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名家日記

●定價三元二角。本書選鈔六個現代作家的日記十種，形式和性質完全不同。胡適日記一種，為修業日記的代表；吳稚暉日記兩種，為社交日記之良範；魯迅日記三種，可見感想日記之梗概；郭沫若日記一種，以示旅行日記的一般；徐志摩日記一種，別示戀愛日記的一例；郁達夫日記兩種，可為文藝日記的範本。編制採取分類的方法，給讀者以日記文學之實際作法的指示。（安圖字四三四號）

名家遊記

●定價一元二角。中國有名言曰：「行萬里路，讀萬卷書。」西哲培根氏曰：「旅行在年幼者是教育的一部份，在年長者是經驗的一部份。」洵為確論。本書分本國風光與異國情調二編，末附遊記特輯五篇。編錄各名家，有梁啟超、胡適、魯迅、郭沫若、徐志摩、冰心、盧隱、朱自清、郁達夫、陳西滢、駱奮、老舍、俞平伯等三十餘人。各體俱備，誠此一書，不惟可臥遊名都大邑佳勝之山水，抑且對於文學修養，亦至有裨益。（安圖字二六三號）

名家傳記

●定價三元二角。本書卷前選有「怎樣寫傳記文」一篇，示讀者以如何始能盡傳記文之作用，以及傳記文之如何作。而所選之傳記文，則傳者為梁任公、蔡元培、胡適之、魯迅等，被傳者如孫中山、夏穗卿、蘇曼殊等，又皆為當世名人；而其中自傳之一體，尤為前所罕有，可謂拱新傳記文精隨而集衆妙矣。（安圖字三三二號）

（以上三書定價五元十倍發售。外埠另加運費）

Flight Without Propellers

By S. P. Kernahan

IF you take one of the "toy sausage balloons" that used to be so popular at parties,¹ blow it up and then suddenly let it go, it will career madly about as long as there is any air left inside. That is about the simplest possible form of "jet-propelled aircraft!"²

The "principle underlying" the new propellerless plane is actually as simple as that.

Patents³ on proposals⁴ for moving planes or ships by "jet propulsion"⁵ have been taken out by inventors of all nationalities⁶ since 1909. The basic idea is far older and is found in nature itself for an octopus⁷ swims by jet propulsion—by filling a cavity⁸ in its body with water and then squirting⁹ it out.

This background of jet propulsion adds to rather than "detracts from"¹² the fame of the little band of British scientists, led by Group-Captain. Whittle, who have first brought to "operative efficiency"¹³ an idea which has occupied technical men the world over for so long and previously with so little success.

Naturally, since the "United Nations"¹⁴ may make good use of the new "plane, very few details will be "made public"¹⁵ yet. But it is possible to state in general terms why a propeller-less "plane is wanted, and how it is that jet-propelled aircraft can fly.

In an ordinary aircraft, the engine power is "converted" into¹⁶ "thrust" by the propeller which, "so to speak," catches hold of the air and throws it backwards at high speed. It is the resistance¹⁷ that the air offers to being thrown backwards so quickly that causes the air to

move forward. And as soon as it is moving forward sufficiently quickly, the air passing the specially-shaped wings will generate¹⁹ enough lift to make the aircraft fly.

The propeller is a very efficient servant, *up to a point.²⁰ It so happens that as soon as the *combined rotary-forward motion²¹ of the propeller-tips reaches the *speed of sound²²—770 miles *per hour²³ at *sea level,²⁴ decreasing²⁵ to 660 miles per hour at 36,000 feet—the air begins to *object to²⁶ being “manhandled”²⁷ in this way. *Shock-waves²⁸ are set up in the *air flow,²⁹ the “drag” increases tremendously, and no increase of engine power can be put to useful work.

In modern fighter 'planes, which habitually reach high speeds at great heights, the propellers are already operating within 10% or so of the limiting speed. Hence is any big advance in speed was to be achieved, some way of *dispensing with³⁰ the propeller had to be perfected.

The *jet re-action system,³¹ being already known in principle, naturally offered itself as an alternative since it produced a forward thrust without the aid of an external propeller.

Really there are two types of jet propulsion, the cold air jet which is the simplest, and the hot jet, which is a more powerful improvement. The sausage balloon is a cold jet example. In theory, at least, an aircraft could fly in the same way—by continuously sucking air in at the nose, compressing it to a high pressure, and then releasing it through a nozzle³² at the rear of the 'plane. Granted³³ the ability to handle a sufficient volume of air in this way, the cold air jet aircraft would undoubtedly fly.

It soon became evident, however, that the power produced by the cold jet system was not likely to be sufficient to

make it a good substitute³⁴ for the ordinary engine and propeller system. Some way had to be found of increasing the energy developed.

Now there is another old-established variety of jet propulsion and that is the rocket³⁵—which of course is a hot jet, since it is propelled by the conversion³⁶ of a fairly slow-burning explosive into a big volume of hot gas. The rocket might be called a “temporary hot jet” machine, since the explosive is used up quite quickly, while an aircraft needs a “continuous hot jet” which can keep the machine going for hours if need be.

Inventors accordingly sought for a compromise³⁷ type, and they found it by adding a new stage to the cold air jet system. Air was still to be sucked in at the nose, compressed to a great pressure, and then allowed to expand in a jet at the rear of the machine. But it was to be converted to a hot jet at the beginning of the expansion process by injecting “liquid fuel”³⁸—such as petrol³⁹ or “heavy oil”⁴⁰—into the air stream at this point.

Most people know that when oil is burned it produces a very large volume of hot gases, and the addition of these to the jet, it was hoped, would supply just that amount of extra “kick”⁴¹ which would make jet propulsion a practicable system.

Notes

1. 香腸形的玩具汽球。
2. 茶會之類。
3. 無推進器飛機；噴射推進的飛機。
4. 基本原理。
5. 特許狀；專賣權。
6. 提議。
7. 噴射推進 (propulsion)。
8. 國籍。
9. 章魚。
10. 穴；袋。
11. 噴出。
12. 試損。
13. 實用的效果。
14. 聯合國；同盟國。
15. 公開。
16. 轉變為。
17. 即是。
18. 抵抗。
19. 發生。
20. 達到某種程度的。
21. 聯合的向前轉動的動作。
22. 聲響的速度。
23. 每小時。
24. 海平面。
25. 減低。
26. 反對。
27. 粗率處理。
28. 震波。
29. 蒸騰。
30. 帶去。
31. 射噴的反作用的方法。
32. 空氣筒。
33. 驅使。
34. 代用品。
35. 火箭。
36. 轉換。
37. 折衷。
38. 液體的燃料。
39. 汽油。
40. 重油。
41. 反衝。

W A R

戰 爭

by George Santayana

錢 歌 川 譯 註

TO fight is a radical instinct; if men have nothing else to fight over they will fight over words, fancies, or women, or they will fight because they dislike each other's looks, or because they have met walking in opposite directions. To knock a thing down, especially if it is cocked at an arrogant angle, is a deep delight to the blood.¹ To fight for a reason and in a calculating² spirit is something your true warrior despises; even a coward might "screw his courage up"³ to such a reasonable conflict. The joy and glory of fighting lie in its pure spontaneity⁴ and consequent generosity; you are not fighting for gain, but for sport and for victory. Victory, no doubt, has its fruits for the victor. If

爭鬥是一種激進的本能；如果人們沒有別的什麼事情可爭鬥時，他們就要爲了言語，爲了嗜好或是爲了女人來爭鬥。他們有時相打，只是因爲不喜歡彼此的面貌。他們雖不是冤家，極因爲岔路相逢，也就要打起來。任何一件東西，尤其是如果它是傲慢地高昂着的話，把它打倒，可以給那有血氣的人一種深深的愉快。爲着一種理由而爭鬥，而且是有策略的爭鬥，是真正的戰士所蔑視的；因爲甚至一個懦夫，都可以鼓起他的勇氣，來參加這種有理由的爭鬥。爭鬥的快樂和光榮，就在它那純然出於自發和因之而生的大度上。你並不是爲着要有所獲，而只是爲着娛樂，爲着勝利而爭鬥。無疑地爲那勝利者，勝利是有它的結果的。如果爭鬥不是一種

fighting were not a possible means of livelihood⁵ the bellicose⁶ instinct could never have established itself in any long-lived race. A few men can live on plunder, just as there is room in the world for some beasts of prey; other men *are reduced to⁷ living on industry, just as there are diligent bees, ants, and herbivorous⁸ kine.⁹ But victory need have no good fruits for the people whose army is victorious. That it sometimes does so is an ulterior¹⁰ and blessed circumstance hardly to be reckoned upon.

Since barbarism¹¹ has its pleasures it naturally has its apologists.¹² There are panegyrists¹³ of war who say that without a periodical bleeding a race decays and loses its manhood.¹⁴ Experience is directly *opposed to¹⁵ this shameless assertion.¹⁶ It is war that wastes a nation's wealth, chokes its industries, kills its flower, narrows its sympathies, con-

可能的謀生手段的話，那好戰的本能，在任何長生的民族中，就決不能得到存在了。少數的人可以靠掠奪為生，正如世界上為那些捕食的猛獸還留得有一點餘地似的。其餘的人都變得要靠勞動為生，正如世界上有那些勤勤的蜜蜂、螞蟻、和吃草的牝牛一樣。但是勝利，為那些領有得勝軍的人們，用不着要有好的結果。有時雖有好的結果，也只是一種不足計的間接的幸運。

野蠻既有它的快樂，自然就有它的辯解者。世間有許多戰爭的頌揚者，他們說沒有定期的流血，一個民族就會至衰蕩而失掉它的剛勇。經驗直截地反對這種無恥的主張。其實惟有戰爭最能消耗一國的財富，阻止它的工業，摧毀它的精華，局限它的同情，使它淪於被冒險家統制命運，讓那弱小者、殘廢者和膽怯者，來繁殖

demns it to be governed by adventurers, and leaves the puny,¹⁷ deformed, and unmanly to breed the next generation. Internecine¹⁸ war, foreign and civil, brought about the greatest set-back¹⁹ which the life of reason has ever suffered; it exterminated²⁰ the Greek and Italian aristocracies.²¹ Instead of being descended from heroes, modern nations are descended from slaves; and it is not their bodies only that show it. After a long peace, if the conditions of life are propitious,²² we observe a people's energies bursting their barriers; they become aggressive on the strength they have stored up in their remote and unchecked development. It is the unutilized²³ race, fresh from the struggle with nature (in which the best survive, while in war it is often the best that perish), that descends victoriously into the arena²⁴ of nation's and conquerors²⁵ disciplined armies

第二代的國民。互相殘殺的戰爭，不問是對外的戰爭也好，內戰也好，帶來理智生活所未遭受過的最大的退步；那個使希臘和義大利的貴族爲之絕種。現代的民族全不是英雄的後裔，而只是奴隸的子孫；而且那不僅只是在他們的身體表現出來。在一個長期的和平之後，如果人生的情況是順利的話，我們就可以看到一個國民的精力衝破他們的障礙爆發出來。他們由于那從古以來，沒有被阻止的發展中所貯蓄着的力量，而成爲侵略的了。只有那沒有毀損的民族，剛與大自然競爭過來（在那種競爭中留下來的都是最好的，不像在戰爭中最好的都戰死了，）才能勝利地傳下到國際的競爭場中，一鼓而克服那有訓練的軍隊，成爲下一時代的軍事貴

at the first blow, becomes the military aristocracy of the next epoch²⁶ and is itself ultimately sapped²⁷ and decimated²⁸ by luxury and battle, and merged²⁹ at last into the ignoble³⁰ conglomerate³¹ beneath. Then, perhaps, in some other virgin country a genuine humanity is again found, capable of victory because unabled by war. To call war the soil of courage and virtue is like calling debauchery³² the soil of love.

Blind courage is an animal virtue indispensable in a world full of dangers and evils where a certain insensibility³³ and dash are requisite to skirt the precipice³⁴ without vertigo.³⁵ Such animal courage seems therefore beautiful rather than desperate or cruel, and being the lowest and most instinctive of virtues it is the one most widely and sincerely admired. In the form of steadiness under risks rationally taken, and persever-

族，而終至由於奢侈和戰鬥使其自身薄弱和毀滅大半，最後便只好併入那下層卑鄙的一團中去了。於是也許在別的純潔的國度裏，又可以發見一種真正的人道，因為沒有由戰爭而流血，所以能容受勝利。把戰爭叫作勇敢和美德的國土，就像把放蕩叫作愛情的國土一樣。

盲目的勇敢是一種動物的美德，在那充滿着危險和敗德的世界中是必不可少的，在那世界中為惡臨懸崖而不暈眩，冷淡無情和衝擊突進，都是必需的。所以這種動物之勇似乎是美麗的，而不像是絕望的或殘酷的，又因為它是最低級而又最本能的美德，所以它是最誠虔而又最普遍地被人讚美着。在合理地冒着危險下的穩定，和只要那兒還有成功之機會的堅忍，勇敢在這兩種形式之中

erance³⁶ so long as there is a chance of success, courage is a true virtue: but it ceases to be one when the love of danger, a useful passion when danger is unavoidable, begins to lead men into evils which it was unnecessary to face. Bravado,³⁷ provocativeness,³⁸ and a gambler's instinct, with a love of hitting hard for the sake of exercise, is a temper which ought already to be counted among the vices rather than the virtues of man. To delight in war is a merit in the soldier, a dangerous quality in the captain, and a positive crime in the statesman.

The panegyrist of war places himself on the lowest level on which a moralist or a patriot can stand and shows as great a want of refined feeling as of right reason. For the glories of war are all blood-stained, and infected with crime; the combative instinct is a savage prompting by which

才是真正的美德，不過當那愛好危險的心緒開始領着人們去作惡，而且那惡又是我們用不着去作的，那時候的勇敢，就不成其為一種美德了。雖然當危險不可避免的時候，愛好危險之心是一種有用的情緒。虛張聲勢，恫嚇說教，以及賭徒的本能，和那好練習而愛重重的打擊別人，這一類的脾氣，與其說是人類的美德，實在早應該列入人類的敗德中才對。喜歡戰爭是士兵的優點，將領的危險性質，和政治家的絕對的罪惡。

戰爭的煽動者把他自己置于道德家或愛國者之列，而顯示出優美的感情和正當的理智之極度缺乏。因為戰爭的光榮都是血污的，瘋狂的，和涉及罪惡的，好戰鬥的本能是一種野蠻的激情，那是奔橫人不恤利己的。道德世界有這樣一種矛盾存在，是天性原有的殘暴，

one man's good is found in another's evil. The existence of such a contradiction in the moral world is the original sin of nature whence²⁹ flows every other wrong. He is a willing accomplice⁴⁰ of that perversity⁴¹ in things who delights in another's discomfiture⁴² or in his own, and craves the blind tension of plunging into danger without reason, or the idiot's pleasure in facing a pure chance. To find joy in another's trouble is, as man is constituted, not unnatural, though it is wicked; and to find joy in one's own trouble, though it be madness, is not yet impossible for man. These are the chaotic⁴³ depths of that dreaming nature out of which humanity has to grow.

由此面產生出其他各種過失來。幸災樂禍，即是見別人受到挫折，或者甚至自己蒙着損害，而或到快樂的人，原是那種邪惡的自願的同謀者，他渴望着毫無理智地投入危險中的那種盲目的豪昂，或是面對着一個單純機會的那種白雲的愉快。見別人受到災禍而或到快樂，原是人類的素質，雖是邪惡，但也並不是不自然的；見自己受到災禍而感到快樂，雖是癡狂，但對於人類也並不是不可能的。這些便是那如夢如幻的天性之混亂的深淵，人類還得從這種天性之中生長出來。

Notes

1. 血氣方剛的人。
2. 打算的；利己的。
3. 鼓起他的勇氣。
4. 自發；自由意志；(spontaneity)。
5. 生計 ('livelihood)。
6. 好戰的 ('bellicous)。
7. 屬於。淪為。
8. 吃草的 (herbivores)。參考：carnivorous 吃肉的；granivorous 吃穀的；frugivorous 吃果的；insectivorous 吃蟲的；piscivorous 吃魚的；omnivorous 什麼都吃的，雜食的。
9. cows 的古體。
10. 個性的 (Al'thiero)。
11. 野蠻 ('barbarism)。
12. 婦孺者 (epitaphist)。
13. 嘲諷者 (pundit 'd'ist)。
14. 男子氣概；剛勇。
15. 反對。
16. 主張。
17. 聯合的 ('pjunction)。
18. 互相殘殺的 (in 'ominous, 英國讀 -in)。
19. 進步。
20. 誠懇。
21. 貴族 (noble 'tocracy)。
22. 顯赫的 (prestigious)。
23. 沒有誠實的。
24. 假象 (artifice)。
25. 克服 ('conquer)。
26. 時代 ('epoch)。
27. 衰弱。
28. 死去大半 ('diminished)。
29. 併吞；合併 (下接 into 用)。
30. 卑賤的。
31. 一團糟 (an 'omocrit)。
32. 放蕩；淫亂 (di 'bort 'ori)。
33. 無感；冷淡無情。
34. 無禮無禮 ('presumpt)。
35. 暴行 ('vicious)。
36. 堅忍。
37. 虛假 ('hypocrite)。
38. 混亂的；混亂的 (chaotic)。
39. 混亂的；混亂的 (chaotic)。
40. 共犯；同謀者。
41. 邪惡。
42. 失敗；敗北。
43. 混亂的；混亂的 (chaotic)。

PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART**A DIFFICULT LEAP**

FOR all our hurry, *day began to come in¹ while we were still far from any shelter.² It found us in a prodigious³ valley, strewn⁴ with rocks, and where ran a foaming river. Wild mountains stood around it; there grew there neither grass nor trees.....

The first peep⁵ of morning, then showed us this horrible place, and I could see Alan *knit his brow.⁶

"This is no fit⁷ place for you and me," he said. "This is a place they're bound⁸ to watch."

And with that he ran harder than ever down to the water side, in a part where the river was *split in two⁹ among three rocks. It went through with a horrid thundering¹⁰ that made me quake;¹¹ and there hung over the linn¹² a little *mist of spray.¹³ Alan looked neither to the right nor to the left, but jumped clean¹⁴ upon the middle rock, and fell there *on his hands and knees¹⁵ to check¹⁶ himself, for that rock was small, and he might have pitched¹⁷ over on the far side. I had scarce¹⁸ time to measure the distance or to understand the peril¹⁹ before I had followed him and he had caught and stopped me.

So there we stood, side by side upon a small rock slippery with spray, a far broader leap in front of us, and the river dimming²⁰ upon all sides. When I saw where I was, there came on me a *deadly sickness of fear,²¹ and I put my hand over my eyes. Alan took me and shook me; I saw he was speaking, but the roaring of the falls²² and the trouble of my mind prevented me from hearing; only I saw his face was red with anger, and that he stamped²³ upon

the rock. The same look showed me the water raging by, and the mist hanging in the air; and with that, I covered my eyes again and shuddered.

The next minute Alan had set²⁴ the brandy²⁵ bottle to my lips, and forced me to drink about a gill,²⁶ which sent the blood into my head again. Then, *putting his hands to his mouth²⁷ and his mouth to my ear, he shouted: “*Hang or drown.”²⁸ and turning his back upon me, leaped over the farther branch of the stream, and landed safe.

I was now alone upon the rock, which gave me the more room; the brandy was singing in my ears; I had this good example²⁹ fresh before me, and just wit enough to see that if I did not leap at once, I should never leap at all. I bent low on my knees and flung myself forth, with that kind of *anger of despair³⁰ that has sometimes stood³¹ me instead of courage. Sure enough it was but³² my hands that reached the full length; these³³ slipped, caught again, slipped again; and I was slidding³⁴ back into the linn, when Alan seized me, first by the hair, then by the collar, and *with a great strain³⁵ dragged me into safety.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Notes

1. 天開始要黑了。
2. 歇息的地方。
3. 莫大約 (pre'didgəs)。
4. 到處散着。strew 的過去分詞，如云 The room was strewn all over with books. 室中到處都散着是書。
5. 出現。或云 at the peep of dawn.
6. 皺着眉頭。
7. 適當的。
8. 必定。如云。They are bound to fail. 他們必定失敗。
9. 分開爲二。
10. 水聲如雷。
11. 戰慄。
12. (蘇格蘭方言) 瀑布 (lin)。
13. 飛沫；噴霧。
14. 恰巧。
15. 手脚全伏到地上。
16. 阻止 (不落入水)。
17. 傾跌。
18. 不足的。
19. 危險。
20. 鳴響。
21. 嚇死人的恐怖。
22. 瀑布。
23. 頓足。
24. 插放。
25. 白蘭地酒。
26. 及耳 (液體量名，等於四分之一品脫)。
27. 用兩手籠嘴。
28. = Catch on to the bank when you jump or you'll drown yourself.
29. 模範。
30. 失望之餘的忿怒。
31. 遭；受。
32. 只有。
33. 這隻手。
34. =sliding 滑。
35. 費盡氣力。

≡ PLAIN ENGLISH SECTION ≡

A MOTHER'S LOVE

I was *on my way home¹ from hunting,² and was walking up the garden avenue.³ My dog was running on *in front of⁴ me.

Suddenly he *slackened his pace,⁵ and began to *steal forward⁶ *as though⁷ he scented⁸ game⁹ ahead.

I looked along the avenue; and I saw on the ground a young sparrow,¹⁰ its *beak edged with yellow,¹¹ and its head covered with soft down.¹² It had fallen from the nest¹³ (a strong wind was blowing, and shaking the birches¹⁴ of the avenue); and there it sat and never stirred,¹⁵ except to stretch out its little half-grown wings in a helpless flutter.¹⁶

My dog was slowly approaching¹⁷ it, when suddenly, darting¹⁸ from the tree overhead,¹⁹ an old black-throated sparrow dropped like a stone *right before his nose,²⁰ and, all ruffled²¹ and flustered,²² with a plaintive,²³ desperate²⁴ cry flung²⁵ itself, once, twice, at his open jaws with their great teeth.

It would save²⁶ its young one; it screened²⁷ it with its own body; the *tiny frame²⁸ quivered with terror; the little cries grew *wild and hoarse;²⁹ it sank³⁰ and died. It had sacrificed³¹ itself.

What a *huge monster³² the dog must have seemed to it! — And yet it could not stay up there on its safe bough.³³ A power stronger than its own will³⁴ tore³⁵ it away.

My dog stood still,³⁶ and then slunk³⁷ back disconcerted.³⁸ Plainly he too had to recognize that power. I called him to me; and a feeling of reverence³⁹ *came over⁴⁰ me as I passed on.

Yes, do not laugh. It was really reverence I felt before

QUIZ

1. Distinguish between parachute troops and air-borne troops?
2. What is pargetting?
3. Can you detect Hydrogen gas, the lightest substance known, by sight, smell, or taste?
4. Why was the English coin worth 21 shillings called a guinea?
5. In Britain can an alien become Doctor or barrister?
6. What is a decortiating tree?
7. What birds in England have been named as the three worst enemies of the farmer?
8. It is unlikely that you would suffer severe damages if you were "bumped off" an airliner. Why?
9. Is it true or false that Great Britain is not the only European nation with a stake in India?
10. Budapest, Bucharest and Sofia are the capitals of what Axis-controlled nations?

(Answers will be found on page 24)

that little heroic bird and the passionate outburst¹ of its love.

Love, I thought, is verily² stronger than death and the terror of death.³ By love, only by love, is life sustained⁴ and moved.⁵

—A prose poem by Tourgenieff.

Notes

1. 在回家的途中。
2. 打聽。
3. 並大膽。
4. 在……之前。
5. 把腳步放慢了。
6. 悄悄地向時。
7. 宛然。
8. 嗅到。
9. 獵物。
10. 廢物。
11. 喉嚨邊上是黃的。
12. 毛茸；絨毛。
13. 巢。
14. 標語 (be:it)。
15. 駭。
16. 駭異。
17. 接近。
18. 突進；跳下。
19. 頭上的。
20. 正在狗的鼻子前面。
21. 蓬亂；起釁 (ramp)。
22. 張張；驚擾。
23. 悲慘的。
24. 絕望的。
25. 急衝。fling 的過去。
26. 救。
27. 避。
28. 渺小的身軀。
29. 狂亂而憤恨。
30. 倒下。
31. 標語。
32. 龐然大物。
33. 樹枝。
34. 意志。
35. 離開。tear 的過去。
36. 不動。
37. 潛逃。slink 的過去，或作 slink。
38. 猥褻的；擾亂不安的。
39. 敬重之極。
40. 發生。
41. 爆發。
42. 的確。
43. 死的恐怖。
44. 保持。
45. 拋棄。

Common Errors Corrected

英文作文正誤詳解

III. 表來源及材料的前置。

From 和 of 用法上的區別。

「他是一個學校裏剛畢業就來教英文的，所以對於英語教授上毫無經驗。」

As he is a teacher of English fresh from the college, he has not experience of English-teaching. (誤)

As he is a teacher of English fresh from college, he has no experience in English-teaching. (正)

「貴處是那裏？」「湖南。」

Where have you come from? I have come from Hunan. (誤)

Where do you come from? I come from Hunan. (正)

What province do you come from? I come from the province of Hunan. (正)

(註) 用於 come, hear, spring, derive, descend 等動詞後的 from, 常是表起源的。

「那青年出自名門。」

That youth was born from a famous family. (誤)

That youth was born of good family. (正)

That young man was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. (正)

(註) 出自名門是生於名門, 不能用 from, 因英文的 born 字後面只能接 of, 如 born of woman; born of rich parents.

「葡萄酒是葡萄造的, 威士忌是小麥造的。」

The wine is made of grapes, and whisky of a wheat. (誤)

Wine is made from grapes, and whisky from wheat. (正)

(註) wine 是物質名詞, 所以不加 the, 而 wheat 是數不名的, 所以不加 a.

「重慶的房子大概是竹木造的。」

Black-out in the Village

by Gordon Boshell

A black spire and black trees,
And a silver slice of moon.
The day creeps out with a chill breeze,
And night comes soon.

The street yawns, the trees sigh,
And no window dares a light,
But over all, in the wide sky,
His lamps are bright.

鄉村中的燈火管制

錢歌川譯

一座黑的尖塔，許多黑樹，
白日隨着冷風悄悄離去。
夜幕很快地揭起，
一輪明月，銀光如洗。

樹木在歎息，街道在打呵欠，
沒有一家窗戶敢露出一絲光線，
但籠罩着一切，在廣漠的天上，
上帝的燈光照得雪亮。

Houses in Chungking are mostly built from bamboo and wood. (誤)

Houses in Chungking are mostly built of bamboo and wood. (正)

「在中國我們常用竹造紙。」

In China paper is often made from bamboo. (誤)

In China paper is often made of bamboo. (正)

In China we often make paper out of bamboo. (正)

(註) 造好的東西，還保持材料的原形原質的用 of，原形原質完全改變了的用 from.

IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY

A WALK ON HAMPSTEAD HEATH

(山野散步)

By B. T. Knight Smith

Freem. So sorry to keep you waiting; I *just managed to miss¹ the train at Broad Street.....[I say, what²] grand afternoon, isn't it? It's brought all the people out.

使你等著真對不起；我剛在布洛德街趕脫了一班車子……哦，多麼爽快的一個下午呀。使得人們都跑出來了。

Chang Splendid; [it's] quite a treat³ to be out. If it only keeps like this!

天氣好極了；出來真舒服。如果天氣一直這樣不變的話！

Freem. Oh, I think it'll keep fine; it looks like it, doesn't it?—the wind⁴'s due south.....Did you have a good night last night? I expect you slept pretty soundly. 啊，我想不會變的；看去是像這樣的，是不是？——括的是正南風……你昨夜裏休息得很好吧？我想你一定睡得很熟的。

Chang Like a top.⁵ I was up and dressed by seven, all the same.....By the way, rather a funny thing happened to me only a minute ago. Who⁶ d'you think I *ran against⁵ by *Swiss Cottage⁶?

睡得好極了。我照樣還是七點鐘起來梳裝的……啊，我剛才遇到一件頗為奇怪的事。你想我在瑞士小舍碰見了誰呀？

Freem. [I] haven't the faintest idea.

一點也猜不着。

Chang An old schoolfellow of mine I'd lost sight of for ever so long.

我多年不見的一個老同學。

Freem. What's he doing in London?

他在倫敦幹什麼？

Chang Oh, he's *something [or other]⁷ in a foreign bank, and says he's living somewhere Ilford way [or in the Ilford direction].....Between ourselves, he's what you might call a pig-headed sort of chap,⁸ but I like him *for all that.⁹

啊，他在一家外國銀行做事，他說他住在伊爾福德一帶……我們祕密地說一句，他是你們所叫作頑固一類的人，但雖如此我還是喜歡他。

Freem. How's that?

那是怎樣的呢？

Chang Well, you see, his heart's in the right place, and, besides, we were youngsters together.....How far is it to the Heath?

嗯，你要曉得，他的心術很正，而且，我們是竹馬之交……到山野還有多遠？

Freem. [It] all depends which way you go. If we go the nearest way, I should say it's only a mile or so, if *so much,¹⁰ but it's all up hill.

那要看你走那一條路去。如果我們走最近的一條路，我想不過一哩路的光景，雖說不遠，不過都是上坡路。

Chang I guessed it'd¹¹ be a good two miles or more.

我想那當得足足兩哩或者還要多。

Freem. Oh, nothing like!

啊，決不會的！

Chang How long does it take to get there?

要好久才走得到那裏呢？

Freem. Let's see, about twenty minutes, walking fairly

hard.

讓我想想，走得相當的快，要走二十分鐘的樣子。

ChangHullo! what's that?

喂！那是什麼？

Freem. What's what?

你指什麼呀？

Chang Why, that rumbling noise. A motor-lorry, I suppose?

我指那種隆隆的聲音。我想是一部運貨的汽車吧？

Freem. No, the North London [railway]: it runs past our place.

不是，是倫北鐵路：那正經過我們住的地方。

Chang Is it handy for *the City?^{1,2}

這進城是不是很方便呢？

Freem. Oh, very! It's more convenient for me in some ways than the Met [ropolitan].³ It lands⁴ you at Broad Street in just under half an hour.

啊，很是方便！這對於我有些地方比地道車還要方便。我乘這火車不半個鐘頭就到布洛德街了。

ChangWhere does that street with the quaint old houses lead to?

……那條有些奇怪老房子的街是往那裏去的？

Freem. It takes you into the road to West End Green⁵..... Let's turn up by the old fire-station. It'll be nearer for us to go by Holly Hill; it's a short cut.....We're nearly at the top [of the hill] now.

那可以走到西城公園的路去……讓我們在那古消防隊的前面轉彎吧。這比由冬青山去要近些；這是一條捷徑……我們現在已經快到那山頂上了。

Notes

1. 剛剛趕脫了。 2. 痛快的事；非常愉快的事。 3. 陀螺。孩子們要慢慢加線，始能使之不斷旋轉。力衰則停，那時英國話說 The top is sleeping, 故有此借喻。 4. 說話時不要用合乎文法的 whom。 5. =meet 邂逅。 6. 咖啡店之名。 7. 指未建設的一種職位。 8. =fellow 人。 9. 不願；離去。 10. =so much as that。 11. 詞 ('itid) =it would。 12. 倫敦的商業區域。 13. =the Underground 俗作 tubs。 14. 戲院。 15. 長有青草的公地。此處為地名。

Idioms With A Background

英文成語探源

1. The apple of one's eye 掌上珠；極寶愛之物。

例：He would have protected Grace's good repute as *the apple of his eye*.—Thomas Hardy

他應該視為掌上珠一般來維護格雷斯的名譽的。

我們的眼睛珠子是我們身體上最可寶貴的東西，所以說 *the apple of the eye*，就是說極其貴重的，非常痛愛的，很有價值的。這個成語發生得很早，在欽定版的聖經上，再三再四地用了。句中的 *apple* 意即 *pupil* (瞳人)，因為瞳人是圓的像蘋果，所以換用。德文的瞳人，作 *Augapfel*，照字面譯成英文即 *eye apple*，而且在德文本的聖經中，凡遇 *the apple of the eye* 一個成語時，其中的 *apple* 都是寫的 *Augapfel*。

2. To be born in the purple. 生於貴冑之家。

例：To think of that dear young man (Louis Napoleon), the apple of his mother's eye, *born and nurtured in the purple*, dying thus, is too fearful, too awful.—Queen Victoria

試想那個高貴的青年(指拿破崙第三)，他母親的掌上珠，生長在皇冑之家，竟這樣死，真是太可怕了，太悽慘了。

在西洋紫色是代表皇家的顏色，這來源已經很古了。相傳那種顏色是 Tyre 人發現的，實為最古的一種染料，取自地中海一帶所產的貝殼類的膽囊中。那種軟體動物，羅馬人叫作 *Purpura*，英文的 *purple* 一字，就是由此而來的。從每條這樣的 *purple-fish* 身上，只能取得極少量的一點顏料，用以

染布，所費極昂；而常為王公富人所收買，視為奇貨。在舊約聖經裏，紫色常成爲財富，壯麗和高貴的象徵，如 Luke 16:19 耶穌便提到 a certain rich man, which was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day. 古代王侯們穿的都是紫袍，羅馬的皇帝也是一樣，所以紫色便成爲皇家的顏色了。一個人穿上黃袍而即帝位的時候，英文便叫作 assumed the purple.

3. The cynosure of all eyes 衆目集注之的；注意之中心。

例: When she appeared on the stage, she became the cynosure of all eyes.

當她一上舞臺，便成爲衆目注視之的了。

這個成語中的 cynosure 是從希臘文來的，意爲「狗尾」。十八宙中的小熊星座，古名便叫作 cynosure，「那星座的尾上一星，便是北斗星。航海者幾千年來，都是以北斗星來決定方向的，所以凡足以吸引注意的任何東西，和衆目所集中之目標，便稱爲 cynosure，而那通俗的成語 the cynosure of all eyes 的意思即單指注意的中心，與小熊星或北斗星，早無直接的關係了。

4. Apple-pie order 有條不紊；秩序井然。

例: To find room for those which came from Edinburgh, and put all things into apple-pie order.—Scott.

給那些從愛丁堡來的人找好房子，把一切都弄得井井有條。

這個成語是表示極其整潔而有條不紊的意思。如果說 Everything is in apple-pie order, 意即一切都整齊清潔。這成語的來源不明，有人認爲是從蒸製蘋果糕以前，削皮，切片，去心，和整齊地放在糕內那種情形而來的。在 1889 年出版的俚俗用語辭典中，編者曾解釋說，「Order 是一個古字，

意爲排列，從前一週正式做出來的蘋果糕，一定是做得整整齊齊，分得清清楚楚，切成一股一股，極其均勻的。』另外有人却以爲 apple-pie order 一個成語中的 apple 一字，是 cap-a-pie 的誤用。所謂 cap-a-pie 是一個古法文的成語，意爲從頭到腳，而現代法文却變爲從腳到頭 (de pied en cap) 了。那原是指武士的全身武裝，從頭到腳都穿得極爲整齊的意思。

5. The dog days 三伏天。

例: It is so unpleasant during *the dog days* in Chungking that I shall go to Mount Omei and try to escape the heat.

在重慶過三伏天是很不舒服的，所以我將到峨眉山去避暑。

所謂 dog days 是一年中最熱的時候，即七八月間，我們普通叫作三伏天的。這個 dog 與動物的狗，完全沒有關係，有人迷信是在那時候多瘋犬病，故有此說，這當然是錯誤的。其實這成語中的 dog 一字，來自 Sirius 即 dog star (天狼星)，與太陽同昇同落，那時天氣最熱，所以西洋人把那些日子叫做 dog days.

6. When Greek meets Greek. 兩雄相對其鬥必烈；棋逢敵手。

例: It is just what we call "*when Greek meets Greek*" that there was a hard fight when Hitler came across Stalin.

當希特勒遇到了史大林，正所謂棋逢敵手，而發生了一場惡戰。

這個成語的意思是說對手相等的競爭，即兩雄相鬪之謂。除實際的干戈相見之外，又常用於鬪智上。其來源雖出於 Nathaniel Lee 所作「亞歷山大大帝之死」一劇，但引證是錯誤的。原句作 When Greek joined Greek then was the tug-

of-war. 意爲當希臘人碰到了希臘人，便有一場相持不下的惡戰。

7. “When in Rome do as the Romans do”. 入境從俗

例: A British cartoon picturing Mussolini taking orders from Hitler is captioned such: “*When in Rome do as the Romans do*” but the word “Romans” is deliberately crossed out and changed to “Germans”.

有一張英國漫畫，畫着墨索里尼受希特勒的支配，畫上的標語是『在羅馬要照羅馬人的樣子做』，不過其中羅馬人幾個字却故意畫去了，而改成了德國人。

這句俗語在歐洲許多國語中都有，意爲我們應當適應環境，住在那種人一塊兒，就要依照那種人的風俗習慣行事。其來源大約是指羅馬盛時，舉世瞻仰，而追隨其時髦及舉止。不過有人却以爲這是與一位米蘭的主教 St. Ambrose 對於教會各地不同的習俗所主張的辦法有關。在羅馬方面是依照猶太的辦法守安息日，而在星期六絕食，可是在米蘭星期六却視爲節日，沒有一個教徒要絕食的。當 Hippo 的 St. Augustine (345-430) 在米蘭教授修辭學的時候，他的母親 St. Monica 特從羅馬跑來看他。那位老太太是一個誠虔的基督教徒，她看見米蘭人在星期六那種歡宴的情形，頗爲不知所措，她自己到底是要跟着他們來吃呢，還是要在那天依照羅馬人守安息而絕食？她兒子也不能替她解決這個問題，便去請教 St. Ambrose 主教。那位主教素來對於不重要的小事都不重視，所以立刻回答他說，『當我在羅馬時，我便照着羅馬人的辦法絕食；當我在米蘭，我就不絕食。所以你們也可以不管來到什麼教會，只注意那地方的習慣好了，如果你想既不冒犯人家，也不受人冒犯的話。』

8. “Rome was not built in a day.” 羅馬非一日造成；

大事業非旦夕可成：欲求榮達，須下功夫。

例： You must have patience. You cannot expect to achieve success in so short a time. Remember *Rome was not built in a day.*

你必得忍耐一下。你不能希望這樣快就得到成功。要記得羅馬不是一日造成的。

這句話雖字面上稍有出入，却很古就有了。在 1562 年出版的英國諺語集中便收得有。其意很顯明，即非特別努力和忍耐，決不能成大事，特舉羅馬為例，那個曾費了好幾百年的功夫，才把它建築成功的世界上一個主要的都市。那是學識，藝術和好幾代的戰爭，累積而成的結果。末期的一個拉丁大詩 Claudius Claudianus，在紀元後四百年光景，曾寫有這樣的一個句子：『當羅馬的力量慢慢地建築起來，一個沒有武裝的叛徒便立刻滅亡了。』另外還有好些古代的作家，也都提到過建築羅馬所費的悠長的歲月。

9. Up to snuff. 精明老練；不易受欺；深悉此中情形。

例： “Ah, I dare say,” returned her uncle. “You American ladies are so *up to snuff*, as you say.”
—W. D. Howells

『啊，我敢說，』她的舅舅回答。『你們美國的小姐太太們，都是如你所說的有那般精明的。』

一個人如果是很聰明老練，消息靈通，決不容易受欺，便可說是 up to snuff. 這個成語，常被列入俚語或俗語一類，認為有點不足以登大雅之堂，不過普通書裏還是用得很多，如 Dickens 就寫過：A rough and tough, and possibly an up-to-snuff old vagabond. (一個粗魯結實，而或許是很精明的老流氓。) 其中的 snuff 一字，並非鼻烟，而是指一種銳

敏的嗅覺。Snuff 是有着安格羅撒克遜的語源的，與英文的 sniff 和荷蘭文的 snuffen 有密切的關係，那意思是用鼻子深深地吸入香氣。古代的成語 to snuff 或 sniff danger 和現代英文俚語的 to smell a rat, 是同樣的意思。所以 up to snuff 乃是表示在嗅取香氣或追蹤線索上，非常靈敏，聰明而能幹。

10. "Down Under." 澳洲，新西蘭一帶。

例: Where does the Englishman refer to when he says "*Down Under*"?

英國人說 Down Under 是指什麼地方？

因為所有的地圖都是北在上面，南在下面的，所以在英國人看來，澳洲，新西蘭及對蹠的那些地方，就在他們腳底下似的，因而有此稱呼。

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 13

1. Parachute troops (highly trained) are dropped over enemy territory, where their chief task is to seize the area and prepare for the landing of reinforcements; air-borne troops are regular ground troops of all types (requiring almost no specialised training in order to qualify as "air-borne") transported from air base to combat territory in transport planes.
2. A kind of decorative plasterwork, used for external and internal ornamentation of houses.
3. No, it is colourless, odourless and tasteless.
4. Because the gold of which it was made came from Guinea.
5. Yes, these are open to aliens, but not solicitors.
6. One which sheds its bark during certain times of the year.
7. Pigeon, carrion-crow and house sparrow.
8. To be "bumped off" is to be put off the plane by someone who holds a higher priority.
9. True. Portugal has three small colonies there; there are also five scattered French settlements.
10. Budapest, Hungary; Bucharest, Rumania; Sofia, Bulgaria.

A Glossary of New Words and Phrases

新 辭 彙 解



- Ocean front exhibition 太平洋作戰展覽會。
- Octu=Officer Cadet Training Unit 軍官訓練團。
- Oerlikons 一種高射炮。
- Office 飛機師的坐位。
- Old bean 老朋友。
- Old time 老資格；老頑固，老古板。
- Omnibus book 普及版；選集。
- One-day-in-five 五天休息一次的制度。
- One-man show 個展；單獨演奏會。
- On the level 正直；真正。
- Op=operator 行動者，工作者。
- “Ops”=operations 軍事行動。
- Open anchorage 在當風處停泊。
- Open arrest 監視。
- Open shop 與工會無關係的工廠。
- Optants question 奧勃坦問題(德蘭斯斐尼亞 Transylvania 原為匈牙利之一省，上次大戰後併入羅馬尼亞版圖，但當地的居民仍表示願做匈牙利人，羅馬尼亞政府便沒收其土地財產，而匈牙利遂訴諸國聯)。
- Optimum figure of population 人口的最大限度 (Prof. Edward East 所主張的每方哩住四十六人，人人得安樂業，無過激的生存競爭)。
- Orderly officer 值日軍官。
- Organize 得到了或盜取了所要的東西。
- Orientation 決定外交方針。
- Cuts 在野黨。
- Oxford bag 牛津大學學生穿的大腳褲。

DISILLUSION

Rendered into English by Chien Gochuen

幻 滅

茅盾原著 錢歌川英譯

Although the subject had been changed, Ching was still speaking with no heart at all. After he had found that she was actually waiting for a girl friend who had just come back from abroad, Pao went away at last satisfied.

Suddenly light flashed from the electric lamp; the house keeper had already finished with her mahjong and switched on the light. The factories nearabout were blowing their sirens. The drizzle seemed to have stopped, but the sound of the wind became more violent. The sky was all dark. In the end Hui did not come.

Pao met a fellow student, whose name was Li, on his way back.

雖然談話換了方向，靜還是神情不屬地隨口敷衍；抱素在探得靜確是在等候一位新從國外回來的女朋友以後，終於滿意地走了。

突然一亮，電燈放光了；二房東已經打完牌，開了總電門了。左近工廠嗚嗚地放起汽管來。牛毛雨似乎早已停止，風聲轉又尖勁，天空是一片烏黑，慧小姐終於沒有來。

抱素在歸途中遇見一位姓李的同學。

“Hullo, Pao. Have you come from Miss Ching?” asked the short person.

“Needless to ask!” answered Pao, showing off. “Ha, ha. Congratulations on a quick success!”

Pao answered nothing and strode away. Satisfaction had swollen his tall thin figure.

III

The students of S—University had gone to attend the first anniversary meeting of May the 30th—nearly all of them; only a few refrained from going, such as Pao and Ching. In the school people had circulated various rumours about them during the last week. It was, of course, owing to their more frequent communication of late, but the main cause was Pao himself, who divulged the secret to his male fellow students. The short, able Li, every time he heard of a striking self-confessed adventure of Pao, closed his eyes and said with sarcastic contempt: “I’ve heard him tell that story before.”

那短小的人兒叫道：

「抱，從密司章那裏來罷？」

「何消問得！」抱素賣弄似的回答。

「哈哈！恭賀你成功不遠！」

抱素不回答，大踏步逕自走去，得意把他的瘦長身體漲胖了。

三

S大學的學生，都參加五卅週年紀念會去了——幾乎是全體，但也有臨時規避不去的，例如抱素和靜女士。學校中對於他倆的關係，在最近一星期中有種種猜度和流言，這固然因為他們兩人近來過從甚密，但大半還是抱素自己對男同學洩露秘密。短小精悍的李克，每逢聽完抱素炫奇似的自述他的戀愛的冒險的斷片以後，總是閉目搖頭，像是諷刺，又像是不介意，說道：「我又聽完一篇小說的朗誦了。」

READERS' PAGE

讀者之頁

One And The Same

By Consteh (孔思德)

A quack often brings harm to the sick. He pretends to know medicine, yet he is nothing of the sort. With his practice patients are often made to suffer more and even lose their lives through his treatment.

An incompetent teacher cannot conduct his class well. His capacity does not qualify him for efficient teaching and instead he is apt to lead his pupils astray. Consequently the young minds are either killed or less capable of a full development under whose instruction. When teachers of such a kind are everywhere, the aim of education will be a total failure.

Robbers lead an outrageous life, taking laws in their own hands. They make it their business to carry off life and property and create endless trouble to peace and safety.

Of all these evils we do not see which is less detestable than the rest. One may be aware of the murder committed by the robbers and quacks; yet few conceive of the butchery wrought out by the worthless teachers. With robbers and quacks we find murder on life while with teachers, the murder on mind. They are all one and the same vices. We should fight against these evils and root them out entirely.

EXERCISE XIV

(答案將於下期發表)

1. 我們僱了一個剛從鄉下出來的女用人。
2. 這消息我是從可靠的來源聽來的。
3. 他雖出身貧賤却受了很好的教育。
4. 人是由精神和肉體所構成的。
5. 你的病是因為吃得太多而來的,所以你必须節食。
6. 她愛人送她的那個戒指是純金打的。
7. 橡皮造的膠質品用途極大。
8. 空氣由氧氣和氮氣所構成,前者與後者之比是一與四。
9. 我們每天吃的糖是兩種毒質構成的。
10. 他自稱是孔子的後裔。

WORLD AFFAIRS

Americans Land On Marianas Group Super-Fortresses Bomb Japan

NEW landings on an island 1,500 miles from Tokyo and the bombing of targets on the *Japanese mainland¹ by U. S. *"Super-Fortresses"² have just been announced.³ An unofficial report says that Tokyo and other large Japanese cities were the targets. The news was flashed⁴ from all *radio stations⁵ over the American network.⁶

The text of the War Department announcement said: "B-29 Super-Fortresses of the *U. S. A. A. F. (*Twentieth Bomber Command⁸) bombed Japan on June 16."

The War Department disclosed later that the "Super-Fortresses" which bombed Japan flew from airfields in the *China-Burma-India theatre.⁹

The first air attack on Japan was carried out in April 1942, with General Doolittle, now Commander of the Eighth U. S. Air Force in Britain, leading the force.

General Arnold, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. A. A. F., said that the use of the "Super-Fortress" has made possible attacks on Japan at a much earlier date than would have been possible with aircraft of other types.

Allied forces in the Pacific have taken another big leap forward towards Japan. From Washington came confirmation¹⁰ of the Japanese report the day before that American forces had landed on *Saipan Island¹¹ in the *Marianas Group.¹² The landing forces were described as being strong. Battleships, cruisers, and destroyers *covered the landing.¹³ Reports say that American casualties so far are moderate, although fierce resistance is being encountered.¹⁴

A communique from Admiral Chester Nimitz,¹⁵ Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet, says that the assault troops effected the landing after an intensive preparatory bombardment of Saipan, *Tinian, Pagan, Guam and Rota islands,¹⁶ in the Marianas, by *carrier-based aircraft,¹⁷ battleships, cruisers and destroyers. Saipan is about 1,500 miles from Tokyo and it is near the *Bonin Group of islands¹⁸ which stretches to within 600 miles of Japan. The island of Saipan is the largest in the Marianas Group and lies midway between the important enemy base of Truk¹⁹ and Tokyo. It has a good harbour and several airfields.

Allied Armies Land In Northern France.

Allied forces landed *in strength²⁰ on the shores of northern France on the morning of June 6 and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill,²¹ has announced that the *"operations are proceeding in a thoroughly satisfactory manner."²² Four thousand British and American warships, together with thousands of smaller vessels, crossed the Channel.²³ There is now very little opposition²⁴ on the beaches²⁵ assailed²⁶ and our troops are reported to be moving inland.

Allies Liberate Rome

Allied troops occupied Rome on the night of June 4. A special communique from *General Alexander's Headquarters,²⁷ reporting *Rome's fall,²⁸ said that Allied advance units²⁹ had already passed through Rome and have crossed at several points. The German retreat to the north continues and the latest reports speak of Allied forces pouring across the Tiber³⁰ in strength.

The force which entered the city first pushed the German rearguard³¹ to the edge of the *ancient Forum.³² The principal break-through was made through the sector held by the *crack Hermann Goering Division.³³

Wallace Bears Plodge Of Powerful Aid For China

*Commenting on³⁴ the *visit of Vice-President Wallace to China,³⁵ the Times,³⁶ in an editorial,³⁷ says: "The Chinese have been *fighting aggression³⁸ longer than any other member of the United Nations. *Ill-equipped,³⁹ and *lacking industrial resources essential to waging a total war,⁴⁰ the stubborn Chinese people have endured terrible losses *without flinching.⁴¹

"A part from all else then, the visit of the Vice-President of the United States will bring them *impressive reas-
surance⁴² that their present sore trial⁴³ is sympathetically understood and their future is not forgotten. *The Japanese failed either to beat or to bribe the Chinese out of the war.⁴⁴

"Their recent operation, designed to give them complete control of the *Peking-Hankow Railway,⁴⁵ may well have been the latest of their *abortive attempts⁴⁶ to *force China to her knees;⁴⁷ and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who from the first took true measure of the enemy, may be trusted to deal as faithfully with this *latest manoeuvre⁴⁸ as he has done with its predecessors.⁴⁹ But the achievement of peace will require, as victory itself requires, the co-operation of the *great Democracies.⁵⁰ *Mr. Roosevelt's messenger⁵¹ bears with him a pledge⁵² of powerful aid in meeting the difficult problems of reconstruction⁵² which are already* looming on the horizon."⁵⁴

Notes

1. 日本本土。 2. 超級空中堡壘。 3. 公布。 4. 閃電。 5. 無線電臺。 6. 繼續交鋒 (的無線電)。 7. United States Army Air Force. 美國空軍。 8. 第二十五空軍中隊。 9. 中印緬甸戰區。 10. 進攻。 11. 塞班島。 12. 馬里亞納羣島。 13. 拖殺擊。 14. 遭遇。 15. 尼米茲將軍。 16. 狄那島, 派安島, 柯島, 羅塔島。 17. 母艦起飛的飛機。 18. 小笠原羣島。 19. 土魯克。 20. 有力地。 21. 邱吉爾首相。 22. 戰事的進展非常令人滿意。 23. 英吉利海峽。 24. 抵抗。 25. 海峽。 26. 進攻的。 27. 理歷山大將軍的司令部。 28. 羅馬的攻陷。 29. 部隊。 30. 塞納河。 31. 後衛。 32. 古羅馬之市場。 33. 精銳的戈林師。 34. 評論。 35. 美國副總統華萊士之訪華。 36. 倫敦泰晤士報。 37. 社論。 38. 抵抗侵略。 39. 裝備不齊。 40. 缺乏發動全面戰爭上所必需的工業資源。 41. 毫無退縮。 42. 勝人的保證。 43. 苦難。 44. 日本人想把中國打出戰爭以外, 並利誘中國不繼續打, 都告失敗了。 45. 平漢路。 46. 終不成功的企圖。 47. 強迫中國屈服。 48. 最近的策略。 49. 以前的策略。 50. 大民主國。 51. 羅斯福總統的使者。 52. 誓約。 53. 再議; 復興。 54. 在地平線上現出。

KEY TO EXERCISE XIII

(上期習題答案)

1. Although my house is not two-storeyed, it stands on an elevated ground, facing the south and admitting ample sunshine.
2. After a while that brave youth emerged from beneath the waves again.
3. I hear that in Manchuria the thermometer often falls to 20° below the freezing point.
4. There is a bower a little way below the summit of the mountain, and the view from there is especially fine.
5. An aeroplane flew over the city early yesterday morning.
6. As soon as the light was put out, he ran out of his house.
7. As the river is swollen with the rain, it is dangerous to swim across it to the opposite side.
8. Innumerable ditches run through the city in all directions.
9. As the bus runs in front of our school-gate, it is very convenient for us to attend school.
10. Owing to the gale last night, quite many tiles were blown off the roofs of houses in this city.

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李裕編著

南洋印度之業 ◆ 產度洋

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南洋與印度是東西兩處無盡之寶藏，現代各強國之工業與國防之原料皆於是取資，蓋各國之著眼已在三四百年前，故能獲此成果。作者就日寇之所調查探測，而益以一己之聞見與研究，著為是書，以餉國人。全書分五章：（一）總論，總述南洋印度之經濟資源，我僑胞之努力經營與夫日寇之企圖掠奪，兩兩相較，深足警惕；（二）至（五）分論荷屬東印度、馬來羣島、中南半島、印度等之農、工、礦產等生產事業與夫國際、交通、貿易等經濟情形，撮凡舉要，共八萬言，凡有志於戰後建設及國際貿易者，皆宜人手一編。（安圖字第一三三八號）

印度概觀

王福時譯 · 定價一元

F. R. Moraes, Robert Stimson: Introduction to India

本書原本於一九四二年底刊行，已重版多次，英印人士咸認為對印度之忠實介紹，因原著者一為英人，一為印人，故所採觀點甚為協調。現由吾國人在印度刊行之印度日報編輯王福時先生譯出，內容共分十一章，對於印度之地理、人種、歷史、鄉村、城市、婦女、王公、工業、動植物以及聖雄甘地，均有詳盡之敘述。而以文學手觸描寫之，譯筆亦能曲達。目下中印間關係之密切，當無待贅言，國人欲明瞭印度之輪廓者，合此更無第二種也。

（安圖字第一三九四號）

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出征異域之遠征軍不可或缺的讀本！

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高級英文軍語會話

(第一冊)

田世英編
定價二元五角

近年來我軍之出征異域者，盟軍之涉洋遠來者，為數日衆，為交日親，傳情達意，通譯之訓練，益感需要。本書即為應此需要而編，共分五編，三十課：(一) 總論團體生活軍紀軍人禮節總制管理訓練，(二) 戰爭原則，(三) 空軍，(四) 海軍，(五) 陸軍。末附「英國海陸空軍階級比較表」「英漢軍用語對照表」「常用軍事略語」，可作訓練團員本，並為一般從軍及通譯者所必備。(安圖字一五四九號)

漢英對照軍語會話

田世英編

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本書供英文程度較低之士兵學習初步會話之用，與「高級英文軍語會話」程度相銜接。共十課，分列兵與官長對話、訪問、旅行、總制、講堂授課、操場教練、陸軍禮節、野外演習、戰場等，凡軍中普通用語，大致已備。英漢對照，易於瞭解。不特為從軍學生所必備，抑亦為有志進軍壯士所宜精通。

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