

THE  
ENGLISH COMPOSITION MODELS  
BOOK II

全國學生英文成績模範大全  
貳集

上海

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**The  
English Composition Models  
with  
Chinese Explanations**

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**and**

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**BOOK II**

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# PREFACE

To write an essay or any kind of formal composition seems to most people, especially to Chinese students and doubtless is, a difficult task. Why? Because what we write is intended for permanent expression of our thoughts and we have no opportunity afterwards to explain or correct any blunders we may have made. We must give careful thought to choice and arrangement, and take great pain in composing them.

How to instruct students to write correct and perfect compositions has been the aim of grammars and rhetorics which abound in markets, but few of them have given sufficient examples or illustrations for the guide of junior writers. In order to meet the urgent need of such a book considerable labour has been expended in composing the present volume.

The present book is arranged in two sections Junior and Senior. The Junior Section contains about two hundred comparatively easy and practical compositions; the Senior Section another two hundred compositions of similar nature, but of more advance in nature; all of which have been carefully selected and are intended for use of the young writers as a guide on English compositions. At the end of each essay, difficult words, phrases, and passages are carefully translated into Chinese, so that students may avoid unnecessary labour of consulting a dictionary and much valuable time will be thereby saved.

# 郵務海關函授第一學校常年招生

(一)目的 本校專授以郵政海關之智識及投考之手續俾學者畢業後得投身郵政海關爲目的

(二)班次 分甲乙二班甲班三月畢業乙班六月畢業

(三)科目 (1)郵務科甲班(2)郵政概論(3)郵政辦事手續(4)英華郵政地理(5)郵政

會話(6)投考須知報名書格式(7)郵政歷屆試題考試規則口試英語等(8)英文作文(2)海關科甲班(2)海關辦事手續(2)海關組織法(3)海關地理(4)海關計算(5)稅則學附報關手續(6)海關會話(3)郵務科海關科乙班除以上科目外加造句翻譯作文

(四)程度 中文清通英文有四年程度者入甲班初學者入乙班

(五)納費 甲班學費三元乙班學費五元講義費各四元郵費各一元(即甲班共八元乙班共十元)兩科同習

者加倍統於報名時一律繳清分繳者甲班報名時交五元第二月交三元半乙班報名時交六元第二月交四元半除而繳外可向各郵局兌換滙票單掛號寄下滙至本校凡滙郵不通處可用郵票一分代價九五折計算如學生中途廢學所繳各費概不退還

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## 東吳大學教授陳霆銳博士序

英倫三島以其在歷史上地理上之關係久執世界商業之牛耳迄乎今日方興未艾而與之同文同種之北美合衆國亦以工商漸露頭角其經濟之潛力幾可以左右全世界而有餘歐戰以還兩國在國際上之地位益形重要故其共通之文字不僅因兩國商業發達而普遍其用途且隨其國際地位而益增進其價值英文一道不繁重乎至以我國人士言苟能熟諳英文用之於科學則可以窮究其物質文明了解其民情風俗用之於交際則可以卻除我外交障礙宣揚我民族精神國家個人兩受其益英文之與吾國人其關係尤較密切此又人人所知者也近來我國學者對於英文一科頗不乏造詣深邃

之士爲應時勢之需要起見廣加彙  
集撰述成篇或就名著原文詳爲譯  
註如軼史故事名人傳略等琳瑯滿  
目美不勝收然學生偶入書肆反若  
無所取材實因此種書籍文義艱深  
使人有彌高彌堅望洋興嘆之慨也  
夫我國文字別成一體非若法德諸  
國與英文同系拉丁欲使一般根基  
尙淺之青年將較爲高深之書從事  
研究安有不感其佶屈聱牙如吾人  
之讀周誥殷盤者乎奚子亞夫有鑒  
於此乃與美人倍根氏集學生平日  
之成績撰成各種短篇論說使讀者  
無乾澀僻奧之苦而收循序漸進之  
效誠登高致遠之不二法門也書成  
示余喜此舉之先獲余心爰爲序言  
於此

民國十三年吳縣陳霆銳序於東吳  
大學法科

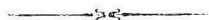
## 交通部南洋大學教授周增奎博士序

在今日言英文之重要夫人而知之矣論商務英美執世界商業之牛耳論經濟英美在世界各國中最富裕論國勢亦以英美爲最強盛論政治亦以英美爲最修明若論物質文明科學發達民權伸張自由精神英美幾無不占先着故其共同之語言文字隨其國際地位之增進而益顯其效用之宏大卽以國際外交而論歷來習慣向用法語而巴黎會議華府會議皆改用英語發言足徵英國文字用途日廣漸有成爲實用世界語之勢吾國與英美關係異常密切且吾國之勢削弱工商不振科學幼稚非熟諳英文昌明科學借助他山實行改革不可故吾國人士於英文不可不讀然研究英文豈易事乎憶余

修作於倣夫英余賀疇  
讀不能由摩亞有我心蓋感  
繼不故揣君而我賀再  
本仍其可以奚需要實獲者致也  
讀而說可益之實說不  
法功論範益勢之作論徑苦  
文之篇模之捷之  
讀年短說倍時範英一仿  
初五之論功應模作得摹  
時四達英文半氏說學習後  
文費暢英事根論學以可  
英名著順無收倍篇爲今  
學名通時而人短禁從無  
昔辭一當效美人文不其  
昔辭一當效美人文不其  
序於交通部南洋大學



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# The English Composition Models

## BOOK II

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### The Importance of Practising the Art of Public Speaking

What is it which is able to arouse one's *emotion*,<sup>1</sup> stir one's soul, and influence one's conduct? It is the art of public speaking; that truly *convinces*<sup>2</sup> and *persuades*<sup>3</sup> others. What makes young men useful, especially those who take an active part in public affairs? It is *proficiency*<sup>4</sup> in public speaking. So everywhere, we see that the most useful members of any *community*<sup>5</sup> are chiefly those who are well-trained and skilful public speakers.

Since the tide of Western civilization has touched the shore of Eastern Asia, we Chinese students often imitate what is best in the Western students. The *Occidental*<sup>6</sup> schools and colleges, of late years, have already recognized that training in public speaking is very important and a great *majority of educationists*<sup>7</sup> have likewise paid special attention to the practising of this art. Thus, public speaking is one of the most important *acquisitions*<sup>8</sup> of the Occidental schools and colleges, and it must be regarded as essential in the Oriental schools and colleges as well.

Furthermore, these two Chinese proverbs "Students are the future masters of the State" and "Scholars are the heads of the people," raise the following questions. Will they be able in future to *administer*<sup>9</sup> and control the state affairs like the head of a family controls his household? Will they be able to lead and direct the people as the mind directs and controls the actions and the emotions of the body?

In order to carry these sayings mentioned above into effect, every Chinese student who is now under the training of the modern system of education should practise the art of public speaking during his school and college life.

Wishing to *excel*<sup>10</sup> in this art, a student can succeed only through constant practice. So the proverb "Practice makes perfect" applies to this just the same as to everything else. Having decided to take up this study, he must pay special attention to the position, emphasis, *gestures*,<sup>11</sup> *pauses*,<sup>12</sup> *enunciation*,<sup>13</sup> the management of voice and some other important points, essential in speaking, and follow the best *orators*<sup>14</sup> both ancient and modern, in China and in foreign countries.

In conclusion, a Chinese student can easily become a great public speaker famous not only in his own country but throughout the world, if he does his best and practises continuously.

1. 情懷 2. 說服 3. 使深信 4. 精練 5. 社會 6. 西洋式的  
7. 大半教育家 8. 獲得 9. 管理 10. 超越 11. 姿勢 12. 稍停  
13. 發音法 14. 演說家

## The Important Qualities of Making a Man

The struggle and changes of the world are incessantly<sup>a</sup> going on. In this time, man lives with difficulty. Since the English *motto*<sup>1</sup> says, "God gives every bird its food, but He does not throw it into the nest," so there must be some means which enable a man to fight his way to triumph over difficulties and through all sorts of opposition. In my opinion there are three important principles of making a man; they are self-help, industry and perseverance.

Self-help is the foundation for making a man; it is a

good habit for any boy before he becomes a man. We have seen many men become great and successful through this good habit of self-help.

A man given to dependence is seldom good for any thing in a *crisis*<sup>2</sup>. When once a misfortune falls upon him, he will fail if there is nothing for him to lean upon. Many successful men get fine results because all outside supports are given up and they are obliged to depend upon themselves. So though a man is poor, poverty may turn into a blessing, if he develops self-help.

Yet he is still useless, though he can do every thing by himself, unless he is industrious. A lazy man is no more valuable than a *carrion*.<sup>3</sup> Industry is the duty of every man. To perform this duty we must do our work diligently. A successful result is the reward for industry, then industry is the mother of success. There is none in the world who does nothing and yet gains reward. A great man, in spite of *inborn genius*<sup>4</sup> can scarcely distinguish himself in the *absence of*<sup>5</sup> unwearying industry. For a naturally dull man, industry is even more necessary, for it can make him wise. Our Chinese poet *Do Foo*<sup>6</sup> had very weak faculties but by his *perpetual labor*,<sup>7</sup> he raised himself to be one of the greatest of poets. So I assume that the habit of industry is a great help to make a man useful.

Still it is hard to make a successful man without the character of perseverance. A young fellow possesses of little experience. So the failure of his first attempt often makes his heart cold and sometimes he even avoids the business world thereafter. My opinion is that perseverance is a direct way to success.

Failure is a good lesson in experience, so a young inexperienced man, if he can do anything again and again with *undaunted courage*<sup>8</sup> and doubled energy need



not fear for *failure*,<sup>9</sup> because the oftener he fails, the more experience he gains. What is important is to take advantage of his failures. At the end of the Chou dynasty, a Chinese statesman *Soo Zien*<sup>10</sup> failed in his plan at his first visit to the prince of Zien, for his knowledge was not sufficient and his *eloquence*<sup>11</sup> could not influence the prince. To correct this very weak point, he studied hard and perseveringly. At last he became *prime minister*<sup>12</sup> of six kingdoms.

A man who possesses these three qualities may surely expect success but the interest of his mother country should always be held in mind.

1. 格言 2. 危機 3. 臭屍 4. 天賦之才能 5. 缺少 6. 杜甫  
7. 忍耐之工作 8. 百折不回之毅力 9. 失敗 10. 蘇秦 11. 口才 12. 宰相

### The Assassination of General Zi Kor Liang

At about 3 p.m. November 10, 1923 *General Zi Kor Liang*,<sup>1</sup> *Chief of Woosung and Shanghai Constabulary*,<sup>2</sup> Chinese territory, was murdered. His guardian was wounded. The following was the story of this particular accident.

He and his *guardian*<sup>3</sup> were bathing in Wen Zei Yo Dong. After bathing they came out from the main entrance of the Wen Zei Yo Dong. The car of General Zi was waiting at the front of the entry. At the time when General Zi was boarding the car a man without knowledge of the guardian, fired a shot against General Zi Kor Liang who then laid down on the foot-board and became unconscious. General Zi was at once taken to *Shantung Road Hospital*<sup>4</sup> for treatment. He died after two days although he was given every possible attention by the doctors of the said Hospital and several others.