Picnics in English

The School Bell

When we pass by a school, the most interesting thing which catches our eyes is the school bell hanging outside the verandah. It is quite usual for a school to be without a bell.

The school bell is so effective that it can cause a vast crowd to assemble, though they are scattered widely. It is no less powerful than even a general's command.

A school must have a bell because its sound denotes the beginning of each lesson and the ending of our studies.

My liking for the school bell is changeable. Sometimes I like it, but sometimes I hate it. I like it when the lesson is dull. I keep looking at the watch and yearning for the bell to ring.

I hate it during the composition period and other interesting lessons because it is rung too soon. I have to write very quickly and strain my brain so much so that I feel fatigued afterwards. Also during examinations, I have to give in my paper with a sigh as the essay or the questions is not finished yet.

by Chey Hin Wah
(Reasby Evening School)

PASSENGERS FOR APPRECIATION

"Cry, The Beloved Country" by Alan Paton

"Sadness and fear and hate, how they swirl up (翻騰) in the heart and mind ... Cry for the broken tribe, for the law and the custom that is gone, and cry also for the man ..." "Cry, the beloved country, these things are not yet at an end ... Who can enjoy the lovely land ... and the sun that pours down on the earth, when there is fear in the heart? Who can walk quietly in the shadow of the jacarandas (棲柳樹) when their beauty is grown to define? Who can lie peacefully abed, while the darkness holds some secret (神密) that others have not yet heard?" "Who loves his loneliness on the stars, when memories (追憶) grow with the measure of their solitude (寂寞)?"

【訊】：Alan Paton 是南非著名的著名作家及小説家。他的 "Cry, The Beloved Country" 是一部helm的小説。它以廣大的同性緩和繪出南非的社會地位、階級、和豐收與失愛的關係。這本書以ערים與未出版的情節、而幾乎連載於南非的各個報紙，還有在南非之外的多個國家被翻譯出來。

Can You Fill My House?

ACROSS:
1. Sharp-case'.
2. Look at.
4. Sate.
5. A forest tree.
10. Small. This is or amost.
11. The short word of Georgia.
12. verbs to be.
13. A name for an empire.
15. Obtain.
16. The short word of legume.
17. Cunning.
18. Enter again.
19. The short word of Shemit.
20. Jump.

DOWN:
1. Soothe, slay.
3. Obtain.
4. The short word of image.
5. Cunning.
6. Enter again.
7. The short word of Shemit.
8. Jump.

Riddle

During our Knowledge Examination a student, who had not prepared beforehand, found it extremely difficult. At last he wrote on the paper which wrote the following words:

"Under the wide and starry sky, dig the grave and let me lie, glad do I live and gladly die, and I lay me down with a will."

W. G. Ho
(St. Louis School)

Animal Dwellings

Do you know where the following animals live?

1. Dogs live in .......
2. Pigs live in .......
3. Horses live in .......
4. Bees live in .......
5. Birds live in .......
6. Turtles live in .......
7. Eagles live in .......
8. Lions live in .......
9. Pigs live in .......
10. Wasps live in .......
11. Cows live in .......
12. Rabbits live in .......
13. Sheep live in .......
14. Squirrels live in .......
15. Men live in .......

J. G. Wah Yan College


Due to "and "Owing to"

In the following sentences "Due to" and "Owing to" are misused:
(1) Due to his laziness he failed in the examination.
(2) His failure is not due to his laziness.

"Such"

The word "such" should always be followed by "as".
Wrong: This is such a book which I expected.
Right: This is such a book as I expected.
Wrong: His behaviour was such which could not be pardoned.
Right: His behaviour was such as could not be pardoned.

"Due to" and "Owing to"

"Due to" and "Owing to" are adverbial phrases but is usually adverbial phrase. In the second sentence "due to" does not express the idea of which is also wrong. The two should be interchanged as follows:
(1) Due to his laziness he failed in the examination.
(2) His failure is not due to his laziness.

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