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# 競文英文雜誌

## THE CHING WEN

### ENGLISH MAGAZINE

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## THE EDITOR'S PAGE 編者之頁

### Simply Didn't Know

You have a good knowledge of grammar. You have a vocabulary<sup>1</sup> of three or four thousand words. You know one or two thousand idioms. You are rather careful about usage<sup>2</sup>. You ought to be able to write fairly well<sup>3</sup>.

But are you<sup>4</sup>? If you are not<sup>5</sup>, why not<sup>6</sup>? One of your troubles, I think, is that you often cannot express what you want to say. You cannot<sup>7</sup>, but when you have seen your meaning expressed by someone<sup>8</sup> who can express it, you will most probably say to yourself<sup>9</sup>, "That seems easy enough. I simply didn't know."

You are right. You simply didn't know. Just a few common words arranged in a simple grammatical order by someone who is at home in<sup>10</sup> English. That expresses your meaning, and yet you simply didn't know which common words to choose and how to arrange them.

This is a very common trouble with Chinese students of English. It is due to<sup>11</sup> the fact that they do not read widely, nor carefully enough. There are thousands of useful expressions<sup>12</sup> that are not generally considered idioms. They are so easy to understand that they are apt to be neglected<sup>13</sup>. But those who neglect them will forget them, and fail to<sup>14</sup> use them when they need them.

You cannot learn to write with much freedom of expression<sup>15</sup> till you have laid in<sup>16</sup> a stock<sup>17</sup> of useful phrases and sentences, and you cannot do it without reading widely and carefully.

[注] 1. vocabulary (və'kæbjʊləri), 字彙. 2. usage ('ju:ʒɪdʒ), 習慣用法. 3. fairly well, 大致尚好地. 4. But are you? = But are you able to write fairly well? 5. not = not able to write fairly well 6. why not? = why are you not able to write fairly well. 7. cannot = cannot express what you want to say. 8. someone, 某人. 9. say to yourself, 想. 10. at home in, 精習...的. 11. due to, 因為. 12. expressions, 句語. 13. are apt to be neglected, 易於被人忽略. 14. fail to..., 不.... 15. freedom of expression, 表達的自由; 寫作自如. 16. laid in, 儲藏. 17. stock, 大量; 原料.

Below is a paragraph from a recent letter that I wrote  
**Our Mission** to an American lady who, having read nearly  
all published issues of this MAGAZINE, had had  
the kindness to remark upon it and call my English "good":

"Perhaps I am too academic to be very human, and it is true that the MAGAZINE does not print anything with a view to social reform or any other worthy cause. There is much reason to believe that it would help to popularize the MAGAZINE if it were to print articles of that nature; for most young people of today—of course I mean most of those who are more or less educated—seem to be more interested in social and national and international problems than in niceties of English idiom. But, as I have said in "The Editor's Page" in the first issue, the mission of the MAGAZINE is to popularize and facilitate the study of English. Worth-while things there *are*, admittedly, and they are waiting to be done, but they are foreign to the *raison d'être* of the MAGAZINE."

I should not have thought of quoting this paragraph but for the fact that I have received some articles on social and kindred subjects. These articles I have had to reject not because of the views expressed or of the language in which the views are expressed but because they do not seem to be suitable in a magazine such as this.

The short story "Mother's Ultimate Sacrifice" is reprinted  
"Liberty" from *Liberty*, which is published weekly by  
Macfadden Publications, Incorporated, New  
York, U.S.A. Its author, Elita Wilson, about whom nothing is  
known, is no doubt an American.

Beginning with this issue "Further Notes by the Editor"  
**Further Notes by** is substituted for "The Editor's Comments  
**the Editor** on Some Points of Usage". This is be-  
cause I have come to realize the advisability  
of explaining points having nothing to do with usage as well  
as those having something to do with it. I have no doubt that  
this change—which means *adding* something—will be welcome  
to our readers.

## What My Conscience<sup>1</sup> Tells Me

By Z. K. ZIA (謝頌羔)

Yesterday as I walked through the streets, I felt that I must do something for the poor<sup>2</sup>. My conscience told me so.

I saw so many pathetic refugees, who could do nothing but beg<sup>3</sup> in the street. My conscience told me that I must do something for them.

I saw so many jobless people, some of them college graduates. My conscience told me that they must be guided and helped.

I saw so many sick people around me. My conscience told me that I ought to visit them. I have not done as much for such people as I should<sup>4</sup>.

My conscience tells me to be kind to the poor and weak. I refuse to exploit<sup>5</sup> my servants. I must do something nice for the common people. I must never let one day pass without<sup>6</sup> doing one kindly deed.

Yet living in a selfish world, one is apt to neglect one's conscience. I hope that you and I will keep our conscience alive. The world needs people with a clear conscience.

[注] 1. Conscience ('kɒnʃəns), 良心. 2. the poor, 窮人們. 3. do nothing but beg, 祇是行乞. 4. should = should have done. 5. exploit (iks'plɔɪt), 利用; 剝削. 6. must never let one day pass without..., 決不不...而讓一天過去; 每天必須...

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—Miss Anna Melissa Graves (noted American writer)

## My Journey as a War Refugee

BY MIEN LOWRIE (陸貞明)

### 6. Leaving for the Maop'ing Hills

As a hsien<sup>1</sup> T'unghu (桐廬) is decidedly not worthy of the name. The so-called commercial centre<sup>2</sup> is in a single street, which traverses<sup>3</sup> the whole town and is but half an hour's distance<sup>4</sup>. On either side of the street we can find a number of stands<sup>5</sup>, which sell fried bread<sup>6</sup>, roast potatoes, maize-cakes<sup>7</sup> and bean-curd dumplings<sup>8</sup>—all these, besides rice, form the chief diet of the natives.

Being told that my brother-in-law Joule was taking refuge at Mr Yuan's home in the Maop'ing Hills (茆坪山), I thought that it would be better to live with him than to rove about without end<sup>9</sup>. So we hired four small fishing boats and steered our way for<sup>10</sup> Maop'ing.

We passed by the Seven Li Rapids (七里瀧), where the wide expanse of water was all evenness and tranquility<sup>11</sup>, but was shallow enough for wading<sup>12</sup> and transparent<sup>13</sup> enough for us to see the beautiful pebbles at the bottom. At Liuchiangt'an (溜江灘) the current was so swift that it flowed in whirlpools<sup>14</sup>—so<sup>15</sup> much so that it seemed just like a kettle of boiling water<sup>16</sup> and tossed our boats about like nests in the wind.

It was already past noon when we reached Lut'zupu (蘆茨埠). There we had our lunch. After that all of us set out for Maop'ing. We climbed over steep precipices<sup>17</sup>, passed along<sup>18</sup> many mountainous paths, and noticed a number of gurgling<sup>19</sup> brooks on the way. At twilight we reached Mr Yuan's home, but were greatly disappointed at Joule's absence from T'unghu, where he, I was told, had sojourned<sup>20</sup> only seven or eight days.

[注] 1. hsien, 縣. 2. commercial centre, 商業中心. 3. traverses ('trævə(ɪ)sɪz), 橫過. 4. half an hour's distance, 半小時的距離 (半小時即可走完). 5. stands, 攤. 6. fried bread, 油煎麵包. 7. maize-cakes, 玉蜀黍餅 (桐廬人稱「六角餅」). 8. bean-curd dumplings, 豆腐湯圓 (桐廬人食物之一). 9. rove about without end, 無盡期地飄泊. 10. steered our way for, 向...駛去. 11. was all evenness and tranquility (træp/'kwɪlɪti), 極其平靜. 12. wading, 涉水. 13. transparent (træns/'pærənt), 透明的. 14. whirlpools, 旋渦. 15. so much so that = so swift that. 16. a kettle of boiling water 一壺沸水. 17. precipices ('presɪpɪsɪz), 懸崖. 18. passed along, 經過. 19. gurgling, 水聲潺潺的. 20. sojourned ('sɒdʒəɪnd), 寄寓.

## The Editor's Letter to Mr Owen G. Graber<sup>1</sup>, an Australian<sup>2</sup> Boy

JULY 13, 1938

DEAR MR GRABER,

Perhaps I am not exactly the kind of pen friend<sup>3</sup> you want. But I have several reasons for writing and hope that you will be interested in this letter.

Before mentioning my reasons for writing, however, I think I may as well<sup>4</sup> mention those<sup>5</sup> for saying that I may not be the kind of correspondent you want. First, you want "boys and girls from the age of 16 years on", but I am nearly thirty-two. Secondly, I simply can do nothing in the way of<sup>6</sup> sports and have failed, though I have tried, to develop an interest in stamp collecting. As you can easily see, I am the editor of a magazine devoted to the study of English

Now the reasons for writing. First, if I am no longer<sup>7</sup> a boy, I am interested in boys and delight in<sup>8</sup> books for children. Secondly, I am so very much interested in the study of English that I am always pleased to hear from<sup>9</sup> persons whose mother tongue<sup>10</sup> is English; I am even fond of reading poorly-written letters and other things by English-speaking persons, because I want to see how they make their mistakes and how those mistakes are different from those peculiar to<sup>11</sup> Chinese students of English. Thirdly, Australia<sup>12</sup> sounds very fascinating to me<sup>13</sup> but I have read very little about it; I hope I shall be able to learn something about it from your letters, the more interesting ones of which I shall gladly publish in my Magazine. Fourthly, and lastly, I hope I can enlighten you on<sup>14</sup> things Chinese<sup>15</sup> if you are interested in

(Continued on page 9)

[注] 1. Owen ('owin) G. Graber ('greibə), 姓名. 2. Australian (ɔ:z'treiljən), Australia 洲的. 3. pen friend, 通信朋友. 4. may as well, 不妨. 5. those = the reasons. 6. in the way of, 對於. 7. no longer, 不再. 8. delight in, 喜歡. 9. hear from, 收到...的信. 10. mother tongue (tʌŋ), 本國語文. 11. peculiar (pi'kju:ljə) to, ...所特有的. 12. Australia (ɔ:z'treiljə), 澳大利亞洲. 13. sounds very fascinating ('fæsineitɪŋ) to me, 對於我似乎很有趣味. 14. enlighten (in'laitn) you on, 向你說明. 15. things Chinese, 中國的事物.

## Good-bye, Mr Chips 分別了, 契普斯先生

BY JAMES HILTON

ANNOTATED BY WILSON Y. YUI (俞允詠)

## Chapter I

*(Continued from last issue)*

Perhaps it was. He remembered that first tremendous ordeal<sup>89</sup> of taking prep; a September sunset more than half a century ago; Big Hall<sup>90</sup> full of lusty barbarians<sup>91</sup> ready to pounce on him as their legitimate prey<sup>92</sup>. His youth, fresh-complexioned<sup>93</sup>, high-collared, and side-whiskered<sup>94</sup> (odd fashions people followed in those days<sup>95</sup>), at the mercy of<sup>96</sup> five hundred unprincipled ruffians<sup>97</sup> to whom the baiting<sup>98</sup> of new masters was a fine art<sup>99</sup>, an exciting sport, and something of<sup>100</sup> a tradition<sup>101</sup>. Decent little beggars<sup>102</sup> individually, but, as a mob, just pitiless and implacable<sup>103</sup>. The sudden hush as he took his place at the desk on the dais<sup>104</sup>; the scowl<sup>105</sup> he assumed to cover his inward nervousness<sup>106</sup>; the tall clock ticking behind him, and the smells of ink and varnish<sup>107</sup>; the last blood-red rays slanting in slabs through the stained-glass windows<sup>108</sup>. Someone dropped a desk lid. Quickly, he must take everyone by surprise<sup>109</sup>; he must show that there was no

[注] 89. tremendous (tri'mendəs) ordeal (oɪ'diəl), 可怖的磨難. 90. Big Hall, 是 Brookfield 校裏的禮堂名, 因為有專門名詞的性質, 所以這二字都用大寫開頭. 91. lusty barbarians (baɪ'baɪəriənz), 強壯的野人們. (指學生們, 說他們樣子可怕.) 92. ready to pounce on him as their legitimate (li'ʒitimit) prey (preɪ), 預備突然攔捕他 (Chips), 當作他們合法的犧牲品. 要想把他作為合法的頑弄標的. (用 "legitimate" 是說這班學生以為頑弄新教員是合法的, 有諷刺意) 93. fresh-complexioned, 面色很有生氣的. 94. side-whiskered, 兩頰有鬚的. 95. odd fashions people followed in those days = odd fashions which (或 that) people followed in those days. 96. at the mercy of, 在...掌握中; 任...處置. 97. ruffians, 土棍們; 敗類 (指學生們). 98. baiting, 煩擾; 窘迫. 99. fine art, 拿手好戲. 100. something of = in some sense or degree. 101. tradition (trə'diʃən), 因襲的風氣. 102. little beggars = youngsters, 這裏指學生們, 用 "beggars" 有戲謔的意思. 103. implacable (im'pleɪkəbl) 不能被人使他們鎮定的. 104. dais ('deɪ), 講壇. 105. scowl, 皺眉; 蹙額. 106. inward ('inwəd) nervousness, 內心的膽怯. 107. varnish, 漆. 108. the last blood-red rays slanting in slabs through the stained-glass windows, 血紅的斜陽穿過顏色玻璃窗光線一塊塊像石板般地 (射入室內來). 109. take everyone by surprise, 使人人都要吃一驚. (take by surprise, 襲擊.)

nonsense about him<sup>110</sup>. “You there in the fifth row—you with the red hair—what’s your name?” “Colley<sup>111</sup>, sir.” “Very well, Colley, you have a hundred lines<sup>112</sup>.” No trouble at all after that<sup>113</sup>. He had won his first round<sup>114</sup>.

And years later, when Colley was an alderman<sup>115</sup> of the City of London<sup>116</sup> and a baronet<sup>117</sup> and various other things<sup>118</sup>, he sent his son (also red-haired) to Brookfield, and Chips would say: “Colley, your father was the first boy I ever punished when I came here twenty-five years ago. He deserved it then, and you deserve it now.” How they all laughed; and how Sir Richard<sup>119</sup> laughed when his son wrote home<sup>120</sup> the story in next Sunday’s letter!

And again, years after that, many years after that<sup>121</sup>, there was an even better joke. For another Colley<sup>122</sup> had just arrived—son of the Colley who was a son of the first Colley. And Chips would say, punctuating his remarks with that little “umph-um”<sup>123</sup> that had by then<sup>124</sup> become a habit with him: “Colley, you are—umph—a splendid<sup>125</sup> example of —umph— inherited traditions. I remember your grandfather<sup>126</sup>—umph—he could never grasp the Ablative absolute<sup>127</sup>. A stupid fellow, your grandfather<sup>128</sup>. And your father, too—umph—I

[注] 110. there was no nonsense about him, 他不容胡鬧. 111. Colley (/kəli), 姓. 112. you have a hundred lines, 罰你抄一百行拉丁文 (英國學校裏的一種罰則). 113. No trouble at all after that, 以後便沒有困難了. 114. round, 次; 回. 115. alderman, (/ɔːldəmən), 英國官名, 次於市長 (mayor). 116. the City of London, 倫敦市區 (比普通所稱 London 的範圍小). 117. baronet (/bærənɪt), 從男爵. 118. various other things, 其他別的銜頭. 119. Sir Richard (/rɪtʃəd) = Sir Richard Colley; 就是第一個 Colley; 因為他是 baronet, 所以稱他 “Sir”; 注意 “Sir” 用在 baronet 和 knight 的姓名或名的前面, 不可用於姓的前面, 和 “Mr” 的用法不同. 120. wrote home, 寫信到家裏去. 121. years after that, many years after that, 許多許多年數以後 (當然, 這裏不是幾百年幾千年; 推想起來, 大概二十年左右). 122. another Colley, 他是第三個 Colley. 123. punctuating (/pʌŋktʃueɪtɪŋ) his remarks with that little “umph (m̩; m̩m̩ m̩m̩, hʃh, hʌmf) -um,” 把那「哼, 哼」的聲音夾雜在他的說話裏. (“umph-um” 是一種表示疑惑或不滿的聲音, “umph” 原作 “humph”; 又 [m̩] 是有氣而無聲的 [m] 音; [̩] 是 [ə] 的鼻音.) 124. by then, 到那時候. 125. splendid, 很好的. (這裏是諧語, 有諷刺意) 126. your grandfather, 指第一個 Colley, 就是 Sir Richard. 127. Ablative (/æblətɪv) absolute (/æbsəluːt), 拉丁文文法裏表示時間和狀態的一種名詞和分詞的組織. 128. A stupid fellow, your grandfather. = Your grandfather was a stupid fellow; 省去 verb “to be” 而把 subject 和 complement 顛倒, 用 comma (,) 撇撇, 這種句式很多, 但有俗, 不宜用在正式文字裏.



remember him—he used to<sup>129</sup> sit at that far desk by the wall—he wasn't much better, either<sup>130</sup>. But I do believe—my dear Colley—that you are—umph—the biggest fool of the lot<sup>131</sup>!”  
Roars of laughter.

A great joke, this growing old<sup>132</sup>—but a sad joke, too, in a way<sup>133</sup>. And as Chips sat by his fire with autumn gales rattling<sup>134</sup> the windows, the waves of humour<sup>135</sup> and sadness swept over him very often until tears<sup>136</sup> fell, so that<sup>137</sup> when Mrs Wickett came in with his cup of tea she did not know whether he had been laughing or crying. And neither did Chips himself<sup>138</sup>.

[注] 129. used to, (過去) 常常... (在現代英文裏, 祇用 past 的 “used to.” 而不用 present 的 “use to...”; 又 “used” 本當讀 [ju:zd], 但在 “used to...” 這習語裏讀 [ju:st]). 130. either, 也; 亦 (用在 negative 的句子裏). 131. the lot, 全體; 一組; 一羣 (這裏指三個 Colley). 132. A great joke, this growing old = This growing old was a great joke (句法參看注 128), 這句子的 subject 是 “growing” (gerund), “old” 是它的 “complement”, “this” 形容 “growing”. 133. in a way, 就某一方面而論; 多少有些. 134. rattling, 使震動而連發急短的聲音. 135. humour, 讀 [ˈhju:mə]; 有人讀 [ˈju:mə], 那是古式的讀法. 136. tears (tiəz), 淚珠 (這是 common noun). 137. So that, 所以; 因之. 138. And neither did Chips himself = And Chips himself did not know, either; 原文 “neither” 這樣用法有些兒古氣 (archaic).

(Continued from page 6)

them at all—which<sup>16</sup> I can reasonably believe you are since you have written to the editor of *The North-China Daily News*<sup>17</sup> for “some pen friends in China”.

Incidentally, if by “friends in China” you mean Chinese and not foreigners living in China (I think you do), I am afraid that you will receive only a few letters; for Chinese boys and girls of the age you mentioned are not supposed to have acquired enough English to read any English-language newspaper.

I write this letter as a man<sup>19</sup>, not as an editor. I hope you will write to me freely about yourself—your family, your education, the kind of man you wish to be, etc. Please rest assured<sup>20</sup> that though I am much older than you are, I shall never write to you in a patronizing sort of way<sup>21</sup>. By the way<sup>22</sup>, I shall try to interest some of my readers in your hunt for pen friends.

Yours sincerely,  
HERTZ C. K. KÊ

[注] 16. which = interested in them. 17. *The North-China Daily News*, 字林西報 (上海英文日報名). 18. Incidentally (ɪn'sɪ'dentəli), 順便說及地. 19. as a man, 以個人資格地. 20. rest assured, 相信. 21. patronizing (ˈpætrənɪzɪŋ) sort of way, 傲盛. 22. By the way 順便說及地.

## English Sounds: How to Pronounce Them

### 怎樣讀音 (五續)

BY D. Z. ZIA (謝大任)

We now come to the point continuants in which the tongue is used for narrowing the passage. There are the lisping, hissing, and hushing sounds, the *r* sounds, and *l* sounds.

The lisping sounds are those for which we use the letters *th*. There are two, the voiced [ð] and the voiceless [θ].

#### The Voiceless [θ]

Pronounce the following words carefully several times:

thin, thimble, thing, think, thick, three, thief, thank, theatre, thorn; tooth, moth, fourth, truth, death, breath, path, faith, bath, month.

To pronounce [θ], put your tongue forward between your top and bottom teeth and blow hard.

This sound is difficult for Chinese students. The secret of pronouncing it correctly is to be certain that the tongue is far enough out for the teeth to rest on it.

#### The Voiced [ð]

Pronounce the following words carefully several times:

them, this, that, these, they, there, then, those, the; father, mother, gather, weather, without, either, within, wither, neither, breathe.

To pronounce [ð] put your tongue in the same position as that for [θ], but give it with a murmur in the throat.

Sentences for practising [θ] and [ð]:

1. Every day they gather together.
2. Is this smith's son a smith too?
3. This is just as thick as that.
4. Birds of a feather flock together.
5. They went together with their father, mother, and brothers.
6. I think I need a thin piece of tin.

7. Hang the table-cloths close to the clothes and close the clothes baskets.
8. The dentist extracted three teeth from Smith's mouth.
9. Mr Smith breathed three thousand breaths before his death.
10. The successful archer thrashed three thousand thistles through the thick of his thumb.

The hissing sounds are the voiced [z] and the voiceless [s].

### The Voiceless [s]

Pronounce the following words several times:

since, seldom, summer, stumble, sorry, servants; answer, distance, listen, register, herself, professor; kindness, religious, anxious, expense, books, chiefs.

To pronounce [s] press the point of your tongue against the lower teeth and the blade and rims upwards towards your upper teeth and gums and blow hard. A peculiar thing is that the breath does not pass through a slit, as it does for the continuants we have had so far. For [s] or [z] the point of the tongue is shaped in such a way that it forms a little channel in the middle. The breath is not allowed to spread from left to right, but is directed to one point.

After [p], [t], [k], [f], the final *s* is pronounced as [s]; but after vowels and the remaining consonant sounds, *s* is pronounced as [z], as in *tips* (tips), *cats* (kæts), *books* (buks), *chiefs* (tʃi:fts), *laugh* (lɑ:fs) *writes* (raits), *traps* (træps); *legs* (legz), *sisters* ('sistəz), *cows* (kaʊz), *hands* (hændz), *truth* (tru:θz), *bulls* (bulz), *goes* (gouz), *plays* (pleiz), *bees* (bi:z), *boys* (boiz), *dreams* (dri:mz), *smiles* (smaɪlz), *ribs* (ribz), *shades* (ʃeɪdz), *sing*, (sɪŋz).

*s* is sounded [z] or [s] to denote parts of speech, as in *use* (ju:z) n., *excuse* (iks'kju:z) n., *refuse* ('refju:z) n., *close* (klouz) n. and adj.; *use* (ju:z) v., *excuse* (iks'kju:z) v., *refuse* (ri'fju:z) v., *close* (klouz) v. and n.

The letter *s* is not pronounced in *aisle* (aɪl), *isle* (aɪl), *island* ('aɪlənd), *corps* (kɔ:z) (singular number), *viscount* ('vaɪkaʊnt), etc.

The letter *c* is sometimes used with the value of [s], as in *cent* (sent), *city* ('siti), *since* (sins), *fence* (fens).

The letter *x* represents two sounds, but not always the same two sounds. The sounds are sometimes voiceless like [ks], as in *axe* (æks), *exercise* ('eksəsaiz) and sometimes voiced like [z], as in *exact* (ig'zækt), *example* (ig'zɑ:pl).

### The Voiced [z]

Pronounce the following words several times:

boys, heroes, ladies, bees, blows, hens, arms, hands, dreams, sings, drags, ribs, sails, bears, gains, gives, smiles, stares, shades.

To pronounce [z] put your tongue in the same position as that for [s], but give it with a murmur in the throat. It is the voiced form of [s].

Sentences for practising [s] and [z]:

1. Her eyes were full of tears.
2. Deeds are males; words, females.
3. Hedges have eyes and walls have ears.
4. As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven.
5. The music she learns is amusing and pleasant.
6. Miss Price sent her niece a piece of lace.
7. In silence he sat on the sands of the silvery sea.
8. Their fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters received the victorious soldiers at this houses.
9. Six and sixty-six are not sixty-six, but six and sixty are sixty-six.
10. Amid the mists and coldest frosts,  
With stoutest wrists and loudest boasts,  
He thrusts his fists against the posts,  
And still insists he sees the ghosts.

介紹謝大任編著 英語讀音一助 一册三角

中華書局出版

## 上帝造人 God Created Man

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY SU CHAO LUNG (蘇兆龍)

上帝在造人之先，先造了一個猴子。猴子出世，便問上帝：「造我出來，欲作何用？」。上帝說：「我將造人，恐人枯寂，造汝出來。以供戲弄。」。猴子聞言，大大不願。上帝便說：「我有萬種鮮果給汝採吃。」。猴子便說：「我在世幾多年？」。上帝說：「活三十年。」。猴子更是不願，請求減少；爲人玩弄，三十年未免太多。上帝允之，爲去一半，祇活十五年。

造猴子已，上帝又造驢子。驢子自願蠢拙，心中不願，更甚於猴子。亦如猴子，問上帝道：「造我出來，欲作何用？」。上帝說：「我將造人，恐人疲倦，造汝出

Before creating man, God made a monkey. "What was I made for?" the monkey asked. "I shall create man," said God, "and lest he should feel lonesome, you were made that he might play with you". The monkey was much displeased to hear this. Thereupon God comforted him, saying, "I have thousands of delicious fruits for you to pick and eat." "What age may I attain to?" "To thirty years of age." The promise more than displeased the monkey, who begged God to lessen his age because thirty years that he was to be played with seemed rather too long a time. God consented to reduce his length of life to fifteen years only.

After He created the monkey, God made an ass. Thinking himself awkward and foolish, the ass was even more annoyed at having been made than the monkey. Just like the monkey, he asked God what he had been made for. "I shall create man," said God, "and lest he should feel tired, you were made that he might ride on

來，以供騎用。」。驢子亦不願，問壽幾何？曰「三十年。」。請減，亦削為十五年。驢子無可如何，趑趄而出。

於是上帝造人。人既出世，有男有女，十分歡樂。再一打聽，有猴可弄，有驢可騎，更是喜悅。上帝曰：「來，汝在世祇可活三十年。」。人嫌太短，三十年不足盡娛樂也；於是請求增加。上帝先是不肯，想了又想，便道：「我割了猴子十五年，又割了驢子十五年，汝要加壽，便將此三十年加給汝，汝願受否？」。人聽有六十年可活，如何不願，諾諾連聲，歡躍而退。

從此猴子活十五年，驢子活十五年，人活六十年。

you". The ass also disliked to serve man. He inquired what age he might reach. God said, "Thirty years". Then thirty years was reduced to fifteen as requested. Unable to alter his fate, the ass went away with hesitation.

Now God created man. Male and female enjoyed each other's company to a degree. When man heard that there was the monkey for him to play with and that there was the ass for him to ride on, he was exceedingly happy. "O man!" and God, "you may attain the age of thirty years". But man thought thirty years too short for him to enjoy himself in, and asked for more. At first God refused him his request. Then he thought and thought, and said, "I subtracted fifteen from the monkey's age and fifteen from the ass's. If you wish for a greater age, I will get these thirty years added to your allotted age. Will you accept it?" Naturally he accepted with pleasure the proposal that he would live to be sixty years old. He said Yes repeatedly and jumped for joy as he withdrew.

So the age of the monkey and of the ass is fifteen, and the age of man is sixty.

(Continued on page 32)

## SELECTIONS FOR STUDY 精讀文選

[選登現代英美作家短篇文字；精講詳注，另加編者關於文字上的種種提示，希望你每讀細心精讀。要是你感覺難讀，或者認為和學校裏的所謂「作文」沒有關係，那是因為你讀慣了中國式的英文；你該及早醒悟。]

## Mother's Ultimate Sacrifice 母親的最後犧牲

BY ELITA WILSON

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY WILSON Y. YUI (俞允詠)

Fear and joy tugged at Katherine Darcy's<sup>1</sup> heart as, at the sound of a slamming<sup>2</sup> car door, she separated the drawing-room<sup>3</sup> curtains in time<sup>4</sup> to see a slim girl in navy and white<sup>5</sup> jump out of a cab and run up the steps<sup>6</sup>.

Her eyes darted swiftly to the grandfather clock<sup>7</sup>, which was striking twelve, and as she went to answer her daughter's ring a sudden panic gripped her. What would happen if, during Vivian's<sup>8</sup> brief<sup>9</sup> visit, she should meet the one person in all the world she must not meet? A terrifying thought, that—and it could so easily happen!

But as she flung open<sup>10</sup> the big door her heart told her that it was worth the chance just to be looking again on the daughter

卡薩林·達爾西一聽得外面車門碰然一響，她就揭開會客室的窗簾，正好看見一個穿着天藍色和白色服裝的嬌小的少女從一輛出租汽車裏跳出來，在石階上跑來，那時候她的心被恐懼和快活衝動了。

她急速向那高大的時鐘上瞟了一眼，它正敲着十二點鐘，當她去接應她女兒的門鈴聲的時候，一種突然的驚惶執住了她。如果在維維安短時間的訪候的時候，她碰得了全世界上她所必不可以碰見的唯一的那個人，那不是糟糕了麼？真是個可怕的念頭，那個——那又是多麼容易發生的呀！

可是當她用力地開這扇大門的時候，她心腸又告訴她大可冒這個險來看看這分別

[注] 1. Katherine ('kæθərin) Darcy's ('dɑ:si:z), 本文主角，就是題目裏的“mother” (是 possessive). 2. slamming, (門)大聲關上的。 3. drawing-room, 會客室。 4. in time, 及時地。 5. in navy and white, 穿着天藍色和白色的服裝的。 6. steps, 階。 7. grandfather clock, 一種用重錘的高大的鐘。 8. Vivian's ('viviənz), Katherine Darcy 的的女兒的名字 (是 possessive), 9. brief, 短時間的。 10. flung open, 用力地把 (門) 推開。

whom she had not seen in two and a half years and who meant so much in her life.

“Mother!...” the girl cried, quick tears springing into her eyes. The next moment they were in each other's arms and Katherine Darcy was saying softly:

“Oh, Viv<sup>11</sup> . . . Viv darling. I've missed you so!” They stood so for several minutes. Then Vivian drew away<sup>12</sup> and laughed through her tears. It seemed impossible that Mrs Darcy hadn't seen her daughter for so long, incredible<sup>13</sup> that she could have stood<sup>14</sup> the separation. And yet, it had had to<sup>15</sup> be. Even now, their reunion was to be so heart-breakingly<sup>16</sup> brief. Only one hour. Because Vivian was sailing for Europe. Sailing out of her mother's heart for another year—the most important year in her life.

Now Vivian tossed her hat onto the hall table and fanned herself.

“Come into the drawing-room, Viv. There's some cold lemonade<sup>17</sup>. It's cooler there than any other place in the house.” Again her eyes nervously sought the hands of the clock. (to be Continued)

了二年半而又是她一生所寶貝的女兒。

「媽!...」這少女叫了起來，快快的淚珠湧到她的眼裏。她們倆隨即互抱着，卡薩·達爾西低聲地說着：

「啊，維兒·親愛的維兒，我曾經這般地掛念你啊！」她們這樣呆立了幾分鐘。然後維維安走開些，含着淚笑了。達爾西夫人竟如此長久沒看見她的女兒，這似乎是不可能的，她能容忍得下這離別，這似乎是難以相信的。不過，事實又不得不然。就是現在，她們聚首的時間也是簡短得使人痛心。祇有一個鐘頭呢。因為維維安不久便要航行到歐洲去了。她將航行而離別了她母親的愛，再出外一年——這是她生平最重要的一年。

現在維維兒把帽子拋在門廳裏的桌子上，揮着扇子。

「到會客室裏來呀，維兒。還有些冷的檸檬水哩。那裏比這房子裏任何別的地方涼爽。」她的眼睛又膽怯地望了望鐘上的時針。

[注] 11. Viv, 是“Vivian”的暱稱。 12. drew away, 走開些。 13. incredible (in'kredəbl)=it seemed incredible, 這似乎是不可信。 14. stood, 忍耐。 15. had to..., 不得不... 16. heart-breakingly, 使人心碎地。 17. lemonade (,lemə'neid), 檸檬水(一種拿檸檬[lemon]做成的飲料)。



Further Notes by the Editor

1. "Mother's Ultimate Sacrifice". This story tells how a mother sells her house and serves in it as housekeeper in order to put her daughter through college, quite unknown to her daughter. The girl visits her mother for an hour in the night before she sails for Europe, and during that hour the mother is very uneasy in mind because she is afraid that her mistress, who happens to have gone out, may come back at any moment. Fortunately, her mistress does not come till her daughter has gone.

2. "Fear and joy". Fear, because Mrs Darcy was afraid that her mistress and her daughter might meet. Joy, because she was going to see her daughter, whom she had not seen for a long, long time.

3. "slamming car door". A door may both *be slammed* and *slam*. "Car" here means a motor-car (see my comment on "from a car to the horse, and from horse to car afterwards" on page 17, No 18).

4. "in time". When this idiom means *early enough*, it is followed by either an infinitive or "for".

5. "in navy and white". "Navy" here means *navy blue*, a very dark blue, of the shade of navy uniforms in England. "In" followed by the name of a colour is idiomatically used in the sense of *wearing clothes of that colour*.

6. "jump out of . . ." "Jump" is here an infinitive, without "to" because of the "see" going before.

7. "cab". That is, a taxi-cab.

8. "grandfather clock". A type of large clock in a tall case, probably so named with allusion to a once popular song. Also "grandfather's clock".

9. "the one-person in all the world she must not meet". "The one" means *the only*. "Whom" or "that" is understood before "she". This person was Mrs Darcy's mistress.

10. "A terrifying thought, that". That is, "That is a terrifying thought". Isn't the ellipsis effective?

11. "flung open the big door". "Open" is here an adjective used as the complement of "flung".

12. "whom she had not seen in two and a half years". Here the use of "in" is American; an Englishman would use "for" instead. "Two and a half years" is as common as "two years and a half".

13. "Viv darling". "Darling" seems to be used always after the proper noun it qualifies.

14. "I've missed you so!". "So" here means *so much* or *exceedingly*. This use is chiefly colloquial.

15. "it had had to be". That is, Mrs Darcy had had to be separated from her daughter for so long and had had to stand the separation. "Be" here means *exist* or *happen*.

16. "Because Vivian was sailing for Europe". Here the continuous tense expresses intention of future action; this use is confined to verbs of movement, such as "leave", "return", "sail". The whole sentence is really a clause with some such clause as "their reunion was to last only one hour" understood before it.

17. "Sailing out of her mother's heart for another year". That is, sailing for Europe to remain there for another year, far from her loving mother. The use of "sailing" is here rather facetious. "Sailing . . . for another year" here means not spending a year in the sailing but sailing for some place in order to live there for a year.

18. "onto the hall table". "Onto", meaning *to a position on*, is usually used after verbs denoting motion or direction, and is chiefly colloquial. It is often written as two words, "on to"; but it is to be distinguished from the "on to" in such a sentence as "We walked on to the next town", where the "on" is definitely an adverb.

## ANECDOTES OF FAMOUS PEOPLE 名人軼事

### King and Court Fool<sup>1</sup> 國王和弄臣

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY KWEI YU (桂 裕)

Alphonsus<sup>2</sup>, King of Naples<sup>3</sup>, had a court fool whose custom<sup>4</sup> it was to enter<sup>5</sup> all the stupidities<sup>6</sup> committed by his superiors in a large note-book. One day the King entrusted a huge sum of money to a Moor<sup>7</sup> in his employ<sup>8</sup> with which to travel in Arabia<sup>9</sup> and buy horses. The fool jotted this incident down in his book. Idly thumbing<sup>10</sup> its pages shortly after, the King discovered the entry<sup>11</sup> and called the jester to his presence<sup>12</sup> to explain. "Well, sire<sup>13</sup>," began the fool, "it was monstrously<sup>14</sup> silly to give a man so much cold cash<sup>15</sup>—you'll never see it again!"

"And if he does come back?" asked the monarch<sup>16</sup>.

"Then I'll cross out your name in my record<sup>17</sup> and put his there instead<sup>18</sup>."

那不勒斯的國王阿爾封薩斯有一個弄臣，他慣常把上司們所做的一切笨事情都記錄在一本很大的記事簿裏。有一天國王將一大筆款子交給他所僱用的一個摩爾人，命他帶着到阿刺伯去買馬。這個弄臣便把這件事情記載在他的簿子裏。此後不久，國王無意識地翻着這簿子，看見了這段記載，便召喚這個丑角前來，命他說明理由。「哦，陛下，」這弄臣開口道，「將這麼多的現幣交給別人，這是一件非常笨的事情——陛下決不會再看見它了！」

「假使他果然回來呢？」國王問。

「那時節，我要把陛下的名字從我的記載裏劃掉，把他的名字添進去。」

[注] 1. Fool, 弄臣, 被大人物所僱用的滑稽家. 2. Alphonsus (æ/'fɒnsəs), 人名. 3. Naples ('neɪplz), 意大利地名. 4. custom, 習慣. 5. enter, 記入; 記下. 6. stupidities (stju(ɪ)'pɪdɪtɪz), 笨事. 7. Moor (muə), 摩爾人(生在非洲). 8. in his employ, 被他所僱用的. 9. Arabia (ə'reɪbjə), 亞洲半島名. 10. thumbing ('θʌmɪŋ), 用手指翻着. 11. entry ('entri), 一項記載. 12. his presence, 他的面前. 13. Sire, 陛下. 14. monstrously ('mɒnstresli), 非常地. 15. cold cash, 現幣. 16. monarch ('mɒnək), 君主. 17. record ('rekɔ:d), 記載. 18. instead = instead of yours.

## SELECTED LEADERETTES 短篇時論

### A Reproach to Us All 我們大家的恥辱

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY WUTS

The monthly return<sup>1</sup> of Road Accidents<sup>2</sup> contains a section too often overlooked, that<sup>3</sup> relating to the seriously injured.

We are given for January a record of 521 killed and 15,170 injured, as against<sup>4</sup> 521 killed\* and 14,080 injured in January 1937.

Of the 15,170 injured, as many as<sup>5</sup> 3569 were *seriously injured*, so that we have, in addition to<sup>6</sup> 6000 or 7000 killed every year, about 43,000 maimed, this often meaning the loss of limbs, or sight, or health. That this should continue, year in and year out<sup>7</sup>, is a bitter reproach to<sup>8</sup> our civilization.—  
From *The Children's Newspaper*.

在馬路肇禍的月報中，有時常被人忽視的一節，就是那關於受重傷的人們的一節。

據一月份的統計數字，我們知道死五百二十一人，傷一萬五千一百七十人，而在一九三七年一月份，死五百二十一人，傷一萬四千零八十八人。

在一萬五千一百七十個受傷者之中，重傷者多至三千五百六十九人，所以每年在六七千人的死亡外，約有四萬三千人是殘廢的，這往往是斷肢，失明，或喪失了健康。這個樣子如果年年不斷地繼續下去，是我們文明的一種奇恥大辱。

[注] 1. return, 正式報告. 2. Road Accidents, 路上(車輛)的肇禍. 3. that = the section. 4. as against, 和...比較. 5. as many as; 有...這般地多. 6. in addition to, 除...以外; 加在...上. 7. year in and year out, 年復一年地. 8. bitter reproach to..., 對於...的極大的恥辱.

\*521 were killed in January 1937 and another 521 were killed in January 1938. What an accident in accidents!—*The Editor*.

An Erratum: Insert "had?" after "have" in the editor's note on page 5, No 18.

## ENGLISH USAGE 英文用法

[就是葛傳彜做的英文用法字典 (*A Dictionary of English Usage*);

參看本誌第七期「編者之頁」.]

as (*continued*)

## 3. 下面各句都可說：

I never knew so romantic a girl *as her*.

I never knew so romantic a girl *as she*.

I do not like such men *as him*.

I do not like such men *as he*.

4. 照一般文法書說, “as ... as ...” 用在肯定的句語裏, “so ... as ...” 用在否定的句語裏; 例如 “He is as old as she.” 和 “He is not so old as she.”。但事實上並不都是這樣。在否定的句語裏用 “so ... as ...” 很普通; 例如 “He is not as old as she.”。用了 “so ... as ...” 往往含說那 “as” 後面的人物有着高程度的那 adjective (或 adverb) 所指的性質; 例如 “He is not as old as she.” 祇說「他比她年輕。」, 也許兩個人都是青年或者是孩子, 但 “He is not so old as she.” 往往含着「她是老年人。」的意思。便是在肯定的語裏, 有時也爲了這種含意而用 “so ... as ...”。

5. “He talks as if (或 as though) he wanted to kill himself.” 等於 “He talks as he would talk if he wanted to kill himself.”, 所以 “wanted” 不該改作 “wants”; 下面二句都有誤:

He treats me as badly as if (或 as though) I *have* always disobeyed him.

They run about as if (或 as though) they *are* madmen.  
“have” 該改作 “had”; “are” 該改作 “were”。

但在 “it looks as if (或 as though)” 和 “it seems as if (或 as though)” 的後面, 大都用屬 present tense 的 verb, 例如 “It looks (或 seems) as if (或 as though) a new war *will* soon break out.”; 不過有些文法家以爲這裏總該把 “will” 改作 “would”。

“He runs about as if (或 as though) he *were* a madman.” 和 “He runs about as if (或 as though) he *was* a madman.” 都可說; 不過有些文法家以爲總該用 “were”。(未完)

## STUDENTS' ERRORS 學生錯誤

BY C. S. CHOSEN TSOU (鄒朝潛)

## 第三章 用字用錯(續)

At last the animal got so exhausted that it *laid* down on the ground more dead than alive. (錯)

At last the animal got so exhausted that it *lay* down on the ground more dead than alive. (正)

(“lie” 是 intransitive verb, 它的過去式是 “lay”, 過去兩用式是 “lain”, “lay” 是 transitive verb, 它的過去式和過去兩用式都是 “laid”, 中國學生往往弄不清楚, 所以時有用錯的危險.)

What a *loving* child it is! (錯)

What a *lovely* child it is! (正)

(“loving” 是「親愛他人的」的意思, “lovely” 是「美麗而可愛的」的意思.)

Near the pond there was a clump of *luxurious* bamboos. (錯)

Near the pond there was a clump of *luxuriant* bamboos. (正)

(“luxurious” 是「奢侈的」的意思, “luxuriant” 是「茂盛的」的意思.)

The *majority* of his money was spent in gambling. (錯)

The *greater part* of his money was spent in gambling. (正)

(“majority” 祇能指可以計算的東西, 例如 “the majority of his books”, “the majority of the party” 等.)

He is *making* a poem. (錯)

He is *writing* (或 *composing*) a poem. (正)

(我們也不該說 “to make a house”, “to make a picture”, “to make a song”, 該說 “to build a house” “to paint a picture”, “to compose a song”.)

They called at *three* p. m. (錯)

They called at *3* p. m. (正)

(平常在英文中用數字是不妥的, 所以不要說 “4 of us returned on foot.”; “We got back by 3.”; 該說 “Four of us returned on foot.”, “We got back by three.”, 但和 “a. m.” 或 “p. m.” 連用, 那就非用數字不可.)

- The fisherman came *nearly* being drowned. (錯)  
 The fisherman came *near* being drowned. (正)  
 (“come near + ...ing” 是習語，作「幾乎」解釋，其中“near”不可換用“nearly”。)
- Search *my body*, please. (錯)  
 Search *me*, please. (正)  
 (說「搜查身上」在英文中不可用“body”。)
- What a poor *small* lamb it is! (錯)  
 What a poor *little* lamb it is! (正)  
 (“small” 沒有情感的意味，僅指身材較小罷了，原句有「小得可憐」的意思，所以該用“little”。)

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## ODDS AND ENDS OF PHILATELY

### 集郵雜談(七)

By D. Z. ZIA (謝大任)

#### 7. The Collector's Equipment<sup>1</sup>

The collector's necessary equipment varies with the value of his collection. But for a beginner, whether a child or an adult<sup>2</sup>, there are eight articles that I consider necessary. They are as follows:

1. An album<sup>3</sup>. An ordinary stamp album provides spaces for the stamps from practically every stamp-issuing country in the world and also illustrates hundreds of them so that it aids<sup>4</sup> a great deal in classification. An album worth two or three dollars will do; for it contains spaces for two to three thousand stamps.

2. Stamp hinges<sup>5</sup>. With stamp hinges one can affix one's stamps in one's album. They are sold in packets, each containing one thousand. Each packet costs fifty cents or so. A stamp hinge is a little oblong bit of thin, transparent<sup>6</sup> paper gummed<sup>7</sup> on one side. It is bent in the middle with the gummed side out. It is then moistened<sup>8</sup> on one side and stuck to the stamp, near the top, with the bend uppermost. The other side of the hinge is then moistened and stuck to the album page. This fastens the stamp on the page securely yet in such a way that it can easily be raised at the lower end for examination, or peeled<sup>9</sup> off the page without damage to either the stamp or the album.

3. Stamp tweezers<sup>10</sup>. Stamps ought never to be touched by fingers as the natural grease<sup>11</sup> or moisture on the skin may spoil the fresh and bright appearance of a stamp. Use a pair of tweezers whenever you handle your stamps.

[注] 1. equipment (i'kwipmənt), 設備. 2. adult (ə'dʌlt), 成人. 3. album, 郵冊. 4. aids, 助. 5. hinges ('hɪndʒɪz) 膠水紙. 6. transparent (træns-'pærənt), 透明的. 7. gummed, 上膠的. 8. moistened ('mɔɪsɪnd), 使略溼. 9. peeled, 撕. 10. tweezers ('twiːzəz), 鉗子. 11. grease (greɪs), 臘肪.



4. A perforation<sup>12</sup> gauge<sup>13</sup>. A perforation gauge is a small rectangular<sup>14</sup> piece of cardboard on which are engraved rows of tiny dots between two parallel lines that are exactly twenty millimetres<sup>15</sup> apart. Lay the edge of your stamp over the dots until the dots exactly fit into the perforations. This tells you the perforation of the stamp.

5. A watermark<sup>16</sup> detector<sup>17</sup>. It consists of a little black tray made of glass or metal. When you lay your stamp in it, face downwards, and let fall upon the stamp two or three drops of the finest benzine<sup>18</sup>, the watermark is revealed. The benzine evaporates<sup>19</sup> rapidly, leaving the stamp quite unharmed.

6. A magnifying glass. A good magnifying glass not only helps the collector to appreciate the beauties of the design of the stamp, but may reveal the points that are not visible to the naked eye.

7. The standard<sup>20</sup> postage stamp catalogue<sup>21</sup>. This catalogue, issued annually, is a book of some two thousand pages that lists, describes, and gives the date of issue, colour, shape, and value of every postage stamp ever issued by any country in the world up to the time of going to press, with illustrations of every type of stamp. Without this catalogue the collector is working in the dark, as he cannot know anything but the appearance of the stamp.

8. Duplicate books. These books are mostly of pocket size. There are strip or slot<sup>22</sup> pockets on every leaf. These pockets are most useful in storing duplicate<sup>23</sup> stamps and those to be mounted in the album.

[注] 12. perforation (ˌpɛrɪfoʊ'reɪʃən), 齒孔. 13. gauge (geɪdʒ), 尺. 14. rectangular (rek'tæŋɡjʊlə), 長方形的. 15. millimetres, 秊 (法國尺度名). 16. watermark, 水印. 17. detector, 檢查器. 18. benzine (ben'zi:n), 石油精. 19. evaporates (ɪ'væpəreɪts), 蒸發. 20. standard ('stændəd), 標準的. 21. catalogue ('kætəlɒɡ), 年鑑; 目錄. 22. slot, 橫條. 23. duplicate, 複品.

本局代售謝頌羔編“英文三十故事”，每册定價一角五分。

## READERS' ENGLISH 讀者英文

[選登讀者投來的短篇創作; 文字都是正確而淺顯的。]

An Interview with Mr Z. K. Zia talked cheerfully on the way. In a few moments we came in sight of the high building—the Christian Literature Society Building. We took the lift and got to the eighth floor. When we came out, we saw a boy, who asked whom we wanted to see. He gave us a card, on which I wrote a few lines. He took it into a small room. Not long after, there came out a young man in a khaki gown. We did not know who he was. But the boy pointed to us, saying, "These two boys!" We concluded that this young man must be Mr Zia himself, for his looks reminded me of his photo printed in No 6 of THE CHING WEN ENGLISH MAGAZINE. He said to me, "Are you Mr Sih?" I replied, "Yes, sir, I am. Are you Mr Zia?" "Yes" was his reply. Then I introduced my friend to him. He led us into his office. It was not a big room, but a very clean, bright, and well-ventilated one. He asked us to sit down, and soon our conversation began.

Mr Zia is a kind, gentle, and virtuous young man. He is not very tall, but rather

BY CHARLES C. M. SIH  
(薛宗梅)  
上海南方中學

On the twenty-ninth of June, I got up at an early hour, and was in great joy, thinking that I might have an opportunity of visiting our great philosophical writer, Mr Z. K. Zia; for the school examination had just been over, and the day was fine. I soon finished my breakfast. Then I read the *North-China Daily News* and the introduction to Mr Kê's *Present-Day English Prose*. At 9 o'clock, my friend Mr C. C. Wu came to my home and asked if I would allow him to go with me to call on Mr Z. K. Zia. I gave him an affirmative answer. After a little time we started.

It was so warm, so bright! Trams and buses were running to and fro. Some newsboys were crying, "*China Press, Shanghai Times, North-China Daily News*". Some boys were hurrying along with satchel and books, and some were merrily singing melodious songs. We two

stout, with a clean, broad face and black hair. He speaks English as fluently as if he were a foreigner. He first asked us if we were still at school, and we told him where we were studying. We told him that we liked English literature very much, and should like to have his help. He replied smilingly, "I should be glad if you could come to my home on some Saturday afternoon. I am very much interested in young people. I should be pleased to help you in any way I can. What books are you reading?" We answered that we were studying Mr Kê's *Present-Day English Prose*, Charles Dickens's *A Tale of Two Cities*, and Washington Irving's *The Sketch Book*. Then Mr Zia rose from his seat and went to a book-shelf near by, from which he took some books; he gave two to each of us—one was *Maupassant's Short Stories*, and the other was *A. P. Chekhov's Darling and Other Short Stories*. He told us that these two books were very vividly written, and advised us to read them carefully. He added that if we found any points that we did not understand clearly we might ask him to explain them. We inquired of him how to

master the English language, and he recommended us Mr Kê's *How to Master English Without a Teacher*. He gave a copy of THE CHING WEN ENGLISH MAGAZINE and a copy of the combined edition of the *Shining Light* and the *Preachers' Magazine* to my friend. At last, he showed us his album, in which we found a photo of the editor and the proprietor of THE CHING WEN ENGLISH MAGAZINE, a photo of Mr Fong Tze Kai, and the photos of some foreigners, himself, and his children. Mr Kê seemed to be quite young, while Mr Kwei seemed a little older. Mr Zia said, "These two young men are self-made men. They are not university graduates or returned students. They owe much of their success to hard study. If you can but do what they have done, you will be a Kê or a Kwei some day. Don't you remember the time-honoured English proverb 'Heaven helps those that help themselves'? Just help yourselves, and I am sure success will come to you." These words are indeed simple, but their meaning is not so simple as it seems.

Thirty minutes had passed away. We were afraid that

we had stayed too long; for Mr Zia is really a busy man. We got up from our seats and bade him good-bye. Mr Zia asked us once again to come to his home to learn English. We felt very grateful to him, yet we did not know how to express our thankfulness to him besides saying these words, "Many thanks for your kindness".

On our return home, we studied the two books that Mr Zia had kindly given us. For any points of doubt and passages worthy of discussion we shall go to ask him for help as he has suggested.

#### My First Ride in an Aeroplane

BY S. C. THEODORE WANG

(王世經)

· 上海光華大學 ·

It is really very interesting for me to recollect my first voyage in the air, which was so curious and fascinating to me.

Intending to take a glance of the world from the air, I decided to take a ride in an aeroplane. At six in the morning, we started out for the air station at Lung Hwa. We were so much excited that we did not care about the songs of the birds, the

waving green trees, and the fresh air of the morning. We arrived at our destination punctually. Intoxicated with curiosity, we mounted the aeroplane, where most seats had been already engaged.

By seven, the large flying machine, which carried more than ten passengers, began to sail gradually up into the air. The wind was shrieking loudly. As this was my first attempt at flying, I was so impatient that my heart beat intensely. I sat by the window trying to see what was happening. The air was crowded with floating clouds so that I couldn't see clearly.

After a short time, everything had undergone a great change. There was nothing quite as splendid as the glittering of the bright morning sun. The distant clouds had formed a piece of magnificent scenery such as could scarcely be seen by persons on earth. Occasionally a flight of birds passed calmly under the aeroplane, but some birds were frightened away as they approached us by the roar of the machine.

From time to time we saw changes in the hues and shapes of the air. The sky was sometimes clothed in blue,

and purple, but it soon turned muddy as the clouds gathered.

Looking down, we descried the light smoke curling up from a certain village, whose shingle roofs gleamed among the trees.

As the aeroplane proceeded, we passed a lofty mountain swelling up to a noble height and lording it over the surrounding country while the height of the hills seemed to us negligible.

To relax my tired limbs, I dozed for half an hour. When I awoke, I was sitting tight in my seat, for it seemed very cold. The window was shaking with wind. The glistening sun flashed out brilliantly. Indeed, I was exceedingly pleased with this new world.

These scenes during the voyage have formed beautiful memories in my mind.

Even though I was kept in bed for a few days, too tired to move after my air début, I still regard the voyage as the most memorable adventure in my whole travelling life.

### Skating

BY Y. D. HWANG (黃裕庭)

上海湘姚二校

Skating is a most fashionable sport in Shanghai. I have played it for two months now. There are a great

number of men and women who enjoy skating arm-in-arm and round and round. Unfortunately, some of them slip down suddenly on the skating floor.

Skating is good for one's health. But it is to be regretted that the charges are often too high for ordinary people.

I remember how once some of my friends, who were good at skating, invited me to a rink. They skated to and fro as fast as they could. I admired their skill so much that I wished I could at once do the same. So I tried to skate, tremblingly. After only four or five steps, I suddenly slipped down with pain. But I thought of the common saying "Failure is the mother of success"; so I got up and went on and on boldly. Again and again I slipped, about five times, and then my ankles were sprained with great pain and I had sore legs for a few days. From this experience I recall the old proverb "Learn to walk before you try to run". Indeed, it is a golden proverb for all.

Now I am quite well experienced in skating. I often whirl round with some of my intimate friends after office hours.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 問答

CONDUCTED BY HERTZ C. K. KÊ (葛傳燾)

[簡章：一. 每函至多二問。二. 每頁紙寫一面，每問後多留空白。三. 每問及的字句須錄全句，並說明見何書何頁。四. 概不直接函覆，請附郵票或信封。]

### 上海陳一民君

問：*English Echo* 的 preface 第二段最後一句 "Hence the demand for such a book as this, which aims to supplement the work of the English teacher with an array of conversational forms as nearly natural and life-like as is possible in the printed page." 此句當爲 complex sentence, 但 principal clause 中之 subject 爲 demand, 可是 predicate 沒有, 可算完全否? "is" 當然不能做主要動詞, 同時它可否省去? 它的主語是 "it" (省去), 但 "(It) is possible in the printed page", 被 "as" 介紹做 adverbial clause, 所以本句主要動詞實在不能尋出. "which" 可否省去, 以 aims 做主要動詞?

答：這是 elliptical sentence, 並不主要動詞; 它例如 "Hence this suggestion.", "Hence the importance of..." 等. "is" 可以省去; 但這裏不省去爲佳. "is" 前面不可加 "it". "which" 不可省去.

Mr F. S. Chen, Shanghai

In the sentence "I felt that I am better qualified to teach him than he me" in my *The Diary of a Student*, "teaches" cannot be inserted between "he" and "me". "He me" is here equivalent to "he is qualified to teach me", but the ellipsis is quite natural.

"I should like" is more correct than "I would like". According to Jespersen, the latter is increasingly frequent, where strict grammarians prefer the former.

There does not seem to be any appreciable difference between "come across" and "come upon".

### 上海王宗鵬君

(一) 拙著英文文心已於去年六七月間排校完畢, 恐因戰事而未出. (二) "&" 名 "ampersand", 係一種記號, 代表 "and", 不可謂 "and" 之縮寫也. 「某某公司」作 "某某 & Co." 並非隨處可用; "Co." (= "company") 指「其他之合股者」. 例如 Johnson 與他人合開一店, 即名 "Johnson & Co.", 若其店名中並無人名, 例如 "Wing On Co." (永安公司), 則不可用 "&", 用則誤矣 (上海中國人所設商店之店名中似頗多誤用 "&" 者).

### 上海王宗城君

(一) 在英文中夾入外國字, 除在非此不可或特有精采之情形以外, 以不用爲佳; 惟如來函所舉 "in toto", "bona fide" 等, 雖係外國字, 在英文慣用已久, 不啻爲英文字矣, 故不妨用也. (二) 高等英文文法書可讀 Jespersen 之 *Essentials of English Grammar*; Fowler 之 *The King's English* 中之 Syntax 及其它若干節; Fowler 之 *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage* 中論及文法之各條; Hodgson 之 *Errors in the Use of English* 中之 "Accidence" 及 "Syntax" 二部份; Sweet 之 *A New English Grammar*; Kittredge 及 Farley 之 *Advanced English Grammar*; Onions 之 *An Advanced English Syntax*; 林語堂之開明英文文法; 拙著英文文法精義 (開明出版). 此類書本, 似法, 德及北歐諸國出版者較多; 但大都價貴而難覓.

## 上海趙守常君

(一) "I do not think my own marriage is the kind of success that I had expected." 中用 "had expected" 而不用 "have expected", 意即 "...had expected before I got married" 也。  
 (二) "One day the cups to the guests..." 中 "day" 後漏去 "to show".

Mr Fetty T. C. Liu, Shanghai

(一) 韋氏音符中並無相當於 [ə] 之符號, 亦無相當於 [(I)] 之符號. 其 accent 符號為 ['] (主要) 及 [ˊ] (次要). 其表示 syllabic 之 consonant 之符號為 [˙].  
 (二) "preposition" ([prepə'ziʃən] 在韋氏字典中注作 [prəp'ɔ-zish'ʌn]; 按 [ɔ] 相當於萬國音符中之 [o], 但亦往往含糊至 [ə] 相近; [z] 實際上等於 [ə]. (三) Daniel Jones 所編正音字典上海商務印書館有代售, 價約十元. 中華書局所出華英正音詞典亦用萬國音符注音. 世界書局所出英漢四用辭典亦有萬國音符注音.

## 上海朱志良君

(一) [ʒ] 及 [ə] 發音時均須將舌尖置於上下齒之間, 惟 [ʒ] 爲有聲, [ə] 爲無聲. [ʒ] 即於 [ə] 後緊接 [z]; [z] 爲有聲, 與之相當之無聲之音爲 [s] 所囑用中文音譯, 恐不可能. (二) 所謂單音節, 指祇有一個 syllable 之字, 英文名 "monosyllable", 例如 "I", "go", "this", "book" 等均是. 動詞及名詞末尾所加 "s" 或 "es", 其讀音無關於其字之有若干音節; 關於此項讀音, 拙著怎樣讀通英文第六章論及之.

Mr Huang. Ching Lan, Tientsin

In the following stanza, "charm" is the antecedent of the relative pronoun "which", "seek" in the imperative mood introducing an adverbial clause, and "is . . . met" has "which" for its subject:

Mid pleasures and palaces tho'  
 we may roam,  
 Be it ever so humble, there's  
 no place like home!  
 A charm from the skies seems  
 to hallow us there,  
 Which, seek through the world,  
 is ne'er met with elsewhere.  
 "A charm . . . with elsewhere"  
 may be paraphrased as "At home  
 there seems to be a charm from the  
 skies to hallow us, and this charm  
 can be met with nowhere except at  
 home though you may seek for it  
 throughout the world".

I do not happen to have a copy of *Main Street*. Please let me have the context of the sentence you inquire about.

Mr Feng Hua Kuo

Ques. 1. *Life of Samuel Johnson*, copyright of Collins Co., page 154: "Some gentlemen, whom I do not recollect, were sitting with him; and when they went away, I also rose; but he said to me, 'Nay, don't go'.—'Sir, (said I), I am afraid that I intrude upon you.'" Should "can" be substituted for "do" in "whom I do not recollect" as appearing in the above? For it appears to me that the use of "do" in the above carries a sense of "habitual action". Furthermore, why should the present tense "intrude" be used instead of "have intruded"? Also the sentence "I go to see Miss Williams" instead of "I am going to see Miss Williams" on page 161; "Dr Goldsmith being a privileged man, went with him this night, strutting away, and calling to me with an air of superiority, like that of an esoteric over an exoteric, disciple of a sage of antiquity. 'I go to see Miss Williams'".

Ans.: The present indefinite tense may be used to denote several things besides habitual action. Both "I do not recollect" and "intrude" are used in the same way as the present-tense verbs in "I do not see the point" and "I wonder whether...". "I go to see Miss Williams" is used instead of "I am going to see Miss William" probably because "am going to see" would have been likely to strike one as meaning *am about to see*. I suppose that Dr Goldsmith would have said "*am going to school (or church)*" instead of "*go to school (or church)*"; for then "going to" would not have caused any ambiguity.

Ques. 2. id. page 161: "At this time Miss Williams, as she was then called, though she did not reside with him in the temple under his roof, but had lodgings in Bolt-court, Fleet Street, had so much of his attention, that he every night drank tea with her before he went home". Most people say "though" and "but" should not be used together in a sentence, but I have found an example of it in the above quoted paragraph. On analogy of it can

we say, "Miss Wang, though she had not been abroad, but had been everywhere in the country, came here yesterday"?

Ans.: In "though she did not... but..." "though" and "but" have nothing to do with each other; "though... Fleet Street" is an adverbial clause and "did not... but..." is a formula in itself (cf. "It is not red, but pink"). "Miss Wang, ... here yesterday" is grammatically correct, but makes no sense. The fault, however, is in no way connected with "though... but...", but consists in the fact that "had not been abroad, but had been everywhere in the country" and "came here yesterday" do not form a contrast.

### 龐翊煜君

(一) "in the evening" 例如 "arrived there in the evening.", "of the evening" 例如 "I arrived there on the evening of July 12."; 注意用 "of..." 方用 "on". "at the evening" 未見過; 惟 "at evening" (無 "the") 且偶見之, 但頗不普遍. (二) "to be" 係 infinitive, 例如 "I am glad to be here."

(Continued from page 14)

人活六十年，前三十年一如上帝所說，人的生活，愉快美滿。後三十年裏，或如猴子，以供戲弄；或如驢子，以供騎用。

Of man's sixty years the first thirty years are pleasant and splendid in accordance with God's promise. The second thirty years will find him resembling either the monkey to be played with or the ass to be ridden on.



## Surely You Can Read These? 自讀文選

[這欄的目的是在使讀者練習不靠譯注而自己研讀；文字大都是簡短而顯淺的。要是你有不懂的地方，可以寫信來問，我們要爲你在問答欄裏詳細解答（每次至多二問）。]

### The Man who Reads the Meter (A story)

We had always thought of him as the man who read the meter.

From time to time he calls at the back door and asks to see the electric meter, a little man with a shabby coat and an old cap, a rather ordinary-looking man who has never anything to say except that the weather is a little colder or a little milder.

One day, happening to meet him coming away, we chatted with him. We walked down the path, and learnt that he had a child very delicate, and a wife who had been in a bus accident three years before and had never walked since. He told us that he never went to the pictures in the evenings, but stayed at home and either read to his wife or helped to make scrap-books, which she sent to boys and girls in hospital. He had had the opportunity of a post where he would have made an extra two pounds a week, but it would have meant moving to

another neighbourhood, which would have deprived his wife of the friends who often look in to see her.

And now we think of him as the hero who reads the meter.

### Air Giants

(A news item)

Both the United States and Germany are making new types of giant air-liners.

A machine claiming to be the world's biggest aeroplane is being made in the Douglas aircraft workshops in California. It is almost a perfect cylinder in design and will have four engines generating 6000 h-p. It will cost £300,000 and carry 47 passengers. The new Junkers machines in Germany can seat 40 and are capable of 300 miles an hour.

### A Letter

It's with some misgiving that I find my only daughter preferring to go out with girls and boys, going to dances and coming home late with never a blush. Because I've heard that at her tennis club a great

deal of flirting and "spooning" goes on after it's too dark to play, I've forbidden her to go there. She is in rebellion, calls me old-fashioned and stuffy and narrow-minded, and says it's only those who think evil who see any wrong in it. I'm so afraid for her. Youth nowadays expects so much freedom compared with my young days.

#### On the People's Health

*(Part of a speech delivered by the present king of England)*

While we are striving to bring the fruits of education within the reach of all, to improve the conditions in which everyone may grow and live, and to keep before our eyes the spiritual basis and aims of human life, we must always remember that our bodies are the instruments with which we have to work.

They, too, need education if we are to play our part in the life of our family and of our country. We have here a duty to ourselves and to our generation which will bring swift returns in human hap-

piness, for nothing adds more to the pleasure of life and to the joy of work and play than physical fitness. In order to become physically fit we must all have the opportunity for regular exercise.

We must remember, too, that in the end fitness depends on the efforts of each one of us. No-one can develop our will except ourselves. This cause is very near my heart, and to youth in particular I would say: The future will be in your keeping. The present is your opportunity to fit yourselves for a full, an active and useful, and therefore happy life.

#### 陸貞明教授英文

本誌編輯陸君富於教學茲願以餘暇時間教授英文文法作文翻譯正音等科目有志來學者請致函競文書局接洽

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## WIT AND HUMOUR 滑稽和幽默

[滑稽和幽默，在一般英美的雜誌和報紙裏都有，文字大都很淺近，可是意思往往並不是我們中國人所容易明白的；本欄的注解，把妙處都說出，你讀了纔會笑的吧。]

SELECTED AND ANNOTATED BY HERTZ C. K. KÊ (葛傳槩)

A bishop<sup>1</sup> was more than a little upset<sup>2</sup> to receive on a Friday morning this note<sup>3</sup> from a certain vicar in his diocese<sup>4</sup>:  
“My Lord<sup>5</sup>,—I regret to inform you of the death of my wife. Can you possibly send me a substitute for the week-end<sup>6</sup>?”

[注] 1. bishop ('biʃəp), 主教. 2. more than a little upset (ʌp'set), 頗有些煩惱的. 3. note, 短信. 4. a certain vicar ('vɪkə) in his diocese ('daɪəsɪs), 在他教區裏的某個牧師. 5. My Lord, 稱主教的敬語. 6. Can you possibly send me a substitute for the week-end?, 你可能派一個代表來在週末服務麼? (那牧師因為老婆死了，一時不能做事，所以寫信給主教，請求派人來代替。可是這句很會被誤解作請求主教派一個女人來代做老婆，那主教讀了這句不是要啼笑皆非麼?)

\* \* \* \* \*

An American farmer has paid for his daughter's education with the whole of his potato crop<sup>1</sup>. Apparently he had eyes for nobody but her!

[注] 1. has paid for his daughter's education with the whole of his potato crop, 把他所取得的甘薯(賣掉了得到的錢)都用來教育他的女兒(指替她付學費等). 2. had eyes for, 注意; 關注(妙在“eyes”有時指甘薯的葉芽).

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TAX COLLECTOR'S MOTTO<sup>1</sup>: The best of friends must part<sup>2</sup>.

[注] 1. Tax Collector's Motto, 收稅者的格言. 2. The best of friends must part, 這句原來作「最好的朋友也要互相分別的」解釋; 這裏把“part”用作「付錢」解釋(談話裏常用), 當然公事公辦, 好朋友也該納稅的.

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