

研究現代，純正，習用英文的

競文英文雜誌

THE CHING WEN
ENGLISH MAGAZINE

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ENGLISH MAGAZINE

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REFERENCE BOOKS FOR STUDENTS OF ENGLISH

研究英文者的參考書

1. The Oxford¹ Companion to English Literature

COMPILED AND EDITED BY SIR PAUL HARVEY²

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, ENGLAND

Though the word "dictionary" does not appear in the title, this book is a dictionary—a dictionary of various kinds of names likely to be met with³ by readers of English literature. It has two chief elements. The one is a list of English authors, literary works⁴, and literary societies. The other is the explanation of common or familiar allusions⁵.

Under an author's name is given a selection of facts about his life and work. Under the title of a literary work is given an explanation of its nature, and in the case of⁶ a more important work of fiction⁷—whether poetry, prose, or drama—there is a brief sketch of the plot⁸.

The allusions contained⁹ comprise characters¹⁰ in English literature, characters in mythologies¹¹, and names of persons and places and things having something to do with¹² English literature.

The whole book is written in readable¹³ English, so that¹⁴ it may be read as well as consulted¹⁵. Many of the plots of works of fiction may be regarded as stories in themselves¹⁶.

[注] 1. Oxford (ˈɒksfəd), 英國地名. 2. Sir Paul (pɔ:l) Harvey (ˈhɑ:vi), 英國人: "Sir" 表示他是 knight 或 baronet. 3. likely to be met with, 大約會得碰到的. 4. works, 著作. 5. allusions (əˈlju:ʒənz), 暗指; 典故. 6. in the case of, 關於. 7. fiction, 小說; 假設的記事. 8. plot, 情節. 9. contained= contained in the book. 10. characters (ˈkærɪktəz), 人物. 11. mythologies (miˈθɒlədʒiz), 神話. 12. having something to do with, 和...有關係的. 13. readable, 可讀的; 流順的. 14. so that, 所以. 15. read as well as consulted, 不但查, 而且讀. 16. in themselves, 在它們本身.

Of course¹⁷ the range of possible subject-matter¹⁸ in such a book is so great that¹⁹ we cannot expect completeness or exhaustiveness²⁰ of²¹ it. When we fail to²² find something we want, we must not therefore conclude²³ that the book is of no use. There is one thing, however, that I am inclined to say against²⁴ the book. I mean that it includes only a few living authors and more recent works. The compiler and editor says in his preface "I could have wished²⁵ to exclude all living authors". Fortunately he did not do so. I wish there were²⁶ a supplement²⁷ about English literature of the past twenty or more years.—THE EDITOR.

[注] 17. Of course, 當然. 18. subject-matter, 題材. 19. is so great that., 這般大, 以至於... 20. exhaustiveness (ig'zɔ:stivnis), 包羅無遺. 21. of=from. 22. fail to..., 不.... 23. must not therefore conclude..., 必不可因而斷定說... 24. against, 反對. 25. could have wished, 可能曾經要 (事實上不曾). 26. wish there were, 但願有 (事實上沒有). 27. supplement, 補編.

(Continued from page 6)

loaded²⁵, as that would only make me more nervous than ever²⁶. My idea is to frighten any intruders, you see²⁷.

Stella²⁸ and I both hope we shall see you very soon. My health is not so bad, considering the strain of the campaign²⁹. Stella, however, seems run down³⁰ and low-spirited³¹—I think she is even more scared of³² burglars than I am.

Yours cordially,³³

PHILIP³⁴

[注] 25. bring it loaded, 裝了彈子而帶它來. 26. as that...than ever, 因為那樣將反而使我比尋常更膽怯了. (用 "would" 而不用 "will", 有 "if you brought it loaded", 的含意. "only" 有「適足以...」或「反而」的意思.) 27. you see, 你該明白. 28. Stella ('stela), 女子名, 是寫信人的妻. 29. My health .. the campaign, 就這競選所致成的勞力而論, 我的健康情形不很壞; 我爲了競選而辛苦, 這種健康情狀不算不好了. ("considering" 這樣用法, 作「就..而論」或「顧到...這一點」解釋, 是 present participle 而兼有 preposition 性質.) 30. run down, 疲乏的. 31. low-spirited, 精神不好的. 32. scared of, 被...所嚇 (這裏的 "of" 和 "afraid of" 裏的 "of" 同樣作用). 33. Yours cordially, 這語在美國比在英國多用. 34. Philip (filip), 名; 不是姓, 他的姓是 "Monsell".

English Spelling and American Spelling Compared

BY D. Z. ZIA (謝大任)

There are many differences between English spelling and American spelling. As the Americans are proud of their efficiency and speed, they always simplify old words and create new ones. This article deals with some chief differences.

1. The Americans change the ending *-our* into *-or*.

<i>English</i>	<i>American</i>
arbour	arbor
behaviour	behavior
colour	color
endeavour	endeavor
favour	favor
harbour	harbor
honour	honor
humour	humor
labour	labor
neighbour	neighbor
parlour	parlor
rumour	rumor
splendour	splendor
va'our	valor
vapour	vapor
vigour	vigor

2. The Americans change the ending *-re* into *-er*.

<i>English</i>	<i>American</i>
amphitheatre	amphitheater
centre	center
fibre	fiber
litre	liter
lustre	luster
meagre	meager
metre	meter
theatre	theater

(to be continued)

LETTERS FROM FICTION 小說裏的信札

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

1. From James Hilton's *Dawn of Reckoning*,
Chapter XIII¹MY DEAR WARD²,

As you may perhaps have seen from the papers³, I am once again⁴ in the turmoil of an election campaign⁵. I should be delighted, however, if you could come up to see us⁶ one evening and stay the night⁷. I have to be out a great deal⁸, of course⁹, but if you would let me know¹⁰ a date that suited¹¹ you I would try to arrange¹² to be in¹³ for at least a part of the evening.

By the way¹⁴, could you lend me a revolver¹⁵—the more murderous-looking the better¹⁶?¹⁷ There have been a good many attempted burglaries¹⁸ round here¹⁹ lately, and once or twice, when I have been working late, I have had the idea that men were trying to get into the house. Recently also I have had²⁰ several threatening letters²¹, though these are quite possibly political hoaxes²². Anyhow, as you know, I am temperamentally rather nervous, and I should feel better if I had a revolver in one of my desk-drawers. Could you bring me one²³ when you come? But for goodness' sake²⁴ don't bring it

(continued on page 4)

[注] 1. James (dʒeɪmz) Hilton's ('hɪltənz) *Dawn of Reckoning* ('reknɪŋ), Chapter XIII, Hilton 是當代英國小說家，生在一九零零年，參看本誌第三十五期「現代作家像傳」，*Dawn of Reckoning* 是章回小說，共有十八章。2. My dear Ward (wɔ:d), “Ward” 是姓，不是名，男子和男子通信，稱姓而不用 “Mr”，是表示親近，但還不及用名的親近；“My dear” 用在姓前面，在英國比祇用 “Dear” 親近，但在美國不及祇用 “Dear” 的親近。3. papers, 報紙。4. once again, 再；又。5. election campaign (kəm'peɪn), 選舉運動；競選。6. come up to see us, 說別人到自己的所在地，往往用 “up”。7. stay the night, 過夜。8. out a great deal, 出外的時間很多。9. of course, 當然（競選當然須得出外活動）。10. let me know, 通知我。11. suited, 因為上文有 “would”，所以這裏用 “suited”，但用 “suits” 也很普通。12. arrange, 設法。13. in, 在家。14. By the way, 順便說及地。15. revolver, 連發手鎗。16. the more murderous-looking the better, 愈像殺人似的愈好（兩個 “the” 都是 adverb）。17. ?, 嚴格說來，這 “?” 該移到上文 “revolver” 後面，這裏該用 period。18. attempted burglaries ('bɜ:glərɪz), 未遂的夜間盜竊。19. round here, 在這裏附近。20. had, 收到。21. threatening ('θretənɪŋ) letters, 恐嚇信。22. political hoaxes, 政治性的欺騙（使我不敢競選）。23. one=a revolver. 24. for goodness' sake, 決然；必須。

A HUMAN BOY'S DIARY 少年日記

BY EDEN PHILLPOTTS

ANNOTATED BY S. K. CHU (朱瑞廣)
AND WILSON K. Y. YUI (俞允詠)

Before I Begin

On the night before I went to Merivale School¹ for the first time², my father called me into his study³ after dinner⁴.

He was in a very friendly mood⁵ and was taking more interest in me than usual⁶.

When I got to⁷ the study he had just begun the long and fat cigar⁸ he always smokes after dinner. On his desk lay a square, solid⁹ sort of book with a thick cover¹⁰. The remarkable thing¹¹ about it was that the book was locked up. There was a little key in the lock all complete¹².

"This black book is for you. Teddy" said my father. "You may, or may not, know that all Medlands¹³ have the diary habit¹⁴—or nearly all¹⁵. Your great-grand-father¹⁶ fought under Nelson¹⁷ and he kept a diary¹⁸, and very interesting you'll find it¹⁹ some day²⁰. Your grand-father was the exception²¹. He didn't keep a diary. He was a lawyer, and lawyers as a rule²², I imagine²³, want to forget, not to remember²⁴. But

注] 1. Merivale ('meriveil) School. 英國一 public school 名. public school 是英國的中等學校, 多收納上流和中流上層階級的子弟. 學級從 first form 到 sixth form, 每一 form 又分 upper 和 lower 二組. 這本書的主角 Teddy (tedi) Medland ('medland) 年紀約十四五歲, 此次初入 Merival School, 這篇記他以後寫日記的發端. 2. for the first time, 初次; 第一次. 3. called me into his study, 叫我進他的書房裏去. 4. dinner 正餐. (在晚間, 有時也在中午.) 5. friendly mood, 親熱的態度. 6. taking more interest in me than usual, 比平時更關心我. 7. got to = went to. 8. had just begun the long and fat cigar, 剛才開始吸一支長而粗的雪茄烟. 9. solid, 堅固的. 10. cover 封面. 11. remarkable thing, 特點. 12. all complete 齊備的. 13. all Medlands, Medland 一家的人 ("Medland" 是姓). 14. have the diary habit, 有記日記的習慣. 15. nearly all, 差不多全部. 16. great-grand-father, 曾祖父. 17. fought under Nelson ('nelson), 在 Nelson 將軍麾下打仗. (Nelson 指 Horatio Nelson, 英國名將, 生在一七五八年, 死在一八零五年.) 18. kept a diary 記着日記. 19. very interesting you'll find it = you will find it very interesting. 20. some day, 將來必有一天. 21. your grand-father was the exception, 你的祖是例外 (意即他不曾記日記). 22. as a rule, 大概. 23. I imagine, 我想. 24. want to forget, not to remember, (我想做律師的人大概) 祇求其忘記, 不求記憶 (所以不記日記).

your great-aunt²⁵, Hannah Purves²⁶, made remarkable notes²⁷ on her intellectual life²⁸, some of which were printed after her decease²⁹. Your Aunt Jane Medland also kept a diary, and very affecting it proved³⁰. You shall³¹ read it some day. And I myself keep a diary, which I hope you will also read in fullness of time³².

[注] 25. great-aunt, 父母的伯母, 叔母, 或姑母. 26. Hannah ('hæna) Purves ('pə:vis), 姓名. 27. notes, 記錄. 28. on her intellectual life, 關於她智育方面的生活; 關於她的思想方面. 29. decease (di'si:s), 死亡. 30. very affecting it proved = it proved very affecting, 它被證明為很感動人心的. 31. shall, 該. 32. in fullness of time, 在相當的時間; 到了某一時期.

Portraits and Biographical Notes of Living Authors

現代作家像傳



EDEN PHILLPOTTS

EDEN PHILLPOTTS¹, selections from whose *Human Boy's Diary* begin to appear in this issue, is a prolific² British novelist. He was born in India in 1862 and sent back to England in early boyhood. At seventeen he left school and went to London, full of dreams and hope, in order to³ study for the stage⁴. He gave up the idea⁵ very soon, however. After ten years in an insurance office⁶ he took up literature as a profession⁷.

He did editorial work on *Black and White*⁸, and later, on the *Idler*⁹. His first books were *Lying Prophets*¹⁰ (1896) and *Children of the Mist* (1898). Many of his novels are intimate, dramatic studies of Devonshire¹¹ life.

Besides novels, Phillpotts has written many short stories¹² and poems and a number of¹³ plays. Once he said: "I saw somewhere that I have one hundred and fifty items in the British Museum¹⁴ Catalogue. It is shocking if true, but I can't help it¹⁵."—*The Editor*.

[注] 1. Eden ('i:dn) Phillpotts ('fɪlpɒts), 姓名. 2. prolific (prə'lɪfɪk), 作品多的. 3. in order to..., 以...做目的. 4. the stage, 戲劇. 5. gave up the idea, 放棄這意向; 不作此想了. 6. insurance office, 保險公司. 7. took up literature as a profession, 把文學當作職業, 從事於文學事業. 8. *Black and White*, 雜誌名. 9. *Idler*, 雜誌名. 10. *Lying Prophets* ('lɪpɪts), 說謊的先知者 (小說名). 11. Devonshire ('devʃɪə), 英國郡 (county) 名. 12. short stories, 短篇小說. 13. a number of, 若干. 14. British Museum (mju(:)'ziəm) 大英博物院. 15. can't help it, 不能避免它; 不得不如此.

SELECTIONS FOR STUDY 精讀文選

「選登現代英美作家的短篇文字；精譯詳注，另加編者做的種種提示，希望你每期細心精讀。要是你感覺難讀，或者認為和學校裏的所謂「作文」沒有關係，那是因為你讀慣了中國式的英文；你該及早醒悟。」

Money Found in Salad Bowl

在生菜碗裏找得的錢

BY MARK HELLINGER

TRANSLATED BY ANNOTATED BY D. K. YU (余田光)

Love wanted to fly out of the window—but Don² refused to open the window. He sat with Evelyn³ on the delinquent-account⁴ furniture and talked of their sad financial state⁵.

“I know it’s awful, honey⁶,” he said, for the fifth time “but I don’t dare walk out of the job⁷. After all, no matter how⁸ you look at⁹ it, \$24 are \$24.

“If I walk out, we’ve got nothing. We just don’t eat. So I’ve got to¹⁰ hang on to¹¹ this job for a while. I’ve got to—until something better comes along.”

She sighed heavily.

“I know all that, Don,” she returned “but how can we continue to go along¹² like this? We’ll have to do something desperate.

愛神要飛出窗外去——可是同不肯開窗。他和挨末林坐在尙未付款的家具上，談着他們可憐的經濟情形。

「我曉得這是可怕的，愛人呀，」他第五次說「可是我不敢辭去那職務。畢竟二十四圓總是二十四圓，不論你把它看作怎樣。

「如果我辭職，我們便得不到什麼。我們就沒有東西吃。所以我祇好暫時保留這位置。我祇好——直到有了好一些的事情。」

她沉重地歎息着。

「那是我完全知道的，同，」她回答道「可是我們怎能這樣過去？我們將不得不做些不顧一切的事情。

[注] 1. Salad ('sælə'l), 生菜；生菜食品（以萵苣芹菜等加鹽醋等調製而成的食品）。2. Don (dɒn), 男子名。3. Evelyn ('i:vlin), 女子名。4. delinquent-account (di'liŋkwent-), 帳款欠而未付的。5. financial state, 經濟狀況。6. honey, 愛人。7. walk out of the job, 辭去職務。8. no matter how, 不論如何。9. look at, 觀察。10. I've got to..., 我祇好..., 我不得不... 11. hang on to, 固守着；堅守。12. go along, 過活。

“We owe two electric bills¹³, and they're shutting the meter¹⁴ off¹⁵ on Monday. The milkman won't look at us. The furniture company¹⁶ threatens to back up a truck¹⁷. The fur coat you bought me is—oh, why am I telling you this again? You know every bit¹⁸ of it.”

「我們欠着兩筆電費，他們將在星期一關斷電表。送牛乳的人瞧也不瞧我們。木器公司聲言要收回一貨車的東西。你買給我的那件皮大衣是——呀，爲什麼我在再把它告訴你呢？你完全知道它。」

[注] 13. bills, 帳單. 14. meter, 電表. 15. shutting...off, 關斷. 16. furniture company, 木器公司. 17. back up a truck, 倒開貨車(指取回若干木器). 18. every bit, 全部; 完全.

Further Notes by the Editor

1. “Mony Found in Salad Bowl”. Summary: Don and his wife, Evelyn, are worrying about their poverty when their friend George Davis calls. They pretend to be happy. They entertain George. But George sees the sorrow in their faces. He knows that they are worrying about their poverty. So he wants to help them. He happens to have 120 dollars in his pocket. He wonders how to give the money to them. He thinks of a plan. He says he wants a glass of water, and goes into the kitchen. He puts the money in a salad bowl, thinking that the couple are sure to find it there. Shortly after George leaves, Evelyn goes into the kitchen and finds the money. She thinks it is the winnings her husband has got from gambling. She quarrels with him, and wants to divorce him.

2. “delinquent-account furniture”. Furniture that has not yet been paid for, though it ought to have been. It is peculiar to American usage to apply “delinquent” to something instead of some person. In English usage a person who fails to pay his accounts is called delinquent, but the accounts are not called delinquent.

3. “walk out of the job”. “Walk out”, meaning *go out*, is more or less an Americanism.

4. “won't look at us”. Refuses to have anything to do with us.

5. “back up a truck”. “Back up” here means to cause to move backwards. “A truck” means a truckful of furniture.

(to be continued)

SELECTIONS FROM NEW BOOKS

新書選讀

Banker's Son Steals Money¹

銀行家的兒子偷錢

(From Pearl S. Buck's *The Patriot*, Part One²)

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY C. H. KWEI (桂紹軒)

It is was like coming into a cage again to enter this room of his³ grandfather. It was hot and close⁴. They⁵ were all there except his grandmother. His mother was weeping softly, her round face swollen and her cheeks trembling. His grandfather sat erect⁶ in his large chair, holding one of the cigars⁷ he loved between his thumb and finger⁸. But he was not smoking. I-ko⁹ was standing by the table, leaning on his hands, his neck bent, his head hanging. Before I-wan opened the door he had heard his father shouting¹⁰. But when he came in the voice stopped. They all looked at him except I-ko, who did not move. But his father began again at once¹¹, as soon as¹² he saw I-wan.

走進他祖父的這房間，好像又進了一個籠子。那裏是熱而悶的。除了他的祖母以外，大家都在那裏。他的母親正在輕輕地哭，她的圓臉腫着，她的雙頰抖着。他的祖父直坐在他的大椅子裏，在拇指和一隻手指中間拿着一支他所心愛的雪茄煙。可是他並不在抽煙。憶歌立在桌子邊，用手靠着，他的頸彎着，他的頭垂着。在開門以前憶頑聽到過他的父親在呼喊。可是在他走進的時候，那語聲便停了。除了憶歌以外，大家都望着他，憶歌不動。可是他的父親一見了憶頑就再說話了。

(to be continued)

[注] 1 Banker's Son Steals Money, 這是本誌編者加上的標題; 這銀行家姓 Wu, 是 Great China Bank 的行長, 偷錢的是他的大兒子 I-ko. 2. Pearl S. Buck's (haks) *The Patriot* (/'peitriat), Part One, Buck 是當代美國小說家 (參看本誌第十期「現代作家像傳」). *The Patriot* 是今年出版的章回小說, 共有三個 Part, 聽說已經出了五六種中文譯本. 3. his, 指下文的 I-wan, 是那銀行家的第二個兒子. 4. close, 不很通風的. 5. They, 指全家的人. 6. erect (i/'rekt), 直的; 不偏的. 7. cigars, 這字後面省!; relative pronoun "that" 或 "which". 8. finger, 大約指第二指. 9. I-ko, 本書裏的若干中國人名, 不能說完就是中文某字. 10. shouting, 大聲說話; 喊 (在訓斥兒子). 11. at once, 立刻. 12. as soon as, 一等到.

儒林外史 A TALE OF THE LITERATI

(吳敬梓作)

TRANSLATED BY HERTZ C. K. KÊ (葛傳棻)

第一回 說楔子敷陳大義 借名流隱括全文

CHAPTER I

THE PROLOGUE, IN WHICH THE GENERAL IDEA OF THE BOOK IS SHADOWED FORTH, AND THE STORY OF A CELEBRATED PERSON IS TOLD AS A CLUE TO THE WHOLE TALE

<p>人生南北多歧路。將相神 仙也要凡人做。百代興亡朝 復暮。江風吹倒前朝樹。 功名富貴無憑據。費盡心 情。總把流光誤。獨酒三杯 沉醉去。 流花謝知何處。</p>	<p>There are so many paths in human life, both south and north. Even generals, ministers, gods, and immortals are nothing but human beings. A hundred dynasties have risen and fallen morning and evening. Winds on the river have blown so hard as to uproot the trees of the previous dynasties. There is no sure way of attaining or keeping success in competitive examinations¹, great riches, or official distinction. All efforts made for that purpose result only in waste of valuable time. When one is drunk with three cups of inferior wine, one does not know where water is flowing or flowers are fading.</p>
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這一首詞。也是一個老生常談。不過說人生富貴功名。是身外之物。但世人一見了功名。便捨着性命去求他。及至到手之後。味同嚼蠟。自古及今。那一個是看得破的。

This t'zū² contains a commonplace idea. It says nothing besides the fact that success in competitive examinations, great riches, and official distinction are all non-essentials in life, and that people make desperate efforts to obtain them but are bound to find them far from palatable when they have obtained them. Who has ever seen through this deceptive state of things?

[注] 1. The system of 科舉, abolished towards the close of the Ch'ing dynasty. 2. A kind of verse as distinguished from prose, though 詞 and 詩 are regarded as two different literary forms. Every 詞 is written according to a certain "pattern", which prescribes the number of characters, the "tones" of those characters, and the rhyme scheme, and which usually has one or more fantastic names.

雖然如此說。元朝末年，也曾出了一個嶽崎磊落的人。這人姓王，名冕，在諸暨縣鄉村裏住。七歲上死了父親。他母親做些針黹，供給他到村學堂裏去讀書。

看看三個年頭，王冕已是十歲了。母親喚他到面前來說道。兒啊，不是我有心要耽誤你，只因你父親亡後，我一個寡婦人家，只有出去的，沒有進來的。年歲不好，柴米又貴，這幾件舊衣服和些舊傢伙，當的當了，賣的賣了，只靠着我替人家做些針黹生活，尋來的錢，如何供得你讀書。如今沒奈何，把你僱在間壁人家放牛，每月可以得他幾錢銀子，你又有現成飯吃，只在明日，就要去了。

Towards the end of the Yüan dynasty, however, there lived a person of high and noble character. His family name Mien³. He lived in a village of the was Wang and his particular name was Chuchi district⁴. After he lost his father in his seventh year, his mother did some needlework to enable him to attend the village school.

Three years passed, and Wang Mien had now reached his tenth year. Having called him to her presence, his mother once addressed him, saying: "My son, I don't mean to ruin your future. But ours has been a widow's family since your father's death. We have to spend money but receive none. The crops are bad. Fuel and rice are dear. We have pawned and sold all our old clothes and furniture. How is it possible to keep you at school any longer with the money I get from doing needlework for other families? I've had to get you employed by a neighbour to tend cattle. We shall thus get a few mace of silver from him every month, and you'll have regular meals provided by him. You'll have to go to him tomorrow."

• (to be continued)

[注] 3. Every Chinese inherits a family name or surname, and is given one or more "particular names". 4. In Chekiang. I do not think "district" is a good translation of 縣, which is sometimes translated as "hsien" (a Romanization), but it seems to be the most popular one.

Present-day English Conversation 現代英語會話

BY HERTZ C. K. KÊ (葛傳槩)

Free Examination¹ of a Book

A. "*My Funniest Story*², twenty-four stories by famous authors chosen by themselves". Must³ be a gorgeous collection⁴.

B. What's the price? Well, three shillings and sixpence. At the present rate of exchange⁵, about nine dollars.

A. Would you like to buy a copy? I wish I could.

B. For my part⁶, I should like to examine the book first.

A. But it isn't obtainable locally⁷.

B. Well, don't you see this little note⁸? It says "We shall be glad to send the book on approval⁹".

A. What does it mean?

B. It means that the publishers¹⁰ will be glad to send the book for the prospective customer¹¹ to examine so that¹² he can decide to buy it or not.

A. If he doesn't want it, what must he do?

B. He's simply to return the book. Within a specified time¹³, of course¹⁴; say¹⁵ a week.

A. What about writing at once?¹⁶

B. Very well. You type¹⁷ better. So it's up to you to write¹⁸.

A. But you're a better letter-writer. Please dictate¹⁹ and I'll type.

B. All right. Ready²⁰. "Please send me a copy of *My Funniest Story* for free examination. I agree to return the book within any time you may specify²¹, or send you three shillings and sixpence in payment."

[注] 1. Free Examination, 不費錢的審查。 2. *My Funniest Story*, 書名。 3. Must=It must. 4. gorgeous (gə'dʒəs) collection, 豐美的集子。 5. rate of exchange, 匯兌率。 6. For my part, 就我而論。 7. locally, 在本地。 8. note, 註; 說明。 9. on approval (ə'pru:vəl), 由顧客審查後決定買不買。 10. publishers, 出版家。 11. prospective customer, 未來的顧客。 12. so that, 使得。 13. specified ('spesifaid) time, 指定的時期。 14. of course, 當然。 15. say, 假定。 16. What about writing at once?, 立刻寫信去怎樣? 17. type, 打字。 18. So it's up to you to write, 所以應該你寫信。 19. dictate (dik'teit), 口述。 20. Ready, (你該) 預備(了)。 21. any time you may specify, 你指定的任何時期。

- A. Why not mention a definite period of time?
 B. As a rule²², the time is to be specified by the publishers.
 A. Will this do?²³
 B. O. K.²⁴ I'll post²⁵ it on my way home²⁶.
 A. Thanks. Hope²⁷ we shall receive the book soon.
 B. I promise myself a delightful time²⁸ examining the book.

[注] 22. As a rule, 通常. 23. Will this do?, 這個(指信)好麼? 24. O.K. 不錯; 很好. 25. post, 郵寄. 26. on my way home, 在我回家的路上. 27. Hope=I hope. 28. I promise myself a delightful time, 我盼望愉快的時間.

ENGLISH USAGE 英文用法

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

參看本誌第七期「編者之頁」.]

behind. 1. "behind time" 作「過了時刻的(或地)」解釋是 adjectival phrase 或 adverbial clause. "behind the times" (有 "the", 又 "times" 作 plural 式) 作「不合時的」或「舊派的」解釋, 是 adjectival phrase.

being. 1. "for the time being" 是習語, 作「暫時地」解釋; 這裏的 "being" 是 "be" 的 present participle 而用作 adjective 的, 作 "existing" 解釋.

belief. 1. 中國人往往以 "deep belief" 譯「深信」二字, 英美人通常用 "firm belief".

believe. 1. "believe him" 是「信他的說話不錯」; "believe in him" 是「信他的做人可靠」, 就是「信任他」, 或者「相信他將有所成就」.

2. 下面三句都可用, 意義相同:

I believe (that) he is honest.

I believe him to be honest.

I believe him honest.

3. "I do not believe (that) he can do it." 和 "I believe (that) he cannot do it." 意義相同, 但第二句不很流順, 不該用.

4. "make believe" 是習語, 作「假做」解釋 (例如 "He made believe to be ill." 和 "He made believe (that) he was ill."); 這裏的 "believe" 是 infinitive, 因為前面是 "make", 所以省去 "to" ("make" 沒有 object, 是 absolute 用法).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 問答

CONDUCTED BY HERTZ C. K. KE (葛傳槩)

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

吳亮臣君

(一) "The gravity of the situation is fully recognized both in business and official circles especially as the thin end of the wedge for similar action in the more important foreign settlements and concessions elsewhere, if the Japanese navy succeeds in enforcing its claims in Kulangsu is not resisted." 中 "is not resisted" 之 subject 爲 "end", 已在本欄說過; 君謂與某刊所答不同, 但鄙人仍以爲如是。原句除在 "Kulangsu" 後應加一 comma 外並無不是之處。(二) "This grammar is a book that it requires close attention to learn." 中之 "it" 係代表 "to learn", 君謂某刊謂應刪去, 實不對。又 "Who do you think it likely will be elected?" 中之 "it" 係代表 "who will be elected", 某刊謂用不着, 亦非。某刊視 "do you think" 爲 parenthetical expression, 亦非。至某刊所改 "Who do you think will likely be elected?" 係美國式之英文, 若改作 "Who do you think is likely to be elected?" 乃爲英國人之英文矣。

姜家聲君

承教甚感。(一) 足下以初中三年級生, 已能閱讀本誌, 甚佩。既能讀本誌, 則競文書局所出各書均能讀也。(二) 投稿本誌, 如拼法不盡與 *Concise Oxford* 字典相若, 本誌於發稿時改正。

趙玉章君

承教甚感。(一) 「精讀文選」辭後當力求不缺。(二) 關於「編者之頁」問題, 請閱本期該欄。

LYY君

"Thank you for your letter." 中不可無 "your", 但 "Thank you for coming." 中不可在 "coming" 前加 "your", 蓋 "coming" 乃 gerund 也。他例如 "Thank you for your invitation." 中有 "your", 但 "Thank your for inviting me." 中無 "your"; "He was rewarded for his services." 中有 "his", 但 "He was rewarded for helping the poor boy." 中無 "his"; "We congratulated them on their success." 中有 "their", 但 "We congratulated them on passing the examination." 中無 "their".

本社啓事

本誌以輔助失學青年及中等學生自修英文爲宗旨, 故定價原較其他英文雜誌爲低。惟自復刊以後, 紙價奇昂, 最近更續漲不已, 紙張及印刷等費, 較前已增加二三倍以上, 成本不敷甚鉅。但在此非常時期, 敝社不欲增重讀者負擔, 同時欲繼續發行, 又不得不顧及成本, 經再三考慮, 自本期起, 將篇幅改爲二十面; 而於內容方面, 更求充實。區區苦衷, 謹祈讀者 鑒諒爲幸。

競文英文雜誌社啓

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潘穎農 黃時良

本市得獎人請於每日下午二時至五時攜圖章自來領獎。

A Summary of *White Lady*

By (龔李迪)

When Emperor Kao Tsung of the Sung dynasty reigned over China, there lived in Hangchow a good and honest drug shop assistant, named Hsü Hsüan. Though he was twenty-two years old, he was too poor to take a wife.

One bright spring morning, he strolled along the West Lake. A sudden rain made him return home by boat. When the boat was about to sail, two young ladies, one dressed in white and the other in green, asked for embarkation. Their request was granted.

In the boat, the three began to chat. It was disclosed that the lady in white was a widow and was going to visit her husband's grave near the Lai Fêng Pagoda and that the other was her servant. Hsü Hsüan named the lady White Lady and her servant Ch'ing Ch'ing.

Having gone ashore, Hsü Hsüan got an umbrella, which he handed to White Lady. She asked him to go with her to her home, where they enjoyed a happy evening together. When he had returned home, he felt something unnatural without White Lady. So did White Lady when Hsü Hsüan had left.

Being a widow, White Lady was unfairly treated. Her beauty had attracted many bad men, who tried to lure her into a trap. Failing in their advances to her, they spread the rumour that she was a snake personified. Now White Lady was very glad to secure a good and honest man in Hsü Hsüan, who sympathized with her. Thus they fell in love.

Hsü Hsüan did not want to remain an assistant in the drug shop. When his idea was told to her, she gave him fifty taels to run a drug shop himself. The scheme fell to the ground through the interference of Hsü Hsüan's brother-in-law, one of the bad men.

Seeing that Hsü Hsüan and White Lady were still close together, the bad men finally accused him of robbery. He was transferred to Soochow and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The bad men also tried to throw White Lady into prison. Fortunately, she fled untouched. ~~Not knowing his whereabouts, she returned to Soochow with grief.~~

(Continued on page 18)

第九次(A)
懸賞印花

The Ninth Prize Contest (A) 第九次懸賞徵文(甲)題目

Translate the following into Chinese (from *Present-day English Prose*, Volume II [現代英文選注第二集]. Page 27):

Of all the farmers in our district William Twelvetree was the poorest and most unfortunate. He was a good fellow, very conscientious and very diligent, but he worked without method and bargained without astuteness, and, most serious of all, he lived in dreams.

His farm, itself as poor as might be, was set in a lonely spot two good miles from the village, seven from the town, and fifteen from market. Owls roosted in his barn and a pair of impudent magpies would often build in his orchard. Providence had never bestirred itself either to help his pigs to farrow or to keep blights from his trees or to ripen his harvests profitably. With these troubles and a wife and four children to keep, life was not easy for him. Furthermore, his children were all girls, who, since they had come late in marriage, were still young enough to be problems of feeding and clothes. Certainly his wife did her best for them, but she was old-fashioned and simple, and the best she could do was to make them curiously frilled and gusseted little frocks cut out of her own, so that the children, like her, looked for ever like frowzy bundles of discarded petticoats.

徵文規則

1. 來稿須黏貼上面左上角之徵文印花一枚，否則無效。
2. 本期徵文，準於第四十六期發表(本年十月十六日出版)。
3. 來稿須於本年九月十六日以前寄到本社，逾期作廢。
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(continued from page 17)

After six months, Hsü Hsüan was released. Providence arranged to have Hsü Hsüan and White Lady meet. He then asked her to explain the rumour about her. She satisfied him by stating what had happened since her husband's death.

Meanwhile, she was approached by a magician, who declared that he would transform her into her original shape—a snake. This failing, the rumour proved untrue.

At last, on the West Lake near the Lei Fêng Pagoda, Hsü Hsüan, White Lady, now his wife, and Ch'ing Ch'ing, their good friend, were seen sailing in a boat.

THE EDITOR'S PAGE 編者之頁

新添門類。上期所預告的五個新添門類，在本期裏都實現了。讀者們對它們有什麼意見，我們都願意聽聽。

儒林外史英譯。除了預告過的以外，本期又添了儒林外史的英譯這一欄。許多讀者要求我們連登一種中國舊小說的英譯。我們考慮了好久，覺得選書該有幾個條件：（一）不曾有英譯本出版過；（二）原來大家知道；（三）原文不難讀；（四）沒有低級趣味。至於是否合於現代，却是不成問題的；既然是舊小說，當然不講新的事。依了第一條件，三國誌，紅樓夢，和水滸都不能選；依了第二條件，許多不出名的都不能選；依了第三條件，文言的都不能選；依了第四條件，金瓶梅等都不能選。最後選定了儒林外史，我們不能說它是極適當的書，但因為想不出更適當的，所以就選定了。（我們對於中文小說，見聞很不廣。）選定了書，就得有人譯；因為找不到適當的人，暫時我自己擔任。我的譯文，目的不在於幫助外國人讀懂原文，所以並不每字翻譯（參看本誌第一期和第八期「怎樣翻譯」）；例如「說楔子」的「說」字就不譯了。但也得把原文意思傳達，所以往往加上附注（參看本誌第五期「怎樣翻譯」）；例如「這一首詞」的「詞」字解釋在附注裏。一切還請讀者們指教。

本欄該用中文或英文？本欄從第三十八期起改了中文以後，有若干讀者表示贊成，有若干讀者表示反對。但雙方都不過是「若干」，都不能代表半數以上的讀者。我很想來一個測驗，看看那一面人多。但我們討論了以後，覺得這測驗大約是沒用的。假定收到了幾百封信，即使一致贊成用中文或英文，但還有幾千個不寫信來的讀者，怎能知道他們的意見呢？要他們個個寫信來，這是不可能的。要是祇就收到的信做標準，那末少數人裏的多數，豈能代表全體的多數？（例如假定全體是十人，寫信來的有三人，其中二人贊成用中文〔或英文〕，固然是三人裏的多數了，但就全體而論，祇是十分之二。）本期仍舊用中文。以後我們還得討論，隨時決定。

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