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小學教師用書第一集

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備有目錄樣本 承索即奉

約預售發

一、全書五十冊，定價一百五十元，四折發售。預約八折，四百元。	二、預約自即日起，九月十五日止。	三、全書分七月底，九月十五日，兩期出齊。	四、預約滿三十部者，另訂優待辦法。
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起緣印編

小學教師，擔負着傳遞人羣經驗、領導國民進步的責任；在建設的大業中，做第一步基本工作的，就是小學教師。敝局向以服務文化教育為事，而於擔任建國基本工作之小學教師，尤思竭其綿薄，有所貢獻，十餘年前，即擬定計畫，為小學教師編印專書，嗣以戰事起而中輟；勝利以還，更衡以建國新要求，時代新趨勢，就原擬目錄酌損益，廣續分約專家撰述，茲第一集五十冊已編就付印，謹以此書貢獻於任務艱鉅、工作繁重之全國小學教師。

四大特色

- 一、系統完備** 本書對於小學教師在訓練上、教學上、行政上、以及各方面之專業知識、應用技術與基本理解，應有盡有，系統非常完備。
- 二、編制經濟** 本書編制，幾經斟酌選擇，全書五十冊，冊冊都不可缺，絕無疊牀架屋、彼此重複之弊。既謀閱讀時間之節省與使用之便利，且使學校及個人，都可以少數之支出，購置此最經濟、最有益之書籍。
- 三、切合實用** 本書執筆者，皆教育各部門專家及經驗學識兩俱豐富之小學教師，故立論取材，處處能針對目前一般小學教師之需要，助其解除實際工作上之困難，而得最高之效率。手冊十三種，尤便工作時參考檢查之用。
- 四、有益進修** 本書處處注重於介紹小學教師應有之最新知識，以為研究進修之助。如小學教師的語文知識、科學知識、藝術知識，以及分組教學法、電化教育等冊，尤有益於小學教師之進修。

WITHER CHINA'S INTELLECTUALS?

*Of late¹ there has been much discussion of the role of China's intelligentsia². Once again, the long-forgotten and *often-snubbed³ intellectuals⁴ have received considerable public attention and favour. In his personal message⁵ to the Chinese people, *United States Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart⁶ *paid high tribute to the patriotic idealism of the Chinese students⁷ and expressed the hope that China's intellectuals would do well to band themselves together so that they might be able to influence and help the Government in its *conduct of State affairs⁸. It will be interesting to recall in this connection that Ambassador Stuart has been advocating for some time what he called a spiritual revolution, in which the intellectuals are expected to play a leading role.

In order to clear up any possible "misunderstanding" which Ambassador Stuart's message might have caused, *Dr Hollington K. Tong, Director of the Government Information Office⁹, hastened to explain that Dr Stuart had "over-stated the problem." He admitted that "China, like all countries, has many intellectuals who are temperamentally out of sympathy with their Government" but warned against any hasty conclusion, stressing that "to assume from this that there is any mass opposition of the intelligentsia in China to the Government is *far-fetched¹⁰."

*It goes without saying¹¹ that China's intellectuals have played a very conspicuous¹² role in public life. To anyone who is well acquainted with modern Chinese history, it is quite clear

1. 近來, 晚近. 2. intelligentsia [in,teli'dzentsiə], 智識份子, 有智識人士.
3. 常受輕賤的, 常受冷淡的. 4. 智識份子. 5. 文告. 6. 美國大使司徒雷登氏.
7. 大大稱頌中國學生的愛國理想. 8. 治理國事. 9. 中國政府宣傳部長董顯光博士.
10. =exaggerated; forced. 11. 不用說 (當然是). 12. conspicuous [kən'spikjuəs], 顯著的.

that Chinese intellectuals in general and the college students in particular have been instrumental¹ in shaping the course of events in this country ever since the founding of the Chinese Republic. The “*May 4 Movement²” and the *anti-Japanese agitation³ before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War were predominantly⁴ student affairs. They produced *far-reaching consequences⁵ on China’s domestic and foreign policies.

The majority of college students in America and Europe are not interested in playing politics, nor are they *politically conscious⁶. Therefore, it is extremely difficult for foreigners to understand why the Chinese students are so politically-minded that they spend much of their time *engaging in outside political agitation and activity at the expense of their studies⁷. The reason, however, is to be found in the “peculiar” political conditions in China. Any superficial reading of world history will reveal that the intellectuals usually occupy a vitally important place in the backward⁸ countries where reform is *badly needed⁹.

However, the apathy¹⁰ of Chinese intellectuals in recent years is alarming. In the recent elections in Shanghai of the delegates to the *National Assembly¹¹ and to the *Legislative Yuan¹², *the overwhelming majority of¹³ intellectuals refrained from *casting their votes¹⁴. According to competent political observers, this lethargy¹⁵ may be regarded as a mixture of *philosophical resignation¹⁶, *hopeless fatalism¹⁷ and *silent protest¹⁸ against the existing state of affairs. This is the reason why in spite of much ballyhoo¹⁹ it has been impossible to whip up any enthusiasm among the intellectuals.

1. =useful, helpful. 2. 五四運動. 3. 反日議論, 反日運動. 4. 最佔勢力地, 最佔多數地. 5. 深遠的後果. 6. 有政治意識的. 7. 犧牲功課從事校外的政治運動和活動. 8. 落後的. 9. 急需. 10. apathy [ˈæpəθi], 無感受, 冷淡. 11. 國民大會. 12. 立法院. 13. 絕大多數的. 14. 投票. 15. lethargy [ˈleθədʒi], 昏睡病. 16. 冷靜的忍從. 17. 絕望的聽任命運. 18. 沈默的抗議. 19. ballyhoo [ˈbælihu:], 喧嘩叫喊.

Another indication of the bitter disillusion and impatience of the intellectuals was furnished by the outbreak of widespread student disturbance in recent months. In view of *the serious deterioration of the situation¹, *the Ministry of Education² has issued a circular order calling for a tightening of student discipline and threatening to expel "unruly³" or "recalcitrant⁴" students or even to close universities.

China's intellectuals are *in desperate straits⁵ nowadays. Financially, they are sinking ever more into the depth of abject⁶ poverty and eventual bankruptcy as the result of *runaway inflation⁷ and continual skyrocketing⁸ of commodity prices. Politically, it is becoming more and more difficult for them not to *take sides⁹ in the present bitter struggle between the Kuo-mintang and the Communists. The reason is not far to seek. In the eyes of the contending¹⁰ powers "he who is not for us is against us." This attitude has made it extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible, for the intellectuals to *stay neutral¹¹.

The situation in China has undergone a radical¹² change. As a result, the role of the intellectuals also has changed. Time was when the intellectuals constituted the *decisive factor¹³ in China's internal politics. As things stand today, it would be wishful¹⁴ thinking to expect China's intellectuals to work political miracles.

From The China Weekly Review

1. 情勢之嚴重變壞. 2. 教育部. 3. 不受約束的, 頑強的. 4. recalcitrant [ri'kæsitrənt], 反抗的. 5. 處於絕望的困境. 6. abject ['æbʒekt], 悲慘的. 7. 不能制馭的通貨膨脹. 8. 急升的. 9. 採取立場. 10. 在競爭叢的. 11. 居於中立. 12. 根本的, 從根的. 13. 決定因素. 14. 過望的.

QUIZ

1. Does "dickens" refer to Charles Dickens?
2. How is "ye" pronounced in "ye good old days"?
3. Does moonlight ever produce rainbows?
4. Why does "lb." stand for "pound"?
5. Do fish find the bait by sight or smell?

(Please turn to answers on page 17)

*(Concluded)***THE CHILD IN THE PARK**

By K. S. MACGREGOR

園裏的孩子

歌 願 譯 註

The hospital corridor was long and cool and green. Tall windows opened out at intervals on to a smooth, flat lawn, and curtains flapped gently now and then in the soft, warm wind. Coming along the corridor towards them was a white-clad nurse, stepping noiselessly on the polished floor. The nurse smiled reassuringly. "Come this way, please," she directed, and they followed her.

Presently she stopped outside a door marked number twenty-seven, turned the handle, and preceded them into the room. Alex lay in a white bed, and a white bandage covered his eyes. His hands lay outside the covers. He was very still, as if he slept.

The white nurse approached the foot of the bed. "Well, now," she exclaimed, ever-cheerfully. "If you aren't a fly¹ one! No friends, indeed! No visitors!"

1. (俚語) 警覺的, 靈敏的.

醫院的走廊很長, 走廊上涼快而青翠。向着光滑平整的草地相間地開着許多高大的窗子, 窗簾時常在和暖的風中飄盪。一個白衣的護士沿着走廊在擦亮的地板上沒有聲響地踏步向她們走來。護士以令人安心的精神微笑着。『請打這裏來,』她引着路, 他們跟着她。

不久她來到一個標明二十七號的房門外面停下, 轉動門上的把手, 引她們進去房內。阿勒克斯躺在一張白的床上, 用白繃帶紮住他的眼睛, 兩手放在繃帶上, 很是靜穆, 好像睡了一樣。

白衣護士走到床脚。『喂,』她很高興的喊道。『你真是一個聰明伶俐的人! 是當真的麼, 你沒有朋友! 沒有客人!』

She moved round and smoothed his pillow. He remained silent, his face expressionless.

"Here's someone to see you, anyway," she announced. "But only for a few minutes," she warned good-naturedly, as she stepped silently from the room.

Anna left her mother's side and ran on teptoe to the bed. She placed a tiny, hot hand in one of his, and gazed into his face intently. "I've come," she said, softly. "When you weren't in the park, I knew."

"Anna," he breathed. "Oh, Anna, Anna!"

He clung to the hot little fist, and the muscles in his face contracted sharply.

She stroked the blue-and-white-striped shoulder tenderly, maternally, and the wide eyes gazed down on the white bandage. "*Did they op...op... what you said?"

"Yes, Anna."

"Will you be able to see now?"

"I don't know yet. They think so."

她在牀週圍走走，把他的枕頭理理平順。他仍然靜默，臉無表情。

「這裏總算有人來看你了，」她說明道。『但只能會面幾分鐘。』當她肅靜地步出房間的時候這樣溫存地提醒着說。

安娜離開母親身邊用足尖靜靜地走到牀邊。她把她一只溫暖的小手放到他的一只手上，並且留神地看着他的臉孔。『我會來過，』她溫柔地說。『我知道你那時沒有在公園裏。』

『安娜，』他呼出來。『呵，安娜，安娜！』

他捏住那溫熱的小拳頭，臉上的肌肉緊縮得很利害。

她柔情地慈愛地撫摩他藍白條子的肩膀，兩只睜大的眼睛注視着他那白的綁帶。『他們反...對...你去公園嗎？』

『是的，安娜。』

『你現在是不是快能夠看得見了呢？』

『我還不曉得。他們都以爲我快會看得見了。』

1. 他們反對你(昨天)說的嗎? (昨天說他今天要到回去公園裏原地方).

They were quiet for a moment. Then he whispered, "Is the boy in the park to-day?"

"Yes, Alex. And the dog too."

He smiled faintly, and she gently touched his moustache. He grasped her tiny finger, and held it against his lips.

"Mummy's here," she said.

"Oh?" His voice was peaceful, contented. "Ask her to come over, Anna."

"Yes, Alex."

Her mother came and stood behind the child. She reached out a cool hand and placed it over his. He smiled.

"Thank you for coming" He spoke quietly, and she had to bend down to hear him.

"We'll come again," said the mother, gently, softly.

"Yes, come again," said Alex. "Come again..."

他們靜默了一會兒。然後他低聲說，「那男孩子今天在公園嗎？」

「是的，阿勒克斯。而且那頭狗也在哩。」

他茫然地微笑，她便輕輕地去觸他的鬍鬚。他握住她的小手指，放到自己嘴唇上。

「媽媽也在這裏，」她說。

「啊？」他的聲音平和而滿足的說。『請她過來，安娜。』

「好的，阿勒克斯。」

她母親過來站在孩子後面。伸出一只涼快的手放在他的手上。他微笑。

「謝謝你來了。」她說得低聲。她須彎下身子去聽他。

「我們會再來的。」母親溫柔地輕聲地說。

「是的，請再來吧。」阿勒克斯說。『請再來吧...』

(The End)

Mark Twain once wrote to Andrew Carnegie as follows:

"My dear Mr Carnegie: I see by the papers that you are very prosperous. I want to get a hymn-book. It costs two dollars. I will bless you, God will bless you, and it will do a great deal good of. Yours truly, Mark Twain."

"P. S.—Don't send the hymn-book; send me the two dollars."

THE PEDAGOGUE

By C. C. LIU (劉仲蓀)

If ever there was a man whose actions never corresponded with his words, it was "Big Head" Chow (as his pupils called him). If ever there was a teacher who was extremely severe with his pupils, it was "Big Head" Chow also. He could never cease condemning the habit of drinking before his class, yet hardly a day passed without his consuming a bottle or two of wine. And *as often as¹ a rich neighbour paid him a visit, he always *managed to drop a hint to the neighbour² that as the sight of the bottle was good for sore eyes, so liquor was the only thing that could gladden his heart. Being too wise not to take the hint and perhaps too generous not to comply with his implied request, the rich man (of course a man; for no woman would *condescend³ to call on³ an *old* bachelor⁴ if she would call on one at all) was as bound to send over some wine afterwards as the old master was to accept it. Thus in Old Chow's room, there was no lack of wine, I can assure you.

He was always preaching a sermon, *so to speak⁵, in class, urging on the boys the necessity of discipline⁶. "Discipline," he would say with an *er*⁷ and also with *a twitch of⁸ his left eyelid, looking all the time over his big spectacles, "is *the thing⁹. *You may go to the devil for me¹⁰, but I can't get along with you little rascals for a single hour without it."

He was *on the wrong side of sixty¹¹, and was troubled with bronchitis¹² *of a chronic nature¹³. Not infrequently in the middle

1. 當...的時候. 2. 設法對彼示意. 3. 屈尊拜訪. 4. (未婚的)單身漢.
5. 比方這樣說, (因為所謂 Mr Chow 在 preaching a sermon, 只是他像在 preaching a sermon, 而不是真在 preaching a sermon 也). 6. 紀律. 7. (指說話時帶 er 音). 8. (口、眼等)突然一動. 9. 重要的事. 10. 你們儘管胡鬧. 11. 多於六十歲. 12. bronchitis [brɒn'kæɪtɪs], 氣管炎. 13. 慢性的.

of a "lecture" he would have *a fit of coughing¹, which lasted until his face became as red as a fire brick and his body *doubled up²—so much so that you might think his end was approaching.

He had no family; no, his wife and two daughters had died one after another more than ten years before and were sleeping in the east of the small town of Yang-liu-ching where the school was. So every day after school was over, he had the school all to himself. From time to time a naughty boy or two among his pupils would climb over a low wall into the house *at dead of night³ and make various kinds of sounds here and there. Old as "Big Head" was, he was *quick of hearing⁴. As he was never able to find out the source of the sounds, *he ascribed them to the rats⁵. But one day his eyes were opened to the truth, which led him to change his note much as Scrooge⁶ did.

It was a Sunday afternoon. Old Chow, after having drunk himself drunk⁷, was having a nap⁸ on his bed when Liu-hai the Naughty climbed over into the room, the snore⁹ of the master assuring him that he had no cause to be afraid. He slipped forward to the desk, took up a brush, and softly stained¹⁰ the master's glasses all over with ink. That done, he slipped out much satisfied. It was not until a little before four that the old man awoke to find it was already dark. But while he was wondering how the nap could last so much longer than usual, the old clock on the wall began to strike the hour; and the old man, *smelling a rat¹¹, unconsciously took off his glasses. At first he was greatly surprised—nay, he was frightened. He got up and began to pace to and fro in the room. Then suddenly his features¹² worked violently with the replacement of surprise by anger. Seeing there was nothing else in the room he could safely vent¹³ his wrath¹⁴ on, he bestowed a heavy blow on the old wabbly¹⁵ desk and grinned and bore it.

1. 一陣咳嗽. 2. 蜷縮起來. 3. 深夜. 4. 聽覺敏捷. 5. 他將聲音歸諸鼠叫.
6. (迭更斯小說 *A Christmas Carol* 中的老吝嗇鬼). 7. 醉了. 8. 午睡, 小睡.
9. 鼾聲. 10. 染污. 11. 正生疑心. 12. 臉孔. 13. 發洩. 14. wrath [rɒt],
憤怒. 15. 不穩固的, 搖曳的.

The next morning as soon as Old Chow entered the classroom, the boys had no difficulty in finding out what was to be expected. They kept as quiet as mice. Then all a of sudden he began to roar, "Don't wait till I *raise Cain¹, but tell me straight—" Here he was choked by a terrible fit of coughing, after which his face turned as white as paper. He could not speak any more, his strength being almost gone. The boys looked stealthily and timidly at one another, and then they all hung down their heads, not daring to look up. After a little while, the master, very much exhausted, began again in a less loud but by no means less severe voice, "Tell me straight who the devil has been and done it?" There was no response. The whole room was as still as the grave. "Verp well, gentlemen," he continued in an ironic tone; "do you know what I will do if a group of curs² should attempt to molest³ me?" There was a short pause, in which interval he viewed the boys from one to another over his big spectacles, and from time to time gave his left eyelid a hysterical twitch. "Well," concluded he, "I must answer my own question. I tell you, I'll b-beat 'em." So saying, he took the big ruler in his hand, and, like a wild beast stepping down the dais⁴, rained blows with "*Take this! and this! and this!⁵" on those whom he suspected to be likely offenders.

School over, the boys held a conference in the woods, over which Liu-hai the Naughty presided. "Awfully sorry to have seen you punished for my sake. I must beg you to forgive me. Then to warn "Big Head" to treat us as we should be treated, I have thought of a plan. You had better go home, lads, and leave the job to me. See if I don't give it him!" Then there burst out thunders of applause. "*Three cheers to Naughty⁶!" proposed

1. =make a great disturbance. 2. cur [kɜ:z], 劣犬. 3. molest [mo-'lest], 煩擾. 4. dais ['deɪs], 講壇. 5. 受之, 受之, 受之. (打人時口語, 邊打邊喊, 有如中國人之喊「該打, 該打, 該打」). 6. (對 Naughty 大讚三聲, 有如「三呼萬歲」之意).

Giraffe. And then in the midst of the babel¹, the little gang dispersed² and soon after vanished among *the clusters of houses³.

Evening came. Old Chow was just wondering what he was going to take for supper when a little boy of about twelve turned up. He did not know him; for he looked more like a little farm labourer than like a pupil.

"Please, sir," the boy *broke the ice⁴, "Mr Wang Po-nien has sent me over to ask you to dinner at his house at nine this evening. He says he wishes to offer his apologies for not having been able to send word to you earlier."

After that, the little messenger walked out of the house.

Now Mr Wang Po-nien was a rich neighbour of his, and from time to time came over to see Old Chow, or invited him to dinner at his house. He professed to be a poet (as is usual with some rich farmers who have had some education), and his supposition that teachers of the old school must be well read in poetry formed a bond of union between him and the old master. As a matter of fact, neither was well versed in the subject, any more than the other; yet each scrupulously felt his way lest he should be discovered to be inferior to the other. So there was nothing unusual when Old Chow got the message, except that the dinner was far behind the usual time. But he saw no reason why he should not wait.

At the appointed time Old Chow put up his appearance at Mr Wang's house, where of course he was hospitably received. Tea was served, over which they talked about poets of various dynasties. The more they talked, the better pleased was Mr Wang, and consequently the less likely was he to bring their conversation to an end, whereas Old Chow, as he talked and talked, grew hungrier and hungrier, and what is worse, the tea only helped to sharpen the edge of his appetite. As he told his

1. 喧嘩. 2. 散開, 分散. 3. 屋叢中. 4. 打破困難開始發言.

friends afterwards, he would really have thought of devouring his host had help been delayed a little longer, which came somewhat after the following fashion.

“Well, what did you take for supper?” asked Mr Wang. “I am sure with you it is not a meal without some wine.”

“Er—er,” hesitated the other; and then with a great effort he gave vent to his dissatisfaction, saying, “Mr Wang, what do you really mean? You sent to ask me to dinner, but you’re deferring¹ it till I am sure I don’t know what I’ll do. Now you ask me what I took for supper. Mr Wang, do you mean to make fun of me?”

“No such thing!” exclaimed his host with his eyes and mouth wide open. “It must be some mistake. Please tell me what it is all about.”

It was then that the old man told him the whole story, adding that he had good reason to believe that his pupils had something to do with the hoax². Then he also gave an account of what had happened the previous day. He ended by saying that he was determined *to take those little “rascals” more severely to task³.

At this, Mr Wang’s countenance fell.

“Mr Chow, please forgive me for saying, but I have to say, that you *should know better than to do that⁴. With all your efforts to bring discipline into play in your school, you have sadly failed in making your pupils fear you. You must know that sheer oppression is of little use in the matter of winning a pupil’s respect and affections. So far as I am concerned, I don’t want to see my own children treated otherwise than they should be.”

With this admonition⁵ “Big Head” Chow partook of a hearty meal which had the honour of being marked by a change for the better in his temper.

1. 延宕, 耽擱. 2. hoax [houks], 謊話. 3. take to task, 詰責, 責罵.
4. 該懂事些不要於那樣做. 5. 勸戒.

MODEL SENTENCES

張 其 春 輯

COMPOUND SENTENCES

- 19.01 All the world's a stage, *And* all the men and women merely players. —*Shakespeare.*
- 19.11 *Give* him an inch, *and* he will take an ell. —(*Proverb*)
- 19.12 *Ask, and* it shall be given; *seek, and* ye shall find; *knock, and* it shall be opened unto you. —*Bible.*
- 19.13 *A single misstep, a slip, or a fall, and* nothing remains, but a horrible death by being dashed to pieces upon the jagged rocks below. —*New English Readers.*
- 19.14 You are now at the age at which a decision must be formed by you; *a little later and* you may have to groan within the tomb which you have yourself dug, without the power of rolling away the stone. —*Smiles.*
- 19.21 I love not man the less, *but* Nature more. —*Byron.*
- 19.22 Youngmen's love lay *not* truly in their hearts, *but* in their eyes. —*Lamb.*
- 19.23 True, there has been but one Napoleon; *but*, on the other hand, the Alps that oppose the progress of the average American youth are not as high or dangerous as the summits crossed by the Corsican. —*Marden.*
- 19.31 A little learning is a dangerous thing; Drink deep, *or* taste not the Pierian spring. —*Pope.*
- 19.41 Most probably he has deceived *or* abused you, *or* means to do so. —*Sir Matthew Hale.*
- 19.42 Before Boswell, biography was for the most part written either to record occurrences in the life of a king or statesman, *or else* it had a morel aim, and sought through the presentation of some saintly figure to stimulate virtue in others. —*Palmer*

(Continued on page 16)

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON ENGLISH GRAMMAR

文法雜拾

LIKE

1. 英文的 like 一字有六種用法，即：

Do not talk *like* that.—preposition.

The brothers are very *like*.—adjective.

I try this method by way of experiment *like*.—adverb.

Then I felt *like* my last hour had come.—conjunction.

Perhaps we shall never see the *like* again.—noun.

How do you *like* it?—verb.

但普通英文法書上都特別告訴我們 like 是一個前置詞，不可與接續詞的 as 混亂，應說 I cannot do it *like* you 或是 I cannot do it *as* you do. 我們試翻閱 C.O.D. 在 prep. 項下固然有 in the manner of, to the same degree as 之解釋，並舉例說 cannot do it *like* you; do not talk *like* that. 這當然是很正確的用法；在同辭典的 conj. 項下却舉有 cannot do it *like* you do 一例，不過註明了 for archaic *like as*; vulg. & colloq. 可見是否俚俗的用法，等於古文的 like as. 現在當然不適用了。在 The Little Oxford 上，like 的此種 conj. 的用法就沒有舉出。這種俗用誤用的來源，正如 C.O.D. 所註是 like as 那種古代用法的流毒，即將 like as 作為關係副詞以表示 in the same manner as 之意，現代英語却將 like 取消只留得一個 as 了。但一部分俚俗的人却反過來將 as 丟掉而只用一個 like，故因古代的 like as 而分別傳下一正一誤的兩種形式，用者的教養也就由此可以看得出來。那般無教育者，相沿是這樣用着，從來沒人給他改正，就有人給他改正，他也不會相信的。通俗偵探小說作家如 Doyle 就寫過這樣的句子：

So I offered to typewrite them, *like* he did his. (所以我說要來替他打字，如他所打的一樣。)

可見在口語中 like 比 as 還要普通，用此有人認為這種場合的 like 的用法，並不一定是卑俗的。事實上在 O.E.D. 上也還引用了 Darwin 的

文句: Unfortunately few have observed *like* you have done. (不幸像你這樣觀察的人很少). 此外還引了 Newman, Morris 等許多現代作家的實例, 不過總不能算是 good writing. 宜乎 Fowler 要說是 now generally condemned as vulgar or slovenly 而加以排斥呢. 現再舉幾個在報上所見的例子如下:——

The retail price can never reach a prohibitive figure *like petrol has done*. (那東西的零售價格, 也像汽油似的妨礙購買一樣, 決不能達到禁止的數字.)

Wasub's words sank into Lingard's heart *like lead sinks into water*. (瓦撒布的話也像鉛沉到水裏一樣沉入了林迦聽的心中.)

They studied the rules of a game *like a lawyer would study* an imperfectly-drawn-up will. (正像律師鑑定一個寫得不完全的遺囑一樣, 他們研究了一種競技的規則.)

Our great patron saint (St George) was a Greek, *like a good many of the saints are*. (和別的許多聖徒一樣, 我們的大守護聖徒「聖喬治」也是一個希臘人.)

The idea that you can learn the technique of an art *like you can learn* the multiplication table or the use of logarithms. (你的意思是以爲像你學乘法的九九表和對數的用法一般, 你可以學得一種藝術的技巧.)

又有的學者把這種 *like* 的接續詞的用法, 分爲從屬接續詞的場合和關係接續詞的場合兩種, 即是 *like* 以下的 clause, 若是對於主句爲連續的, 便是無學者的用語, 應加排斥, 若是對於主句爲限制的, 雖爲 vulgar 但却是很 colloquial 呢. 這兒所謂連續的, 即指將 *like* 作關係副詞用, 所謂限制的, 即是作從屬接續詞用. 上舉的五個例句, 一與四爲前者, 二、三、五爲後者. 那位學者還舉了下面這樣一個例:——

I never see a young woman in any station conduct herself *like you have conducted yourself*.——Dickens. (我從來沒有在那個車站看見一個年輕女子像你這樣做的.)

2. 以上所述是一見明瞭的一種用法, 但 *like* 一字還有下面各種頗難看出的誤用 (a) 一見頗似上項形式, 而且 *like* 是作爲形容詞置於名詞之前的, 例如:——

Or should he have a palace some distance away, *like the Bishop of Winchester has* at Farnham? (不然的話,他就應該像溫徹斯特的主教在華南的邸宅一樣,有一所在稍遠地方的官邸吧?)

The club doctor was the friend and adviser of its members; *something like the country parson has to be* to his labour parishioners in the present day. (那俱樂部的醫生是會員們的朋友也是他們的顧問,就有點像今日那鄉下的牧師對他教區的勞工們所有的關係一樣。)

在這種例中的 *like*, 是形容詞 (上句形容 *palace*, 下句形容 *something*), 如將那含有 *like* 的 *clause*, 視為一個形容子句的話, *like* 就像一種關係代名詞了。如將 *like* 視為 *like what* 或 *like the one that* 的省略, 則又可解釋為前置詞的形容詞用法了。

在 *like* 沒有和 *subordinate verb* 同用的文句中, 就不會有上述的誤用, 即 *like + noun* 的形式, 是可能沒有例外的。但也常有這稱形式的偽裝, 不注意的時候, 就要弄錯的。例如 *He talks like an expert.* (他說話的神氣就像一個專家。) *You are treating me like a fool.* (你把我當做一個傻子)。像這樣的句子, 是不會發生問題的正當的形式, *like* 是與 'similarly to' 相當的前置詞的副詞。又如在 *You, like me, are disappointed.* (你也和我一樣地失望了。) 一句中的 *like*, 既可視為前例一般的副詞, 又可視為前置詞的形容詞, 即與 'resembling in this respect' 相當。這些不受正式形式之種種限制的第二、第三、第四三種句型, 茲分為 (b), (c), (d) 舉例說明如下。

(b) 型的句子:——

The committee was *today, like yesterday*, composed of the following gentlemen. (委員會今日也和昨日一樣包含委員如下。)

It is certain that *now, unlike the closing years* of last century, quotation from his poetry is singularly rare. (現在確與前世紀的末葉不同, 引用他的詩的確是很少了。)

在上文中被 *like* 所限制的字, 早非名詞, 如 *yesterday* 便是一個副詞, 而 *the closing years* 初看去似乎是名詞, 實際也還是一個副詞句, 即 *in the closing years* 之略。在這情形特別要注意的, 即上例 *like* 的用法, 決不可和下例中 *like* 的接續詞的用法混為一談:——

Some is descending in the thick flakes *like* (it is) in January.
—Ruskin. (雪如一月間一樣紛飛.)

(c) 型的句子:——

People get alarmed on each occasion *on which* (*like the present case*) dying children suddenly appear. (像現在這情形一樣, 垂死的小孩們突然出現的場合, 每次都要使人大為震驚.)

And then came the war; *like many another English village*, it filtered slowly, very slowly, through *to his*. (於是戰爭發生了; 像英國其他許多村莊一樣, 也慢慢地滲潤到他的村莊裏來了.)

用 *like* 來支配副詞句是不合法的, 已如前項所述, 但如上舉二例, 便可以視為特殊的情形, 即 *like* 似乎是, 一則用以形容 *which*, 一則用以形容 *his*, 其實是與副詞句 *on which* 和 *to his* 相聯接的. 這便是忽視了 *like* 不得支配副詞句 (即 *like* 的先行詞必得是主動詞的主詞或目的詞而為前置詞所支配的名詞) 的那種結果. 當然應當將 *like* 改為 *as*, 即 *as in the present case*, *as to many another* 才好.

(d) 型的句子:——

Like his Roman predecessor, his private life was profligate; *like Antony*, he was an insatiate gambler. (他也和其羅馬的前任者一樣, 很放蕩的; 他也像安東尼一樣是一個不知足的賭徒.)

句中被 *like* 所支配的名詞, 與其比較的字, 應為同等性質才對, 但既由 *like* 而比較的一對名詞, 一個是 *predecessor*, 一個是 *life*, 却性質不同, 只有下半句的 *Antony* 和 *he*, 才是相同的.

MODEL SENTENCES—Compound Sentences

(Continued from page 12)

- 19.51 Of the whole rabble of thieves the fools are the worst; *for* they rob you of both time and peace of mind. —Goethe.
- 19.52 I look upon indolence as a sort of suicide; *for* the man is effectually destroyed, though the appetite of the brute may survive. —Chesterfield.

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 3

1. *Dickens* as an interjectional expression signifying astonishment, impatience or irritation is in no way related to the surname of Charles Dickens, the famous novelist. It was used by Shakespeare more than two centuries before Dickens was born. In *The Merry Wives of Windsor* Mrs Page says: "I cannot tell what the dickens his name is my husband had him of." *Dickens* in such expressions as *Go to the Dickens!* is probably no more than a euphemism for *deuce* or *devil*, which have the same initial letter. Some authorities suppose it is a corruption of *Devilkins*, meaning "little devils." *Daikins* is used in Scotland with similar significance.
2. *Ye* in such phrases as *ye good old days* and *Ye Old Coffee Shoppe* is merely the Anglo-Saxon or Old English method of writing the article *the*. *Y* here does not correspond to our letter *y* but is a representation of the archaic single letter called *thorn*, which has been replaced by *th*. The pronunciation of *the* does not change when it is written *ye*. It is correctly pronounced *thee* or *thuh*, exactly like *the*. Frequently it is incorrectly or humorously pronounced *ye* like the old pronoun *ye*.
3. Rainbows by moonlight, known as *moonbows*, are unusual but not rare phenomena. Aristotle referred to lunar bows about twenty-two hundred years ago, and they are well known to scientists, although they are not often observed, chiefly because of the faintness of the light at night. Only under exceptional conditions can the colors of a moonbow be seen. Lunar rainbows are most likely to occur after showers on nights when the moon is bright but not too high in the heavens. Similar lunar bows are periodically visible in the spray of certain waterfalls, such as the Cumberland Falls about eighteen miles southwest of Corbin, Kentucky.
4. It is a puzzle to many people why *lb.* should be used as the symbol of *pound* when that word contains neither an *l* nor a *b*. The symbol is a contraction *libra*, the Latin word for *pound*. Strictly speaking, the plural of *lb.* should not be formed by adding an *s*; the Latin plural of *libra* is *libræ*. The regular rule for forming plurals of contractions in Latin words is to double the final letter of the singular. Thus we have *ms.* ("manuscript"), and *mss.* ("manuscripts"); and *cod.* ("codex"), and *codd.* ("codices"). In the case of *lb.*, however, the error has been repeated so frequently for such a long period that it is recognized by the leading dictionaries and may now be regarded as an acceptable

usage. Since *lb.* is a contraction rather than an abbreviation, it really should not be followed by a period, but in practice it generally is. Centuries ago *lb.* was used alike in referring to avoirdupois, troy and apothecaries' weight, as well as to money expressed in terms of pounds sterling. Gradually, however, the contraction was modified until a special form of the symbol was developed for us in connection with English money. This symbol (£) may now be classed as a ligature.

5. The sense of smell is highly developed in fish and it is probably mainly through this sense that they locate their food. Scientists, however, have not yet been able to determine accurately the relative perceptive powers of the various sense organs in fish. Most fish, it is believed, are attracted to the bait by both the sense of smell and sight. The sense of smell is highly developed in most fish and many species are probably attracted to the bait chiefly by that sense. A few years ago the United States Fish and Wildlife Service declared: "From what is known at present it is believed that the sense of smell, along with that of touch, plays a greater role in the life of a fish, as far as obtaining its food is concerned, than that of sight." Fish that depend upon the sense of smell to locate the bait are not easily caught by artificial baits, whereas fish that bite chiefly by sight are most easily caught by such baits. The sense of sight in most fish seems to be limited more to the perception of changing lights and shadows, and they will snap most quickly at a moving object. There is a common but erroneous notion that a fish smells with its gills. The nose is the seat of the smelling sense in all fish. The Canadian Fisheries Research Board reported some years ago that as a general rule the warmer the water the larger the pieces of food swallowed by a fish. Fishermen were advised to use small pieces of bait when the water is cold and larger pieces when the water is warm.

HIGH AND LOW

The highest and lowest continental altitudes in the world are on the same continent—Asia. Mount Everest is the highest and the Dead Sea the lowest. Highest and lowest points in the United States are not only in California, but in the same county of that state.

ON TALKIE ENGLISH

美國電影英語

第十 關於社交來往及集會

- Make whoopee. 飲酒調情唱歌的騷鬧。
 We raised a roushouse. 我們大鬧特鬧了。
 Make snooty. 只限於特別一部分人而開的宴會。
 Box party. 觀劇會。
 Camp meeting. 宗教會。
 Caucus. 預選會。
 Come out=go into society. 出席社交之會合。
 Dutch treat 聚餐。Let's make it *Dutch treat*. 讓我們各人出各人的餐費吧。
 Social=get together meeting. 懇親會。
 Glee club. 音樂會。
 Mixer. 善於交際的人, 交際家。

第十一. 關於交通機關

I. 鐵路 英國人叫 railway, 美國人一般却說 railroad, 且對於火車的種類、車站、職員等都有不同的名稱。

A) 特別快車為 limited express train (英國普通說 fast express train), 普通慢車為 accomodation train 或 rattler, 但後者也可用着快車的意思。貨車為 freight train (英為 goods-train), 英語的 freight 一字原來是指 water transport of goods, 美國人不僅用為水運, 同時又可用於鐵路運輸。火車前後都裝有車頭 (locomotive) 的叫作 double-header, 此字普通的意思, 是同一天在同一地點作兩次比賽。

B) car 一個字用得非常廣汎, 包含 carriage, van, waggon, motor-car 等.)

一等車 (火車) 叫 palace-car, parlor-car 即英國所謂的 saloon carriage? Pullman car. 臥車就簡單地叫 sleeper, 不過這普通是指鐵路的「枕木」, 所以臥車還是說 sleeping car 好。二等臥車是 tourist sleeper. 食堂車是 dining-car, 或 diner. 又 coach, day-coach, passenger-coach 都是指普通客車。

車掌車 (guard's van) 美國叫 caboose, 火車頭 (locomotive engine) 美國人叫 locomotive, 英國人叫 engine.

C) station 一字是英美共通的，在美國西部則常說 depot，所謂 freight depot 則為貨站。 tank town 為小站， way station 為中途的車站，車的終點，英國人說 terminus，美國人一般却說 terminal。

D) 鐵路上的從業員，英美的說法大不相同。 engineer 作技師之意，英美雖則是一樣的，但美國又可用作 engine-driver 的意思。 conductor 英國專指電車的車掌，美國則又可用作火車的車掌。 guard 是英國人說的火車的車掌，美國却用作看門的及制動手。 towerman 是和 switchman 一樣指轉轍手。

E) One-way ticket 是單程車票， round-trip ticket 是來回車票，英國人却說 single ticket, return ticket。

F) 升降機 美國人說 elevator, 英國人說 lift, 高架鐵道英國人說 overhead railway, 美國人說 elevated railroad, 地下鐵道英國人說 underground railway 俗稱 tube, 美國人都說 subway 或簡稱 sub。

G) 鐵路的線路英國人說 line, 美國人說 track, rails, road bed 等，在街市電車的場合則說 railway 或 line, 例如 streetcar line 或 streetcar railway。 英國人說的 tram car, 美國人則說 streetcar, trolley car 或 trolley (無軌電車)。

H) 最後將美國人的 expression 略舉二三如下：
to catch a train (趕車) 即英國人說的 to be in time for a train。 又 to miss a train (趕脫了車) 即英國人說的 to lose a train。 to telescope 是火車等衝突，前後的車輛碰到一塊兒了，例如 The cars were telescoped。

I wish to stop over at Hawaii. 我想在途中的夏威夷下船。 美國人說的 stop over, 英國人則說 break my journey。

2. 關於汽車的。

汽車普通也叫作 car 或 auto, 但俗語則有 heap, puddle jumper, flivver, tin lizzie 等。 auto-bike 是機械腳踏車。 to auto 是坐汽車。 to park 是停放汽車, parking place 是汽車停留場, no park 是不許停放汽車。

a joy-ride 是乘汽車出外夜游。 如云 They went out for a joy-ride tonight. 這是電影的對話中常聽到的句子。 jit, jitney 公共汽車, bike, wheel 腳踏車。

3. 關於飛機的。

飛行機照英國的說法為 aeroplane, 美國人一般都不用 aero 而改用 air, 故說 airplane, 或 'plane 飛機場是 airdrome, 飛行展覽會是 air show. 乘坐飛機為 emplane。

(Continued)

TURMOIL

SECOND PART OF THE *ECLIPSE* BY MAO TUN
TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE BY CHIEN GOCHUEN

動搖

茅盾原著——錢歌川英譯

『梅麗，你又生氣了，我何嘗嫌你眼光小，思想舊呀！我不過說你那麼着自是找煩惱而已。』方羅蘭還是隔膜地分辯着，不着痛癢地安慰着；他走到太太身邊，又抓住了她的手。方太太不動，也沒有話，她心裏想：

——你自然還沒有嫌棄我，現在只是騙我，把我當小孩子一般的玩弄。

方羅蘭見到非是溫存一番，大概是不能解圍的了。他把方太太從椅子裏抱起來，就去親她的嘴唇；但當他接着這冰冷而麻木的兩片肉時，他覺得十分難過，比受這嘴唇的叱罵還難過些，他又把右手伸進那淺紫色的大袖管，方太太像成了化石似的不動，這種完全不理會而被動着的態度，比掙扎着不願意還不好；方羅蘭再不能耐了，他嗒然放了手，退回他的搖椅裏。

“You're angry with me, Mei-li,” said Fang Lo-lan. “I've never disliked you for short-sightedness and old-fashioned ideas. I've only said you will seek annoyance if you behave like that.” Fang Lo-lan was still making excuses unknowingly and was trying to comfort her in the wrong way. He went up to his wife and held her hand, but she said nothing, neither did she move.

“—— Of course you have not gone so far as to hate me, but you are cheating me and fooling me now as though you were playing with a child ——” thought Madame Fang.

Fang Lo-lan became aware that the situation would not be relieved unless he gave her a sort of caress; so he raised her from the chair and began to kiss her, but he felt very sorry at being received with cold and torpid lips; he would rather be scorched than met with indifference. He thrust his hand into the big sleeve of her light mauve dress, but Madame Fang, like a piece of marble, did not stir. Such an attitude of absolute indifference and unwillingness was worse than a struggle. As Fang Lo-lan could not bear it any longer, he let the hand go and retired to his chair.

暫時的沈默。

方羅蘭覺得完全失敗了，不但失敗，並且被辱了。他的沈悶，化而為鬱怒。這兩個人中間的隔膜是漸見其厚了。但是方太太好像覺得太過分；他忽然問：

『你究竟愛不愛孫舞陽？』

『說過不止一次了，我和她沒關係。』

『你想不想愛她？』

『請你不要再提到她，永遠不要想着她，不行麼？』

『我偏要提到孫舞陽，孫舞陽，孫舞陽……』

方羅蘭覺得這顯然是惡意的戲弄了；他想自己是一片真心來和太太解釋，爲的要拔出他的痛苦，然而結果是受冷落受侮辱。他捺不住心頭那股火氣了，他霍地立起來，就要走。方太太卻在房門口攔住，意外地笑着說：

『不要走，你不許我念這名兒，我偏要念：孫舞陽，孫舞陽！』

方羅蘭眼裏冒出火來，高聲喝道：

There was a momentary silence.

Fang Lo-lan felt he had completely failed; he had not only failed but was insulted. His worry turned into anger. The veil between the couple became thicker and thicker.

"Do you *really* love Sun Wu-yang or not?" asked Madame Fang suddenly, when she felt she had gone too far.

"I've told you many times that I have nothing to do with her."

"Do you wish to love her?"

"Pray don't talk any more about her; we shall forget her for ever, shan't we?"

"I must talk about her: Sun Wu-yang, Sun Wu-yang, Sun Wu-yang!"

Fang Lo-lan found this was evidently jesting in a bad sense. He regretted that he was at length left out in the cold and insulted, though he had come home with a sincere heart to explain to his wife so as to relieve her from pain. He could not repress the fire rising within his heart; he suddenly stood up and was about to go away. His wife stopped him in the doorway, and said with an unexpected laugh:

"Don't flee; you don't allow me to call her name, but I must do it: Sun Wu-yang, Sun Wu-yang!"

"What are you doing, Mei-li?" shouted Fang Lo-lan, his eyes flaming, "you have played with me enough."

『梅麗，這算什麼？你戲弄我也該够了！』方太太從沒受過這樣嚴厲的呵叱，而況又爲了一個女子而受丈夫的這樣嚴厲的呵叱，她的克制已久的眼淚再無法收留了，她的身子一軟，就倚在牀欄上哭起來，但這是憤淚，不是悲淚，立刻忿火把淚液燒乾，她挺直了身體，對頗爲驚愕的方羅蘭說：

『好吧，我對你老實說：除非是孫舞陽死了，或者是嫁人了，我這懷疑才能消滅。你爲什麼不要她嫁人呢？』

方羅蘭看出太太完全是在無理取鬧了，他也從沒見過她如此不溫柔；她是十分變了，還有什麼可說呢？如果這不僅僅是一時的憤語，他們兩人中間豈不是完了？方羅蘭默然回到搖椅上，臉色全變了。現在是方太太走到方羅蘭跟前，看定了他的臉。方羅蘭低了頭，目光垂下。方太太捧住了方羅蘭的臉，要他昂起頭來看看她同時她說：

Madame Fang had never before been so severely scolded, and moreover it was from her husband on account of another woman, so her long-restrained tears could not be held back any longer; she felt all power had gone from her and suddenly fell on the edge of the bed and wept. But these were tears of indignation, not of sorrow, and the angry fire within her dried them very quickly. Then she sat erect and said to Fang Lo-lan, who was rather startled:

“Well, I assure you that my doubts will never be removed unless Sun Wu-yang were dead or married. Why do you keep her from marrying?”

Fang Lo-lan could see that his wife was making an unnecessary row and was talking nonsense; he had never seen her so ungentle. She had certainly changed. All was over and there was nothing more to be said. If this did not arise from a temporary indignation, it would be an end between them. Fang Lo-lan returned to his chair in deep silence and his face turned pale. And now Madame Fang came up to her husband, staring at his face while he bent his head and looked at the floor. She held up his face and wanted him to look at her.

(To be continued)

CURRENT ENGLISH SLANG WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

俚 俗 用 語 例 解

S—(續)

Scarce; To make oneself: get out, go away. 滾出去。

Syn: scam, skidaddle, skin out.

Score; What's the: what's going on? What's the news?

有什麼事? 有什麼消息?

What's the score? Anything interesting?"

什麼事? 有什麼有趣的事嗎?

Scout out; To: to escape. 逃走。

"When things got hot for him, he *scooted* out like the cad he is."

當他感到不安或危險的時候,他就像一卑劣漢一般地逃走了。

Scores; To pay off: to take revenge for past injuries. 報雪舊仇。

"I'm going to *pay off old scores* and see that he doesn't get the job he is after. He did the same to me once."

我將要報復他一下,使他得不到他現在正謀着的那個事。他曾那樣對我搗過一次鬼。

Scrape along; To: to get barely along in money matters. 在經濟上勉強應付過去。

"I'm not in debt, but I'm just able to *scrape* along."

我現在並沒有負債,勉強維持過去。

Scratch; To start with: to start a thing with practically nothing in his name. 白手成家。

"He *started with scratch* when he first opened the agency, but now he is rolling in money."

他開始經營那生意的時候簡直沒有錢,但現在却闊得不得了。

Scream; A: amusing and funny. 非常有趣的事。

Screw; To have a loose: not quite oneself. (adj: screwy.) 頭腦不清楚,神經有毛病。

Just talk a few words with him, you will see *he has a loose screw*.
你同他說幾句話, 你便會看出他神經有點毛病的。

Scrounge; To: (1) to take without permission, 竊取, 偷竊. (2) to cadge, to get things by begging; hence, a scrounger. 向人索物.

(1) "His wife was away, so we *scrounged* through the kitchen."

他的太太不在家, 所以我們從廚房進去偷竊。

(2) "That fellow is always *scrounging* for something or other."

那個人老是問人家要這樣要那樣。

Sea; At: in a state of perplexity. 困惑, 令人疑難之事.

"There are so many propositions to select from, he's *all at sea*."

提案太多, 使他無從選擇。

See stars; To: to be dazed from a blow on head. 當頭一棒打得火星直濺.

"Did you *see stars* when he struck you on the head?"

當他打你的頭的時候, 你是被打得昏眩了嗎?

Shine out of; To take the: to surpass, to outshine. 使之失色.

"He was quite confident that he'd take the championship, but in the finals match, the younger player *took the shine out of him*."

他確信他能入選, 但是在決賽時, 那年輕的選手却勝過了他。

Ship comes in; When one's: when one's fortune is made. 發了財的時候.

"He says that *when his ship comes in*, he'll remember us." 他說等他將來發了財的時候, 他會記得我們的。

Shirt on; To put one's: don't get excited. 不要興奮, 脾氣壞的.

Shoes; In another man's: to be in another man's position. 在別人的地位上.

"What punishment he is taking: I'm glad I'm *not in his shoes*." 他受到多麼大的處置. 我幸而不是在他那個地位。

更正:——本刊九卷一期六頁二行 "A Psalm of Life" 文中之「一葉江洋濟」一語, 應為「一葉汪...」, 特此更正, 敬希鑒諒。

THE USAGE OF PREPOSITIONS

By H. SAITO

VI. "FOR" OF FAVOUR

(26) For=in favour of

"Well, my boy," said the old gentleman; "I will be the judge. Here is the prisoner (*pointing to the woodchuck*), and you shall be the counsel, and plead the case **for** and **against** his life and liberty."

For of Fitness (fit *for* food, good *for* the health) naturally comes to signify Favour (*for* = *in favour of*).

It is **for** the health to be temperate.

The whole nation was **for** war.

Live or die, I am **for** the Declaration.

The Northern daimios were mostly **for** the Shogunate.

Idiom:—To be **for** doing anything.

The people who leaned towards monarchy were **for setting up** a king.

Some were **for flying**, and some were **for fighting** to the last.

They despaired of escape, and were **for dying** like men.

For of Favour is opposed to *Against* (of Opposition):—

In Russia, some people were **for** war, and some were **against** it.

He fought **for** his principles, and **against** his own interests.

If the one party votes **for** a measure, the other is sure to vote **against** it.

They first fought **against** us, and afterwards **for** us.

For of Favour is used after the following Verbs:

- (a) **To do for:**—He has *done much for* the country.
- (b) **To say for:**—I can not *say much for* his style.
- (c) **To speak for:**—It *speaks well for* him that his servants remain long with him.
- (d) **To care for:**—See that she is properly *cared for*.
- (e) **To pray for:**—He is past *praying for*.
- (f) **To vote for:**—Whom do you intend *to vote for*?
- (g) **To declare for:**—The disaffected gentry *declared for* the good cause.
- (h) **To make for:**—We must not neglect anything that *makes for* the dignity of the Empire.

Etc.

etc.

Idiom:—He is **done for**.

Compare:—The judge **decided**

}	in favour of the plaintiff.
	against the defendant.

Note:—The verb "*to care for*" has two uses:

- (a) (**= to take care of**):—The child was well **cared for**.
- (b) (**= to like or desire**):—I do not **care much for** foreign food.

For of Favour is also used after the following Adjectives or Adverbs:—

- (a) **Well for:**—*Well* had it, been *for* him, had he never been born!
- (b) **Fortunate for:**—It is *fortunate for* me that I received a good education.
- (c) **Lucky for:**—The man presented a pistol at me; but *luckily* (at least *for me*) it missed fire.

Etc.

etc.

(27) "For" of Sympathy

I am sorry for you; I feel for you.

For of Favour comes to denote Sympathy after the following Verbs:—

- (a) **To feel for:**—I know how you must feel; I *feel for* you.
- (b) **To grieve for:**—The mother *grieved for* her wayward son.
- (c) **To sorrow for:**—Our parents *sorrow for* us when we are disobedient.
- (d) **To mourn for:**—She is *mourning for* her husband.
- (e) **To weep for:**—The samurai mother does not *weep for* her son.
- (f) **To blush for:**—You ought to be ashamed of yourself; I *blush for* you.
- (g) **To fear for:**—When I learned of the enterprise he was engaged in, I *feared for* his safety.
- (h) **To tremble for:**—When I heard of his being discovered, I *trembled for* his life.

*Etc.**etc.*

Note 1:—The verbs *to mourn*, *weep*, etc., may be followed by *at* or *over*.

To grieve	{	for a person. at one's conduct.
To mourn	{	for a person. over his death.
To weep	{	for a person. at sad news. over a sad event.

Compare:—

- { She **grieves for** her wayward son.
- { She **grieves at** his waywardness.
- { She is **mourning for** her son.
- { She is **mourning over** his death.
- { She did not **weep** much **over** his death.
- { She did not **weep** much **at** the news of his death.

Note 2:—The verbs *to lament*, *to regret*, etc., are transitive.

Compare:—

- { She **mourns for** her husband.
- { We **lament** his death.
- { I am not **sorry for** his departure.
- { I do not **regret** his departure.

Note 3:—The verb *to sympathize* and *to condole* are followed by *with*.

Everybody **sympathized with** him in his affliction.

Hearing of his misfortune, people went to **condole with** him.

Compare:—

- { I **feel for** you.
- { I **sympathize with** you.

For of Sympathy is used after the following Adjectives:—

- (a) **Sorry for:**—I am *sorry for* what I have done.
- (b) **Grieved for:**—She is *grieved for* her wayward son.
- (c) **Anxious for:**—We are *anxious for* his safety.
- (d) **Concerned for:**—We are all *concerned for* your welfare.
- (e) **Solicitous for:**—My parents are *solicitous for* my welfare.

Etc.

etc.

Note 1:—The adjective “*sorry*” signifies *regret* or *repentance*, but not *sorrow*. Paraphrase *sorry* into corresponding verbs.

I am **sorry** I have been foolish.

I am **sorry** I can not help you.

I am **sorry** to give you trouble.

I am **sorry for** what I have done.
 I am **sorry that** I was idle in my youth.
 Have you failed? I am **sorry for** you.

Note 2:—The adjectives *anxious*, *concerned*, etc., may also be followed by *about*.

Anxious Concerned Sollicitous	}	{ for one's safety or welfare. { about some matter.
--	---	--

Compare:—

{ My father is **anxious for** my welfare.
 { He is much **concerned about** the matter.

Note 3:—*For* after *anxious*, etc., may denote eagerness to obtain something as well as solicitude. Compare:—

{ We are **anxious for** his safety.
 { We are **anxious for** a change.
 { He is **solicitous for** your welfare.
 { He is **solicitous for** your favour.

Note 4:—The adjectives *easy* and *uneasy* are followed by *about*.

You may make yourself **easy about** the matter.

You need not make yourself **uneasy about** it.

Note 5:—*For* of Sympathy is used after all nouns of *regret*, *sorrow* or *solicitude*.

His **grief for** you is sincere.

Great **fears for** his safety were entertained.

He expressed his **regret for** what he had done.

He expressed his **sorrow for** my sufferings.

He entertained some **apprehensions for** your safety.

He expressed his **anxiety for** his son's welfare.

You know what **concern** I have **for** your happiness.

I am grateful for your deep **solicitude for** my welfare.

Repentance or penitence for one's sins; **remorse for** a crime;
compunction or contrition for wrong-doing; *etc., etc.*

WORLD AFFAIRS

National Assembly Delegates Leave Nanking

*National assembly delegates¹ left Nanking on May 2 by train and boat to return to their native provinces after a month long stay in the national capital. They left behind the following *record of achievement² for China's first national assembly under the new constitution:

1. Elected the president and vice-president.
2. Granted the president *emergency powers³ for the duration of the national crisis through *provisional amendment of the constitution⁴.

3. Established a permanent “*constitutional supervision committee⁵” to see that the government *adheres to the constitution⁶ during the period between assembly sessions. The committee's *complexion and powers⁷ were extremely vague⁸.

4. Resolved to meet again in two years instead of six to *take up⁹ the question of amending the constitution.

Through *a resolution of the state council¹⁰ the assembly's size was expanded from 3,045 members to 3,345.

The assembly held 16 *plenary sessions¹¹ from the time it opened March 29 to the closing Saturday. It heard reports from the generalissimo and all cabinet ministers. Over 400 resolutions were submitted, *the bulk of which¹² were passed. But the only resolution of any real importance was *the government sponsored proposal¹³ to grant the president wide emergency powers.

A strongly supported movement in the assembly *to convert itself into a semi-legislative body¹⁴ *with veto power over the legislative yuan¹⁵ was sidetracked¹⁶. The government instead proposed that the assembly meet before December 25, 1950 to consider the question of extension of the president's emergency powers along with various proposals for amendment of the constitution which were submitted at this session.

1. 國大代表. 2. 成就的紀錄. 3. 緊急處理權. 4. 憲法之臨時補充條款.
5. 憲政監督委員會. 6. 守憲. 7. 性質與權力. 8. 模糊. 9. 從事, 承擔.
10. 國務會議的一個議案. 11. 全體會議. 12. 其中極大部份. 13. 政府發起的提議.
14. 使其變成一個半立法的團體. 15. 具有對立法院的否決權. 16. 從緩致慮.

The assembly *was highlighted by¹ *a hunger strike, two sitdown strikes² and threatened with a complete breakdown³ when all vice-presidential candidates withdrew from the election. It opened inauspiciously⁴ with government police forcibly restraining a large group of independent Kuomintang members who tried to enter the assembly and take seats they claimed were theirs, but closed on a note of triumph after successfully electing the president and vice-president and solving the seat dispute by *expanding its membership⁵.

Reaction of the majority of delegates interviewed after the assembly ended on May 1 was a mixture of a satisfaction and discontent. Most expressed the opinion that the assembly "should have accomplished more" but at the same time said they thought a useful beginning had been made.

Chile Plans To Import Chinese Tea

Chile⁶ plans to buy Chinese tea in exchange for Chinese purchases of *Chilean nitrates⁷ for fertilizer⁸.

A Chinese Embassy source said the Chilean Government has agreed to release \$200,000 for the importation of tea from China.

Tea, a popular drink here, has been so scarce for many months it is almost unobtainable except on the *black market⁹. The scarcity is attributed to the shortage of dollars with which to pay for it.

Trade officials say China has contracted for 20,000 tons of nitrates this year, with the first shipments of 10,000 tons already on the way to Shanghai. It hopes to *step up¹⁰ its purchases to 30,000 tons in 1949 and 40,000 in 1950.

Six-Power Talks On Germany Again Postponed

The impression that *the Six-Power London conference on Germany¹¹ is being *held up¹² because of its failure to agree on the

1. 要點為... 2. 一次絕食, 兩次怠工. 3. 破碎, 支解. 4. 倒臺地, 不名譽地. 5. 增加會員席次. 6. Chile ['tʃili], 智利. 7. 智利硝石, (nitrates, ['naitreits], 硝). 8. 肥料. 9. 黑市. 10. 升高, 增加. 11. 六國對德問題之倫敦會議. 12. 遏止, 停止.

future of the Ruhr¹ and by uncertainty about the United States attitude a military guarantee for Western Europe is *gaining ground² in diplomatic quarters here in London.

Today, April 27, for the second time in two days, the session of the conference was postponed.

The United States attitude to a military guarantee *depends to a great extent on³ the progress of defence cooperation by the Western Union powers.

Such cooperation is to be discussed by *the Defence Ministers of Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg⁴ in London later this week.

In the meantime, well-informed quarters here in London think that the Six-Power talks on Germany are obliged to *mark time⁵.

1. (德國) 魯爾區. 2. = progressing. 3. 大部份要靠.... 4. 英、法、比利時、荷蘭、盧森堡各國的國防部長. (Belgium ['beldʒəm], Holland ['Hələnd] Luxemburg ['lʌksəmbə:g]). 5. 暫時停頓.

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