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吳瑞年編著

# 基本化學

本書編制，以教育部頒佈之「高中化學課程標準」為依據，間有詳略之處，亦以不背規定目標，而合於教學原理為原則。而對於觀察及利用自然之技能與培養學習之興趣，特加注意。關於溶液、平衡、電離等項於化學反應之關係，均極重要；原子之構造，為近代化學上研究之新趨勢，故有充分說明。此外，如國防化學教材，亦特加重說，故對於氮、磷、硫各章分別論及外，復於末章作詳細總結，使學生得一系統的認識與深刻的印象。所用化學名詞，均依教育部公佈之「化學命名原則」，並附有精美插圖。可作中學教本，並可為師範學校教本及參考書之用。

定價六元

# 化學精華

本書共分五部：(一)定義、定律、別名，(二)非金屬及其化合物，(三)金屬元素，(四)有機化合物，(五)化學雜解，(六)化學計算。內容係根據一般高中化學教本之教材，分別將歷屆各省會考題及國內著名各大學之入學試題，列於各部材料之後，使學者養成活用死書之習慣；並為助學者確實理解化學起見，編插化學題例，凡化學上各方面之問題，大半羅列。且各附加簡明之解答，使初學者得有潛心領會之機會，故本書可作初高中學生入學參考或複習之用。

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III: IIII

# IN THE WONDER WORLD OF BIRDS

BY ALAN DEVOE

Birds live their lives with an intensity as extreme as their brilliant colors and their vivid songs. Their body temperatures are regularly as high as 105 to 110 degrees, and anyone who has watched a bird \*at close range<sup>1</sup> must have seen how its whole body vibrates<sup>2</sup> with the \*furious pounding<sup>3</sup> of its pulse.<sup>4</sup> Such an engine must operate at forced draft; and that is exactly what a bird does. The bird's \*indrawn breath<sup>5</sup> not only fills its lungs<sup>6</sup> but also passes on through myriads<sup>7</sup> of tiny tubules<sup>8</sup> into air sacs<sup>9</sup> that fill every space in the bird's body not occupied by \*vital organs.<sup>10</sup> Furthermore, the air sacs connect with many of the bird's bones, which are not filled with marrow,<sup>11</sup> as animals' bones are, but are hollow. These reserve air "tanks" provide fuel for the bird's intensive life, and at the same time add to its buoyancy<sup>12</sup> in flight.

Female birds of any given species<sup>13</sup> ordinarily lay about the same number of eggs in a clutch<sup>14</sup>—three to five for a robin,<sup>15</sup> five or six for a phoebe,<sup>16</sup> and so on—but if some of the eggs are removed the bird may lay replacements. The "reserve of fecundity"<sup>17</sup> which she can call upon in such cases is almost unbelievable. A classic instance cited by ornithologists<sup>18</sup> was first described in *The Auk*<sup>19</sup> almost 50 years ago. All the eggs, except one, were

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1. 於極近距離. 2. vibrates [vai'breits], 震動. 3. 猛烈的跳聲, (furious [/'fjuəriəs], 猛烈的, 狂怒的). 4. pulse [pals], 脈膊. 5. 吸氣. 6. 肺. 7. myriads [/'miriədz], 無數, 百萬. 8. tubules [/'tju:bjuzlz] 小管. 9. sacs [sæks], 囊. 10. 生命器官. 11. marrow [/'mærou], 骨髓. 12. buoyancy [/'bɔiənsi], 浮力. 13. 種屬. 14. clutch [klʌtʃ], (卵的) 一窩. 15. robin [/'rɒbin], 知更鳥. 16. phoebe [/'fi:bi], 美洲京燕. 17. fecundity [fi/'kænditi], 生殖力. 18. ornithologists [ɔ:ni'θɒlədʒists], 禽鳥學家. 19. auk [ɔ:k], 北極的海鳥.

removed from the nest of a flicker<sup>1</sup> (golden-winged woodpecker). The theft was repeated daily to see how long she would go on laying replacements. The baffled<sup>2</sup> but determined flicker laid 71 eggs in 73 days.

Parent birds, in rearing their \*off-spring,<sup>3</sup> must perform almost unbelievable feats<sup>4</sup> of food-fetching. Growing fledglings<sup>5</sup> often consume more than their own weight every 24 hours. Dr Arthur A. Allen of Cornell tells of a mother wren<sup>6</sup> whose feeding trips<sup>7</sup> to her babies were carefully counted between dawn and sunset of one day. She fed the babies 1217 times.

How does the mother bird determine which baby to feed each time? Nature has solved that by giving young birds a throat mechanism<sup>8</sup> which slows down their swallowing as they become full. The mother bird simply pokes<sup>9</sup> the food \*at random<sup>10</sup> into one of the open beaks and then watches critically. If the titbit<sup>11</sup> doesn't go down immediately, she plucks it forth and pops<sup>12</sup> it into the next beak. The youngster that swallows it promptly is the one with the emptiest stomach.

Why doesn't a bird lose its grip on its perch when it falls asleep? The answer is a special bird adaptation<sup>13</sup> that is one of nature's neatest mechanisms. The tendons<sup>14</sup> that cause toecurling pass around over the back of a bird's \*ankle joint.<sup>15</sup> The instant the weight of the bird's body bends this joint, as the bird takes its perching position, the tendons pull the toes into a tight curve, clamping<sup>16</sup> the perch firmly and automatically.

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1. flicker [ˈflɪkə], 啄木鳥. 2. baffled [ˈbæfɪd], 受挫折的. 3. off-spring [ˈɔːfsprɪŋ], 子孫. 4. 技藝. 5. fledglings [ˈfledʒlɪŋz], 雛以羽毛. 6. wren [ren], 鶯鶯. 7. (短程) 旅行, 遠足. 8. 機械作用. 9. 吐出. 10. 隨便. 11. titbit [ˈtɪtɪt], 美味物的一口, 小片. 12. 突然置人. 13. 適應物. 14. tendons [ˈtendənz], 腱. 15. 踝關節. 16. 夾住.

Since birds do not have teeth, they must "chew" their food in the grinding part of their stomachs called the gizzard.<sup>1</sup> Amazing feats are performed by gizzards, working in conjunction with birds' powerful gastric<sup>2</sup> juices. A bird picks up gravel<sup>3</sup> which, in the churning<sup>4</sup> gizzard, acts as teeth to grind anything coming that way. \*Fider ducks,<sup>5</sup> for instance, swallow whole molluscs<sup>6</sup> and crustaceans,<sup>7</sup> and reduce the shells literally to fine sand.

Like most wild creature, birds have many sensory<sup>8</sup> gifts which in human beings are lacking or dulled. Perhaps the most extraordinary gift is their sense of direction. It has been suggested that possibly birds can sense the earth's magnetic currents, and thus direct themselves somewhat like feathered compasses. In one experiment seven swallows were caught near their nests in Bremen, Germany, and marked with tiny identifying daubs<sup>9</sup> of red paint. Then they were taken by planes to Croydon, England, and released. Early the next day, five of the seven swallows were contentedly back at their nests in Bremen.

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1. gizzard ['gizəd], 鳥胃. 2. gastric ['gæstri:k], 胃的. 3. gravel ['grævəl], 砂, 礫. 4. churning ['tʃɜ:nɪŋ], 攪拌的. 5. (北冰洋的雁類) 棉鳥. 6. molluscs ['mɒləskz], 軟體動物. 7. crustaceans [krʌs'teɪʃɪənz], 介類動物. 8. sensory ['sensəri], 知覺機關的, 感官的. 9. daubs [dɔ:ɪbz] 粘泥物.

## QUIZ

1. What are the chief exceptions to the rules that we simply add *ing* to verbs in order to form the past participle?
2. Which are the best reference books on (1) The Standard of English Usage, and (2) English Pronunciation.
3. How did *pay through the nose* originate?
4. What is a *cold moon*?
5. Which is larger, Cānāda or the United States?

(Answers will be found on page 17)

(Continued)

## WOMAN'S HONOR

*(A Comedy in One Act)*

BY SUSAN GLASPELL

女人的榮譽

(獨幕喜劇)

梁發三譯註

SCORNFUL ONE. So you were thinking of dying for a woman's honor. [*He says nothing.*] Now do you think that's a very nice way to treat the lady? [*He turns away petulantly.*] Seems to me you should think of *her* feelings. Have you a right to ruin her life?

輕世的女人。那麼你是想為一個女人的榮譽而死。[他不說話。]你以為這是個待女人之道嗎？[他氣憤地轉開去。]在我看來好像你應當想想“她”的感覺怎樣。你有權力去毀滅她的生命嗎？

PRISONER. [*Startled into speech.*] Ruin her life?

囚犯。[驚訝而言。]“毀滅”她的生命？

SCORNFUL ONE. Why certainly. A life that somebody has died for is practically a ruined life. For how are you going to think of it as anything but—a life that somebody has died for? [*She pulls her chair to a more confidential angle.*] Did it ever \*strike you as<sup>1</sup> funny that woman's honor is only about one thing, and that man's honor is about everything but that thing? [*After waiting for the answer which does not come.*] Now woman's honor means woman's virtue. But this lady for whom you propose to die has no virtue.

輕世的女人。當然是囉。一個有人為其而死過的生活實際即是一個毀滅了的生活。你還想把它當作別的什麼呢，除了當它是——一個有人為其

1. 使你覺得

死過的生活。〔她把她的椅子拉到更便於談話的一邊。〕你會覺得好笑嗎？——女人的榮譽只維繫在一件事情上面，而男人的榮譽却維繫在每件事情上面，只要不是那一件事。〔想等答語，可是沒有。〕如今女人的榮譽即謂女人的貞節，但你為她而死的那個女人已沒有貞節。

PRISONER. [*Springing up.*] Please be careful what you say.

囚犯。〔跳起來。〕請你講話要小心。

SCORNFUL ONE. I'm being very careful. I'm thinking it out just as carefully as I can. The night of October 25, or at some time previous to that, she lost her virtue, and you propose to die to keep us from knowing about this loss. Now, it *has* happened, hasn't it? On the night of October 25, from twelve o'clock midnight till eight next morning continuously she lost her virtue. You aren't dying to keep her virtuous. I fancy few lives have been laid upon that altar. But you're dying to keep us from knowing she is what she is. Dear me, It seems rather sad.

輕世的女人。我正是小心得很。我正盡量小心地想出我講的話。十月二十五日那夜，或者較之更前的什麼時候，她失了她的貞操。你擬以一死來使我們無從曉得她已失去貞操，這事情曾經是有的吧，豈不是嗎？十月二十五日夜間從午夜十二點鐘到翌晨八點鐘她一直就失掉了貞操。你並沒有爲了保持她的貞節而死，我想很少生命曾作這種犧牲過。但你却想以死來使我們不知道她已失去貞操。哎呀，這像是極其可悲。

SILLY ONE. [*Controlling her tears.*] It is noble beyond words.

愚妄的女人。〔止住她的眼淚。〕這是高貴得不可以言語來形容的。

SCORNFUL ONE. There's where you're going to get your approbation.

*[The motherly One now returns from her telephoning. She looks at the Silly Woman, then at the Scornful One—these two stand looking one another up and down.]*

輕世的女人。只有從這種愚妄的女人身上你才會得到讚許。

[那母性的女人現在打過電話回來了。她看看愚妄的女人，再看看輕世的女人，這兩個女人站着彼此上下相覷。

SCORNFUL ONE. [*In her amused manner.*] Can it be that we are souls with but a single thought?

輕世的女人。[以一種有趣的態度出之。] 難道我們都是同樣想法的人嗎？

MOTHERLY ONE. [*In her mothering voice.*] Perhaps we are two hearts that beat as one.

[*They stand there a moment not knowing what to do; then, still uncertainly, they sit down, stealing glances at one another. Finally the Scornful One smiles.*

母性的女人。[慈母的聲氣。] 也許我們兩個心臟都是一樣地跳動。

[他們站在那裏半晌不知怎樣好；後來，他們仍是感覺不定地坐下去，彼此偷相覷視。最後那輕世的女人微笑。

SCORNFUL ONE. We might draw lots.

輕世的女人。我們可以抽籤看看。

SILLY ONE. Love conquereth all things.

愚妄的女人。愛情戰勝一切。

SCORNFUL ONE. Even the female brain.

輕世的女人。甚至戰勝女性的頭腦。

MOTHERLY ONE. I wonder why you others came.

母性的女人。我覺得奇怪，怎麼還有你們另外這些人來了。

SCORNFUL ONE. Why did you come?

輕世的女人。你又爲什麼來呢？



MOTHERLY ONE. Oh, I have children of my own. I thought, he's just a nice boy, and probably she's just some nice girl afraid of her mother. And I thought—well, now what an awful pity to let him die, or even spend a lot of time in prison. I said to myself, it would be just like a lot of men to fuss around about a woman's honor and really let it hurt somebody. So I decided—well, I'll go. What harm can it do me? [*Resumes her knitting.*] You see, I'm in the habit of trying to save lives. I do nursing—practical nursing—and I didn't happen to be on a case just now, so I thought—well, I'll just take this case. Some of the folks I nurse for may be shocked—but good sensible nurses aren't so easy to get. Of course my children may be upset about it—but they're awful nice children, and when they're a little older probably they'll be pleased to think their mother didn't want a nice boy to die [*Drops her knitting.*] I wonder if she will come.

[*Looks at the other two with new interest.*]

母性的女人。呵，我有我自己的兒女。我想他正是一個可愛的孩子而她也正是個可愛的女孩，懼怕她的母親。我又想——噫，讓他去死是怎樣可憐的事。即使讓他坐許多時間的監牢也使人難過。我暗自想道：這正像許多的人去為女人的榮譽煩惱，而實際只是讓這榮譽去害了人家。因此我決定了——噫，我要前來，這能對我有什麼害處呢？[重行織東西。]你看，我一向就有救人生命的習慣，我看護病人——實際的看護——而我現在湊巧沒有看護着什麼人，所以我想——那麼，我就來參與這件事吧。我所看護的人中也許有些要感到震驚——然而良好而明理的看護婦不是容易得到的。當然我的兒女或許要惱我這件事——但他們是那麽純良的孩子。當他們年紀稍為長大些他們也許要樂於想到他們的

母親並不願讓一個可愛的孩子死去。〔停下她的織工。〕我奇怪“她”是不是會來呢？

〔看着另外那兩個人，感到新的興趣。〕

SCORNFUL ONE. I wonder.

輕世的女人。我也奇怪。

SILLY ONE. "She" is here.

愚妄的女人。“她”在這裏。

SCORNFUL ONE. Oh, it's not you. You thought it was the lawyer you were with. Anyway, people who do things don't make so much fuss about them.

輕世的女人。呵，那不是你，你還錯把律師認為是那天晚上和你在一起的。無論如何，真做事情的人們又不會爲着事情那麼誇嘍了。

MOTHERLY ONE. [*Whose interest has not been diverted.*] I think she will have to come.

*[The door of the room into which the Shielded One was shown open quietly and without the others being aware of it the Shielded One is standing in the doorway, bringing with her that sense of the ordered protected life out of which she has stepped.]*

母性的女人。〔她的興趣尙未爲人分散。〕我想她應當會來。

〔那受掩護的女人所在的房門沒有聲響地打開了，而且沒有給旁的人曉得她就已站到門首，帶了那種受安排受掩護的生命中步了出來的意識。〕

(To be continued)

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更正：——高級本刊七卷二期十三頁二、四行“苞”字改“芭”字；同期十四頁十一行“書”字改“估”字。

## COLLOQUIAL SLANGS AND IDIOMS

## 俚俗用語例解

## C

**Cadge; To:** to obtain by begging, generally from friends or chance acquaintances. 求乞.

"I simply detest that fellow. He is always hanging round trying to *cadge* cigarettes."

"我真是討厭那個傢伙。他老是纏着討香煙吸。"

**Cake; To take the:** to take a prize, often said of something that is heard which is particularly clever or amusing. 得獎.

"Did you hear how he managed to save his overcoat when he was held up the other night by a gang of four men? Well, it absolutely *takes the cake*."

"你聽說他前天晚上被四個路劫攔住，但他終得逃脫，外套沒有剝去。是呀，那真是值得受獎。"

**Cakewalk; A:** easily obtained or accomplished. 容易達到目的的事情.

"I am not at all worried about the examination. It's a *cake-walk*. I am almost certain that I'll pass it with flying colors."

"關於那考試我一點也不着急。那很容易考取。我差不多很有把握可以考得取前三名。"

**Cakes; like hot:** great popularity. 暢銷.

"The new records are *selling like hot cakes*."

"那新的唱片暢銷得很。"

**Calf; To kill the fatted:** to welcome with the best of everything. 極力款待，歡迎.

"It's a long journey but when you get there, I am sure that they'll be waiting for you *with the fatted calf*."

"彼處很遠，不過你到了那裏，我相信他們一定會熱烈歡迎你的。"

**Candle to; To hold a:** to compare with (always in the negative). 比較.

"Good as he is as an artist, he *can't hold a candle to H*."

"作為一個藝術家他固然不錯了，不過他決不能和 H 抗衡。"

**Canoe; To paddle one's own:** to be independent, to act on one's own responsibility. 獨立, 自立.

"He was counting on his father to back him financially, but now that his father had lost most of his fortune in the great fire that swept the city he has to *paddle his own canoe*."

"他靠他們父親給錢他用, 不過現在他的父親因城中大火把財產都燒光了, 所以他從此非靠自己謀生不可."

**Cards on the table; To throw all:** to state frankly all one knows, to confess everything. 和盤托出. 把所知道的全部老實說出來.

"The only thing I can do now is to *throw all my cards on the table* and await his decision."

"現在我所能做的就是把一切和盤托出, 等待他去決定."

**Carpet; To be on the:** to receive a scolding. 挨罵.

"Why is he looking so downhearted?"

"I am not quite sure but I expect he was *on the carpet* for something or other. I just saw him come out of the manager's office."

"爲什麼他看去這樣頹喪?"

"我不十分清楚不過我想他剛從經理室出來一定是被經理說了一陣."

**Cart before the horse; To put the:** to do things awkwardly, or in the wrong order. 前後顛倒, 作事沒有秩序.

"You say you are going to buy some furniture when you haven't got a house yet. Aren't you *putting the cart before the horse*?"

"你住的地方都未找到, 你就說要去買傢俱. 你這不是顛倒錯亂嗎?"

**Castles in the air; To build:** dreams of good fortune and happiness. 架空中樓閣.

"You're only *building castles in the air*. Let's have something more concrete, something we can actually start working on."

"你只是在架設空中樓閣. 讓我們做點更實在的事, 做點我們確實能着手進行的事."

**Cat and dog life; To lead a:** to be always quarrelling, especially used of man and wife. 度着終日翻騰反目的生活。

“The family next door has been *leading a cat and dog life* ever since we knew them.”

“我們的隣家自從我們認識他們以來夫妻一天到晚都在吵架。”

**Cat's paw of; To make a:** to make someone the tool of another, the medium of doing his dirty work. 將別人當作工具。

“I am sure the boy is absolutely honest, and that he had no idea that he was stealing. He has been *made a cat's-paw of* someone. We are going to find out who it was.”

“我相信那孩子是非常正直的，他並沒有想到他是在盜竊。他是被人利用作為工具了。我們要找出那指使的人到底是誰。”

**Cats and dogs; To rain:** a very heavy rain, a cloud-burst. 傾盆大雨。

“It began to *rain cats and dogs* just as we left the station. We were soaked through in a moment.”

“正當我們離開車站，便開始傾盆大雨。我們馬上全身部淋得通透。”

**Cat out of the bag; To let the:** to betray a secret. 洩漏秘密。

“Someone *let the cat out of the bag* and he is held for questioning. —He has his back up about it.”

“有人洩漏了秘密，於是他就被捕去審問。他這樣做是有背景的。”

**Cat on hot bricks; To feel like a:** to feel uneasy, uncomfortable, not at all at home. 侷促不安。

“In the interview he bombarded me with revealing questions. I felt like a *cat on hot bricks* all the time.”

“在引見的時候他對我連發許多顯示的問題。使我一直為之侷促不安。”

Syn. jittery.

**Cheek; To have the:** to have assurance. 厚顏。

“He is the only one who *had the cheek* to approach the manager for a raise in pay.”

“他是唯一的去向經理要求加薪的厚顏的人。”

(To be continued)

(Continued)

## ON THE EVE OF THANKS GIVING DAY

BY ESTHER EVARTS

### 感 恩 節 前 夜 歌 願 譯

"What original idea?" Mr Clemens asked.

"The original idea the Pilgrims<sup>1</sup> had when they ate turkey," Mrs Clemens said. "Turkeys were a rarity. Like really good English lamb chops are now."

"If you want to \*go into<sup>2</sup> it," Mr Clemens said, "turkeys were wild."

"Wild things are always scarce," Mrs Clemens said. "Look at the price they're asking for mink.<sup>3</sup> My point<sup>4</sup> is that they're not wild now, and \*what's more,<sup>5</sup> they're not even hard to get. You don't have to order<sup>6</sup> them ahead. The markets are glutted<sup>7</sup> with them."

Mr Clemens folded up his paper impatiently and tucked<sup>8</sup> it under his arm. "They're as good to eat as they ever were," he said.

「什麼原來的意思？」克萊門茲先生問。

「聖徒們原來喫火雞的意思。」克萊門茲太太說。「火雞以前是種稀有的食品，正像今日真正好的英國小羊排一樣的稀罕。」

「假使你有意研究清楚」克萊門茲先生說「那麼火雞還是野東西。」

「野東西常常很稀罕。」克萊門茲太太說，「請看看貂皮的價錢吧，人家討得好高呀。我的意思倒是說火雞現在已不是野東西，而且甚至已不難得到。你不必預先去定它們，市場上面充溢的是。」

克萊門茲先生不耐煩地把報紙摺起來挾在臂下。「它們是和往常一樣好吃。」他說。

1. pilgrims [ˈpɪlgrɪmz]. 朝山進香之人，參詣聖地之人。 2. = investigate.  
3. 貂皮。 4. (話之) 主旨。 5. 抑有進者。 6. 定購。 7. glutted [ˈglʌtɪ], 充溢。  
8. tucked [tʌkt], 摺。

"I don't think so," Mrs Clemens said. "To me, nothing tastes good when it's all over the place. Frankly, it wouldn't make me thankful to eat a turkey. There are a dozen things I *would* be thankful to eat, but turkey isn't one of them."

"Well, what would you be thankful to eat," Mr Clemens asked.

"I'd be thankful for a lot of things. Some real olive<sup>1</sup> oil, for instance, or some good, thick cream, or a slab<sup>2</sup> of bacon,<sup>3</sup> or a whole case of \*Coca-Coca."<sup>4</sup> She rested her elbows on the table and looked dreamily up at the ceiling.

"Of all the fool statements," he said. "Olive oil and cream for Thanks-giving dinner."

"I would be as thankful for them as the Pilgrims were for turkeys," Mrs Clemens said. "The Pilgrims went to \*a lot of<sup>5</sup> trouble to get turkeys. That's why they were thankful. I could have had turkey every night for dinner for the last six months if I'd wanted to. If you don't believe me, walk into any restaurant and ask for turkey and you'll get it. The city is filled with

『我想並不見得。』克萊門茲太太說，『對我來說，到處都是的東西，沒有一件會好吃的。老實說，吃火雞並不會使我感謝。使我吃了感謝的東西有十幾種，但火雞却不是那其中的一種。』

『那麼，什麼東西使你吃了要感謝的呢？』克萊門茲先生問。

『我要感謝的東西很多：一些真正的橄欖油呀，一些良好濃厚的乳酪呀，或者一塊醃肉呀，整箱的可口可樂牌汽水呀。』她把肘支在桌上夢幻地望着天花板。

『全是蠢話。』他說。『橄欖油和乳酪來做感恩節的正殮。』

『我要感謝這些東西有如聖徒們要感謝火雞一樣。』克萊門茲太太說。『聖徒們費上許許多多的麻煩才得到火雞。這就是他們所以覺得火雞可感的吧。但這六個月來只要我有意吃的話，每天晚上都可以以火雞作晚殮。你如不信，請到任何一家館子裏去叫吃火雞，包你一定吃到。市鎮上充溢

1. olive [ˈɒlɪv], 橄欖. 2. slab [slæb], 塊. 3. bacon [ˈbeɪkən], 臘肉. 4. (一種汽水的牌名). 5. 許多的.

them. Turkeys have become a bore.”

Mr Clemens knew when he was beaten. He got up from the table and walked out to the hall closet, where he kept his hat and coat. Usually, Mrs Clemens followed him out, waited until he put his coat on, and then straightened the collar for him, but this morning she didn't. He got his coat and walked back to the dining room. She was still seated at the table looking up at the ceiling.

“It's not that I'm crazy about turkey,” he said. “It's the general idea of the thing. For generations, people in this country have been eating turkey on Thanksgiving Day—”

“Provided they knew when Thanksgiving Day was,”<sup>1</sup> Mrs Clemens interrupted him. “I suppose you remember *that*.”

“You can do as you like,” he said.

“I intend to, I assure you,” she said.

Mr Clemens went off to work without kissing his wife. All through

的是火鷄。火鷄已經變成一種討厭的東西了。」

克萊門茲知道再說下去已沒用處。他從桌邊站起來，走到大廳裏放衣帽的屋子。通常克萊門茲太太本要跟着出去，等她丈夫穿好衣服便替他整好領子的，可是這天早晨她不這樣做了。克萊門茲先生取了衣裳重行回去殮室，她還是坐在桌邊望着天花板。

「這並不是我對火鷄着了魔。」他說。「這是大家通常對這件事情的見解。祖宗八代傳下來人們都是在感恩節喫火鷄的——」

「那得假定他們知道某月某日那一天即是感恩節。」克萊門茲太太插嘴說。「我想你會記得那個的吧。」

「你高興怎樣就怎樣做吧。」他說。

「我明白告訴你我一定要照我的意思做的。」她說。

克萊門茲先生沒有吻過太太就出門工作了。整天他都對太太感

1. (因為事實上人們天天都喫着火鷄，如果照克萊門茲先生的意見只有感恩節才喫火鷄的話，那麼人們將分不清其中那個喫火鷄的一天才是感恩節。) 除非他們都先知道某月某日那一天即是感恩節的。



the day, he felt uneasy about her. She had her ways, he thought, but he had never been the sort of woman \*to fly in the face of<sup>1</sup> tradition. It was one of the things he liked about her, and he wondered, as long as she was capable of treating a great American holiday in such a highhanded<sup>2</sup> way, if she were not capable of other things—things that might upset their pleasant existence. He thought sentimentally of Thanksgiving, and remembered Thanksgiving dinners he had eaten: the first one he and Mrs Clemens had spent together after they were married, when they both ate all the \*white meat<sup>3</sup> they wanted; the time she had tried the oyster<sup>4</sup> stuffing; the time they had light-heartedly gone off to a football game, leaving the turkey roasting in the oven with no one in the house to baste<sup>5</sup> it. And when six o'clock came and he was walking from the bus to their apartment building, his appetite quickened by the sharp, cold air, he began to think of such details as the crisp<sup>6</sup> skin of a turkey, mashed<sup>7</sup> potatoes covered

覺不安。他想她固然有她的脾氣，但是她從來不會是那種在禮俗之前公然抗命的女子。這也就是他愛她的一點，現在他懷疑了，既然她能以這樣一種專橫的手法處理這個美國的大節日，難保她就不能以同樣的手法去處理別的事情——那些足以促使他們生活顛覆的事情。他傷感地想着感恩節。記起他所喫過的那些感恩節的大菜：他們結婚以後第一個她和克萊門茲太太共同過的感恩節，他們共同喫他們所愛吃的白肉。有一個時候她曾嘗試牡蠣。又有一個時候他們無憂無慮地跑開去看足球，留下火鷄在灶上烤而沒有人在屋子裏好將烤着的火鷄塗油。到了六點鐘，他從公共汽車下來，向着寓所回去。冰冷的空氣使他食慾亢進。於是他開始想到那些細膩的滋味：酥脆的火鷄皮。上

1. 公然不服從。 2. 專橫的，橫暴的。 3. (鷄等胸翅部份之) 肉。 4. oyster [/'ɔɪstə], 鰾。 5. baste [beɪst], 塗油。 6. 脆的。 7. 搗碎的。

with gravy, the tang<sup>1</sup> of cranberry<sup>2</sup> sauce.<sup>3</sup>

He began to get angry, and when he let himself into the apartment, he threw his hat and coat on a chair in the hall and walked into the living room. Mrs Clemens got up to meet him. He handed her the evening paper, but instead of stooping to kiss her, he spoke, "I swear<sup>4</sup> I don't know what the country's coming to," he began.

"I don't, either," she said. "I walked miles. I walked as far as Eighty-sixth Street on Madison, and then all the way back on Third. You've never seen such impossible things. Why, spending money on such things is like throwing it in the gutter." She put her arms around him and looked up at him. There was a triumphant light in her eyes. "It took me all afternoon," she said. "But I finally found a decent one."

"One what?" Mr Clemens asked.

Mrs Clemens gave a patient sigh. "A turkey, of course," she said. "What did you think I meant?"

面澆滿肉汁的搗雜的馬鈴薯。紅莓苔子醬的風味等等。

他開始生氣了。當他進入寓所，他把衣帽拋到廳裏一把椅子上，走到起居室裏去。克萊門茲太太起身迎他。他把晚報交給太太。但他不吻他太太而說話，「我敢說這國家不知將要變成什麼樣子了。」他開始說。

「我也未嘗知道。」她說。「我走了幾哩路，甚至走到了密迪生第八十六街。又折回來一條一條地走回第三街。你那裏看到過會有這樣的事體。唉，把錢花到這種事上面簡直等於投到溝渠裏。」她伸手抱住他並舉眼望着他。她眼睛裏帶了一種勝利的光彩。「我跑了一天下午。」她說。「但最後我找到一個倒還可以的。」

「一個什麼？」克萊門茲先生問。克萊門茲太太嘆了一口耐住的氣。「當然是一個火雞。」她說。「你以為我會說一個什麼呢？」

(Concluded)

1. tang [tæŋ], 風味. 2. cranberry ['krænbəri], 紅莓苔子. 3. sauce [sɔ:s], 醬. 4. =say emphatically that.

## ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 3

1. The chief exceptions are: (1) When the verb ends in "unpronounced E," omit this E before adding *-ing*. Examples: *live—living, take—taking*. (2) In certain cases double the final consonant before adding *-ing*. Examples: *cut—cutting, run—running*. But there are many sub-rules and exceptions. Note for instance *die—dying, dye—dyeing, singe—singeing* (cf. *sing—singing*). Note also *hope—hoping*, but *hop—hopping, weed—weeding*, but *wed—wedding*.  
In most cases these rules serve to show whether the vowel contained in the verb is "long" or "short".
2. (1) *Modern English Usage* (H. W. Fowler, Clarendon Press, Oxford) and (2) *An English Pronouncing Dictionary* (Prof. Daniel Jones, Dent, London). In both cases there is an absence, on the one hand, of any pedanticism and on the other of any vulgarism. They are invaluable to any speaker and writer of English as it should be spoken and written.
3. *Paying through the nose* means to pay a fancy price for a thing—to pay more than it is worth—to *get stung*. The origin of the expression is lost in obscurity. There is a legend that Odin, the Norse god, imposed a tax resembling the modern poll tax. It was called a nose-tax because it was a penny a nose, and in default of payment the nose was supposed to be the forfeit. *Paying through the nose* may have originated with this myth. The French have a similar phrase—*payer par le nez*.
4. When the moon is far to the north it is popularly called a *cold moon*, because many people then suppose it to be a sign of cold weather. There is probably no relation whatever between the weather and the apparent position of the moon. The moon's motions are uniform and its position can be accurately computed for years and even centuries ahead. No such uniformity exists in regard to the weather.
5. The Dominion of Canada has a greater area than Continental United States; and British North America, including Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, has a greater area than the United States proper and all its non-contiguous territory, including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, etc. The area of the United States proper is about 3,026,790 square miles; that of the Dominion of Canada is about 3,729,665. Thus the Dominion of Canada has a greater area than the combined area of the United States proper and Alaska, which is about 3,617,675 square miles. The Dominion of Canada does not include Newfoundland, which is a separate British colony, nor that part of Labrador which is dependent on Newfoundland. Together these two units have an area of 162,435 square miles, making the total area of British North America 3,892,100 square miles. The gross land and water area of the United States and all of its territories and possessions is 3,738,370 square miles.

*(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

「什麼九隻頭？」

「我們也不知道。聽說是什麼會裏的。還要帶槍呢。」金鳳姐扭着頭說。她看見自己掩飾得很有效，又膽大起來了。

「哦，你們懂什麼！大概工會的糾察隊罷。這小子倒混得過去！」

金鳳姐咬着塗滿胭脂的嘴唇，忍住了一個笑，胡國光也不覺得；他又忙着想一些事。他想到工會的勢力，似乎比黨部還大；商民協會自然更不如了。況且，和工人打交道，或者要容易些；仗着

“What is the Nine Heads?”

“I don't know. I am told it is used in a sort of association. And moreover, he would carry a pistol,” said Chin Feng-chieh, and felt bolder as she saw she was managing so smoothly.

“Oh, what you women know! I think it must be the pickets of the workers' association. The boy will get into the world!”

Chin Feng-chieh suppressed a laugh by biting her painted lips. Hu Kuo-kwang did not observe her. He was busy thinking other things. He thought the power of the workers' association seemed greater than that of the headquarters of the party, and it went without saying that the tradesmen's association was the least powerful of the three. And it would be easier to do something with the

自己的手腕，難道對付不了幾個粗人麼？他又想起昨天方羅蘭的口氣雖然不妙，但是態度總還算客氣，不至於對自己十分下不去。於是他轉又自悔今天不應該躲在家裏發愁，應該出去活動；兒子已是堂堂糾察隊。可知活動的路正多着，只怕你自己不去。

『明天阿炳回來時，我要問問他糾察隊情形。』胡國光這樣吩咐了金鳳姐。

那天送走了陸慕游胡國光以後，方羅蘭把兩手插在衣袋裏，站在客廳的長窗前，看着院子裏的南天竹；在昏闇的暮氣中，一切都消失了彩色，惟有這火珠一般的細子兒還閃着紅光。方羅蘭惘然站着不動，夜帶來的奇異的壓迫，使他發生了渺茫惆悵的感覺。一個幻象，也在他的滯鈍的眼前

workers. With his tact, he would easily manage those simple people. He thought also that Fang Lo-lan's attitude was not too bad, though his manner of speaking was not pleasing, and he would probably not hurt him. Therefore he thought he was a fool to have stayed at home in boredom today; he should have been out and active. His son was already one of the magnificent pickets. There were many ways to be active unless you stayed away from things.

"When Ah Pin comes home tomorrow tell him I want to ask him about the condition of the pickets," Hu Kuo-kwang ordered Chin Feng-chieh.

After seeing off his guests Fang Lo-lan stood before the long window of the drawing room his hands deep in his pockets, and looked at the cotoneasters in the garden. In the gloaming everything had lost its colour and only these red beads glittered like points of fire. Fang Lo-lan stood there motionless, as if he were at a loss. The night, which brought some strange oppression, made him feel vaguely distressed. A vision crystallised in his dull eyes into a form at last;

凝結起來，終於成了形相：兀然和他面對面的，已不是南天竹，而是女子的墨綠色的長外衣，全身灑滿了小小的紅星，正和南天竹子一般大小。而這又生動了。墨綠色上的紅星現在是全體在動搖了，牠們馳逐迸跳了！像花炮放出的火星，牠們競爭的往上竄，終於在墨綠色女袍領口的上端聚積成爲較大的絳紅的一點；然而這絳紅點也就即刻破裂，露出可愛的細白米似的兩排。呵！這是一個笑，女性迷人的笑！再上，在彎彎的修眉下，一對黑睫毛護住的眼眶裏射出了黃綠色的光。方羅蘭不敢看似的趕快閉了眼，但是，那一張笑口，那一對頗濃的黑睫毛下的無限幽怨的眼睛，依舊被關進在閉合的眼皮內了。他逃避似的跑進客廳，火油燈的光亮一耀，幻象退去了。火油燈的小火焰，突突的跳，方羅蘭以爲這就是自己的心跳，下意識地把右手從衣袋裏伸出去按在心頭，他感覺到手掌的灼熱，正像剛受了那雙灼熱的肥白的小手的一握。

what had stood before him was not the cotoneasters but a woman in sage green with little red stars upon it just like the berries of the cotoneasters. As soon as he looked at the red stars, they became active as sparks flying upward and concentrated into a bigger crimson point above the sage green frock; it parted instantly and showed two sets of white pearls. Oh, that was a laugh, a woman's fascinating laugh! He looked higher and saw a pair of bright eyes shaded by long lashes, pouring out yellowish green light under the thin brows. Fang Lo-lan shut his eyes as if he dared not look, but his eyelids were too thin to shut out the laughing mouth and the sad bottomless eyes within the thick lashes. He retreated into the drawing room as if to avoid them. The vision had gone when the lamp was lit. The flame of the lamp leaped without cease and Fang Lo-lan felt it a symbol of his heart so that he pulled his right hand out of his pocket and pressed it on his chest. He felt the warmth on his hand as if it hand just been clasped warmly by that other hand, so small and white.

『舞陽，你是希望的光，我不自覺地要跟着你跑。』

方羅蘭聽得自己的聲音很清晰的在耳邊響。他驚得一跳，不是，原來不是他在說話；而除了他自己，客廳中也沒有別人在着。他定了定神，在朝外的大藤椅上坐了。從左廂房裏傳來了方太太的話聲和孩子的喧音，說明晚飯是在預備。方羅蘭惘然站起來，一直望左廂房走。他自覺對不起方太太，然而要排除腦中那個可愛而又可惡的印象，又自覺似乎沒有那種力量，他只好逃到人多的地方，暫時躲開了那幻象。

這晚上直到睡為止，方羅蘭從新估定價值似的留心瞧着方太太的一舉一動，一擊一笑。是要努力找出太太的許多優點來，好借此穩定了自己的心的動搖。在醉醺醺的情緒中，體認出太太的肉感美的焦點是那肥大的臀部 and 柔嫩潔白的手膀；略帶滯澀的眼睛，

“Wu-yang, you're the light of hope and I will follow you blindly.”

Fang Lo-lan heard the voice sounding clearly at his ear. He was startled; he thought some one else was speaking, and turned round, but he found there was only himself in the room. He calmed down and sat in a big cane chair. From the chamber on the left came the voice of Madame Fang and the clamour of children, proclaiming that dinner was in preparation. Fang Lo-lan stood up and left for the other room whence the voices came. He felt he had acted wrongly to his wife, but he was not strong enough to drive the lovely and distracting vision from his mind. He had to go among other people, and avoid the image.

Till they went to bed that night, Fang Lo-lan carefully observed his wife's carriage and emotional expression, as if he were newly estimating her. He wanted to see and weigh all the merits of his wife and thus calm his stirring mind. In his cloudy mood, Fang Lo-lan realized that his wife's physical beauty was concentrated in her voluptuous shape and graceful white arms. The dull eyes decreased the

很使那美麗的鵝蛋臉減色不少，可是溫婉的笑容和語音，也就補救了這缺憾。

「梅麗，你記得六年前我們在南京遊雨花台的情形嗎？那時我們剛結婚，並且就是那年夏季，我們都畢業了。有一次遊玩的情形，我現在還明明白白記得；我們在雨花台的小澗裏搶着拾雨花石，你把半件紗衫，白裙子，全弄溼了。後來還是脫下來曬乾了，方才回去。你不記得了麼？」大約是九點鐘光景，房裏只剩下他們兩個了，方羅蘭愉快的說。

方太太微微笑了一笑，沒有回答。

「那時你比現在活潑；青春的火，在你血管裏燃燒！」

「年青的時候真會淘氣，」方太太臉紅了，「那一次，你騙我脫了衣服，你卻又來玩笑——」

「當時你若是做了我，也不能不動心呢。你的顫動的乳房，你的嬌羞的眼光，是男子見了誰都要動心的。」

lustre of her beautiful, oval face, but this defect was made up for by her charming smile and musical voice.

“Mei-li, do you remember the scene when we went to Rain Flower Stand Hill in Nanking six years ago? I can remember that very clearly: we tried who could pick up most Rain Flower pebbles in the stream, and you got half of your jacket and the whole of your skirt wet through. You had to take them off and dry them in the sun. We went home full of joy. Have you forgotten it?” said Fang Lo-lan cheerfully when they were left alone in the room at nine in the evening.

Madame Fang smiled without speaking.

“You were more vivacious at that time. The fire of youth burnt hotter in your veins,” the husband continued.

“Really naughty when we were young.” Madame Fang’s face turned red. “You tricked me into taking off my clothes then, and you played a prank—”

“If you had been in my place then, you could not have remained unmoved. Your trembling breast and shy eyes would have excited any man!”



方太太把臉握在手裏，格格的笑。

方羅蘭到她身邊，熱烈的抓住了她的手，低低的然而興奮的接着說：「可是梅麗，近來你沒有那麼活潑了。從前的天真，從前的嬌愛，你都收藏起來；每天像有無數心事，一股正經的忙着。連大聲的笑，也不常聽了。你還是很嬌豔，還在青春，但不知怎的，你很有些暮氣了。梅麗，難道你已經燃盡了青春的熱情麼？」

方太太覺得丈夫這幾句話，挾着多量的感傷的氣分；她仰起頭，驚訝地看着他；看見方羅蘭的濃眉微皺，目光定定的。方太太把頭倚在丈夫的肩頭，說：

「我果然變了麼？羅蘭，你說的很對。我是變了，沒有從前那麼活潑，總是興致勃勃地了。恐怕年齡也有關係，但家務忙了，也是一個原因。不——我細想來，又

Madame Fang buried her face in her hands and giggled.

“But, my dear,” Fang Lo-lan went up to her, holding her hand warmly, and said in a low but fervent voice, “you’re less ardent nowadays. You have repressed the innocence and sweetness you displayed then; your mind seems now always to be fully occupied, and you keep seriously busy. I do not even hear you laugh as often as before. You’re still very charming, still in the prime of life, but I don’t know why it is, you’re getting old in spirit. Is your youthful passion really burnt out, my dear?”

Madame Fang felt that these words of her husband’s contained a great deal of sentimentality. She raised her head and gazed at him in surprise. She saw his thick brows frowning a little and his gaze fixed. She pressed her head on his shoulder and said:

“Do you think I have changed really? Yes, you’re right, dear, I have changed! I am not as ardent as before; I find my pleasure spoilt. I’m afraid age must have an influence on me and always being busy about domestic affairs may be another cause. Not that

都不是，二十七歲不能說是老罷；家務呢，實在很簡單。可是我不同了；消沈，蘭珊，處處，時時，都無從着勁兒似的，我好像沒有從前那樣的勇敢，自信了。我現在不敢動，我決不定注意，我不知應該怎樣做，纔算是對的。羅蘭，你不要笑。實在這世界變得太快，太複雜，太矛盾，我真真迷失在那裏頭了。」

「太快，太複雜，太矛盾：一點兒不錯。」方羅蘭沈吟的說。「可是我們總得對付着過去。梅麗，你想在這複雜矛盾的中間找出一條路；你非得定了心！認明了方向，然後不消沈，得勁兒麼？這就辦不到了，世間變得太快，他不耐煩等候你，你還沒找出，還沒認明，牠又上前去了一大段了。」

it withers me; you can't say twenty-seven is old. As to domestic affairs, their effect is always the same for everybody. Anyhow I am changed! Depressed in spirits, indifferent to everything, and not interested at any time or anywhere. I seem to be less brave and self-confident than before. I dare not move now. I am too weak to decide anything. I don't know what is the right thing to do. You mustn't laugh at me, dear, for the world changes so quickly, so confusedly, so contradictorily that I am really lost in it."

"That's true, so quickly, so confusedly, so contradictorily," said Fang Lo-lan wistfully. "But anyhow, we must manage it. Don't you think, my darling, if you want to find a way out of this confusion and contradiction, you must first attain serenity and have a definite aim, and so become high spirited once more and amused by everything. No, that can't be done. The world changes too quickly to wait for you; it would be far ahead before you found your way and accepted your goal."

(To be continued)

## THE CHOICE OF WORDS

## Pleonasm

Pleonasm is an error of diction, that is, the use of needless words which do not repeat the thought, but add nothing to the sense of any consequence—nothing that is not already involved in what has been said before. Avoid the additional use of words which may be omitted without affecting the meaning or the construction of the sentence. For instance, in “The *whole* sum total,” “He restored him to his mother *again*,” “They returned *back again*,” “Their mutual affection *for each other*,” “I did not mean to do it *intentionally*”, the italicised words are pleonasm and should be omitted.

- a. { *Pleonastic*: He continued to remain silent.  
      *Improved*: He remained silent.
- b. { *Pleonastic*: This seems to look ungracious.  
      *Improved*: This seems (or looks) ungracious.
- c. { *Pleonastic*: He offered to give me a ride.  
      *Improved*: He offered me a ride.
- d. { *Pleonastic*: The reason is because he does not like it.  
      *Improved*: The reason is that he does not like it.  
              It is because he does not like it.
- e. { *Pleonastic*: She was not fully aware of the surrounding cir-  
      cumstances.  
      *Improved*: She was not fully aware of the circumstances.
- f. { *Pleonastic*: He was a man of powerful strength.  
      *Improved*: He was a man of strength.

## THE USAGE OF PREPOSITIONS

## III. TEMPORAL "AT"—(續)

## 3. "At A Time".

Do not attend to two things **at a time**.

*At* is used in the following three Phrases, which, however, are used in different senses:—

- (a) **At a time:**—The train cannot carry over 1,000 men *at a time*.
- (b) **At the same time:**—We left the train *at the same time*.
- (c) **At once:** { I'll set about it *at once*.  
The truth flashed upon me all *at once*.  
The book is *at once* amusing and instructive.

The phrase "*at a time*" has given rise to several others, in some of which "*at a . . .*" takes the place of "*with one . . .*"

- (a) **At a stretch:**—I work three or four hours *at a stretch*.
- (b) **At a blow:**—The fleet was annihilated *at a blow*.
- (c) **At a bound:**—He rose to the highest position *at a bound*.
- (d) **At a glance:**—I saw through his design *at a glance*.
- (e) **At a draught:**—He emptied the glass *at a draught*.
- (f) **At a mouthful:**—The Japs threatened to swallow up China *at a mouthful*.
- (g) **At a word:**—He calmed the clamorous men *at a word*.
- (h) **At a heat:**—The poem was struck off *at a heat*.
- (i) **At one stroke:**—He made his fortune *at one stroke*.
- (j) **At one swoop:**—What! all my pretty chickens and their dam *at one fell sweep*.—*Macbeth*.

*etc.*

*etc.*

Compare:—To kill two birds **with one stone**.

4. "At Times"

His old passion would revive **at times**.

Phrases denoting *Recurrence* are as follows:—

- (a) **At times:**—
  - { *At times* he reads.
  - { *At other times* he writes.
  - { He is not diligent *at the best of times*.
- (b) **At intervals:**—
  - { *At (short or long) intervals*.
  - { The train starts *at intervals* of an hour.
  - { The trees are planted *at intervals* of six feet.
- (c) **At regular intervals:**—The pulse beats *at regular intervals*.
- (d) **At stated periods:**—New moons occur *at stated periods*.
- (e) **At all times:**—All the truth is not to be told *at all times*.
- (f) **At all hours:**—They have plagued me *at all sorts of uncomfortable hours*.—*Thackeray*.
- (g) **At odd minutes:**—A newspaper or a magazine you can take up *at odd minutes*.

*etc.*

*etc.*

5. "At Every Turn".

I was disappointed **at every turn**.

This form of phrase denote Repetition, and corresponds to clauses introduced by "*whenever*," "*as often as*", etc.

I met some acquaintance **at every turn**.

The water became deeper **at every step**.

He was frustrated in his attempt **at every turn**.

## 6. "At An Age".

He left home **at an age** when other boys are still tied to their mother's apron-strings.

*At* is used before the word *age*:—

**At no age** can a man be independent of his fellow men.

A fool **at forty** is a fool indeed.

I left home **at the age of** fifteen.

You should know better **at your age**.

An Englishman calls himself young **at fifty**.

Compare the following constructions:

He went abroad	}	<b>at the age of</b> twelve. <b>at twelve years of</b> age. <b>at twelve years-old</b> . <b>in his twelfth</b> year.
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**Note 1:**—The word *age*, when used in the sense of *old age*, is preceded by *in*. Compare:—

- (a) **In one's infancy:**—He lost both his parents *in his infancy*.
  - (b) **In one's youth:**—The prince visited Europe *in his youth*.
  - (c) **In one's prime:**—When is a man *in his prime*?
  - (d) **In one's age:**—He has to work hard *in his (old) age*.
  - (e) **In one's teens:**—She married while still *in her teens*.
- etc.*                      *etc.*

**Note 2:**—The word *age*, when used in the sense of some particular *period* in history, is preceded by *in*.—

The study of philosophy is especially to be recommended **in this age** of externalism.—*Blackie*.

**Truth, in some age or other,** will find her witness.—*Milton*.

## 7. "At Night".

The moon shines <b>at night</b> .
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With such words as *day, morning, evening*, etc., the preposition *in* is used, as—*in the day-time, in the morning, in the evening, in the forenoon, in the afternoon*, etc., but with the word *night* the preposition *at* is used, occasionally *in*. Compare:—

{ A fire occurred **at night**.  
 { It broke out at one o'clock **in the night**.

Note:—This use of *at* with the word *night* is apparently exceptional, but it is really the remnant of a general usage. In Older English, "*at morning*" and "*at evening*" were regular phrases.

The stag **at eve** had drunk his fill.—*Scott*.

**At morning** and **at night**.—*Merchant of Venice*.

(To be continued)

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PERSONS WHO CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS

There are persons who cannot make friends. Who are they? Those who cannot be friends. It is not the want of understanding or good nature, of entertaining or useful qualities, that you complain of: on the contrary, they probably have many points of attraction; but they have one that neutralizes all these—they care nothing about you, and are neither the better nor the worse for what you think of them. They manifest no joy at your approach; and when you leave them it is with a feeling that they can do just as well without you. This is not sullenness, nor indifference, nor absence of mind; but they are intent solely on their own thoughts, and you are merely one of the subjects they exercise them upon.

## ON LINGERING OVER SECOND-HAND BOOKSTALLS

BY WANG I-TING (王翼廷)

When I have a little pocket-money and have nothing to do, I usually stroll about the street and linger over \*second-hand bookstalls.<sup>1</sup> I do this; partly because the second-hand bookstall-keepers are more obliging<sup>2</sup> to their customers<sup>3</sup> than the clerks of big book companies are, and partly because second-hand books are and should be cheaper than new books, though there are sometimes exceptions to this generalization.<sup>4</sup>

There I can turn over book after book, page after page, and stay as long as I like. Once a while I find \*to my surprise<sup>5</sup> a second hand book is a copy owned by my former acquaintance. Some time I come across the copy which was the property of some big political figure, or some eminent literary man or missionary. I wonder why should that book be in the hands of the second-hand bookstall-keeper. That must be a stolen property, as there are booksneaks<sup>6</sup> in schools and colleges, who steal books and sell them to the bookstall-keeper. Frequently I find that the books are full of notes made by diligent scholars, who have read, marked, and inwardly digested the contents of the books.

One of the stall-keepers not far from my home is a curio<sup>7</sup> dealer. He is a jolly<sup>8</sup> good man, with an apple face. He does not know anything of English. One day I asked him "How much is that copy?" He sized me up and charged me higher than what I would pay for a new copy at a big book company. I \*laughed at him in my sleeve<sup>9</sup> and said, "Sir, you are mistaken, books are not curios. The longer you keep, the older and less valuable they become."

1. 舊書攤. 2. 客氣. 3. 顧客. 4. 普遍化. 5. 使我驚奇. 6. booksneaks. ['bʊksni:ks], 偷書賊. 7. 古董. 8. =very. 9. laugh in one's sleeve, 暗笑.



## WORLD AFFAIRS

*Control Yuan Commission Charges Central Bank Men  
With Irregularities*

The five \*Control Yuan<sup>1</sup> members sent to Shanghai to investigate into the recent \*"gold rush,"<sup>2</sup> on March charged<sup>3</sup> \*ex-premier T.V. Soong and ex-governor of Central Bank of China Tsuyee Pei<sup>4</sup> with failure to abandon their gold policy when it had already been proved a failure, and accused \*Lin Feng-pao and Yang An-jen,<sup>5</sup> \*high Central Bank officials,<sup>6</sup> of mishandling<sup>7</sup> the execution of the policy and irregularities<sup>8</sup> which sometimes were \*deliberate for their private gains.<sup>9</sup>

In a 10,000-word report issued here on March 5, the members claimed they were giving the bitter truth and charged the four officials with being responsible for the gold fiasco.<sup>10</sup>

This, they added, had caused the market \*to run amuck,<sup>11</sup> throwing China into her worst economic crisis<sup>12</sup> and ending in the resignation of Soong.

*Politico-Economic Crisis Forced Resolution Naming  
President Chiang*

Economic and political exigencies<sup>13</sup> which forced T.V. Soong to quit the premiership were behind \*the Supreme National Defense Council's resolution<sup>14</sup> naming President Chiang Kai-shek acting president of the Executive Yuan, according to political observers here in Nanking.

The cumulative<sup>15</sup> effects of the civil war, coupled with Soong's allegedly \*blundering gold and foreign exchange policies,<sup>16</sup> have \*brought about<sup>17</sup> a politico-economic crisis of such a serious nature that the Kuomintang officials had to throw the personal prestige

1. 監察院。 2. 奔金狂 (指金潮)。 3. 歸罪, 告發。 4. 前任行政院長宋子文及前任中央銀行總裁貝祖貽。 5. 林鳳苞與楊安仁。 6. 中行銀行高級職員。 7. 處理錯誤, 亂弄。 8. irregularities [i,regju'lærɪtɪz], 非行, 犯罪。 9. 故意為彼等私利而為。 10. fiasco [fi'æskou], 大失敗。 11. 發瘋人狂, (amuck [ə'mak], 狂暴的)。 12. 危機。 13. 急需, 緊急。 14. 國防最高委員會的決議案。 15. cumulative [kju:mjʊlətɪv], 累積的。 16. 錯誤的黃金及外匯政策。 17. 產生。

and influence of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek into the battle to avert<sup>1</sup> what appeared an imminent total collapse of the nation's economic structure, these sources said.

It was obvious, they explained, that in present circumstances the best the Government could achieve in the economic field was to arrest the fast deteriorating<sup>2</sup> economy before it plunged into a bottomless abyss.<sup>3</sup> Even to achieve this the Executive Yuan required a chief in whom the people had confidence. And nobody in the Kuomintang, except the Generalissimo himself, possessed this qualification.

These sources believed the Government would make ruthless<sup>4</sup> efforts to enforce the emergency economic program designed essentially to curb<sup>5</sup> speculation<sup>6</sup> and halt<sup>7</sup> price increases. The program is said to be the brainchild<sup>8</sup> of the Generalissimo himself, who drew it up with expert advice from his \*economic staff.<sup>9</sup>

#### *National Economic Council Created By Executive Yuan*

President Chiang Kai-shek's determination to combat China's economic chaos<sup>10</sup> was reflected on March 4 in the \*regular Executive Yuan meeting<sup>11</sup> when he, \*in his capacity of acting premier,<sup>12</sup> motioned the abolition of \*the Supreme Economic Council<sup>13</sup> and the creation of a \*National Economic Council<sup>14</sup> the main task of which will be to assist in the implementation<sup>15</sup> of the emergency economic program.

The motion was adopted without a dissenting<sup>16</sup> vote. The abolished Supreme Economic Council was born of wartime exigencies<sup>17</sup> and worked under the Central government.

With the Generalissimo as its chairman and \*Vice Premier Wong Wen-hou<sup>18</sup> as vice chairman the new council will be placed directly under the Executive Yuan.

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1. avert [ə'vɜ:t], 轉移. 2. deteriorating [di'tiəriəreitɪŋ], 正在變得更壞的. 3. abyss [ə'bis], 深淵. 4. ruthless ['ru:θlis], 殘忍的. 5. curb [kɜ:b], 阻遏. 6. 投機. 7. halt [hɔlt], 止步. 8. 思想的產物. 9. 經濟參謀. 10. chaos ['keɪɔs], 紛亂. 11. 政院例會. 12. 以其代行院長資格. 13. 經濟最高委員會. 14. 國家經濟委員會. 15. implementation [ˌimplimən'teɪʃən], 完成. 16. dissenting [di'sentiŋ], 意見不一致的. 17. exigencies ['eksɪdʒən-siz], 急需, 緊急. 18. 副院長翁文灝.

*Reparations Shipment Plan Ready*

The Chinese Government has completed plans for the shipment of the first consignment<sup>1</sup> of \*Japanese reparations to China,<sup>2</sup> it was announced in the official Central Daily News.

The shipment of the first consignment, which includes complete naval dockyards,<sup>3</sup> airplane ordnance,<sup>4</sup> arms, steel machine tools and shipbuilding and chemical factories, is expected to be completed within the next four or five months, entailing<sup>5</sup> the employment of one-third of the Government's present shipping facilities.

Most of the reparations will be used to implement<sup>6</sup> the Government's five-year economic reconstruction plan, but one-third will be earmarked<sup>7</sup> for sale to private interests.

Meanwhile, private individuals who suffered damages during the war are instructed to submit<sup>8</sup> their claims<sup>9</sup> for compensation before the end of June.

1. consignment [kən'sainment], 交託之貨物. 2. 日本對中國之賠償. 3. 造船所, 海軍武庫. 4. ordnance [ˈɔ:dnəns], 大砲. 5. 賜與. 6. 完成. 7. earmarked [ˈiəmə:kt], 特別指定. 8. 提呈. 9. 要求.

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