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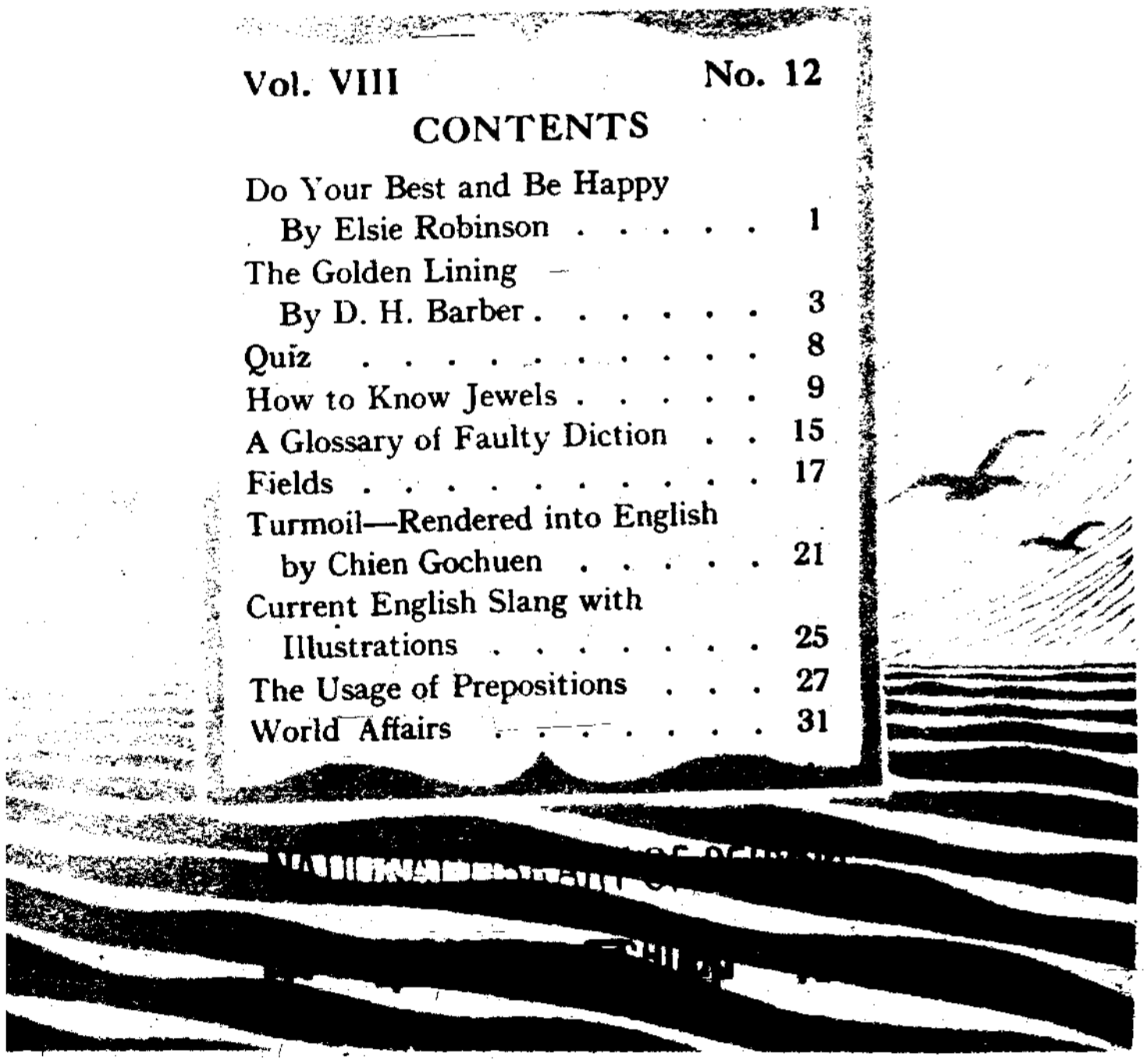
錢歌川主編

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學校學生
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備的讀物

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DO YOUR BEST AND BE HAPPY

By ELSIE ROBINSON

Yes, I know you *get sick of¹ trying to do the decent² thing. Nothing ever seems *to turn out the way you planned.³ You always seem *to let yourself in for⁴ a lot of grief. Sometimes you vow,⁵ as you are vowing now, that you'll *cut it out⁶ and just gratify your own selfish whims⁷ without trying *to live up to⁸ any impossible standards.

Don't! Don't * give up!⁹

Go on trying...Go on trying to do your best. It's the only program¹⁰ that will pay *in the long run.¹¹

"But why should I try to do my best?" you say, a little cross¹² at everyone involved, including me. "What will it buy me?"

It may not buy you anything *in terms of¹³ dollars and cents in the future life. But it will feed a deeper desire in you than dollars and cents will ever feed.

It's a great mistake to think that we do our best simply *for the sake of¹⁴ present praise or future rewards. We don't. There's a far more subtle¹⁵ and vital¹⁶ reason for it.

We do our best, because it feeds certain definite hungers within our natures.¹⁷ We strangely complicated¹⁸ human beings hunger as definitely to be brave and honest, decent and kind—*to live up to the best within ourselves¹⁹—as we ever hunger for food or thirst for drink.

1. 厭倦. 2. 合體的, 可敬的. 3. 成爲照你所計畫的那樣. 4. 將自身陷於.... 5. vow [vau], 誓願. 6. (俚語) 丟開它不做了. 7. 妄念. 8. (使生活照着較高的標準) 實踐恭行. 9. 放棄, 絕望. 10. 計劃, 方針. 11. 到了終局, 最後. 12. 氣惱的, 鬥氣的. 13. 叫做...名稱的. 14. 爲着...原因. 15. 精微的, 微妙的. 16. 重要的, 要緊的. 17. 天性. 18. 使錯綜複雜. 19. 照着人類內在之至善而生活.

These hungers may be obscured¹ by unhappy circumstances until they seem almost lost. Yet they nevertheless persist. Deep within ourselves the desire goes on to reach the tallest height of which we are capable.

“But that’s just one way of gratifying our pride,” you say.

*What does it matter what we call it,² as long as it lifts us out of the gutter?³

And the simple truth is that most of us want to be lifted out of the gutter. We want rise above our lesser, meaner selves. We want to be respected and admired by our fellow men and to do the things for which men are respected and admired.

You are not just trying to do your best so that *St Peter⁴ will give you a gold star on your deportment⁵ card after the *resurrection day.⁶ You want to do your best because you need to do your best right here and now. It is one of the greatest earthly⁷ needs and you’ll never be content or at peace with yourself until you gratify it.

So, go on—do your best.

Never mind if the other fellow *lets you down.⁸ Never mind if you meet up with *ingratitude or malicious misunderstanding.⁹ Do your best *at any rate¹⁰ because it’s the thing you really want to do.

Do your best because it’s the only thing that is worthy of you to do and you will never be satisfied with less.

—1. 使模糊不清. 2. 這與我們怎樣稱呼它有什麼關係呢. 3. 溝渠, (轉指) 卑賤的社會. 4. (耶穌十二門徒之一). 5. 品行, 立身處世之態度. 6. 耶穌復活節日. 7. = possible, conceivable. 8. 使你失望. 9. 忘恩負義的或者惡意的誤解. 10. 無論如何.

The following notice appears over the box office of a London movie: “Please pay on leaving the show, and then as much as you like.” The movie has a branch in Scotland which was boycotted for a long time. Not until the sign was changed did business flourish. Now it reads: “Please pay on leaving the show, and then as little as you please.”

THE GOLDEN LINING

By D. H. BARBER

破衣生財

疑似譯註

Old Peter Smith often regretted the day when he had left his peaceful lodgings in Islington and gone to live with his son and his daughter-in-law. His son was mild and inoffensive, like himself. He literally¹ *could not call his soul his own.²

His son ran³ a small dry-cleaning business, and old Peter *used to⁴ help when things were particularly busy. Not that his daughter-in-law paid him a penny for the work; in fact, she was always grumbling⁵ that his contribution to the household budget was too small, although he paid more than it had cost him to live in his old lodgings, and kept back only a couple of shillings for himself out of his pension.⁶

He often told himself that if only he could get hold of a bit of money he would go off on his own again. What held him back more than

年老的彼得史密斯時常惋惜他離開了伊恩林吞那恬靜的住所而來和他的兒子及媳婦一塊居住。他的兒子是個像他那樣軟弱而經不起觸犯的人。他簡直可說是受着人家的支配了。

他的兒子開着一家洗衣業。當其生意特別忙碌的時候老彼得也往往幫助工作。並不是因為他的媳婦會對他的工作給與什麼工錢；其實，他媳婦尚時常埋怨他對家庭的開銷出得太少，雖則他付出的錢比他住在這老舊的住所裏所需的生活費用總是多些，他每次只在經常的入項之中為自己留下二個先令罷了。

他時常暗自說道，如果他能夠有點錢他就要離開去再靠着自己生活。其所以不能不留下來的

1. 實際上, 事實上. 2. 受着人家管制. 3. 經營 (生意), 辦理 (學校). 4. 常常, 慣常. 5. 出怨言. 6. 養老金.

anything was the fact that, soon after he had come to live with his son, he *had been taken ill,¹ and to pay the doctor's bills² he had had to borrow five pounds from his daughter-in-law, a debt of which she was always reminding him. Peter Smith felt that he would be disgraced if he went away before the debt was cleared.

One day Peter was pressing a jacket³ when he felt something in the lining.⁴ He dived⁵ his hand down into the inside pocket and found a small slit.⁶ The "something" in the lining might be only a tram-ticket, but, on the other hand, it might be something interesting. It was surprising what queer things people left in their pockets when they sent their clothes to be cleaned.

Poking⁷ a finger carefully through the slit, Peter drew out a pound-note.

Then he *sewed up⁸ the hole again.

"Of course, I must find out who left the coat," he told himself, "and make sure they get the money back."

主要原因，還是因為他來這裏和兒子一起居住以後便生了病，他向兒媳借過五鎊的錢來付醫藥費，這筆債他媳婦經常向他提起。彼得史密斯覺得如果他沒有把這債償清就這樣走開了是很失體面的事。

有一天彼得正在熨件外衣時，覺得在那外衣的夾裏裏好像有些什麼東西似的。他把手伸進裏面口袋中，發現有個小小的裂口。那像是什麼東西的也許是一張電車票子吧，但，在別一方面來說，也可能是什麼有趣味的東西。人們把衣服送去洗時究竟會留些什麼奇怪的東西在他們口袋裏呢，這一定是會使人驚奇的。

彼得小心翼翼地伸手進去那小小的裂口中，取出了一張一鎊的鈔票。

然後他把那小裂口縫好了。

「當然，我一定要去弄清這是誰留下的一件外衣。」他自言自語道，「好讓他們把錢拿回去。」

1. 生了病. 2. 賬單. 3. 短外衣. 4. (衣服)的夾裏. 5. 突然伸入. 6. 縫口. 7. 插入, 伸進. 8. 縫好 (sewed [soud], 縫).

He had never done a dishonest act in his life, and the idea of keeping the note did not occur to him at all.

Lucy was *in charge of¹ the "receiving department", and marked the garments before they came down to the "shop." Peter went upstairs to hand her the money, but she was not there. Instead, pinned to the counter was a note saying: "Back in five minutes."

Peter sat down to wait.

"Morning, Mr Smith!" said a rather loudly dressed man, coming in and putting a parcel on the counter. Peter recognised him as a friend of his son's named Paterson.

"If you want a tip² for to-day," said Paterson, lowering his voice, *"put your shirt on³ *Lonely Boy⁴ for the 3.30. It'll be at five to one or better, and it can't lose. I had the tip from the jockey⁵ himself."

Peter Smith never knew what made him do it, but the impulse seemed to come from something outside himself. He pulled the pound-note from his pocket and passed it to Paterson with a hand that trembled.

他一生沒有做過一件不誠實的事，他並沒有想到要把這張鈔票留起來給自己。

露茜在管理『收件部』，將收到的衣服在送到『廠』裏去洗之前先做好記號。彼得跑上樓去想把那鈔票交給她；但她沒有在那裏。只見櫃臺上用針別好一張條子說：『五分鐘之內就回來』。

彼得坐下來等她。

『早安，史密斯先生，』一個衣着俗麗的人，走上前來把包裹放在櫃台上這樣說。彼得認得他是他兒子的朋友，名叫彼特生。

『假如你想要知道一點今日賽馬的祕密消息，』彼特生放低了聲音說，『請你就把錢都賭在三點半鐘那一次那個孤零兒票子上吧。有五對一的希望，或者還要好些，決不會輸。這祕密消息是我從騎師本人那裏得來的。』

彼得史密斯不明白是什麼使他那樣做的，好像是由於外間什麼地方來的衝動吧，他從口袋裏取出那張一鎊的鈔票，顫抖着手把它交給彼特生了。

1. 主管(某事), 負(某事)之責. 2. (關於賽馬的) 祕密消息. 3. (俚語) 將你所有的錢賭在...上面. 4. (馬的名稱). 5. jockey [ˈdʒɒki], 騎師.

“Put that on for me, will you?” he said.

“With pleasure!” said Paterson, “But *aren't* you going it!”

He went off, leaving Peter sitting there, shaking like a leaf and perspiring¹ freely. He was a criminal! After going “straight” for sixty-five years, he had stolen a pound-note and put it on a horse!

Peter was desperately worried. He would have given anything he possessed to cancel the bet² and get back the pound-note. What could he do about it?

He put on his hat and went round to consult an old friend of his named Jenkins, upon whose wisdom he placed great reliance. Jenkins was a religious sort of man, being the verger³ at a nearby church, and as Peter did not know any persons he somehow felt that Jenkins would be the next best thing. He found Jenkins in the church, polishing some brass.

“I’m worried, Tom,” said Peter. “I’ve done a dreadful thing.” And he told his old friend all about it.

『替我把這錢賭在那匹馬上吧，你願意嗎？』他說。

『當然呀！』彼得生說，『但你不要把消息喧嚷開去給人知道！』

他跑開了，留下彼得坐在那裏，就像一張樹葉那樣顫抖着，不停的發汗。他是一個罪犯了！六十五年來他一向很正直的，現在他已偷人一張一鎊的鈔票花在賽馬票子上！

彼得非常的煩惱。他真想以他所有的一切去取消這賭注，將那一鎊的鈔票拿回來。但他怎麼能夠辦得到呢？

他戴了帽子去找一個叫做會金斯的老朋友商量。他很信賴這個朋友的聰明。會金斯是個有虔心的人，為附近一個教堂裏的執事。因為彼得並不認識別的什麼更好的人，所以他總覺得會金斯是第二個最好的人了。他在教堂中找到了會金斯，他正在擦銅器。

『我很煩惱，湯姆，』彼得說。『我做了一件可怖的事情。』於是他便把所有的經過告訴了他的老朋友。

1. 發汗. 2. 賭注. 3. 教堂執事.

Jenkins shook his head solemnly.

"I'm surprised at you, Peter," he said, "going crooked¹ at your time of life. You'll have to make restitution.² The horse will lose, of course, they always do, and then you'll just have to find out the name of the person who owned the coat and gradually save up a pound and then send it to him anonymously."

"I'll do it," said Peter valiantly. "I only get two bob³ a week for myself, but I'll do it. It's the only way my conscience will be at rest."

"And if the horse wins," said Jenkins remorselessly,⁴ "don't forget the winnings won't belong to you. They will belong to the man you stole the money from."

"Of course," said Peter. "I wouldn't dream of keeping a single penny of it."

During the afternoon, Paterson came in again, looking very pleased with himself.

"You'll have heard that Lonely Boy won," he said, and handed Peter six crisp⁵ one-pound notes. Then he hurried away, and Peter looked at the money in a dazed sort of way.

會金斯莊重地搖搖頭。

「我覺得你這人真可怪，彼得，」他說，「到你這樣的年紀了，還去做虧心事。你必須把失物歸返原主。當然，賽馬一定會輸掉的，賽馬常常都是這樣輸掉的。你只好留意看看那外衣的主人是叫什麼名字，慢慢地積起一鎊的錢來，然後，不要讓他知道你是誰，把錢暗中送還他。」

「我一定這樣做，」彼得勇敢地說。「我每禮拜只賺到兩先令，但我一定這樣做。只有這樣才能使我的良心安寧。」

「假使賽馬贏了的話，」會金斯無情地說，「請記着那贏的錢不是你的。它應當屬於你偷他的錢那個人。」

「當然呀。」彼得說「我決不想要那一文錢的。」

下午，彼特生十分興高采烈地又走來了。

「你也許聽到的那孤零兒已經贏了。」他說着並交給彼得六張一鎊的鈔票。隨後他急急的走了。彼得呆木地望着那錢。

1. 不正直，不誠實。 2. restitution [ˌrestɪˈtjuːʃən], 歸還失主。 3. 先令(俚語，單數複數同形)。 4. remorselessly [rɪˈmɔːslɪsli], 無情地，殘忍地。 5. 紙幣(集合名詞)。

"If they belonged to me," he said to himself, "I could pay my debt to Lucy and clear out. But as they don't belong to me, I'd better find out whose coat it was and post off the money before it tempts me any more."

With a sigh, he climbed the stairs. Lucy greeted him snappily,¹ as usual.

"I found something in a pocket," explained Peter, "the pocket of a blue jacket with white stripes, like that one I used to wear myself when I first came here."

Lucy laughed harshly.

"You get more of a doddering² old fool every day!" she said. "Fancy not recognising your own jacket! I was clearing out some cupboards, and I thought your old suit might as well have a clean as we are so slack³ just now—"

Only then did Peter remember losing a pound-note five years before, soon after he bought the suit.

『假如這錢是屬於我的,』他自言自語說,『我便能償清露茜的債。但這錢不屬於我,我最好還是去看看那衣服是誰的,趕快把錢匯給他,別讓他再誘惑我了。』

他嘆了一口氣走上樓去。露茜照常厲聲地招呼他。

『我在一件外衣上找到一點東西,』彼得解釋說,『一件藍色白條子的外衣,就像我剛來這裏時所穿那件一樣的。』

露茜毫不在意地大笑。

『你一天天的變得更老弱不懂事了!』她說。『你想呀,竟連你自己的外衣都認不清了!我在清理一些櫃子的時候,我想你的舊衣服也可以拿出來洗一洗乾淨,我們現在的生意適巧清淡——』

這時候彼得方始記起在五年以前,他才買這外衣不久,就掉了一張一鎊的鈔票。

1. 尖聲地, 大聲地 (表示不耐之狀). 2. 顫動的, 發抖的. 3. 鬆懈的, 不活潑的.

QUIZ

1. How did "pay through the nose" originate?
2. How did "o'clock" originate?
3. Will gasoline freeze?
4. Does lightning ever strike twice in the same place?
5. How did "Foolscap" originate?

(Please turn to page 19)

HOW TO KNOW JEWELS

When you see a handsome diamond or an emerald,¹ how can you gauge² its value? Dr W. F. Foshag, distinguished scientist connected with the world-renowned³ gem collection of the National Museum, Washington, says that *it is fun to know⁴ about jewels and he explodes a lot of widely accepted precious-stone fallacies⁵ like the following:

That colored diamonds are virtually worthless compared with the *clearwhite, transparent varieties;⁶ that an expert can judge a gem's trueness and worth *at a mere glance⁷ with the *naked eye;⁸ that common oysters can make pearls of tremendous value; that the prolonged contact of a pearl with the human body will bring a "dead" pearl back to life and renew its desired brilliancy; that certain jewels, notably opals,⁹ bring *a long trail of bad luck¹⁰ and even tragedy to their possessors.

"First of all," explains Doctor Foshag, "many of us need a little elementary information about just *what constitutes jewel value.¹¹ This mysterious something varies considerably according to the kind of precious stone, but we generally can define gem beauty as including, or included in, the factors of rarity, hardness, transparency, color and *play of color.¹²

"The first two factors are important in evaluating¹³ all jewels. Rarity¹⁴ almost invariably spells a high market price, while a gem's hardness *goes along with¹⁵ the essential *quality of wear resistance.¹⁶ Transparency¹⁷ is vital in judging a colorless

1. 綠寶石. 2. 估計. 3. 世界聞名的. 4. 知道(某事)是有趣味的. 5. 謬論. 6. 潔白透明的各種類. 7. 一瞥之下. 8. 肉眼. 9. 蛋白石. 10. 繼續的倒霉. 11. 什麼構成寶石的價值. 12. 色彩的發散. 13. 評價. 14. 珍奇. 15. 伴著...的程度. 16. 經得佩帶的特質. 17. 透明.

jewel, and color and play of color have *prominent roles¹ in the beauty of such deep-tinted gems as the *blue sapphire,² *red ruby³ and green emerald.

“But let us examine, one by one, the *‘big six’⁴ in the jewel world, generally accepted in the following order as the most valuable precious stones: emerald, diamond, ruby, pearl, sapphire and opal, and try to determine just why they hold their enviable distinction.

“Strange, isn't it, that the finest type of white diamond, purest of all the precious stones, is not the most valuable gem? However, it *rates second only to⁵ the flawless⁶ emerald, which *without setting or other frill,⁷ sells sometimes for as much as \$6,000 a carat.

“Perhaps stranger even than this fact, is the situation that the emerald, *queen of all stone,⁸ depends for its remarkable beauty largely *upon certain foreign substances:⁹ a tiny amount of chromium¹⁰ and probably a little vanadium¹¹—both rare elements. However, it is seldom that you will see a flawless emerald, which fact explains that gem's great value. The name emerald, by the way, is given only to a superfine¹² variety of the lovely stone known as beryl,¹³ which comes in various shades¹⁴ but in this particular case must be of purest possible rich green.

“Colored¹⁵ diamonds are also numerous and they, too, owe much of their beauty to impurities, including probably a bit of iron. Which is a reminder of our first common fallacy—*to the effect that¹⁶ colored diamonds *are necessarily not as valuable as the clear-white varieties.¹⁷ This is far from true. Indeed, many pigmented¹⁸ diamonds possess all the luster and fire of the best

1. 重要的角色。 2. 藍玉。 3. 紅寶石。 4. 六大寶石(照價值上順序為綠玉, 鑽石, 紅玉, 珍珠, 藍玉, 蛋白石)。 5. 僅在...的大位。 6. 僅無瑕的。 7. 不鑲或沒有別的脆弱之點。 8. 寶石中的女王。 9. 看包含着別的什麼雜物沒有而定。 10. 鉻。 11. 釩。 12. 特別好的。 13. beryl ['beril], 綠柱玉。 14. 各種不同的濃淡。 15. 有色的。 16. 結局。 17. 不一定有白色透明的鑽石那樣的價值。 18. 有色素的。

transparent kinds, and, besides, they have the added beauty of a rich color, like emerald-green, ruby-red or sapphire-blue.

“Such gems, classed as *‘fancy stones’¹ to distinguish them from the plain whites, *command highest prices.² In fact, a perfect blue-white diamond will sell for only about \$1,000 a carat while fancy stones of similar size will rate up to \$3,000 a carat.

“On the other hand, there are considerably more colored diamonds which are far inferior to colorless and genuine fancy varieties. Among these abound³ unsightly⁴ pigments like straw-yellows, flecked⁵ greens and muddy browns, owing their origin probably to the inclusion of *foreign mineral materials.⁶

“Sometimes the *widely heralded⁷ ‘black diamonds’ are classed as fancy stones, but usually they sell for considerably less than the pure whites. The characteristic blackness is due no doubt to clouds of minute⁸ carbon inclusions. There are two chief kinds of black diamonds. The one is a dense, opaque⁹ stone, employed widely *for drilling purposes¹⁰ because of its exceptional hardness. Never is it used as a gem but it is indeed *the hardest stone nature knows.¹¹

“Like the emerald and fancy diamond, the ruby depends on impurities for its glorious color—however, such a tiny amount, probably of the metal chromium, that you can’t detect it chemically. The sapphire also owes its color—a lovely blue—to foreign matter, such as titanium,¹² a rare metal, or possibly a combination of titanium and chromium.

“Finest rubies will sell up to \$3,000 a carat, while sapphires *rate much less money¹³ because they are far commoner. Both

1. 珍奇的寶石。 2. 獲得非常的高價。 3. 豐富的。 4. 不雅觀的, 醜陋的。
5. 有斑點的。 6. 其他雜的礦物。 7. 大為宣傳了的。 8. 極微的。 9. 不透明的。
10. 為鑽洞的目的。 11. 世間存在最堅硬的石頭。 12. 鈦。 13. 價值非常低廉。

the ruby and sapphire belong to the corundum¹ family of minerals, the corundum, next to the diamond, being the hardest of all stones.

“Major factors in pearl values are size, shape, orient (luster)² and color. But giant pearls are so rare that your ten-grain stone may be worth *several times less³ than a twenty-grain pearl. Perfectly round ones bring prices far greater than irregularly shaped ones, but a good pearshaped pearl is superior to all other shapes. Delicate pinks, golden yellows and blacks are the most popular shades.

“There’s certainly a great difference in pearl values. A *striking example⁴ exists in the case of the famous President Buchanan pearls, consisting of *a string and two loose drops⁵ of about the same size, one pear-shaped and the other round. *At a glance⁶ you’d probably guess that one of the drops was slightly more valuable because somewhat brighter. The truth is, the brighter one, of perfect pear-shape, is valued commercially at more than the other drop and the entire string put together. The reason is that you could easily duplicate⁷ the round drop as well as the string; but luster and symmetrical shape virtually forbid the duplication of the higher-quality drop.

“Don’t accept the much advertised notion that America’s common oyster can make pearls of great value. True, the object derived from our bivalve⁸ is a genuine pearl, but it lacks beauty and hence has virtually no value. The Yankee oyster makes its pearl out of the same material it uses to build its shell—layers of *carbonate of lime⁹ and conchylin.¹⁰ But to make a precious stone, it would have to have more iridescent¹¹ materials so as to give the much prized luster.

1. 剛玉. 2. =peculiar lustre of pearl of best quality. 3. 比...少幾倍. 4. 顯著的例. 5. 一環之外再吊兩個. 6. 一見之下. 7. 兩倍之. 8. 雙殼貝. 9. 碳酸石灰. 10. 貝質. 11. 青貝色的, 有珠光的.

“Another *foolish fallacy¹ holds that the prolonged contact of a pearl with the human body will bring a “dead” one back to life. A variation of this fable is that if you don't wear your pearl most of the time, *it surely will die.² Now, pearls will lose their luster, to be sure, but the “death” usually takes between 150 and 200 years.

“How these notions originated is quite understandable. A lady takes a rope of pearls out of its case *after a long interval³ and notices that they are dull-looking.⁴ She puts them around her neck and apparently they *freshen up⁵ immediately. The truth is that contact with the moisture of the skin has brushed away much of the dust *adhering to⁶ the gems, so that naturally they will become brighter.

“Here's the reason pearls ‘die.’ They are made up by *Mother Nature⁷ in an entirely different way from all other precious gems, consisting of alternate layers of mineral and animal matter, the former being carbonate of lime and the latter conchylin (marine-shell material of high iridescence). In conchylin is a considerable amount of water. *As time goes on,⁸ the water dries out and the gem loses its luster.

“If your pearls are dull but not entirely ‘dead,’ you probably can freshen them up almost immediately by simply putting them away, when not in use, between two sheets of *moistened blotting paper.⁹ This way of treating them offers enough moisture to *be effective¹⁰ usually for a period of several months.

“Considering the opal, last of the ‘big six’ precious stones, you find it classified¹¹ as a quartz,¹² but differing from that mineral in that the opal is never crystallized¹³ and contains a tiny amount of water. This jewel is comparatively soft and

1. 愚蠢的謬說. 2. (一二百年不用, 即將失色). 3. 隔了很久的時間. 4. 失去光澤. 5. 再現光輝. 6. 附着. 7. 母的大自然. 8. 經過一個時期. 9. 潤濕的吸墨紙. 10. 有效果的. 11. 分類. 12. 石英. 13. 結晶.

therefore virtually unmountable,¹ but to some extent it makes up for this deficiency² by a *spectacular play of brilliant colors.³ Often-times a single opal will exhibit brilliant green, yellow and red flashes. The finest of these stones will sell for as high as about \$300 a carat.

*“Volumes have been written⁴ *to the effect that⁵ certain jewels, notably opals, bring a long trail of bad luck and even tragedy to their possessors. Of course this is absurd, but there is *a grain of truth⁶ in the notion, for when a person possesses a gem of very great value he is naturally *in line for the greedy and cunning devices of rogues⁷ who may *stop at virtually nothing⁸ *in an effort to steal the treasure.”⁹

1. 不能鑲嵌。 2. 缺點。 3. 發散晶瑩的光彩。 4. 寫了有許多卷的書。 5. 說到。 6. 若干的真理。 7. 使歹徒起覬覦之心，即增其貪慾之念。 8. 不肯死心，無論遇到什麼也不在乎。 9. 在想盜取那寶物的努力上。

THE MOST DREADFUL LIARS

A private, anxious to secure leave of absence, sought his captain with a most convincing tale about a sick wife breaking her heart for his presence.

The officer, familiar with the soldier's ways, replied:

“I am afraid you are not telling the truth. I have just received a letter from your wife urging me not to let you come home because you get drunk, and mistreat her shamefully.”

The private saluted and started to leave the room. He paused at the door, asking: “Sir, may I speak to you, not as an officer, but as man to man?”

“Yes what is it?”

“You and I are two of the most dreadful liars the Lord ever made. I'm not married at all.”

A GLOSSARY OF FAULTY DICTION

K

Kind of.—(1) Should not modify adjectives or verbs. I am rather (not *kind of*) interested in this. He was somewhat (not *kind of*) lean. She partly suspected (not *She kind of suspected*) what was going on. (2) When using with a noun, do not follow by *a*. Say, That kind of man, not *That kind of a man*.

L

Lady.—Use as a term of respect, parallel with gentleman. Do not use it unless you desire to express courtesy. For most occasions *Woman* is better: The Queen of England is an admirable woman.

Lady friend.—Not in good usage as *Gentleman friend*.

Lengthways.—*Lengthwise* is preferable.

Like.—Do not use this verb for *be satisfied* without an objection: How do they like? *Like* for *as if* is also incorrect: You look like you were tired. But it is correct to say it looks like rain. It looks as if it were going to rain.

Like to.—Wrong for *almost*: I almost (not *like to*) fell downstairs.

Listen.—Well-bred persons do not use either *listen* or *say* to call attention to the fact that they are about to speak.

Literally.—Do not use where you plainly do not mean it, as in the sentence: I was *literally* tickled to death. In the desire for emphasis, *literally* is sometimes used for its exact opposite, *figuratively*. Say *almost*.

Locate.—Do not use it for *settle* or *establish oneself*: Where do you live (not Where are you *located*)? I cannot find (not *locate*) that paper. Where is your house (*located* is unnecessary)?

Look.—Do not use *it* as the direct object of *look*: Look at it (not *look it*). But do not use *at* before *here*: Look here (not *Look at here*).

- Lose out.**—Not to be used in formal writing. Say *lose*.
- Lot, lots, a whole lot.**—Do not use loosely to mean *much* or *many* or *a great deal*, or as a noun meaning abundance.
- Materialized.**—Do not use it for *appear* or *come*: We expected my brother to-day but he did not come (not *materialize*).
- Midst.**—*In our midst* is stiff and old-fashioned, as well as amusing; *with us* or *among us* is simpler and better: We have with us (not *in our midst*) to-day a traveller from Java. You can also say *in the midst of us*.
- Might of.**—A vulgarism for *might have*.
- Most.**—Do not use it for almost: Almost (not *most*) all.
- Myself.**—Intensive or reflexive; do not use it when the simple personal pronoun would suffice. I saw them myself. My wife and I (not *myself*) shall be glad to come.
- Neither.**—Used with *nor*, and not with *or*. Cf. *Either...or*.
- New.**—Do not use *new* with any word that contains the idea "begin": I am a (not a *new*) beginner in music.
- Nice.**—Means *delicate* or *precise*. *Nice* is used in a loose colloquial way to indicate general approval, but should not be so used in formal writing. We had a *pleasant* (not *nice*) time. A nice distinction between apparent synonyms is one mark of the stylist. He displayed nice judgment.
- Nohow.**—Ungrammatical for *not at all*.
- Nor.**—Used to strengthen the second alternative. "I am not going *nor* planning to go," is more emphatic than "I am not going *or* planning to go."
- Nothing doing.**—Cheap slang.
- Nowhere near.**—Vulgar for *not nearly*, or *far from*, or *by no means*: There were not nearly (not *nowhere near*) fifty people in the room. The sale was by no means (not *nowhere near*) what was expected.
- Nowheres.**—Wrong for *Nowhere*.

FIELDS

It is surprising how many kinds of fields there are. We speak of *magnetic and electric fields,¹ of *fields of operations,² of *hunting fields,³ goldfields,⁴ icefields,⁵ coalfields,⁶ and battlefields,⁷ but the best of all are the *green fields.⁸

It is of them we are thinking now, the fields that we all love. English meadows⁹ and *grazing fields¹⁰ are green all the year round. Even winter *does not rob them of their beauty,¹¹ and in summer they are *decked with¹² white, where the daisies¹³ *gleam like stars¹⁴ in the grass.

Even the bare fields are beautiful, with their long, straight furrows¹⁵ across the brown soil. In early spring there are few scenes, *putting us in mind of¹⁶ the fields in *John Masefield's county¹⁷ where often we may see.

**Old Callow¹⁸ at the *task of God,¹⁹
Helped by man's wit, helped by the brute,²⁰
Turning a stubborn clay to fruit.
His²¹ eyes *for ever²² on some sign,²³
To help him plough a perfect line.*

Early summer clothes²⁴ the fields of spring corn in soft emerald,²⁵ and when autumn comes we look out over fields of *golden grain,²⁶ the *rippling wheat,²⁷ the *bearded barley,²⁸ the *hodding cats,²⁹ thinking perhaps of Chaucer,³⁰ who once said that the old fields never fail to bring new crops. It is in the fields

1. 磁場 (磁力作用所及之場所) 與電場 (電力作用所及之場所). 2. 用武之地.
3. 狩獵場. 4. 黃金的產地. 5. 冰原. 6. 煤田. 7. 戰場. 8. 青綠的田野.
9. 牧場. 10. 放牛吃草的田地, 即牧場. 11. 並不奪去它們的美. 12. 裝飾.
13. 雛菊. 14. 如星星一般亮晶晶的. 15. 犁溝. 16. 使我們想起. 17. 梅
斯菲德的故鄉. (梅氏為現代英國的桂冠詩人, 生於一千八百七十八年. 此文特意提
到他, 因為他的名字上面有一個 field 字). 18. 英國地名. 19. 上帝的業績. 20.
耕牛. 21. 上帝的. 22. 永遠地. 23. 目標. 24. 裝飾. 25. 綠玉; 鮮綠色.
26. 黃金色的稻穀. 27. 起漣波的小麥. 28. 垂鬚的大麥. 29. 垂鬚的燕麥. 30.
喬叟, 名 Geoffrey (1340-1400) 英國詩人.

that the harvesters¹ work in the hot sunshine. It is from the fields that the grain is gathered into barns² before winter comes.

Kings have walked in gardens and rich men have owned their parks, but the fields have been the poor man's paradise *from time immemorial.³ If fields are prisons, asks *Robert Bloomfield,⁴ where is liberty?

London preserves the name of Lincoln's Inn Fields, cherishing the memory of the time when the country was nearer the heart of the city. Wordsworth⁵ loved to look back to the time when meadow, grove,⁶ and stream to him did seem *apparelled in celestial light.⁷

1. 收成者. 2. 穀倉. 3. 從遠古以來. 4. 英國詩人 (1766-1823, 此處特意提到他, 也因為他名字上面有一個 field 字). 5. 英國詩人 (1770-1850) 名 William. 6. 林. 7. 籠罩着天上的光輝.

NEVER ASK A WOMAN TO MEND ANYTHING

The younger man had been complaining that he could not get his wife to mend his clothes.

"I asked her to sew a button on this vest last night, and she hasn't touched it," he said. At this the older man assumed the air of a patriarch.

"Never ask a woman to mend anything," he said. "You haven't been married very long, and I think I can give you some serviceable suggestions. When I want shirt mended I take it to my wife, flourish it around a little and say, 'Where's that ragbag?'"

"'What do you want of the rag-bag?' asks my wife. Her suspicions are roused at once.

"'I want to throw this shirt away; it's worn out,' I say, with a few more flourishes.

"'Let me see that shirt,' my wife says then. 'Now, John, hand it to me at once.'

"Of course, I pass it over, and she examines it. 'Why, John, Taylor,' she is sure to say, 'I never knew such extravagance! This is a perfectly good shirt. All it needs is—' And then she mends it."

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 8

1. *To pay through the nose*, meaning "to pay a fancy price for a thing," "to pay more than it is worth" or "to get stung," is of uncertain origin. The earliest known use of the phrase in English is dated 1672. There is a legend that in the ninth century the Danes imposed a head tax in Ireland resembling the modern poll tax. It was called the "nose tax" because those who neglected to pay it were punished by having the nose slit. *Paying through the nose* may have been suggested by this penalty. Some authorities suppose the phrase was originally a facetious allusion of the phrase to the similarity of *rhino*, an old slang term for money, to Greek *rhinos* ("nose").
2. The original form of this term was *of the clock*, of which *o'clock* is a contraction. It means by or according to the clock. The form *o'clock* began to appear first in the eighteenth century. In Chaucer's time *of the clock* was used. Later *the* in the phrase was elided and *of* was frequently slurred into *a*. Chaucer said *ten of the clokke*, while many writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries said *ten of clock* or *ten a clock*. *Clock* originally signified bell, and the modern meaning is a survival of the period when all mechanical timepieces sounded the hours by bells.
3. Gasoline, according to the United States Bureau of Standards, has no definite freezing point. It slowly stiffens up like wax at temperatures much lower than those commonly encountered in the Arctic, and as the temperature is lowered it gradually becomes more and more viscous until it is a solid mass. The temperature at which ordinary gasoline solidifies ranges from 180 to 240 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. Gasoline containing benzol will solidify at higher temperatures in proportion to the percentage of benzol. Kerosene freezes at temperatures of 70 degrees or more below zero Fahrenheit. Admiral Richard E. Byrd reported that kerosene stored at Little America in the Antarctic froze solid in July when the temperature was 71 degrees below zero. Gasoline and kerosene are both derived from crude petroleum. The chief difference in the two liquids is in the temperature at which they boil and freeze. Gasoline boils off first and is the more explosive. The temperature must then be raised considerably before the kerosene boils off.

4. There is a popular notion that lightning never strikes in the same place more than once. When lightning does strike more than once in the same place the event is generally reported as remarkable because of the proverbial saying. As a matter of fact lightning has been known to strike the same building several times during a single electrical storm. Trees, steeples, chimneys and other tall objects and structures in elevated and exposed locations are likely to be struck by lightning regardless of the number of times they have been struck in the past. Of course, according to the law of probability it is not likely that lightning will strike again in exactly the same place under ordinary circumstances.
5. There are several theories as to how a certain kind of paper came to be called *foolscap*. The most probable theory is that the paper was so called from the watermark consisting of a fool's cap and bells that was used by early paper makers. According to an oft-repeated story, Oliver Cromwell substituted this watermark in place of the royal arms granted by Charles I to manufacturers of certain kinds of paper. When the Rump Parliament reconvened the fool's cap and bells as a watermark was abolished, but paper the size of the *Parliamentary Journal*—fourteen by seventeen inches—has been called foolscap ever since. Still another story accounts for the name as follows: Cromwell used the stamp of liberty of his stationary and after the Restoration some of the paper was brought to Charles II. The King examined the paper very carefully and observed: "Take it away; I have nothing to do with a fool's cap and bells as a watermark was made as early as 1540, because letters written on such paper during that year are still extant. Some authorities believe that this watermark goes back as early as the thirteenth century, long before the invention of printing. The dunce's cap, a paper cap used as a penalty in schools for poor lessons or bad behavior, was probably suggested by the name already given to foolscap, rather than this practice having suggested the name. It may be that *foolscap* is a corruption of the Italian *foglio capo*, meaning a chief or full-sized sheet of paper. That such paper was once associated in the English mind with Italy is shown by the fact that a statute of Queen Anne refers to it as *Genoa foolscap*. The standard size of foolscap printing paper is 13½ by 17 inches, and of foolscap writing paper, 13½ by 16½ inches.

(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

胡國光看了那報告，心裏一跳，同時他恍惚也看見一個癩頭擁抱了金鳳姐在懷裏；他也不禁勃然大怒，心裏說，『這簡直就是造反了！』但是另一件事又轉上來了；他想起四五天前，因為在某處打牌，回家時已是更深，敲了半天門，才見金姐來開，不用說她的頭髮是亂得很，而臉上也是紅紅的，並且帶着氣喘，後來又發見牀上有兒子用的一條汗巾。當時他就很懷疑。他記起了王榮昌搖着頭連說『不成體統』的神氣來，又記起了胡炳幾次鬼鬼崇崇的舉動，金姐的種種可疑處。他早已料到幾分，不過想不出兩全的辦法，

Hu Kuo-kwang was startled when he saw the report, and seemed to see a blotch-head embracing Chin Feng-chieh; he could not help being angry at this so he said to himself: "This is simply a rebellion!" But another explanation came to his mind, which made him think of something which had happened a few days ago when he went home at dead of night after playing cards with his friends, and found Chin Feng-chieh with disturbed hair, flushed face, and out of breath as she came to open the door for him after he had knocked for a long time. Later on he also discovered a handkerchief used by his own son on the bed. He was then suspicious and thought of the attitude of Wang Jung-chang when he said: "That's not manners!" shaking his head at the same time. Ho Kuo-kwang also thought of the improper behaviour of his own son and the suspicious points of Chin Feng-chieh's conduct. He had

只好聽之。現在他看見報告，固然始而怒，但亦繼而笑了：他想出了久想不得兩全的法子。一句老話在他腦子裏滾：明中去了一個，暗地來了兩個。而況不止兩個呢！年青漂亮的孀婦小老婆，城裏有的是。

他又想起那天在車站上史俊大為讚許他的獻議；他更加肯定，學學南鄉農民的樣子，也把城裏的多餘的空着的女子來沒收充公，是於公於私兩便的。在公的方面博得『辦事澈底』的美名。在私的方面有法子擇肥而噬。他覺得方羅蘭等都還不曾覺悟到此，正好護他一人來建立殊勳。

這也不是假的，黨部裏其餘的委員看見了這一紙報告，並不能

already made out to some extent what it was, but failed to think out a measure satisfactory to both sides, so that he had to leave it. But now his chance had come; he would willingly spare one openly and get two in the dark. And moreover, it should have been more than two. There were plenty of young and beautiful widows and concubines in the town.

It reminded him, too, that Shih Chün approved his proposal greatly at the station the other day. So he believed firmly that it would be advantageous to both sides the public and the private, if he should copy what the farmers did in the south country to confiscate all the surplus and unmarried women and put them to the public. On the public side, he could win fame for his thoroughness in doing public service and on the private side he could take the best to satisfy his own desires. Fang Lo-lan and the others had not yet thought of this and it was his individual merit to found the special achievement.

It was true that the other members of the committee, unlike Hu Kuo-kwang, did not gain great profit from the disturbance but, at

像胡國光那樣能够發見出大作為來，他們至多不過作為助談而已；便是方羅蘭也只對婦女部長張小姐說了這麼一句話。『婦女部對於這件事有什麼意見糾正呢，還是獎勵？』

『這是農民的羣衆行爲；況且被支配的女子又不來告狀，只好聽其自然了。』正忙着籌備『三八』婦女節紀念大會事務的張小姐也只淡淡的回答。所以這件事便被人們在匆忙與大意中輕輕的放過去了。再過一两天，就沒有人在黨部裏談起，只有胡國光一個人在暗中準備。

但是在縣城的平靜的各街道上，這事件便慢慢成了新的波動的中心，有許多閒人已經在茶館酒店閒談城裏將如何『公妻』，計算縣城裏有多少小老婆，多少寡

most, enriched their gossip when they heard of it. Even Fang Lolan had only said these few words to Miss Chang, the head of the women's department: "I wonder if the women's department has any opinion about this incident that happened in the south country? Is it to be suppressed or encouraged?"

"That's the farmers' mass movement. And the women who suffered did not bring any accusations. I think we had better let it be," replied Miss Chang coldly. She was busy preparing the women's fête on April the eighth. So the incident had been slipped away by the people without paying much attention to it through busyness and neglect. A few days later nobody in the headquarters of the party spoke about it except Hu Kuo-kwang, who was preparing in secret.

But in the quiet streets of the town this became gradually the centre of a new wave. The idlers had already talked at large in the tea houses and restaurants of how to put wives to the public, calculating how many concubines, widows, nuns and chambermaids there were

婦，多少尼姑，多少婢女。甚至於說，待字的大姑娘，也得拿出來抽籤。這一種街談巷議，頃刻走遍了四城門。終至深伏在花園裏的陸三爺也知道了。這是錢學究特地來報告的；不用說，他很替陸慕云小姐着急呢。

「南鄉的事是千真萬確的，城裏的謠言也覺可慮；府上還是小心爲是。」錢學究最後這麼說，便匆匆走了，他似乎是不便多坐，免得延擱了陸三爺父女打點行裝的工夫。陸三爺縱然曠達，此時也有些焦灼，他立即進內把錢學究的報告對女兒學說了一遍，歎氣道：

「錢老伯的意思，危邦不居，勸我們高走遠飛。只是滔滔者天下皆是，到那裏去好呢！況且祖業在此，一時也走不脫身。」

(待續)

in the city. They even discussed whether the unengaged girls should also be given to the public by drawing lots. This town talk ran like wildfire and soon spread in all quarters of the city, and finally it was known to Lu San-tieh who was retired in his garden from active. He was informed especially by Chien Hsüeh-chiu who was, as a matter of course, anxious about Lu Mu-yun, Lu San-tieh's daughter.

"The incident in the south country is quite true and the rumours here in town are threatening. I think it is advisable for you to take precautions," said Chien Hsüeh-chiu before he went away quickly. It seemed he did stay long for he was afraid he would disturb Lu San-tieh's consultation with his daughter. Lu San-tieh, though he was generally optimistic, was now rather anxious, so that he soon went in and repeated what Chien Hsüeh-chiu said to his daughter.

"Mr Chien's advice is not to live in a dangerous country and that we had better go away. But where shall we go, as everywhere is almost the same? And moreover, our inheritance is all at this place and it is not easy to go away."

CURRENT ENGLISH SLANG WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS

俚 俗 用 語 例 解

L—(續)

Let off steam; To: to relieve one's suppressed feelings. 發洩心中積鬱。

"I know you have a just cause to be mad at him. Just *let off steam* and you'll be all right."

我知道你很有理由對他惱怒。你痛快地罵一陣，你就好了的。

Lift a finger; To: to make little effort. 一舉手之勞。

"I wouldn't *lift a finger* to help him. It's all his fault and he knows it."

雖一舉手之勞我也不會幫助他的。這完全是他自作孽，他自己明白。

Lines; to read between the: to discern a writer's concealed meaning. 弦外之音；從字裏行間尋其用意。

"I can *read between the line's* that he is not interested in what we are attempting to do."

我可以看得出來他對於我們所想做的這事，不大感着興趣。

Lion's share; The: the greater part. 大部分。

"*The lion's share* of the profit will go to the directors."

利潤的大部分將歸理事們所得。

Lip: impertinent. (hence: to give lip) 說話無禮。

"None of your lip, young fellow. You don't know anything about this, and besides it's none of your business."

年輕人，你說話不要這樣無禮。你對於這事完全不懂，而且不關你的事。

Syn: to have the cheek.

Lip service: respect shown by words, real feelings different. 口惠而實不至；口是心非。

He is rather eloquent about his being loyal to the firm, but that's all *lip service*."

他口裏說他如何對公司忠心，實際並不是那回事。

Lip; To carry (or keep) a stiff upper: to bear misfortune courageously, or to be stubborn. 逆來順受; 頑強不動。

"Everything seems to go against him, but he always *keeps a stiff upper lip*. He certainly has my respects."

一切都似乎對他不利,但他都能逆來順受。這是很佩服他的。

Livered; White: cowardly, timid, mild in disposition. 胆怯的? 性情溫和的。

"That boy is too *white livered* to be any use to me."

那孩子太胆怯了,對我沒有什麼用。

Syn: lily-livered, pigeon-livered, milk-livered.

Loggerheads; to be at: to quarrel or disagree with each other. 不和。

"Those two fellows would *be at loggerheads* with each other before they are together in a room five minutes."

那兩個人碰在一起不到五分鐘,就互相喧嘩起來。

Long-winded; To be: to be lengthy in speech. 說話冗長。

"He's so *long-winded* that I detest talking to him."

他說話冗長,所以我不喜歡和他講話。

Look out; That's your: your affair. 你要當心的事。

"*That's your look out!* It's nothing to do with me."

那是你應注意的事! 與我毫無關係。

Loose end; At a: nothing particular to do. 無所事事。

"Please drop in next Sunday afternoon as I shall be *at a loose end*."

請你下星期日下午到我家裏來玩,因為我沒有事。

Low water; In: low in funds. 經濟困難。

"I'm afraid I can't take that out of your hands just at present as I'm *in low water*."

我恐怕我目下無法向你收買那個,因為我現在沒有錢。

Lucky stars; To thank one's: to be very thankful for one's fortune. 感謝天佑; 謝我幸運。

"*Thank my lucky stars*, I had vacated the building only a minute before it caved in".

謝天謝地,我剛從那房子搬出來,它就凹陷下去了。

THE USAGE OF PREPOSITIONS

By H. SAITO

II. "FOR" OF PURPOSE

(5) "For what purpose?"

What do you go to school for?—In order to learn

The word *purpose* is usually preceded by *for*:—

Mr Chang once wanted his portrait painted, and engaged an artist **for the purpose**.

For educational purposes; for military purposes, etc.

The phrase "*For what purpose?*" is usually contracted into "*What for?*"

What is that for?

What is this room for?

What is that hole in the door for?

What do you want such a big sum for?

What did you buy this large box for?

What did you go there for?

Compare:—

{ **For what purpose** did he go abroad?

{ **What** did he go abroad **for**?

{ He went abroad **for the purpose of studying** law.

{ He went abroad **in order to study** law.

Note 1:—The word *purpose* may be preceded by the prepositions *on* and *to*, but with different meanings.

He must have done this **on purpose**.

He always does such things **on purpose** to annoy me.

I tried to persuade him, but all **to no purpose**.

If I succeed in this undertaking, I shall have been born **to some purpose**.

Note 2:—The synonymous words *intention* and *view* are preceded by the preposition *with*.

I did it { **with the view of**
 { **with the intention of** } saving you trouble.

He works hard **with a view to** gaining scholarship.

Compare:—

I have sent for you { **for that purpose.**
 { **with that intention (or object).**
 { **to that end.**

Notes 3:—Besides the word *purpose*, the preposition *for* is used with the words *sake*, *good*, *benefit*, etc.

(6) “For whose sake?”

Spare the poor fellow **for my sake**.

“*For one's sake*” means “*out of regard for one*.”

I help the boy **for the sake of** his father, who is an old friend of mine.

Idiomatic Phrases:—

(a) **For acquaintance' sake:**—We will make a night of it *for old acquaintance' sake*.

(b) **For old sake's sake:**—He is not what he used to be, but I keep him *for old sake's sake*.

(c) **For auld lang sine**—*for old acquaintance' sake*.

The phrase “*for God's sake*” or “*for Heaven's sake*” are used in the language of earnest entreaty. Such phrases as “*for mercy's sake*,” “*for goodness' sake*,” etc., are substituted to avoid profanation.

For Heaven's sake, spare the poor fellow.

Don't, for mercy's sake, suffer yourself to be carried away by any sudden impulse.

By analogy the word *sake* comes to be used to denote purpose with Abstract Nouns in the Possessive Form.

The examination is gone through **for form's sake**.

I had no appetite, but I pretended to eat **for appearance's sake**.

People who obtain wealth by ill means, spend it in charity **for conscience's sake**.

We have retained the name "potential" **for convenience's sake**.

Wars he waged, indeed, but he did not make war **for war's sake**.

To follow virtue **for virtue's sake**.—*Pope*.

Thus it is that the phrases "*for the sake of*" comes to be used in place of the phrase "*for the purpose of*" with Abstract Nouns:—

The article is often omitted **for the sake of** brevity.

Many people commit crimes **for the sake of** gain.

Some seek for wealth **for the sake of** power.

He loves money **for its own sake**.

The Preposition *For* is used by itself in the sense of "*for the sake of*" in some idiomatic phrases.

- (a) **For itself**:—He loves labour *for itself* (*for its own sake*).
- (b) **For good**:—He has come home *for good* (*and all*).
- (c) **For better or for worse**:—They chose to take each other *for better or for worse*.
- (d) **For the best**:—Everything is *for the best*.
- (e) **For pleasure**:—I read *for pleasure*.

(f) **For effect:**—Everything he does is done *for effect*.

(g) **For sale:**—Are these picture *for sale?*

Etc.

etc.

Compare the following phrases:—

(a) Are you going to Kyōto *for pleasure?*

(b) No, I am going there *on business*.

The Preposition *For* is further used in the sense of "*for the sake of*" in such expressions as "*to die or fight for one's country.*"

He fell **fighting for** his country.

It is sweet **to die for** one's fatherland.

He **works for** his wife and children.

Dogs are **chosen for** scent and speed.

The Preposition *For* is also used in the sense of "*for the sake of*" after the verbs *to love, like, etc.*

I **like** Blackie, not **for** his style, but **for** his sense.

She **loves** him **for himself**, and not from any mercenary consideration.

(To be continued)

A MISTAKE ON BOTH SIDES

An old gentleman on board one of the numerous steamers which ply between Holyhead and the Irish coast missed his handkerchief, and accused a soldier standing by his side of stealing it, which the soldier, an Irishman, denied, some few minutes afterward the gentleman found the missing article in his hat; he was then most profuse in his apologies to the soldier.

"Not another word," said Pat; "it was a mistake on both sides—you took me for a theft, and I took you for a gentleman."

WORLD AFFAIRS

Conference Of Foreign Ministers Adjourn In Furious Deadlock

*The Big Four Foreign Ministers Conference¹ adjourned² indefinitely on December 15 in an angry deadlock³ which left the United States and Russia to wage⁴ a *showdown diplomatic fight⁵ *on the success or failure of the Marshall European recovery plan.⁶

It was the first time that the Big Four, despite all their disagreements, had adjourned a conference without *setting a date⁷ for their next meeting since their first conference held here in London in September, 1945.

Marshall put squarely⁸ on Russia the responsibility for the meet's utter failure:

He *gave a detailed review⁹ of the disagreements of the foreign ministers because of *Molotov's attitude¹⁰ on problem after problem—*German frontiers, reparations, economic unity.¹¹

"Three delegations at the conference have registered their willingness to take these decisions here and now," Marshall¹² said. *"The Soviet Union¹³ alone refuses to agree. *In view of¹⁴ these facts, it seems impossible at this time to make practical progress. Therefore, I reluctantly conclude that no useful purpose would be served by a debate on other points of our agenda¹⁵ and I suggest that the Council of Foreign Ministers now consider adjournment of this session."

Big Three To Talk Over New Setup

The adjournment of the Foreign Ministers Conference in London will be followed by a meeting of *the three Powers¹⁶—Britain, France and the United States—to consider steps¹⁷ to meet¹⁸ the new world diplomatic setup¹⁹ now created, official quarters of Washington expected on the night of December 15.

1. 四強外長會議. 2. 閉會, 休會. 3. 僵局, 停頓. 4. 閉聲, 挑動 (戰爭).
5. 攤牌的外交戰. 6. 為決定馬歇爾復興歐洲計畫成敗的 (外交戰). 7. 決定日期.
8. 公平地. 9. 加以詳細的評論. 10. 莫洛托夫的態度. 11. 德國的疆界、賠償、
經濟統一 (諸問題). 12. 馬歇爾. 13. 蘇聯. 14. 鑒於. 15. agenda [ə'dʒɛndə],
議事日程. 16. 三強. 17. 步驟. 18. 適應. 19. 突擊, 舉止.

These new conversations were likely, however, *to cover a wide field,¹ and might include the negotiation of a three-Power treaty for guaranteeing the disarmament² of Germany along the lines suggested by *the former Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes.³

Feng Yu-hsiang Criticizes Generalissimo

*General Feng Yu-hsiang⁴ charged⁵ on December 13 that *Chiang Kai-shek⁶ did not wish to return peace and order to China "because he wished to perpetuate⁷ his dictatorship."

Feng told a news conference that "There must be no more foreign aid to Chiang. The only way to help China is to halt⁸ such aid immediately."

Feng proposed that the United States take three steps to implement⁹ Chinese democracy:

(1) It should cease shipping arms or money to Chiang.

(2) The United States should *issue an official statement¹⁰ informing the Chinese that no more United States arms or money are to be used in the civil war.

(3) He suggested that General Marshall or his personal representative should visit China where he would call a provisional¹¹ meeting of *democratic elements¹² to *set up¹³ a new Government. He said that such a meeting should be held preferably in the southern territories controlled by *General Li Chi-sen¹⁴ to avoid Kuomintang interference.

Feng urged that any American who wished to send money to China should address it to *Madame Sun Yat-sen.¹⁵ He said, "In this way they would get one hundred per cent efficiency in the use of their money for the benefit of the Chinese people."

Control Yuan To Discuss Case Of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang

*The Control Yuan¹⁶ will shortly¹⁷ express its views regarding General Feng Yu-hsiang's utterances¹⁸ recently made in the United States opposing American aid to China, it was reliably learned here in Nanking.

1. 包括很大的範圍。 2. disarmament [dis/ɑ:məmənt], 解除武裝。 3. (美) 前國務卿貝爾納斯。 4. 馮玉祥將軍。 5. 控告。 6. 蔣介石。 7. 維持永續。 8. 停止。 9. 完成, 履行。 10. 發出正式聲明。 11. 臨時的, 暫時的。 12. 民主份子。 13. 建立, 設立。 14. 李濟深將軍。 15. 孫逸仙夫人。 16. 監察院。 17. 不久。 18. 發言。

He recalled¹ that General Feng was sent to the United States on an inspection tour of water conservancy installation.²

Legislative Yuan Declares Postal Increases Void

After a *heated discussion³ at the meeting of *the Legislative Yuan on December 13, it was finally announced that the increase of postal rates⁵ *put in effect⁶ since December 11 will be considered void.⁷

The Control Yuan recently censured⁸ the motion of increasing postal rates by *the Executive Yuan⁹ on December 11, which according to the Control Yuan, has no *legal right¹⁰ to readjust¹¹ postal rates without the confirmation¹² of the Legislative Yuan although it was empowered¹³ to do so by *the State Council.¹⁴

1. 回憶, 記起. 2. 考察水利設置旅行. 3. 熱烈的討論. 4. 立法院.
 5. 郵費率. 6. 執行, 生效. 7. void [voi], 無效, 作廢. 8. 非難, 譴責.
 9. 行政院. 10. 合法的權利. 11. 重新調整. 12. 認可, 確認. 13. 授權.
 14. 國務會議.

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英文研究小叢書

錢歌川編著

中華

要學會一國的語言文字，決不是一回轉而易舉的事，尤其是英國的語文，似乎更難精通。中國學生在中學六年，大學四年，一共要學十年英文，但學到大學畢業，學通了的人，似乎並不多。這當然應該歸咎於學校中要學的課程太多，無法專修，而讀書時不求甚解，只顧大體，忽視小節，實為失敗的主因。編者不揣謏陋，就平日個人一究的心得，分題寫出這許多小冊子，各書均自成段落。茲編印成冊，彙為叢書。解釋詳盡，例證豐富，使初學者有無師自通之便，已有門徑者有登堂入室之樂，學習英國語文者，均應購備，以為參考。全部共三十冊，陸續出版，茲將已出者列下：

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