the surface? When danger seems near, what does it do? Where is its usual resting place? What is it fond of doing? Of what does its food consist? How does it destroy much food? How is it sometimes taken? When not meddled with, what kind of animal is the hippopotamus? How does it behave when wounded? What has it been known to do? What did a hippopotamus once do?

### Words and Phrases

at its ease	安樂	col'our (kŭl' ər)	色
əl'mōst	幾乎	dēl'ī-cā-cŷ	美味
ān'cient (-shent)	古	dē-stroys'	毀壞
ān'ī-mal	獸	ēl'ē-phānt	象
ās-sāil'ānt	攻者	ēx'ēl-lent	盡善盡美
āt-tācked'	攻	Grēeks	希利尼人
bōd'y	身	hān'dles	柄
bōt'tōm	底	hīp-pō pōt'ā-mŭs	河馬
chiēf'ly	大抵	hūge	龐大

ĩm-mě'dĩ-ăte-lỹ	立刻	rē-trěats'	退避
ĩn-õi-fěn'sive	無害	shiēlds	盾
ĩ'võ-rỹ	象牙	snôrt'ing	鼻噴氣
lāy'ěrs	層	snout	獸鼻
nā'tives	土人	sûr'făce	面
plăn-tă'tions (-shũns)	田	swĩm'ming	泅
pōres	小孔	thrěat'ened	迫
prõb'ă-blỹ	諒必	trăm'pling	踐
prõ-těet'ĩ g	保	ũn-dĩs-tũrbed'	不擾
quan'tĩ-tỹ (kwon-)	數	veg'ě-tă-bles (věj-)	植物
reck'oned	當作		

## 8.—The Moon

The moon gives us light by night. It seems about the same size as the sun, although it is many 'million times smaller. The moon looks so large because it is the 'heavenly body nearest the earth.

The moon is nearly fifty times less than the earth. Its distance from us is about 240,000 miles. A railway train would take about a year to travel over the same space.

Though the moon looks bright and shining, it is dark in itself. It gets all its light from the sun. Sometimes the moon can be seen during the day. It is then no 'brighter than a white cloud.

The moon does not vary in size, but we can see only the part of it which is lighted up by the sun. At new moon the dark side is towards us; at full moon the whole face is 'visible.

Some parts of the moon seem brighter than others. When 'examined by the 'telescope, it is found that the bright spots are the tops of mountains, and the shady