

## Chapter 1 : What is the moral lesson in the story The Country Boy Quits School

*Country Boy Quits School shows the importance of education to our lives. It clearly demonstrates how poor education may result to chaos and confusion to someone's life, even family.*

Painting rainbows on the clouds Colors feed my heart! The way of living was shown in the stories together with its moral lessons, and how it could be applied in our daily living. Zen stories brought out the good sides of Japanese such as: Zen stories proved to the readers how rich the Japanese culture has. In every aspect of life, their culture has still lived. Japanese has more to contribute to the society. Their culture has given people the chance to change and look up at them. Education honed every individual to improve and do better in his or her life. A person should be flexible enough to all the changes around him. The reader, therefore, could conclude that even the family of the child was illiterate. This was an example of the negative result of not engaging oneself to be educated, and not wanting to be exposed to the real world with other people where there are still many things to learn and discover. The people thought that he was a true gentleman, but little did they know it was all planned by the man for his advantage. This showed how abusive other people could be to others. Some became unfair especially to those who were needy. Evilness was shown instead of goodness. Others live peacefully, while bad people want them to suffer. This showed the cruelty of man, not knowing how it could affect the life of the person involved. The two stories gave me the impression how life could prosper and suffer because of education, and how man could be so unfair and pretentious in front of his fellowmen. In the first story, whether we like it or not, to become successful, education should be our first priority among all. Education is what we become in the future. Without education life would be meaningless and absurd. Man can not be separated from education, for it will give him the opportunity to seek what his mind and heart needs as he goes in the journey of life. While in the second story, man could always do evil to other people for his own benefit, but sooner or later when shifting of places happen, he who was on the top could now go down.

**Chapter 2 : Story of a country boy who quits school by lao hsiang**

*The story is about a poor Chinese family which has a boy of an early age, toiling everyday for a living just to help augmenting the other basic needs of their family. The family is forced to send this boy to school following the City Ordinance, to cite: An official proclamation had been issued in the city to the effect that unless a boy over.*

Summary of the story: However, there was a proclamation that stated that any boy over six years old had to go or a family member would have to go to jail. The boy goes to school and he brings books back, which the teacher has told him cost money. The family is concerned because they will have to go without to raise enough money for the books, and they are already losing work from sending the boy to school. They tell him that he will have to work very hard. He goes to school the next day before dawn to work hard, and finds that the school is not open yet. He is told to go home. He does, and his family is angry at him for not working hard. The boy is sent to ask the teacher whose mama this is. The book also says things like "the ox tends the fire," and the boy learns later that they are learning about things that are made up. The boys read about a tea party and want to have one, so they agree to each contribute twenty cents so that they can send away for oranges and other exotic foods it mentions, and all of their families condemn them as selfish because they are asking for money for a frivolity. The last straw comes when they boy is reading in his book "In my family I have a papa, a mama, a brother, and a sister. You can also read it for yourself at this link: [Country boy quits school?](#) It is a social satire that tells the story of a family forced to send their son to school because they will go to jail if they do not. The boy gets a simple book at school, but interprets it literally, which causes problems at home. What is the moral lesson in the story the necklace? Be contented of what you have. That one should not be greedy enough and should learn to live within their own means and be happy with what they have. A person should not be so proud as to pretend to be someone in a higher station in life than or she really is. Loisel had not pretended to be a person of higher status, she would not have borrowed the necklace. By all means, become such a person, but do not pretend. Also, dishonesty will likely lead to regrettable consequences. Loisel been honest about losing the necklace, she would not have had to pay such a high price to replace it. What is a short story with a moral lesson? There once was a miser who hid gold at the foot of a tree. Every week he would dig it up and gloat over it. A robber, noticing this, dug up the gold and took it. Then, when the miser went to find it, it was gone. He cried out and asked all the neighbors if they had taken it.

Chapter 3 : A Country Boy Quits School by ginel ortega on Prezi

*"A Story of a Country Boy" by Lao Hsiang is the story of a family who sends a young boy to school and seems only to have bad results. Summary of the story: The story starts out by saying that in.*

After this, family unity began to dissolve: Little suffered a severe nervous breakdown and was sent to the state mental hospital. The other children became wards of the state. At the detention home, he received favored treatment as a "mascot" of the white couple who operated the home, and rather than being sent on to reform school, he remained in the home through the eighth grade. In junior high school, Malcolm became an outstanding student and was very popular with his schoolmates. But his world was upset in the eighth grade when his English teacher advised him not to try to become a lawyer because he was "a nigger. Finally, he asked to be transferred to the custody of his half-sister Ella, who lived in Boston. The request was granted, and he arrived in Boston in the spring of 1944. A friend got him a job as a shoeshine boy at the Roseland Ballroom, which rapidly became the center of his social life. When America entered World War II, Malcolm was sixteen, too young for the army, but by lying about his age, he was able to get a job on the railroad, the war having caused a shortage of black porters, cooks, and waiters. This job took him for the first time to New York City, and when he was fired from the railroad for wild behavior, he went to Harlem to live. After running into trouble with another hustler, and a narrow scrape with the police, Malcolm fled back to Boston. There he formed a burglary ring, with Sophia, her sister, and his friend Shorty. Again, he got into trouble: He was caught and sentenced to ten years in prison. During his seven years in prison, Malcolm underwent a great change. He was greatly influenced by a prisoner called Bimbi, a self-educated man who convinced Malcolm of the value of education. He would not elaborate upon his scheme, but he did tell Malcolm not to eat any more pork. He later saw this as an instance of Allah, the God of Islam, working his will. Thus Malcolm joined the Nation of Islam and adopted the name by which he was to become famous – Malcolm X. In 1952, Malcolm was paroled and went to Detroit to live with his brother Wilfred, also a member of the Black Muslims. Malcolm took a job in an automobile factory and began finding out all he could about the Nation of Islam. He even went to Chicago to meet Elijah Muhammad and eventually quit his job to study personally under this man, whom he considered his "savior. In the years between 1952 and 1963, the Nation of Islam grew from a small number of storefront temples to a large, organized, vocal national movement dedicated to black separatism, and Malcolm became its best-known and most volatile spokesman. During this time, he was minister of Temple Number Seven and was organizer of several other temples around the country. He became increasingly close to Elijah Muhammad, both as an adviser and a friend. Early in 1958, Malcolm was married to Betty X, a member of his congregation. During the next seven years, they had four daughters, Attilah, Qubilah, Ilyasah, and Amiliah. In 1963, the Black Muslims began to attract nationwide publicity. This program, along with C. For white America, he became an object of hatred and fear, especially for those liberal whites who backed integration. At the same time, Malcolm began to hear rumors that Elijah Muhammad had been violating the moral codes of the Nation of Islam by committing adultery. His suspicions were confirmed when a member of his temple confessed to him that he had been ordered to assassinate Malcolm by bombing his car. Soon his newfound feeling of independence, coupled with his awareness of his popularity with ghetto blacks, led him to found his own organization. Despite its name, Muslim Mosque, Inc. Malcolm realized the necessity of including blacks of all faiths in his new organization, so he attempted to de-emphasize the religious bias. At the same time, however, he was being influenced more and more by the orthodox Islam faith of the Middle East, and early in 1964, he decided to make a pilgrimage to Mecca, the Holy City of Islam – a journey which every true Muslim must make once in his lifetime. The trip was arranged with the cooperation and assistance of Muslim officials in America, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia; all obstacles in the complicated procedure of obtaining permission to enter the city were ignored because of the assistance of other Muslims, black and white. During the pilgrimage, Malcolm began to realize that the whiteness he had hated and fought in America was not so much a matter of color, as the Nation of Islam had taught, but a matter of attitude and behavior. Being white did not make a man evil; but being a white American, however, generally did imply certain

patterns of behavior and certain attitudes about race. Thus Malcolm began to believe that the only way that America could avert racial disaster was to alter its social makeup and to accept the "Oneness of Man" under the "Oneness of God" — a truth which "Christian" white America had ignored. This is not to say that Malcolm came to embrace the doctrine of integration; he did not. He still believed in the separation of races, mainly because of the natural inclination of peoples of similar color to seek one another out. But he did believe it possible for people of different races to cooperate and coexist if they would learn to consider one another as brothers under Allah. After the pilgrimage, Malcolm once again changed his name. The first change had been the renunciation of his "slave name," Little; the new change was the acceptance of the ceremonial Muslim title, Elijah Malik El-Shabazz, "the pilgrim Malcolm the Negro. On his return journey, Malcolm visited several Middle Eastern and African countries and was received as an important visitor by both state officials and African-American expatriates in Nigeria and Ghana. This journey revealed to him the internal role of the black man and the possibilities of an international union of purpose among black people. Malcolm was not surprised that his idea failed to gain wide support, nor that African Americans did not rush to follow him into orthodox Islam as their religion. He felt that circumstances had permitted him to realize things they could not yet realize, especially during his pilgrimage to Mecca; therefore, they could not fully understand the significance of his new religion and his feelings about international black unity. Malcolm made another trip to Africa and to the Middle East later in , and was again received as a visiting dignitary by the heads of state of the various nations he visited. He returned and spent much time working with his Organization of Afro-American Unity, which he had founded after his first trip abroad. These last few months of his life were a time of intense pressure. He was under continual threat of assassination by the Black Muslims, and his assistants were continually harassed and assaulted. His family was threatened with eviction from their home, which was owned by the Nation of Islam; and pressing financial needs of both his family and his fledgling organization kept him busy, speaking on college campuses and filming television programs. He also spent a great deal of time attempting to mend his relationship with more "moderate" black leaders. Early in , he traveled to France and England to make speaking engagements, but he was refused entry to France because he was an "undesirable. Malcolm and his family escaped injury, but half the house was destroyed. Malcolm accused the Black Muslims of this attempt on his life; the Muslims countered with the charge that Malcolm had bombed the house himself for the sake of publicity. A few days later, Malcolm confided to his collaborator on the Autobiography, Alex Haley, that he was no longer certain that it was the Muslims who were attempting to take his life. He made no specific charges but said that he thought the attempts might be related to "what happened to me in France" — implying some sort of threat against him by persons in positions of authority. On Sunday, February 21, , Malcolm X was assassinated. As he began to speak, a fight broke out in the audience. During the ensuing confusion, three gunmen approached the stage and shot him down. Whoever killed Malcolm, however, did not succeed in destroying his influence. Through *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*, published after his death, he has reached a much wider and more sympathetic audience than he ever had during his lifetime. The volume may be read in many ways. As an autobiography, it tells the life story of an interesting and important man. As a sociological study, it provides fascinating insights into ghetto life and the ways which one man learned to survive in the ghetto. As a religious work — which is perhaps the way Malcolm intended the book to be read — it tells of his struggle to find his God. Yet it is as a political work that the book has had its strongest impact. Through the Autobiography, Malcolm has continued to exert great influence over the various black radical political movements since his death. His precise political position at the end of his life is unclear; however, he had been going through a period of transition during the year since his expulsion from the Nation of Islam, and he had been reassessing his old beliefs. One of the major difficulties with this autobiography is the fact that it was written over a period of two years, during one of which he was still a Black Muslim minister; also, he died before the book could be put into final form. Therefore, his attitudes expressed in the book sometimes seem contradictory, and it is difficult to tell in exactly what direction he was moving at the end of his life. Perhaps he would most like to be remembered as he suggested to Life magazine reporter Gordon Parks a few days before his death.

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### Chapter 4 : how can i describe the setting of the story of a country boy quits school? | Yahoo Answers

*A Country Boy Quits School Lao Hsiang (Translated by Chi-Chen Wang) Maybe it is the teacher's mama. " Arriving at school, the boy found that it was Sunday and that there would be no school. The boy told Mother the circumstances, which made her curse the institution of Sunday.*

### Chapter 5 : Malcolm X Biography

*Read From "A Country Boy Quits School" by Lao Hsiang from the story ǎǎǎ Haiku: The Tongue of the Cherry Blossoms by MsJayKaye (Kang-Kang) with 3, reads. haik.*

### Chapter 6 : REVERSE MAIL: Short Story: COFFEE FOR THE ROAD

*Country Boy Quits School shows the importance of education to our lives. It clearly demonstrates how poor education may result to chaos and confusion to someone's life, even family. Just as much as it issues how significant education is, this story also addresses how not just books and teachers define education.*

### Chapter 7 : Use Better English: Use Better English

*"A Country Boy Quits School" is a short story by Lai Hsiang. "A Story of a Country Boy" by Lao Hsiang is the story of a family who sends a young boy to school and seems only to have bad results.*

### Chapter 8 : The Five Pennies () - IMDb

*design by Dǎǎri Sirǎǎly for Prezi A Counrty Boy Quits School The story starts out by saying that in the country a nine-year old boy is at least half as useful as an adult because he can help with several chores, so the family didn't want to send him to school.*

### Chapter 9 : Aaron Lewis - Wikipedia

*Best Answer: "A Country Boy Quits School" by Lao Hsiang is an endearing social satire. It is about a poor Chinese family which is forced to send its boy to school following an official proclamation, ignoring which would mean a jail term.*