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ENGLISH FRIEND

最新英語良友

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最新英語良友



何

良編輯



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NEW ENGLISH COMPANION

最新英語良友

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MODEL ESSAYS

作文示範

THE CONDITION OF TRUE FRIENDSHIP

真誠友誼的條件

OUTLINE

綱要

Introductoin:—Friendship is an are thing, and not all are capable of it. 小引——友誼乃珍貴之物，非人人所能護

Conditions of friendship:—

友誼之條件：

1. Unselfish love

1. 無自私心之愛

2. Constancy

2. 恆心

3. Loyalty

3. 忠實

4. Mutual confidence

4. 互信

5. Mutual sympathy

5. 同情

Everyone has a number of acquaintances, but no one has many friends. For true intimate friendship is not common; and there are many people who seem to be incapable of it for a friendship to be intimate and lasting, both the friends must have some very special qualities. 每個人有許多相識的人；但沒有人能有許多朋友，因為真誠的友誼不是常有的；有許多人似乎不知友誼為何物，若要使友誼摯密而恆久，那末雙方都必須具有幾種特別的德性

First comes unselfish love, which is the very essence of friendship. A man who is engrossed in his own interests and feelings, may, no doubt, like to have an unselfish friend who will admire him, serve him and always study his interests. But friendship is a two-sided affair, and lives by give-and-take, and no friendship can last long which is all "give" on one side and all "take" on the other. A selfish person is incapable of true friendship. The love and service must be mutual.

Constancy is another important condition of friendship. But some people are constitutionally fickle. They take up an interest with enthusiasm, but they soon tire of it, and feel the attraction of some new object, such changeable and uncertain people are constitutionally incapable of a life-long friendship with anyone.

Two friends must be loyal to each other, and they must know

第一是無自私之心的愛。它是友誼主要的本質，無疑地，一個人專心於他自己的利益和感情的人或許會喜歡有一個無自私之心的朋友來贊美他，順從他和常常研究他的興趣；但友誼是一件雙方面的事情，它是靠了交換利益更賴以存在的；要是一方面儘是給與而他方面儘是奪取，這種友誼是不能持久的，一個自私的人不能有真誠的友誼，愛和服務必俱是雙方面的。

恆心是友誼的另一條件。但有些人生是善變的。他們一時對於事物發生熱烈的興趣，但不久就厭倦了，而覺得另一件新的事物在誘惑他們。像這樣反覆無常的無恆心的人們天生是 incapable of a life-long friendship with anyone.

朋友必須彼此忠心，他們必須彼此有深切的了解而不讓

each other so well that there can be no suspicions between them. We do not think much of a man that dares not stand up for his friend when he is criticised behind his back; nor of the man who readily believes rumour and gossip against his friend. Suspicious natures, and those who are easily influenced by reports and whispers, can never make good friends.

There must be implicit confidence between friends, so that each can feel that he can tell the other his most intimate secret without any fear of his being misunderstood or betrayed. But there are talkative and communicative people, who cannot keep a secret either their own or those of others, to save their lives, and such will never keep a friend long.

Lastly, there must be perfect sympathy between friends — sympathy with each other's aims, likes, joys, sorrows, pursuits and pleasures. And where such mutual sympathy does not exist, friendship is impossible.

一絲猜疑存在於他們之間。要是一個人當他們的朋友給人家背後非議時不敢起來替他辯護，我們也並不重視他；我們已並不重視那種輕信不利於他朋友的謠言的人。生性多疑的和那些易被流言所惑的人們是永不能成爲好朋友的。

朋友之間還必須具有絕對的信任，使各人覺得他能以他最隱藏的秘密告訴對方而絲毫不慮自身會被誤解或背棄。但有些說話直爽的人們，爲了要得全自己的生命，就不論是自己的或是人家的秘密都不能保守了；這類人是永遠不會有常久的朋友的。

末了，朋友間必須有充分的同情——對彼此的目標，嗜好，快樂，苦痛，追求和興趣的同情。假使沒有此種雙方的同情，那末友誼是決不能成立的。

ROME WAS NOT BUILT IN A DAY

羅馬並非建於旦夕

OUTLINE

綱 要

1. The proverb is for the impatient and discouraged.
2. Illustrations—from sport and learning.
3. It must not be used an excuse for laziness.
1. 糾正無耐心和氣餒的古諺
2. 例證——運動與學習
3. 非怠惰者飾詞

Anyone, who attempts a task of any magnitude, may be beset by two temptations, namely, impatience and discouragement. He starts with hope and enthusiasm; but, finding that the task he has set himself will take much longer than he thought, becomes impatient and scamps the work to get it finished, or, when he realizes the difficulties to be overcome, he becomes discouraged, relaxes his efforts, or abandons the work as hopeless. As a check to impatience, and a word of cheer to dis-

任何一個圖謀大事的人往往會被兩種引誘所困住的，就是：無耐心和氣餒。開始時他懷了滿腔的希望和熱忱；但當發覺他担任的工作所需的時日超出他的意料時，他就不耐煩起來，於是潦草地把工作幹完了事。要不然，當地發覺了那些他得去克服的困難時，他氣餒起來，於是懈怠了他的努力或把工作認爲無希望而放棄了。這裏來一句古諺，糾正無耐心，和氣餒時給人鼓勵的結語——羅馬並非一朝一夕建就

couragement, comes this old proverb —“Rome was not built in a day.” To build a great city like Rome, many days, many years and even centuries, were necessary. And no task that is really worth doing can be done either quickly or easily. Slow progress must not make us impatient, and difficulties must not discourage us

A youth has an ambition to become a fine athlete. He thinks a little practice will soon make him a first-class bat or centre-forward. But when he finds it will take many months of practice and hard training, he becomes impatient and discouraged. To him the proverb says, “Be patient; for Rome was not built in a day”.

Another youth makes up his mind to become a scholar, and devotes himself in real earnest to his studies. But the more he learns, the more he realizes there is to be learnt. The subject enlarges as he progresses, the difficulties

而成的。」要是建設一所像羅馬那樣的大城是需要許多日子，許多年月，甚至許多世紀哩。凡是值得幹的工作，沒有一件能做得快或是容易的。我們不該因遲緩的進步而不耐煩，也不該因困難而氣餒。

一個青年有做成運動家的志願，他以為一下子練習就會使他成爲第一流的棒球員或中鋒，但當他覺得那是需要長時間的辛苦的練習時，他就不耐煩和氣餒起來了。於是，那諺語對他說：「忍耐些；因爲羅馬並非一朝一夕建設而成的。」

另一個青年立志想成爲一個學者，他認真地專心於他的學業。但愈是學習，他覺要得學的東西愈多，他雖前進，但他所習科的目也隨之而擴大了，艱難也更可畏了，最後他覺得要達到目的是需要多年辛

become more formidable, and at last he realizes that it will take him years of hard mental toil before he can reach his goal. And he becomes disheartened. To him come this word of cheer: "Be not discouraged; for Rome was not built in a day".

But this proverb, meant to encourage, must not be used, as it sometimes is, as an excuse for laziness and procrastination. The idler, when remonstrated with on his lack of progress, may gaily reply, "Oh, well! what can you expect? Rome was not built in a day".

苦的勞心。於是他喪失了勇氣。這裏，那句鼓勵他的諺語來了，對他說：「別氣餒；因為羅馬並非一朝一夕建設而成的。」

但，這句目的在於鼓勵人們的諺語往往被人當作懶惰和延宕的藉口，那是不應該的。那懶惰的人，當人們因他缺乏進步而勸誡他時，或許會得意地回答說：「啊，算了罷！你要我怎樣呢？羅馬並非一朝一夕建設而成的啊！」

OBSTACLES ARE OPPORTUNITIES

阻 難 卽 機 會

Life, as the world goes, is full of sorrows, hardships, obstructions and discouragements which not only thwart us from marching forward, but also pull us down to the bottomless pit if we do not possess the lion's strength, the crocodile's armour, the fleetness of the deer and the technical organization of the spider to dominate them on our way. We must not, at any rate, foolishly complain that roses have thorns, but rather be grateful that it is the very thorns which bear beautiful flowers; the sweetest honey can only be tasted by those who can bear the sting of the bees. To appreciate light, we must be familiar with darkness; to enjoy the beautiful, we must have the ugly to compare; and to value silence we must be accustomed to the disturbance of noise.

It is a well-established fact

人坐在此世，是充滿憂患，勞苦，阻礙與沮喪的，它們不但使我們畏縮不敢前進，並且把我們拖下無底的深淵，要是我以沒有獅一般的力氣，鱷魚一般的堅甲，鹿一般的輕捷，和蜘蛛一般的巧妙組織，在我們的人生道上控制它們（譯者按，「它們」即憂患，勞苦，阻礙和沮喪）。我無論如何不可愚蠢地怨尤玫瑰有刺，而當想到鮮花是生在刺上的，所以要存感謝之心，最甘美的蜜糖惟有能忍受蜜蜂的螫刺者方能嘗到。要體會光明，必須熟悉黑暗；要欣賞美麗，必須以醜惡與之相比；要知清靜的價值，必須習於聾聾的騷擾。

嚴格說來，人生如果祇有

that life is, in the truest sense of the word, not real life after all if there is only the sunny side; that is to say, a life without barriers, difficulties, and trials. Those who desire to have smooth goings throughout life and have never tasted the bitters of life cannot be compared with those who are always at the bottom of Fortune's wheel, so far as firmness is concerned. The longer gold is hammered upon the anvil, the purer and brighter it becomes; in the same way, the more obstacles we encounter and triumph over in the struggle of life, the stronger and the more useful we become.

“Oh, fear not in a world like this,

And thou shalt know ere long,
Know how sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong.”

光明的方面，換言之，就是沒有阻礙，困難和磨練的人生，算不得真正的人生，這是一種確定的事實。那些希望一生順利而沒有嘗過人生苦味的人，在強毅一點上，是不能與那些常在命運之輪的底面的人相比的。金子在鐵砧上愈敲愈精純明亮；同樣的情形，我們在人生的奮鬥中遭受阻難愈多，愈成強幹和有用之材。

「在這世間別畏懼退縮，

不久你便會知道，

知道受苦而不餒

是何等的偉大高尚。」

THE FACE AS AN INDEX OF CHARACTER

人心不同如其面

OUTLINE

綱 要

1. Choosing by faces.

2. Character forms faces.

3. The art of reading faces.

A business-man I knew told me that when he was engaging an employee, he always insisted on personally interviewing the candidates for the post. He scarcely read their testimonials, which he considered to be worth little; and he did not pay much attention to what each man said; but he watched his face as he talked. "I choose them," he said, "by their faces." And many a time he selected a man who had very little in the way of recommendations to show, and promptly rejected some who brought a whole file of excellent testimonials. And he was rarely wrong in his choice.

一. 鑒貌取人

二. 心如其面

三. 鑒貌之法

一個我所認識的商人有一次告訴我，當他聘用職員時，他總是主張要親自和那些應聘的人們晤面。他們的推薦書和證明文件之類的東西，他簡直是不看的，因為這類東西他認為沒有多大的價值；而且他也不大注意每個人所說的話；但他却刻刻留意着談話時的面部。他說，「余鑒其貌而取其人。」很多次，他會選一個在推薦方面極缺乏的人，而毫不遲疑地拒絕了那樣擁有許多極好的證明文件的人。他倒是難得選錯了人的。

A man's face, if we can read it aright, is indeed an index of his character. We can tell what sort of man he is by the expression of his countenance, as we can tell the species of shell-fish by its shell; for as a shell-fish secretes its shell, so the soul secretes its physical face. It is we ourselves who make our faces; and we make them gradually and unconsciously to express our inner character. Character is simply the sum total of confirmed habits; and as a habit is formed, it slowly writes its characteristic marks on the face, and gives its own look to the eyes. It is harder to read character in the faces of unformed children than in the faces of grown men and women, though one can generally detect meanness or frankness even in the face of a child; but the older people get their habits fixed and the more fixed their habits, the easier it becomes to tell what sort of people they are,

人的面，假使我們能鑒別無誤，的確是他的品性的指標。我們能從一個人的容貌而知道他是那一類的人物，猶如我們能以貝殼類的殼來分別牠的種類；因為貝殼動物由牠的分泌物構造牠的殼；同樣地，人也由他靈魂的分泌而在肉體上構成他的面貌。面貌之形成是由於我們自己；我們漸漸地，不知不覺地，構成了面貌來表現我們內在的品性。所謂品性，祇是一些已成的習慣的綜合而已。在一種習慣被養成的過程中，它慢慢地面部上刻劃了它的特徵而把它自身的外觀顯之於人們的眼前。從人格尚未成形的小孩子們的面上去探究品性較之從成人的面上去探究要難些（雖說即使是從小孩子的面上，我們也能大概地看出喜怒哀和慷慨來；）但當人們愈長大而他們的習慣愈固定時，那末我們也愈覺容易從他們的面貌上說出他們是那一類的人。

from their faces.

Certain kinds of faces almost anyone can read. You cannot mistake the red and bloated face of the drunkard, the sour face of the discontented, the pride in the face of the arrogant, the crafty look in the eyes of the sneak. But it takes a trained and careful observer to read some faces, for some clever people can make their faces like masks to hide their real selves. A false-hearted man may have an apparently frank and open face; a cruel man may wear a deceptively kindly smile; a rogue may look very honest at first sight. But there is always something in the face that will betray such people to an acute observer—especially in the most expressive features, the eyes and the mouth. A look in the eyes, the way he shapes his mouth, may betray the hidden meanness, cruelty, craftiness or selfishness that lurks behind the friendly smile and the

物。

有幾種面貌，幾乎是任何人都能識別其底蘊的。那醉漢的紅得醉醺醺的臉，那不知足者的尖銳刻薄的臉，那傲慢者的驕指，那偷兒的賊相，這些，你不致會看錯的吧。但有幾種面貌却需要一個熟練的，小心的觀察者去鑒別的；因為有些聰明人能把他們的面貌變成像面具似的去隱蔽他們真正的自我。一個心地虛偽的人或許會有着一副坦白無隱的面貌；一個殘酷的人或許會裝着一副仁慈的良容；一個惡徒粗看起來或許是很誠實的。但對於一個精明的觀察者，這類人的面貌上總是有露馬脚的痕跡——尤其是在那最善於表情的部份，眼和嘴上面。眼的一轉，嘴的一動，皆足以顯露出那些隱藏在親善的笑容和坦白的外表後面的卑鄙，殘酷，陰險，或

frank look. Certain it is that 自私。無疑地，欺詐，貪慾和
dishonesty, lust and cruelty, honesty, 殘酷，誠實，純潔和慈善，
purity and kindness, all leave their 都在面貌上留着不能抹塗的表
indelible marks on the face. 記。

ENTHUSIASM

熱 誠

Enthusiasm in our work is the life philosophy that keeps us young, happy, vigorous and successful; it has always been back of every great human achievement.

Some of us often wonder why others who started out with us make such tremendous strides and get so far ahead in a short time. We need not look far for the reason. We will find very quickly that they are more enthusiastic than we are, that they have a burning zeal, a great passion for what they undertake.

You, my unsuccessful friend, may say you have never had a fair chance, that your employers have been prejudiced against you. Of course they are prejudiced against those who are moping, dragging around, and simply working against time; who look as though they had no interest in life.

我們熱誠工作，這是人生的哲理，能够使我們常保持着青春，快樂，使我們勇於任事，所向有功；任何一件人類的偉績，都是熱誠做的背景。

有些人常是奇怪，爲什麼在同一點出發的人們，別人就這樣的邁着驚人的大步，在短時間，超越而前，出人頭地。理由所在，我們毋勞遠求。我們可以很快的發見他們是具着更深摯的熱誠，無論担任什麼事，都挾着燃燒的心靈，熱烈的情感以俱赴。

庸庸碌碌的朋友們，你一定要說你從來沒有好的機會，聘請你的人待遇你也沒有什麼善意。是的，他們對於“麻木不仁”，“得過且過”，單爲時間而工作，好像是“百無聊賴”，對於人生不感興趣的人，當然是沒有善意的。

All necessary occupations are respectable and can be made very honourable. All workers belong to one family. We are all necessary to one another. Men who work in the ditches, on the railroad tracks, clean the street or lay the pavements are even more necessary than those who write poems and paint pictures, because it is they who have made the world so delightful, so beautiful, and so lovely a place for all of us to live in.

Never before has the youth, fired by enthusiasm, had such an opportunity as he has to-day. This is the age of young men and young women. Their ardor is their crown, before which the languid and the passive bow. The world looks to them to be interpreters of new forms of truth and beauty. Secrets, jealously guarded by nature, are waiting to reveal themselves to the enthusiast who is ready to concentrate his life on the work.

人生相需的一切的職業，都是可敬，而可以獲得榮譽的。一切的工作者，都屬於同一族類，我們人，都是相互爲用的。工作於溝渠路軌，和整潔街衢，鋪砌路面的人，或者比吟詩作畫的，相需尤亟，因爲這個世界全靠着他們，才成爲這樣一個康樂善美的場合，讓我們很舒服的住着。

青年們抱着熱誠，他們當前的機會，從沒有像今日這樣千載一時的。這是青年男女們的時代。他們熱烈的情感，就是他們的皇冠，那“沒精打采”“算盤子式”的人，見着他們就祇好甘拜下風。世界正在延攬他們，徵真善美的新方式的演繹人，天地造化之祕，原來多深閉嚴鑿，不容輕洩的，正等待着那準備鞠躬盡瘁的熱誠人物，才讓他來抉發寶藏，爲世效用。每一個事

Every enterprise, every profession, 業，每一個職業，每一個人類
every field of human endeavor, is 努力的場合，都是由熱誠的工
pushed forward by enthusiastic 作者推挽前進。
workers.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY

誠實爲最上策

O U F I N E

綱 要

Introduction:—This is a World-minded proverb.

1. Honesty in business probably pays in the long run.
2. But dishonesty often leads to worldly success.
3. And honesty has often led to worldly ruin.
4. From a spiritual point of view honesty pays best, because it is right.

This is an old and often repeated proverb; but is it true? it has a suspiciously worldly flavour, for it means that, from a worldly point of view, it pays to be honest. Now a really honest man will not ask whether honesty pays or not. He feels must be honest, even if honesty brings him loss or sufferings, simply because it is right to

小引——這是一句常被
人提及的古諺。

1. 誠實終獲報酬。
2. 然欺詐往往獲得成功。
3. 誠實常招致現世的毀滅。
4. 以超凡的眼光觀之，誠實得極高的報酬，因為她是對的。

這是一句常被提及的古諺；但它是不是確實的呢？它含有一種使人疑爲是耽於世利的氣質，因爲它的意義是：（以世俗的眼光看來，）誠實是有報酬的，可是一個真的誠實的人是不問誠實有沒有報酬的，即使誠實帶給他的是損失或

be honest and wrong to be dishonest. This proverb is, therefore, of little use to sincerely honest people; it is really meant only for those unprincipled men who will be honest only if honesty pays, and will be dishonest if they think dishonesty will pay them better.

Probably honesty does pay in the long run. In business, for example, a man who deals straight-forwardly with the public, who sells at fair prices, who gives good quality, and can be relied upon not to cheat, will generally establish a reputation that will be a fine business asset. People will be glad to deal with him; and though he may not make a fortune, he will have a sound and satisfactory business.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that success is often due to trickery, and great fortunes have been built up upon dishonesty. Too many successful rogues have proved by experience

苦痛，他也覺得「應該是誠實的，祇因為誠實是對的，不誠實是錯的罷了。所以這句古諺對於正誠實的人是沒多大用處真；實際上它祇為那些「誠實」報酬就誠實，不誠實「報酬有大時就不誠實」的沒有宗旨的人們而存在着的。

就大概而論，誠實久而久之終於是有報酬的，譬如拿商業來說，一個人和人們公平交易，賣價公道，貨品相當地好，能被信任不致欺騙，他往往會樹立起好名聲，這就是商業資產中很好的一份，人們樂於和他交易；縱使他不發財，他的事業是它美而滿意的。

從相反的一面論，無疑地欺詐往往獲得了成功，不誠實帶來了大財。儘有着許許多多的獲得成功的「壞蛋」們可以

that for them dishonesty has been the best policy. Of course, some of these people came to a bad end, and lose all they have gained by their lies; but many maintain their worldly success until they die. Indeed, it seems that worldly success is more due to ability, lucky opportunities, and business cunning, than to honesty.

And many examples could be given of men who, from a worldly point of view, have failed because they were honest. A martyr who prefers to be burned at the stake rather than say what he believes to be false, may be a hero; but in the eyes of a worldly man, who thinks only of worldly success, he is a sad failure.

But if we look at such cases from the spiritual point of view — if we consider that truth and righteousness are far more important than wealth and rank and prosperity — then, in the highest sense, honesty is in the end the

以經驗來證明對於他們不誠實是最上策。當然，他們中門有的得到壞結局，失掉他們靠了欺詐得來的一切；但把他們現世的成功維持到死的也不少。誠然，現世的成功似乎是由於才能，運氣，和做事的狡黠，而不是由於誠實。

而且，我們也可以舉出很多的例子來證明有些人因了他們是誠實的緣故而（從世俗的眼光看來）失敗了，一個甯願被綁在火刑上燒死而不願說他認為不真的話的殉道者，許是個英雄；但在一個耽於現世的名利的人心目中，他是個可悲的失敗者。

但，假使我們以超俗的眼光來看此類情形，假使我們認為忠實和正義是較財物地位和繁榮更重要得多，那末，在最高的意義之下，誠實多於是

best policy. "For what it shall profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

上策。『因為假使一個人獲得
了整個世界而失落他自己的靈
魂，於他有什麼益處？』

SPECIMENS OF TRANSLATION

句 譯 示 範

1. Place the state and the people above everything else. 國家至上，民族至上。
2. So long as there is aggression there will be resistance. 侵略不止，抗戰不休。
3. We believe justice will triumph. 我們相信正義必勝。
4. We would rather die for our country than yield to be slave. 寧爲國而死，毋爲亡國奴。
5. We must fight to the bitter end. 我們必須抗戰到底。
6. I am sure that the ultimate victory will be ours. 最後勝利必屬於我。
7. Might is right. 強權即公理。
8. We must suppress contraband traffic. 我們必須取締違禁品。
9. The rise and the fall of nation rest upon the shoulder of every individual. 國家興亡，匹夫有責。
10. Acrobats roared overhead scattering pamphlets containing patriotic measures. 飛機翱翔天空，散發愛國傳單。
11. A people that loves order more than freedom does not revolt. 愛秩序甚於自由之民族，不會背叛。
12. The anti-Japanese sentiment has spread to the farm. 熱烈的反日情緒，已展布到農村裏去了。

13. The weakness of Japan are already to the world. 日本的破綻，現已舉世洞見了。
14. All the right thinking peoples of the world will cooperate with us for the sake of justice. 尊重公理的民族將爲正義而與我們合作。
15. We ought to remember shame in times of danger and not to forget integrity at the sight of profit. 危中須知恥，見利勿忘義。
16. The Japanese rape, incendiarism, and slaughter have excited resentment all over the world. 日軍奸淫燒殺，爲舉世所痛惡。
17. Japanese project quick warfare and quick decision had failed. 日本「速戰速決」的計劃失敗了。
18. China is now fighting alone for international justice. 中國是爲國際正義而戰。
19. Return us our hills and rivers. 還我河山。
20. The peace loving nations must make a concerted effort in opposition to invasion. 愛和平的國家應一致行動反對侵略。
21. A lot of peace treaties have been torn up and trampled under foot by the aggressor. 許多和平條約已被侵略者撕破而踏在地下。
22. Seeking the existence of the nation at the cost of the life of the whole people. 拚全民族的生命，以求國家生存。
23. Now we are marching on the 現在我們正向抗戰必勝建

- path of ultimate victory and 國必成的大道邁進。
 sure success of national re-
 construction.
24. The Japanese are very far 日軍所洋統的，已遠超出
 behind their original program 他們侵略中國的計劃了。
 of aggression against China.
25. We should redoubt our effort 我們應該加倍努力抵抗侵
 in resisting the invaders until 略者以求最後的獲得。
 the ultimate victory is won.
26. Reason, justice and respect 真理，公正，尊重實際
 for international obligation 信義必能使其結果 最終獲得
 must be restored and though 完成。
 the outlook at present looks
 loomy, the world will insist
 that this result shall ultimately
 be achieved.
27. The entire Chinese trade is be- 自長江為日軍佔領與封鎖
 ing directed into new channels 所阻塞後，整個中國之商業因
 since the Yangtze route has 而轉入新途徑。
 been blocked by the Japanese
 occupation and blockade.
28. Since the Lukouchiao incident 自蘆溝橋事變發生後，我
 broke out, we have arrived at 們已達到最後忍耐的極點。
 the limit of endurance.
29. Our fatherland is in danger. 國難方殷。
30. To seek peace means the 求和即吾民族屈辱，及吾
 subjugation of our nation and 種滅亡之謂也。

- the complete annihilation of our race.
31. We exhaust the strength of enemy by the stratagem of total resistance and long struggle. 以長期之全面抗戰策略，消耗敵人實力。
32. Let our four hundred million people unite as one man to fight to the bitter end for the cause of our freedom and independence. 四萬萬同胞團結一致，爲求我們的自由平等而抗戰到底。
33. China's minimum conditions include the inviolability of her sovereign rights and the maintenance of her administrative independence and integrity. 中國最低之條件包括中國主權之不可侵犯，及行政獨立完整之維持。
34. China saw no hope for a peaceful settlement and was forced to resort to armed resistance. 中國見和平解決無望，進而採取武力抗戰。
35. Unless China's sovereignty is not affected, she will not be able to carry out the work of post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction. 除非中國不受影響，否則不能進行戰後善後建設工作。
36. The financial resources of a country are a deciding factor in a war of long duration. 一國之財政來源乃長期戰爭中決定勝負之一因素。

37. The final victory must be ours, if we continue to struggle resolutely despite hardships and sufferings. 只要我們守定立場，認定目標，立定決心與艱苦，愈堅強，愈持久，愈奮勇，全國一心，繼續努力，最後勝利必屬於我。
38. Before the cut break of the hostilities on the entire front, the Japanese entertained the desire to "beat China to her knees" without a fight. 在前線戰事爆發之前，日人期望着不戰而將中國「擊至屈膝」。
39. National Government said to have appropriated \$2,000,000 for the establishment of a National Industrial Co-operative Society with headquarters at Chungking. 國民政府撥款五百萬元，設立中國工業合作社，並設總部於重慶。
40. At 9. 50 the all-clear was sounded, but at 10. 05 the alarm was heard again. 九時五十分解警，但至十時零五分，警報又作。
41. Machine-gunning of refugees. 機關槍掃射難民。
42. The objective of any war is nothing more than to seek political or economic domination on the one hand and, on the other, to safeguard national rights and interests for which the bitterest struggle is not declined. 戰爭的主因，不外乎一方面謀爭取政治經濟的霸權，另一方面欲維持自己的權益，不辭作最後的掙扎。

43. War is an instrument of national policy whereas political and economic elements constitute its ultimate objective. 戰事為一國之手段，政治經濟才是其最後的目的。
44. Too often the sky is lurid from fires started by incendiary bombs. 燒夷彈引起的警，使天空發灰白色。
45. The tide of warfare has turned from passive act on the operation in favor of the defenders. 目下名線已由被動進而至主動抗戰期。
46. In regard to our nations with the foreign powers guiding principles are to be equality. 關於我國與列強之關係，指導之原則誠為互惠與平等。
47. The signatory powers of the Nine-powers Treaty solemnly undertook to respect the independence and territorial and administrative integrity of China. 九國公約簽字國莊嚴地尊敬中國的獨立及領土行政的完整。
48. The "All Clear" sound and the tension breaks with forced laughter and chattering conversation and all stream to their homes. 解除警報發出，緊張空氣弛緩，人民強作笑容，交談起來，人人陸續往家裏去。
49. Chinese have chosen to face the force of anarchy on the battlefield and will resist to the end. 中國的民已經自願在戰場上對抗那種混亂的兵力並且抵抗到底。

51. Wherever the Japanese have been, they have marked our land with ruin. 凡日軍所至我們的國土，印着毀滅的痕跡。
52. This new style of "undeclared war permitting any kind of unlicensed inhumanity has superseded all decencies. 這種「不宣而戰」的新形式豈但縱容任何不法的無人道行爲，而且公然排斥人類一切尊嚴。
53. During the shelling the Chinese forces in the defending trenches retired and hid. 當日艦砲轟擊，戰壕內之華兵即後退隱匿。
54. The public were encouraged to offer gold to the state to help swell his way chest. 策勵羣衆對國家獻金，藉以充實戰庫。
55. Down the steep track between bamboo glades, tramping along in the hot sun, came a weary and endless procession of refugees from Kuling carrying their babies and belongs. 遠處竹林中崎嶇的小路上，有成羣結隊的難民。
56. The storm will rage till every flower of culture is trampled and human beings are leveled in a vast chaos. 暴風雨將吵擾到每朵文化的花被踏到及每個人被推到在一團廣大的混亂中。
57. In view of the peculiar conditions the aim of education should be centered on dissemination of national 現在這特殊情況中，教育的目標應集中於國民教育的普及，和消除種族上的區別。

culture and elimination of racial distinction.

57. The most urgent task of the Japanese Government today is to discover workable ways and means to settle its "China Incident". 日本當前之急務是恢復他的工作方式，意即解決「中國事件」。
58. At present the Japanese are marching on the city from north-east and the south-east. 日軍現由東北方東南方向該城進攻。
59. Long Live Kuomintang! 中國國民黨萬歲！
60. Long Live China! 中華民國萬歲！

SPECIAL VOCABUARY

專用字彙

National Govern- ment	國民政府	diplomatic corps	外交團
Executive Yuan	行政院	ambassador	大使
Control Yuan	監察院	embassy	大使館
Legislative Yuan	立法院	minister	公使
Examination Yuan	考試院	legation	公使館
Judiciary Yuan	司法院	consul-general	總領事
National Defense Committee	國防最高委 員會	consulate-general	總領事館
Ministry of Home Affairs	內政部	consul	領事
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	外交部	consulate	領事館
Ministry of War	軍政部	territorial waters	領海
Finance ministry	財政部	(extra-territoriality	治外法權
Ministry of Education	教育部	consular jurisdiction	領事裁判權
Ministry of Communication	交通部	army	陸軍
Ministry of Economic Affairs	經濟部	standing army	常備軍
diplomacy	外交	reserve army	預備軍
diplomat	外交官	commander	指揮官
foreign policy	外交政策	commander-in- chief	總司令
		generalissimo	大元帥；總司令
		marshal	元帥；將軍
		general	大將；上將
		General Staff	參謀本部
		chief of staff	參謀長
		allies	同盟國

military councillor	軍事顧問	Alarm	警報
flying; aviation	航空	All clear	解除警報
air force	空軍	Air raid	空襲
air (flying; aviation) corps	航空隊	Night raid	夜襲
aircraft	航空機	Siren	汽笛
air way; air line	航空線	Basement	地下室
aerodrome; aviation on ground	飛機場	Shelter	避難所
aviation school	航空學校	Fire protection	消防隊
air station	航空站	First-Aid Corps	救護隊
aviator; pilot	駕駛員; 飛行員	navy	海軍
night flight	夜間飛行	navy base	海軍根據地
parachute	降落傘	navy port	軍港
scout plane	偵察機	naval station	要港
battle plane; fighting machine	戰鬥機	marine corps	海軍步兵團
bombing machine	轟炸機	combined fleet	聯合艦隊
civil airplane	民航機	First Squadron	第一艦隊
hangar	飛機庫	pacific Squadron	太平洋艦隊
bomb	炸彈	Atlantic Fleet	大西洋艦隊
incendiary bomb	燒夷彈	battleship	戰鬥艦
anti-aircraft guns	高射炮	cruiser	巡洋艦
Air defence.	防空壕	destroyer	驅逐艦
Search light.	探照燈	submarine	潛水艇
Gas mask	防毒面具	torpedo-boat	水雷艇
		gun boat	砲艦
		airplane carrier	航空母艦
		submarine depot	潛水艇母艦
		ship	

capital ship	主力艦	bulwork	堡壘
transport	運輸艦	magazine	火藥庫
torpedo	魚雷	combatant	戰鬥員
mine	水雷	position	陣地
rubber boat	橡皮艇	line	防線
life boat	救生船	guerrilla	游擊隊
world war	世界大戰	formal troop	正規軍
spoils of war	戰利品	nonresistance	不抵抗
fort	炮台	sentry	步哨
watch-tower	瞭望台	military drill	軍事訓練
group army	集團軍	triumph	凱旋
arsenal	兵工廠	comfort present	慰勞品
strategic position	防守區域	booty	戰利品
raise a portion of the army	軍糧	surround	圍攻
ammunition	軍火	surrender	投降
target practice	打靶實習	war weariness	厭戰
war-ares	戰區	occupied areas	佔領區域
counter-attacking	反攻	fight for time	爭取時間
wounded soldiers	傷兵	lightning war and speedy decision	速戰速決
captive	俘虜	lightning war	閃電戰
war-area service corps	戰地服務團	quick peace and quick decision	速和速決
attack	攻擊	the axis powers	軸心國家
charge	突擊	international situation	國際局勢
cloud attack	煙霧攻擊		
besiege	圍攻	wartime capital	戰時首都

righteousness	正義	flame-th wing tank	噴火坦克車
aggression	侵略	blitzkrieg	閃電戰術
front	前方	machine gun	機關槍
fear	後方	grenades	手榴彈
"offer gold to the state" movement	獻金運動	tank	坦克車
economization movement	節約運動	trench	壕溝
peace movement	和平運動	disarm	解除武裝
appeal for peace	和平呼籲	field hospital	前方醫院
comfort	慰勞信	stubborn resistance	頑抗
close battle	白刃戰	random shot	流彈
offensive war	侵略戰	camouflage	偽裝
defensive	防禦戰	chiefs traitors	漢奸
declaration of war	宣戰	prolonged resistance	長期抗戰
resistance	抗戰	situated base	受包圍
guerilla warfare	游擊戰	final victory	最後勝利
positional warfare	陣地戰	to recover the lost territories	收復失地
consumptive warfare	消耗戰	to resist to the end	抗戰到底
reconnoitring flights	偵察飛行	resistance and reconstruction	抗戰建國
neutral	中立國	national program	國策
close fighting	肉搏	provincial government	省政府
contraband of war	戰時違禁品	department of education	教育廳
mechanized units	機械化部隊	education	教育

physical education	體育	sophomore	大學二年生
co-education school	男女同學學校	junior	大學三年生
free school	義務學校	senior	大學四年生
primary school	小學	professor	教授
middle school	中學	assistant professor	助教
normal school	師範學校	instructor	講師
industrial school	工業學校	president	大學校長
commercial school	商業學校	principal	中小學校長
agricultural school	農業學校	preparatory course	預科
fishery school	水產學校	regular course	本科
nautical school	商船學校	short course	速成科
naval academy	海軍學校	curriculum: courses of study	課程
vocational school	職業學校	compulsory subject	必修科目
continuation school	補習學校	optional subject	選修科目
summer school	暑期學校	entrance examination	入學試驗
evening (night) school	夜校	term examination	學期試驗
college	專科學校	graduation examination	畢業試驗
university	大學	term	學期
student	學生	tuition fee	學費
pupil	小學生	diploma	畢業證書
freshman	大學一年生	certificate	修業證書
		physical culture:	運動

athletic		athletic association	體育協會	goal	決勝點
sports; games; contests	競賽	race	賽跑	start	出發點
athletic meet (meeting)	運動會	athlete	運動員	referee	公正人 (足球)
athlete player	選手 (球類)	athletic field (ground)	運動場	won	勝
football field	足球場	swimming pool	游泳池	lost	負
100-metre dash	百米競走	100-metre dash	百米競走	error	過失
relay race	替換競走	relay race	替換競走	point; run	點
hurdle race	低欄競走	hurdle race	低欄競走	tie	同點
javelin throw	標槍	javelin throw	標槍	telegraph	電報
discus throw	投鐵餅	discus throw	投鐵餅	telephone	電話
shot put	擲鐵球	shot put	擲鐵球	long-distance telephone	長途電話
pole vault	撐竿跳高	pole vault	撐竿跳高	radio (wireless) station	無線電台
running broad jump	跳遠	running broad jump	跳遠	broadcasting station	廣播台電
high jump	跳高	high jump	跳高	wireless operator	無線電報員
elimination contest	豫賽	elimination contest	豫賽	mail; post	郵政
final game; finals	決賽	final game; finals	決賽	post office	郵政局
				postmaster	郵政局長
				postman	郵差
				postage	郵費
				postage stamp	郵票
				express mail	快信
				registered mail	掛號信
				postal order	郵政匯票

parcel post	包裹	right	
air mail	航空信	The Farmers Bank	中國農民銀行
price of commodities	物價	of China	行
index number of prices	物價指數	Bank of Communication	交通銀行
price current	物價表	Postal Remittance	郵政儲金匯業局
cost price	原價	And Savings Bank	
market price	市價	Soung bos Banking Corporation	聚興誠銀行
fixed price	定價	Yun Yue native bank	永遠錢莊
wholesale price	批發價	China Red Cross Society	紅十字會
rise	上漲	China Campaign Committee	援華委員會
fall; drop	下落	The League of Nations	國際聯盟會
strong; firm	強; 漲價	Military Affairs Commission	軍事委員會
weak	弱; 跌價	People's Political Council	國民參政會
The China National Aviation Corporation	中國航空公司	Conservative aparty	保守黨
Central Military Academy	中央軍校	Liberal party	自由黨
three Principles Youthcorps	三民主義青年團	Labour party	工黨
Sino-Soviet Cultural Association	中蘇文化協會	Communism	共產主義
The International Peace Cam-	國際反侵略會		

Communist Party	共產黨	Nationl Re	
Communist	共產黨員	construction	
Republican Party	共和黨	Three Principles	三民主義
Democratic Party	民主黨	of the People	
Nazi	納粹 (國社 黨)	The Chinese	中華民族
Fascist	法西斯蒂	People	
Fifth Column	第五縱隊	The Mukden Inci-	九一八事件
Plans for National	建國方略	dent	
Reconstruction		Indian Nationalist	印度國民運
Fundamentals of	建國大綱	Movement	動
		non-cooperation	不合作運動

NATIONS AND CHIEF CITIES

世界國名及首都

國名	名	首	都
Abyssinia	阿比西尼亞	Addis Ababa	阿迪斯阿貝
Afghanistan	阿富汗	Kabul	喀布爾
Albania	阿爾巴尼亞	Tirana	提爾拉
Argentina	阿根廷	Buenos Aires	布華諾斯 愛利斯
Australia	澳大利亞	Canberra	坎貝拉
Austria	奧地利	Vienna	維也納
Belgium	比利時	Brussels	不律塞爾
Bhutan	不丹	Purakha	布拉卡
Bolivia	玻利維亞	Sucre	蘇克果
Brazil	巴西	Rio de Janeiro	里約熱內盧
British Empire	不列顛帝國	London	倫敦
Bulgaria	保加利亞	Sofia	索非亞
Canada	加拿大	Ottawa	哇太華
Chile	智利	Santiago	聖地亞哥
China	中國	Chungking	重慶
Colombia	可倫比亞	Bogata	波加他
Costa Rica	哥斯達·黎加	San Jose	聖約瑟
Cuba	古巴	Havana	哈瓦拉
Czechoslovakia	捷克斯拉夫	Praha	普拉哈
Denmark	丹麥	Copenhagen	哥本哈根
Dominican Republic	多明尼加	Santo Domingo	聖多明谷

Ecuador	厄瓜多爾	Quito	奎多
Egypt	埃及	Cairo	開羅
Estonia	愛沙尼亞	Tallinn	塔林
Finland	芬蘭	Helsingfors	海爾辛福斯
France	法蘭西	Paris	巴黎
Germany	德意志	Berlin	柏林
Greece	希臘	Athens	雅典
Guatemala	危地馬拉		
Haiti	海地	Prince	普霖斯
Honduras	洪都拉斯	Tegucigalpa	特古西加爾巴
Hungary	匈牙利	Budapest	布達佩斯
Iceland	冰島	Reykjavik	雷克雅未克
Iran	伊蘭	Teheran	德黑蘭
Iraq	伊拉克	Baghdad	巴格達
Irish Free States	愛爾蘭自由邦	Dublin	都柏林
Italy	意大利	Rome	羅馬
Japan	日本	Tokyo	東京
Kuweit	庫威特		
Latvia	拉特維亞	Riga	里加
Liberia	里比利亞	Monrovia	蒙羅維亞
Liechtenstein	里克登斯太因	Vaduz	瓦圖茲
Lithuania	立陶宛	Kovno	科甫諾
Luxemburg	盧森堡		
Mexico	墨西哥		
Monaco	摩納哥		
Nepal	尼泊爾	Kath Mandu	加德曼都
Netherlands	荷蘭	Amsterdam	亞姆斯特丹

Newfoundland	紐芬蘭	St John's	聖約翰斯
New Zealand	紐西蘭	Wellington	惠靈頓
	2311 (即紐西蘭)		
Nicaragua	尼加拉瓜	Managua	馬拉瓜
Norway	挪威	Oslo	奧斯陸
Oman	奧曼	Muscat	麥斯卡脫
Panama	巴拿馬		
Paraguay	巴拉圭	Asuncion	亞松森
Peru	秘魯	Lima	利馬
Philippines	菲律賓	Manila	馬尼刺
Poland	波蘭	Warsaw	華沙
Portugal	葡萄牙	Lisbon	里斯本
Rumania	羅馬尼亞	Bucharest	布加勒斯特
Salvador	薩爾瓦多		
Siam	暹羅	Bangkok	曼谷
Saudi Arabia	蘇地·阿刺伯	Mecca	麥加
Spain	西班牙	Madrid	馬德里
Sweden	瑞典	Stockholm	斯托克荷姆
Switzerland	瑞士	Berne	伯倫
Turkey	土耳其	Angora	安喀拉
Union of South Africa	南非聯邦	Cape Town	開普頓
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	蘇維埃社會主義聯邦共和國	Moscow	莫斯科
United States of America	美利堅	Washington	華盛頓
Uruguay	烏拉圭	Montevideo	蒙泰維迪奧
Venezuela	委內瑞拉	Caracas	加拉加斯
Yemen	葉門	Sanna	沙那
Yugoslavia	南斯拉夫	Belgrade	培爾格拉德

INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITIES

國際風雲人物

Generalissimo Gharg Kair Sheh'

57. He early had doveted himself to the revolution with Dr. Sun Yat Sen. When the Sino-japanese War broke, all the people of China immediately resist the invaders under his leader ship and now he is the first authority of The Aliens resisting the A is Powers.

King Emperor George VI

King Emperor George V, 47, Suddenly became king in 1936 when his brother abdicated (遜位). Previously he had fought at "Jutland" and had dutifully inspected factories in peace. His solid family life has on him popularity (孚衆望) at home.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt President Franklin Roosevelt, 60, stems from (出身之家系) a famed political family, was wartime assistant secretary (助理秘書) of the

蔣 總 裁

總裁年五十七歲，很早即追隨孫總理革命，日寇入侵，領導全國軍民抗戰迄今，亦為世界上第一個反抗軸心國家之領導人物。

英皇喬治第六

英皇喬治六世，年四十七歲，一九三六年其兄遜位，遂爾為王，前曾在日德蘭作戰，太平時曾負責考察各大工廠，他底健全的家庭生活，使他頗得家人之愛戴。

羅 斯 福

美國總統羅斯福，年六十歲，為一著名政治家族之後裔，歐戰時任海軍助理秘書，他的世界觀，是民主政治的。

Navy. His world outlook (世界觀) is pro-democratic.

Winston Churchill

Winston Churchill, (U. His Father Rodolph Churchill was a famous politician too. When he obtained the primary Education in his native land, he had cherished a hatred for the serious control. He found no interest in the mathematics. Afterwards he devoted himself to study the military science and the others he liked. Now he is one of the most important authorities of England to lead all the people resisting the invaders.

Cordell Hull

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State 71, rafted (編筏) logs (木塊) as a boy in backwoods Tennessee, fought in Spanish-American war. After becoming youngest judge in Tennessee history, he spent 27 years in Congress. He believes U. S. interest is linked (聯繫) to that of democratic Britain and France.

邱吉爾

美首相邱吉爾年六十歲，他的父³蘭道爾夫·邱吉爾也是英國著名的政治家，他在小學時代，極厭惡嚴厲的管束，對於數學⁴發生興趣，後來便從事軍事學及其他種種他所愛好的研究。於今他是率領全國人民抵抗侵略的重要人物之一。

赫爾

美國務卿赫爾，年七十一，幼時曾在田納西的邊境森林中編木筏，曾在西美戰爭中作戰。任田納西歷史中最年輕的法官後，在國會中二十七年。他相信美國的利害是和民治的英法利益相連繫的。

Joseph Stalin

Joseph Stalin, 62, Secretary General (秘書長) of Communist party, is world's most secretive (隱秘的) dictator. His father, a cobbler (制鞋匠), sent him to a Jesuit (耶穌會) Seminary (神學校), but he became a professional (職業的) revolutionary (革命家).

M. Viacheslav Molotov.

Viacheslav Molotov, 57, Commissar (委員) for Foreign Affairs is also premier. The son of a clerk, he was a revolutionist at 17, a Siberian exile (放逐者) at 19. His wife leads the Cosmetics (化妝品) Trust, but uses no Cosmetics. His first surprise move in foreign policy was to sign the pact (指德蘇公約) with Germany.

Voloshilov

Marshal Kliment E. Voloshilov, 61, Commands the Soviet Army in which he introduced daily shaving and polo (馬上球戲). Born in a peasant town, since renamed after him, he picked ore (鑛苗) in eth

史太林

史太林俄共產黨秘書長，年六十三歲，為世界最隱秘的獨裁者，其父為補鞋匠，將他送入一耶穌會學校肄業，但他却投身做一位「職業的革命家」。

莫洛托夫

俄外長莫洛托夫，年五十二歲，地位與首相相等，他本係一書記之子，十七歲時是一個革命家，年十九，為西伯利亞流犯，他的妻子是化妝品托羅斯的首領，但伊自己並不用化妝品，他在外交政策中第一件驚人的活動，是和德國簽訂的條約。

伏羅希洛夫

俄統帥伏羅希洛夫，年六十一歲，他率領着紅軍，令士兵每日剃面一次和馬上作冰球遊戲。他生於一農村中，此後該城即重行定名為伏羅希洛夫了，七歲時他在礦中採苗，十

mines(鑛) at the age of 7, was a labor leader at 8, a communist at 22. His wife was a ballerina(舞妓).

Herr Adolf Hitler.

Herr Adolf Hitler 39, is also Chancellor(總理) and Commander in chief. He founded anti-Jewish-Catholic-capitalist-Democrat and, until recently, anti-communist Nazi(納粹) party in 1919. Under him Germany has grown by force to greater size in Europe than Imperial(帝國的) Germany.

Hermann Goering

Hermann Gering, 49, Field-Marshal (陸軍元帥) He heads the Air force and is Hitler's chosen successor. A daring War Ace and post-war commercial pilot, he joined Nazis early but is considered a "moderate". He is noted for his tireless energy and flair. 耽好(習尚) for garish(炫目的) uniforms(制服).

八歲時爲一勞工領袖，二十二歲充當共產黨黨員，他的妻子是一位舞女。

希 特 拉

德國元首希特拉，年五十三，以總理兼總司令。彼於一九一九年成立反猶太人，反天主教，反資本主義，反民主而最近又反共之納粹黨。受彼統治之德國，在歐洲武力擴張領土，版圖較帝國時代之德國尤有過之。

戈 林

德陸軍元帥戈林，年四十九歲，任空軍部長，爲希特拉選定之繼任人。歐戰時，以有膽略屢毀敵機聞名之航空家，戰後則充商用機駕駛員之職。彼早即加入納粹黨，但人皆以溫和派目之。彼以耐久之精力著名，而具有喜著炫目的制服嗜好。

Joachim Von Ribbentrop

Foreign Minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop, 49, was a wealthy champagne salesman (推銷員) before Hitler made him Ambassador to Britain in 1936. He fathered anti-Comintern (反共) pact (1936), Soviet-German non-aggression (不侵犯) (1939). His wrong bet (預料): "decadent (衰頹) England would not fight".

Signor Mussolini

Premier Benito Mussolini, 59, first big fascist, is a son of anarchist (無政府主義者), blacksmith. Recently he seized Ethiopia.

Franco

Premier General Francisco Franco, 50. Son of a naval commander, became youngest general in Europe at 32, in 1936 he led fascist-royalist revolt. Diminutive (矮末), he yet has learned the dictatorial pose (氣度). Indebted (感恩) to Italy and Germany for civil war (內戰) help, he seeks to keep neutral.

里賓特洛甫

德外長里賓特洛甫，年四十九歲，本為一富有的香檳酒推銷員，一九三六年受希特拉任命為駐美大使。他創立反共公約（一九三六），蘇德不侵犯條約（一九三九）。他錯料「衰頹的英國是不會作戰的」。

莫索里尼

意首相墨索里尼，年五十九歲，為第一個法西斯主義者，為一無政府主義鐵匠之子，大戰中為榴彈所傷。

弗朗哥

西首相弗朗哥將軍，年五十歲，一海軍領袖之子，三十二歲即為歐洲最年輕的將軍，一九三六年，他發動法西斯黨對政府黨派的叛亂，他學得了小規模的獨裁氣度，內戰時深受意德幫助之恩，現在他力求保守中立。

Anthony Eden.	安東尼·艾登
Harry Hopkins.	賀浦金斯
Cripps.	克利浦斯
Lord Lyttons.	李頓爵士
Viscount Halifax.	哈里法克斯
Marshall.	馬歇爾
Summer Wells.	威爾斯
Gen. Maxime Weygand.	魏剛
Mahatma Gandhi.	甘地
Rommel.	隆美爾
E. A. Hanson.	瑞典總理漢森
Maxim Maximovich Litvinov.	李維諾夫
Prince Konoye.	近衛文磨
Hachiro Arita.	有田
Doihara.	土肥原
Mitsumas Yonal.	米內光正
Yosuke Matsuoka.	松岡洋右
Nobuyuki Abe.	阿部信行

LITTLE GRAMMAR

(小文法)

A

How to use Capitals (怎樣使用大寫字母)

The capital letter is in the following cases: 大字母於下列各種場合用之:

(1) The first word of every sentence, as: .

每句之第一字，例如:

Art never follows a flag. Early to bed and early to rise make a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

Never capitalize a clause following a semicolon, as: 半支點後之字句不用大寫字母起。

(2) The names of places, as: 名地，例如:

New York City, the Mississippi River, Euclid Avenue, the Irish Museum, National Bank Building.

North, south, west and east should be capitalized only when they designate divisions of the country, as: 東南西北祇在指點區域時用大寫字母，例如:

the wild and woolly West.

(3) The names of persons, as: 人名，例如:

George Washington, Charlie Chaplin, Sherlock Holmes.

(4) Titles of honor or address, as: 尊稱，例如:

President Roosevelt; His honor, the Mayor; Alderman Muphrs; Mr. Jones; Robert Brown; Junior; Mother, Father.

(3) Other words denoting family relationship, when they are used with the name of a person or as substitute for it, as: 其他表明家族關係之稱謂，例如：“My Uncle Ben is dead; Father, dear Father, come home with me now.”

(6) The pronoun “I” and interjection “O” as:

代名詞“我”與驚嘆詞“O” 例如：

I love you, O my prophetic Soul.

(7) The day and months, as: 日期與月份，例如：

Sumner, Wednesday, February, November.

There is no need, however, of capitalizing the names of the seasons, as: 春夏秋冬四季不須大寫，spring, summer, autumn, winter.

(8) Direct quotations, as: 直接引證，例如：

Julius Caesar said: “You Cassius hath a lean and hungry look.”

(9) All words formed from proper names, as:

脫胎於專門名詞之字，例如：

Darwinian theory, Platonic love, Aristotelian logic, American democracy, the Latin language.

(10) Note also that the names of abstract objects are capitalized when personified, as: 抽象名詞人格化後，也用大寫字母，例如：
I can see Death's bony finger pointing at me.

(11) All titles of books, as: 書名，例如：

The Last of the Mohicans, A Christmas Carol, the Autobi-

graph of Benvenuto Cellini.

Note that only the important words of book titles are capitalized. In the title, "The Last of the Mohicans," "the" and "of" are not capitalized. 書名中祇有重要的字用大寫字母。

(1) All address, as:

John Smith, Main Street, Jonesville, Texas; George Jones,
Center Street, Smithtown, Kansas.

(1) The first word of every line of poetry, as:

詩歌每一行第一字，例如：

"In Samaria did Eubla Khan

A stately pleasure-dome decree:

Where Alph, the Sacred river ran

Through caverns measureless to man

Down to a sunless sea."

B.

"Still" 與 "Yet"

"Still" 與 "Yet" 二字雖然有幾種意義是相同而因此可以互用，可是幾種意義是不同的。例如，我們可以說 "While I was still a child, I lived with my aunt" (當我還是孩子的時候，我和我的嬸母同住)，或說 "While I was yet a child, I lived with my aunt" (意同)。可是講到未來的事情，"Yet" 這個字有一種意義是 "still" 這個字所沒有的。我們說，"He may be successful yet" 意思是說他或許還能成功，雖然他以前遭遇種種失敗。可是，如果我們說，"He may be successful still"，我們的意思是說，他過去所享受過成功將來還有繼續的希望。

Redundancy (贅言)

我們通常說 "Sit down" (坐下)。不過嚴格地說，"sit" (坐) 一個

字已經足夠了，因為它已經包括“down”(下)那字在內了。

“When the regiment marched down the avenue, there was much favorable commendation.”(當我團兵列隊在路上行經的時候，[◎]起着一片稱許的讚美之聲)。這個句子含有修辭學上的一種錯誤，就是「贅言」。“Favorable”(稱許的)一字是不需要的，因為“Commendation”因為(讚美)已含有“favorable”(稱許的)的意思在內。

贅言的又一例，在下面一短句中看到：

“thro'ghout his whole career” (在他整個的一生事業中)。
“whole”(整個)一字是不必要的。

另一類很普通的錯誤，就是以一個多數的動詞，例如“have,”與“one after another”(連一接二)這個詞句同用，例如在下面的文句中：“One person after another have passed the place”(一個又一個的經過了此地)。這應該作，“One person after another has passed the place.”如果我們再句句的字眼地位略為更動，我們就會看到為什麼應當如此。我們不應當說，“One person ‘have’ passed after another,”而應當說“One person ‘has’ passed after another.”

C.

Part of a Verb Left Out

(缺動詞一部份)

“The opponents of the project have not and apparently the cannot tell the truth about it,”(反對此項計劃不會而且顯然不能說出其真確來)。這句句子的錯誤是在“have not”以後缺少“told”一字。沒有那個字，這句句子是不對的。不能推諉說它把作者的意思傳達給讀者。

缺乏一部份動詞的又一例，在下列句子中看到：“The ancient Spartans and the modern American reformers have the right

idea.”(古代斯巴達人和現代美國改革家有正確的見解。)古代斯巴達人已經不復存在，所以不能“have”(有)正確的見解。這句子應改為：“The ancient Spartans ‘had’, and the modern American reformers ‘have’ the right idea.”

“I do not know the man and have never before heard of him; he does not now nor has he ever had any connection with this company.”(我不知道那人，也從未聽見過他；他現在和這公司無關係而也從未和這公司發生過關係。)這句話的第二段是錯誤的，應作“*He does not now have nor has he ever had any connection with this company.*”，加入“have”一字，便把誤句改正了。

錢，多數或少數？

在一段自敘新聞裏面，有這樣的話：“In the purse was 75 cents”(衣袋裏有七角五分錢。)

這句子是否應作“*In the purse ‘w. re.’ 75 cents?*”

回答說『否』，我們不把那『數目』——七角五分——當作各種單位的積數，而當作一個整個的數目；換言之，就是當作一件東西。所以應當用少數動詞“was”，而不用多數動詞“were”。

在上面那樣的句子之中，省却了“the sum of”(數)幾個字，全句應作“*In the purse was the sum of 75 cents.*”

D.

Is it Correct to Split an Infinitive?

(割裂不定詞是對的麼?)

許多人認為文法方面最大錯誤之一，是割裂不定詞。譬如，“to run”(跑)是一個不定詞。在“to”與“run”之間放一個字，——如“to swiftly run”(快跑)——便是割裂不定詞。“To laugh”(笑)， “to talk”(說話)，和“to whisper”(低語)都是不定詞的例子；“to softly laugh”(溫柔的笑)， “to softly talk”(低語 和 to softl)

whisper' (低語)，也都是割裂不定語的例子。一般人認為應改說 'to whisper softly'。

相信不定詞在文法上永遠不能割裂，這種信念是似是而非的。著名英國作家喬理斯所著的『生命之舞』一書中說，這種迷信是源於誤從拉丁文中援引類例。原來拉丁文中不定詞是從不割裂的，而其原因是因爲：法割裂。英文用法較爲自由，可以割裂不定詞，而至少過去五百年間，一般英文大家都是這樣的做着，不過好的作家從不因爲不得已而用此式，而是爲了一定的目的；這就是應當遵守的規則。主張絕對禁用的人，徒顯其不懂英語中的一種基本用法而已。

Scarcely, hardly ... than

"Then" 一字常誤與 scarcely 一字同用，而實則當用 when 一字，例如 "I had 'scarcely' spoken to her 'than' she had winked." (我還未曾開口向她說話，她已經認識我。) 這裏應當用時字是 when 而非 than, Hardly 一字亦然；例如，"Hardly has his misconduct in one form yielded to treatment than (when) it broke out in another." (一種過錯尚未糾正，又犯另一種過錯。) Than 如不用在比較詞之後，也屬誤用，例如，"I know no way to get out of this trouble 'than' that of seeking your help." (我除求助於你之外，無脫離困難之方法。) 這裏應當用 but 一字，或者在 no 與 way 之間插入 other 一字。

F.

Emphatic Use of "The"

("The" 之着重用法)

"The" 字在下面的句子中用得確當麼？

"He was now recognized by the general public as being 'the' great lawyer, 'the' great orator, 'the' great state man (他現已被大眾公認爲大律師，大雄辯家，大政治家)。能否不這樣地說，而說

“He was now recognized by the general as being ‘a’ great lawyer, ‘a’ great orator, ‘a’ great statesman”麼？此句較以“a”代“the”爲有力。

Per Day, Per Year 等

拉丁字“per”意爲「藉此」，此字祇可與拉丁字同用，而不可與英字同用。所以，不可說，“The man receives fifty dollars ‘per’ month”，(那人每月收入五十元)，而當說，“The man receives fifty dollars ‘a’ month” (意同)。“per”一字可與拉丁字同用，如“annum”(年)“mensem”(月)“diem”(日)等字，例如“The manager’s salary is ten thousand dollars per annum”(經理薪俸每年一萬元)；“the clerk received one hundred dollars per mensem”(寫字員月薪一百元)。

O 與 His

如果在一句句子開頭時用“one”(一個人)，那末下文不可用“his”(他的)。例如“one must use ‘his’ money carefully”(一個人用錢須小心)。應改爲“one must use ‘one’s’ money carefully”(意同)。英文習慣用法，凡一假代名詞須重行提及時，必須仍用原字。

“Quantity”與“Number”

“Quantity”(數量)一字有時被誤用，如“‘What ‘quantity’ of railroad cars can you spare?”(你們能剩出幾輛火車？)改正以後，應作“‘What ‘number’ of railroad cars can you spare?”或“‘How many can you spare?’”(義同)

依照規定，“Quantity”一字應於指點可計重或丈量的東西時用之，如在句中，“He had a large ‘quantity’ of sugar on hand.”(他手中有大量的糖)而“number”一字，則用於可數之物，如在句中，“A large ‘number’ of persons were present.”(許多人在

場)。

~~“shall”~~ 或 “Should”

那一句好些：“We prefer that all payments ‘shall’ be made in thirty days.”(各款務須三十天內付清,)或 “We prefer that all payments ‘should’ be made in thirty days.”?(各款請於三十天內繳下?)

用 “should be made,” 含有 “if it be convenient” (如便) 或 “if you have the money” (如有款項) 之意。說 “We prefer that all payments ‘shall’ be made in thirty days.” 略有限令付款之意。換言之, “We prefer that all payments ‘should’ be made in thirty days” 是遠較溫和的催付款項的措辭。

Very

雷信中的一句習語, “I am very pleased” (無任欣慰), 是有疵病的。以 “Very” 一字並不直接形容動詞, 所以也不形容過去分詞; 所以說 “Very much frightened” (極為驚慌), 因為「這使他極驚慌」因此類推。但是此項規則往往被破壞; 例如用 “Very pleased,” 而不用 “very much pleased”。

因此可以說, “Very” 一字這樣的用法, 雖非文法家所認可, 又因習用之故而成了文法之一部份。許多專家認為習用既久便成文法。文法家之意見不足輕重也。

“Since” 與 “Ago”

“Since” 一字作 “ago” (以前) 之意用, 與 “ago” 一字本身的用法殊難加以分別。“Since” 一字如作「以前」之意用, 係指過去不久的時候, 而 “ago” 一字則指一般的過去時間。“Since” 一字的正確用法舉例如下: “I brought you word an hour ‘since,” (我在一小時前通知你); “ago” 一字的正確用法舉例如下, “He died a century ‘ago.” (他死於一世紀前)。

F

Words Twins

(同音異義字)

"Word twins" or "homonyms" are words that sound alike have different spelling and different meanings. Can you find right pair of words for each of the following sentence:

同音異義字是發音相似，但它們的拼音和意義都不同的。你能舉出正確的一對填在下列的句子嗎：

1. The.....of the school is regarded by the community as a man of.....
2. The cabinet in which I keep the.....is.....and cannot be removed from the office.
3. The.....for the new hotel is within.....of the river.
4. The.....embers cast a ruddy glow about the room,.....the faded tapestry to a ruby red.
5. A smell.....of survivors penetrated to the very.....of the enemy's defense.
6. The.....arrival at the zoo is an African.....
7.of small birds were attracted to the garden by the brightly-colored.....
8. The conductor's.....to the soloist was a fitting.....to a brilliant performance.
9. The.....of all disputed territory to the government was voted by a special.....of congress.
10. All ships scheduled for the world.....are manned by American.....
11. The.....to Mount Everest was undertaken with the fall.....

of the government.

12. The subwayunder the East River, linking theof Brooklyn and Manhattan.
13. The guard discovered he.....hiding in the.....of the church.
14. As a member of the city.....may I question the.....for the defense?
15. The ground under the.....was covered with a moss that looked like soft, green.....
16. The delicately carved.....on the side of the building was damaged during the winter.....
17. The shipment of bananas unloaded at thewas subject to a government.....
18. The actor wearing a long.....waved his wings for his.....
19. The strain of.....music heralded the arrival of the field.....
20. His.....aroused by the insult, the policeman seized the ruffian by the.....
21. Theat Washington is one of the most famous buildings in the national.....
22. The chaplain escaped injury from the flying.....by raising the.....which he carried to his eye.
23. The committee.....that when this question came to a vote it was greeted by a chorus of.....
24. This region abounds in.....of the feathered variety, but the f.....are found much farther north.
25. Over the.....hung a painting of Lord Belmont in gilded

blue and purple

List of Word Twins

(同音異義字表)

accent, asset	levee, levy
baize, bay	mental, mantle
barrels, barrows	marshal, martial
capital, capitol	martens, martin
complacent, compliment	nave, knave
chapter, collar	missal, missile
care, corps	new, knew
council, counsel	noes, knew
crew, cruise	principal, principle
cue, queue	session, session
dying, dyking	sight, site
flocks, phlox	stationary, stationery
freeze, freeze	

FI L BLANKS WITH PREPOSITION

(用前置詞填寫)

(A)

- (1) The robbery has robbed him — his money.
- (2) I don't agree — your proposal.
- () Rive runs down — the mountain — the plain — sea.
- (4) Copper differs — gold — colour.
- () He is so lazy that he never pay attention — his lesson.
- () The Chinese Republic was founded — the first — October — the year 1911.
- (7) He is good — studying language, but his brother takes great delight — science.
- () He takes — his brother — his business.
- () — an industrious man always belongs.
- (10) He comes to inquire — my health.

(B)

- (1) She worked — my friend.
- (2) Swi min Weigh — sailors.
- () I do not want anything — you.
- (4) The knowledge of English is useful — me.
- () May I trouble you — some money.
- () The ship does touch — any port.
- () I am tired — walking.
- (8) I think — that question.
- () Please talk — me.
- (10) I should like to talk — over the matter.

(57)

(C)

- (1) Please listen — — what he says.
- (2) Please listen — — the radio.
- () Some people live — — their daughters.
- () An old woman looks — — these children.
- (3) He looked — — his lessons.
- () The table is made — — wood.
- (7) Freesia is made — — ficus.
- (8) This pencil is made — — China.
- (9) I don't like to be late — — this affair.
- (10) She was moved — — her words of entreaties.

(D)

- (1) He called — — me.
- (2) He comes — — his home.
- (3) He has come — — school.
- (4) The house is close — — the school.
- (5) We can change water — — steam.
- (6) I am not certain of — — his success.
- (7) I am certain — — my success.
- (8) He does not care — — wealth.
- (9) He is careful — — his health.
- (10) I am careless — — my money.

(E)

- (1) He dies — — his own hand.
- (2) The judge inquires — — the cause of the murder.
- (3) I inquire — — him — — the matter.
- (4) A good student always listens — — his teacher, his lecture.

- (5) He is fond - --playing chess. --
- (6) English is the key - --the study of wor'd civilization.
- (7) This scenery is worth - --seeing.
- (8) These student compet - --one another - --the first prize.
- (9) Parents look - --their children carefully.
- (10) He had been sick - --fever a time and finally died - --it.

(F)

- (1) I am absolved - --my promise.
- (2) His actions accord - --his words.
- (3) His words account - --his actions.
- (4) I account - --the treasurer for the money.
- (5) He admonished me - --a danger.
- (6) He agree - --me.
- (7) I cannot agree - --your propose.
- (8) We agree - --this respect.
- (9) We agree - --the matter.
- (10) Japan was allied - --England many years ago.

(G)

- (1) I have a demand - --you.
- (2) She died - --her country.
- (3) They differ - --opinion.
- (4) The two are different - --each other.
- (5) The policeman directs me to the garden.
- (6) I often deram - --becaming a beggar.
- (7) The men were dressed - --black coats.
- (8) They fight against the enemy.
- (9) He fired - --a ship.

(59)

(10) We have freedom — —speech.

(H)

(1) His knowledge is inferior — —yours.

(2) He is afraid — —his teacher.

(3) A diligent man always succeeds — —his work.

(4) I am not angry — —you but — —your dog which barks much.

(5) He complains — —you tomorrow.

(6) The soldiers are ready — —death for their country.

(7) I receive — —Mr. A the sum of two dollars.

(8) He has no regard — —appearance.

(9) China has relations — —foreign countries.

(10) Poverty results — —in idleness.

(A)

(1) (of) "rob of" 是劫掠的意思 "rob" 之後，必用 "of"

(2) (with), (at): agree with a person at (a thing)

(3) (from) (over) (into) "from" 表來源，"over" 表經過 "into," 表流入

(4) (from) (in) 表示兩物之不同用 "different from" 表示兩物顏色之不同用 "different in"

(5) (to), 表示注意用 "Pay attention to"

(6) (on), (of), (in) (On a particular day) of (a month) in (a year)

(7) (of) (in): "fond of" 作喜歡解。

(8) (with), (about): "talk with" 作討論解，"talk about" 表討論人。

(9) (to) belong 之後必用 "to" 作"屬於"解。

(10) (after) "inquire after" 作探問解，問病時必用 after.

(B)

(60)

- (1) (on) "work on" 有使其受感化之意
- (2) (with) "weigh with" 作“爲某人所重視解”
- (3) (from) or (of) "want from" 表示向某人要求某物 of 亦通
- (4) (to) "useful to" 作“對其有用解”
- (5) (for) 向某人要求某物，用 "trouble for"
- (6) (at) "touch at" 作“停泊於某地解”
- (7) (with) "tired with" 表“因身體勞動而疲倦”的意思
- (8) (of) "think of" 作想及某事解
- (9) (with) "talk with" 表“與某人談話”
- (10) (over) "talk over" 作討論某事解

(C)

- (1) (to) "listen to" 作聽解
- (2) (in) "listen in" 也作聽，但後接“無線電收音機”等物
- (3) (on) "live on" 作靠某物爲生解，on 之後接“食品”或“人”
- (4) (after) "look after" 表示照顧的意思
- (5) (over) "look over" 作逐一閱解
- (6) (of) "made of" 作出某物造成解“of”後接原料製就後亦未失其形象
- (7) (from) "made from" 亦作某物造成解，惟 from 後接原料係在製造過程中已失其原來形象
- (8) (in) "made in" 作“在某處製造”解
- (9) (in) "meddle in" 作“干涉某事”解
- (10) (by) "moved by" 作某人爲某所感動解 by 後者他人所說或個人所請求者

(D)

- (1) (on) "all on" 後接「人」，at 後接「地」，若在再訪解
- (2) (from) "come from" 作“從某地來”解
- (3) (to) "come to" 作“到達某地”解

- (4) (by) "close by" 表示鄰近
- (5) (into) "change into": 由一物變為他物
- (6) (about) "certain about" 作“不肯定的確信”用在否定句中
- (7) (of) "certain of" 作確信解
- (8) (for) "care for" 作「欲望」解
- (9) (of) "care of" 作注意解
- (10) (of) "careless of" 作疏忽解

(E)

- (1) (by) "die by" 表示被殺
- (2) (into) 表示詰問或追
- (3) (of)(about) 表示詢問用 "inquire of", 詢及用 "inquire about"
- (4) (to) 見 (C) (1)
- (5) (at) play at 作遊戲解, play 之後若為 "chess", 必用 "at"
- (6) (to) 表示“對於……為……”必用 "to"
- (7) (of) 表示“足堪之意”必用 "with of"
- (8) (with) 表示互相競爭用 "compete with", 表示為……競爭用 "compete for"
- (9) (after) 見 (C) (4)
- (10) (with) "sick with" 病也, "died with" 死於……也

(F)

- (1) (from) "absolved from" 作“廢除”解
- (2) (with) "accord with" 作“與……一致, 與……相符”解
- (3) (for) "account" 作「說明」, 「辯白」解
- (4) (with) "account with" 作“與……算賬”解
- (5) (of) "admonished of" 作「警告」解
- (6) (with) agree with" 作「同意」解
- (7) (in) "agree in" 接接意見方面作一致解

- (8) (to) "agree to" 後接「提議」等字作「贊成」解
- (9) (about) "agree about" 後接某事作「同意於……」解
- (10) (with) "allied with" 作同盟解

(G)

- (1) (on) "demand on" 後接「人」作「要求」解，接物作「需要」解有時用 "demand for"
- (2) (for) "die for" 作「為……而死」解
- (3) (in) "diff r in" 作「不同」解
- (4) (from) "different from", "different to" 均可作「不同」解
- (5) (to) "direct to" 作「引導某人到某處」
- (6) (of) "dream of" 作「要」解
- (7) (in) "dress in" 作「穿着」解
- (8) (against) fight against 作「向××而爭鬥」解
- (9) (on) fire on 作「亂擊」解
- (10) (of) freedom of 作「……的自由」解

(H)

- (1) (to) "inferior" 表示較劣的意思，其後必用 "to"
- (2) (of) afraid 作「怕」解時其後必用 "of"
- (3) (in) 表示成功 "success" 之後用 "in"
- (4) (with) (at) angry with a person, at (an animal)
- (5) (to) (of) 向人陳說用 "complains", 訴苦用 "complains of"
- (6) (for) "ready for" 作「備產某事」解
- (7) (from) "receive from" 作由某某收到某物解
- (8) (to) "to have no regard to" 為一成語換詞句
- (9) (with) "relation with" 作某某與某某有交情或外交關係解
- (10) (from) "result from" 作某事由某種原因而起解

CONVERSATION

會 話

1. Meeting

Good morning
Good afternoon
Good night
How do you do?
How are you?
Very well, thank you
I am very well
How is your father?
He is not well
He is very ill
How is your mother?
She is very well
She has a cold

2. Making a call

Is there a knock?
Come in
Please step in
Show him in
Sit down please
I am glad to see you
What news is there?
Good news
Do you believe it?

會見

早安
午安
晚安
你好?
你好?
多謝, 很好
我很好
令尊好!
他不舒服
他病得沉重
令堂好?
她很好
她着了涼
訪問
有人敲門?
請進
請進
引導進來
請坐
我高興見你的面
有何消息?
好消息
你相信嗎

I don't believe a word of it	我一個字都不相信
I think so	我想是這樣的
I think not	我不是這樣想
Who told you	誰告訴你的
Have you heard from home?	你得着家中的信息嗎
The postman brought me a letter to-day	郵差今天給我帶了一封信來
Bad news	凶報，悲慘的消息
Will you dine with us?	你願同我們一道用膳嗎
No, thank you	不，謝謝你
I cannot stay	我不能留下
You are in a great hurry	你很匆忙
I have a great deal to do	我有許多要做的事
I am going in w	我現在要去了
Good bye	再會
Is Mr Chang at home	張先生在家嗎
I am sorry he is out	對不起他出去了
He has been away since last Sunday	他星期日離家出去至今未回
I know him intimately	我同他很熟識
I am very intimate with him	我同他很熟
He is my friend	他是我的朋友
I have known him a long time	我認識他很久了
Where does he live?	他住在那裏
He lives in Chun Hsi Lu No 10	他住在春熙路第十號
When is he at home?	他何時在家
You will find him at home at 2	兩點鐘的時候你可以碰見他在

o'clock
He lives close by
Is it far?
Can you direct me to his house?
I will show you where he lives
This is the market
This is the street
This is the house
Here he lives

3. Apologies

Excuse me
Oh, I am very sorry
Never mind
Am I in your way?
That's all right
I'm Sorry I have kept you waiting
so long

I am sorry to trouble you
Excuse my intrusion
I am sorry for what I have said
Excuse me, I have disturbed you
I am indeed ashamed of myself
for the mistake
I regret to say that I could not
get here in time

4. Expressions of Joy

What!

家裏
他住在附近
那很遠嗎
你能否領我到他家裏去
我可以指示他的住處
這是市場
這就是他住的街道
這就是他住的房子
他便住在這裏

道歉

請原諒
嚶，對不起
不必介意
我礙你的事？
不妨的。
果你等久了，抱歉得很。

對不起，費神費神
恕我闖入。
我自悔失言
對不起，我騷擾了你。
我有此錯誤，自覺非常慚愧
我不能及時到此，甚感遺憾。

快樂的表示

甚麼

Is it possible?
How can it be possible?
Who would have believed it!
Indeed!
It is impossible
That cannot be
I am astonished at it
You surprise me
It is incredible

5. Of Sorrow and Joy

I am sorry
What a pity
It is a great pity
It is a sad thing
It is a great misfortune
I am glad of it
It gives me pleasure
It gives me great joy
How happy I am!
I congratulate you

6. Of Anger and Blame

I am angry
He is very angry
Don't be angry
Why don't you do it?
What a shame!
How could you do it?

這是可能嗎。
這是怎麼可能呢。
誰會相信這樣的事。
當真的麼。
這是不可能的。
那是不會的。
我爲此事所驚異。
你使我吃驚。
這是難以置信的。

悲傷與快樂
對不起，我很抱歉。
惜哉
這是一件最可惜的事。
這是一件悲傷的事。
這是一個最大的不幸
我很喜歡這樣。
這使我愉快。
這事給我最大的快樂。
樂哉我也。
我祝賀你。

發怒與譴責
我生氣了。
他很生氣。
不必生氣。
你爲何不做這事呢？
恥辱殊甚。
你怎麼能那樣做的

I am ashamed of you .
You are very much to blame
Be patient
I will improve

7. Age

How old are you?
I am twenty
I shall soon be thirty
She cannot be so young
He must be older
I did not think you were so old
How old is your aunt?
She is nearly ninety
It is a great age
He begins to grow old

To Ask Questions

What do you say?
Do you hear me?
I don't speak to you
Do you understand me
What is that?
Why don't you answer?
What do you mean?
You speak English I suppose
Very little Sir
Do you know Mr. H?
I do not know him

我愧見君面。
這完全歸咎於你
耐煩些。
我會改進
年齡
貴庚幾何。
我二十歲了
我不久就有三十歲了。
她不會如此年輕。
他一定要年長些。
我想不到你的年紀有這樣大。
你的姑母有多大年紀。
她將近九十歲了。
這是一種高壽
他開始在老了。
發問
你說甚麼。
你聽見我嗎。
我沒有對你說話
你懂得我嗎。
那是甚麼。
你爲何不答應。
你是甚麼意思。
我想你會說英文的
說得很少先生。
你認識H先生嗎。
我不認識他。

I know him by sight
I know him by name
What do you call that?
What is that in English?
What do you call that in English?
What does that mean?
What is it good for?
It is good for nothing
Is it nice.

9. Morning

An early morning
It is a fine morning
What o'clock is it?
It is nearly eight
Light a candle
I am going to get up
Get me some hot water
Make haste
There is no towel
Bring me some soap
I want to wash myself
Did you sleep well?
Very well, thank you
I could not sleep
I was so tired from travelling

10. Breakfast

Breakfast is ready

我見了面會認識他的。
我僅識其名未見其人。
你叫那個是甚麼。
那個英文叫甚麼。
意義同上。
那是甚麼意思。
這有何用處。
這是無用處的。
這是很好的嗎。

早晨

一個很早的早晨。
這是一個清爽的早晨。
現在幾點鐘。
將近八點。
點上一枝洋燭。
我要起牀了。
給我預備點熱水。
趕快一點，
沒有面巾。
給我拿點肥皂來。
我要盥洗。
你睡得舒服嗎。
很好，謝謝你。
我不能睡眠。
我旅行得過於疲乏了。

早餐

早餐預備好了

s breakfast ready?
Come to breakfast
Does the water boil?
This water has not boiled
Is the tea made?
Give me a cup of tea
A cup of coffee
Do you drink tea or coffee?
This cream is sour
Will you take an egg?
These eggs are hard
Give me the salt
Pass me the butter
This is fresh butter
This butter is not fresh
Give me a spoon
Is the coffee strong enough?
We want more cups
Take some more sugar
Cold meat
Chocolate
A fork
The knife is blunt
You can take away the things
11. Ordering Dinner
Have you ordered dinner?
I will order dinner

早餐預備好了嗎。
來用早餐。
這個水煮開了嗎。
這個水沒有煮開過。
茶泡好沒有。
給我一盞茶。
一盞咖啡。
你喝茶還是喝咖啡。
這個奶油是酸的。
你吃一個蛋嗎。
這些蛋都煮老了。
把鹽給我。
把黃油遞給我
這是新鮮黃油。
這個黃油不新鮮
給我一隻調羹。
這個咖啡濃得合式嗎。
我們還要一些杯子。
再添一些糖。
冷肉。
朱古力糖。(可可糖)
一把叉子。
這把刀是鈍的。
你可以把這些東西拿開
安午餐
你已經安排了午飯嗎。
我即安排午飯。

Show me the bill of fare.
Waiter
What soup will you have?
Eeef-soup
Macaroni soup
Have you any roast-beef?
Not to-day
We have very fine fish
Roast mutton
What wine will you have?
What time will you dine?
We shall dine at six o'clock
Be punctual.

12. Dinner

To what shall I help you?
Will you take soup?
Yes, if you please
Help yourself
It is excellent
I like English cookery
I do not like foreign cookery
Do you take pepper?
Here is a spinach
Give me the mustard
Change the plates
Give me a clean knife and fork
I want a spoon

把菜單給我看。
侍者，茶房。
你用甚麼湯。
牛肉湯。
空心粉湯。
你們有烤牛肉嗎。
今天沒有。
我們有很好的魚
烤羊肉
你喝點甚麼酒。
你幾時吃午飯。
我們六點鐘吃午飯。
必須遵守時刻。

午餐

我能幫你做點甚麼。
你願意用點湯嗎。
是的，對不住。
隨意請用。
這是很精美的。
我喜歡英國烹飪。
我不喜歡外國烹飪。
你要胡椒嗎。
這裏有一批菠菜。
把芥菜給我。
換換盤子。
給我一把乾淨的刀和叉子。
我要一隻湯匙。

Are you hungry?
Not very
I am very hungry
You do not eat
Are you thirsty?
I am very thirsty
I am dying of thirst
Take a glass of wine
Bring me a glass of water
Give me something to drink
I Want some beer
I have dined well
1. Tea
Let us drink tea
Tea is quite ready
They are waiting for you
I am coming
Pour out the tea
The tea is very weak
Where are the sugar tongs?
A slice of bread and butter
Will you take some cake?
A small piece
This is excellent tea
Is it green tea?
It is the best tea
Have you finished?

你餓嗎。
不很(餓餓。)
我很饑餓。
你簡直不吃。
你渴嗎。
我很渴。
我渴死了。
喝一盃酒吧。
給我帶一盃水來。
給我一些吃的東西。
我要一些啤酒。
我已吃飽了。
飲茶
我們可以喝茶。
茶已十分預備好了。
他們在等候你。
我來了。
把茶倒出來。
這茶很淡。
糖叉子在那裏。
一片麵包和黃油。
你願意吃點餅子嗎。
一小塊。
這是最精美的茶。
這是綠茶嗎。
這是最好的茶。
你完了沒有。

Take another cup
14. Evening

It is late
It is not late
It is still early
Are you tired?
Not at all
It is time to go to bed
It is a fine evening
It is moonlight
I wish you a good night
I am sleepy

15. The Watch

What o'clock is it?
My watch has stopped
It does not go
I forgot to wind it up
My watch is too fast
It is five minutes too slow
It goes right
Twenty minutes to seven
It has just struck eight
The clock is striking

16. Walking

Shall we take a walk?
Yes let us walk
Where shall we go?

再喝一杯吧。

晚上

現在晏了。
現在不晏。
現在還早。
你疲乏了嗎。
毫不(疲乏)
這是該睡的時候了。
這是一個清朗的夜晚。
這是一個月光之夜。
我祝你晚安。
我困倦了。

表

現在幾點鐘。
我的表已停。
他不走了。
我忘記上牠。
我的表太快了。
牠稍慢五分鐘。
牠走得很準。
七點差二十分。
剛敲過八點。
這個鐘正在打。

散步

我們去散步嗎。
是的，我們可以走走。
我們往哪裏去呢。

On the high road	走上大路去吧。
There is a good deal of dust	灰塵太大。
Into the fields	走入田裏去。
They are reaping	他們正在收穫。
They are making hay	他們正在割草晒乾。
What a pleasant scent!	多麼可人的一種香味。
Let us take a walk into the town	我們可以進城去散步。
What street is this?	這是甚麼街。
Where does it lead to?	這條街通到那裏，
A fine street	一條美麗的街。
Look at the soldiers	看看這些兵士們。
Where is the Great East Street	東大街在那裏。
To the left hand	向左手轉彎。
To the right hand	向右手轉彎。
Is the village far from here?	村莊在這裏很遠嗎？
About a mile	約有一英里。
There it is	那裏便是了。

17. Travelling

Are you going to Germany?	你打算到德國去嗎？
I intend to go to the Rhine	我意欲到萊茵去。
When do you think of going?	你預備幾時去呢。
How long shall you stay?	你打算居住好久呢？
About a month	大約一個月。
I set out tomorrow	我明天動身。
Have you made all your preparations?	你的一切準備都辦好了嗎？
Everything is ready	一切都準備好了。

I shall go by railway
Have you a passport?
Do not forget the passport
It is the thing you want most
Drive me to the railway station
Do not be in a hurry
The train starts in 10 minutes

18. Railway

I want a ticket for Shanghai
Where is your luggage
It is too heavy
Here are the tickets for the luggage
The train is just going to start
The train is now starting
It does not go very fast
They stop at every station
It is a long journey
Yes, from ten to twelve hours

19. Steamboat

When do you start?
at 9 o'clock
They are going to start
Let us go down into the cabin
Where is my berth?
Your name is written on it
Let us go on deck
The tide is strong

我由鐵道出發(意即坐火車去)
你有一張護照嗎。
不要忘記辦理護照。
這是你最不可缺少的一樣東西。
把我開到火車站去。
不要過於匆忙了。
火車在十分鐘內便要開行
鐵路

我要一張到上海的车票
你的行李在那裏。
這是太重了。
這些是行李票。
這個火車正要開行。
這個火車現在開動了。
牠開得並不很快。
每一個站口都要停車。
這是一個長途旅行。
是的，十至十二小時的光景。

輪船

你幾時動身。
在九點鐘的時候
他們要動身了。
我們下到房艙裏去吧。
我的舖位在那里。
上面寫有你的名字。
我們到船面甲板上去吧。
這個潮水洶湧得很。

The sea is rough
The wind is against us
We shall have a long passage
I feel sea sick
The sea is getting calm
The sea is quite smooth
What a beautiful passage
Come to the custom house
You will find all your luggage at
the custom house

Will you examine this trunk?
Have you anything to declare?
No, thank you, I know of

10. The Hotel

Which is the best hotel?
There are several very good ones
Let us go to the hotel Sullivan
You will find it very comfortable
Waiter, take the gentlemen to No. 6,
on the first floor

Let us have some supper soon
You will find it ready in the
dining-room

I am going to bed
Call me tomorrow morning at six
o'clock

I am leaving by the early train

這個海面的波浪很大
這風正向着我們吹來。
我們將有一段長久的行程。
我覺得暈船了。
海面已平靜。
海面十分平滑。
多佳美的一段行程。
走到海關來。
你在海關那里可以見着你所有的行李。

你要檢驗這個箱子嗎。
你有應該報稅的東西嗎。
我還沒有甚麼應該報稅的。

旅館

那一處是最好的旅館。
很多的都有藝術家。
我們到沙利文飯店去。
你會發覺那是很舒適的旅館。
茶房，領先生們到一層樓六號
房間去。

我們須馬上吃點晚飯。
你會看見晚飯已在膳廳裏預備
好了。

我要去睡了。
明天早晨六點鐘請叫我。

我趕早車動。

Bring me the bill	把賬單給我拿來。
I hope you have been satisfied	我希望你住得滿意。
I wish you a happy journey	我祝你一路福星。
21. Post office	郵局
Where can I get some stamps?	請問郵票在何處買?
What is the postage on this letter?	這封信要多步郵票?
This letter is to be registered.	此信是要掛號的。
What is the fee for registration?	掛號費是多少?
How much is the postage for these newspapers?	這些新聞派郵費要多少?
They are printed matters only	這些都是印刷品
May I send this by sample post?	我寄此物可否照貨樣郵寄?
22. Telegraph	電報
Are the name and address charged for?	姓名和住址要付費否?
I want to send a telegram. Will you give me a printed form?	我要發一封電報請給張電稿空白單?
I want to send this as an urgent telegram	我要這做作為急電掛發
It makes twenty-five words	這電報計二十個字
It is not written legibly enough	這電報上的字寫得不十分清楚
This is our registered address	這是我們的電報掛號。
23. Telephone	電話
How is this Central?	喂! 你是電話總局?
Please connect me with South 2226	請接南二二二六
Is that Mr. Chang?	張先生?

yes this is Chang.	是的，我姓張。
No, Mr. Chang is not here.	不是，張先生不在這裏。
Is he at the telephone?	他在接電話？
if you will hold the line a minute	請你等一等，我去叫周先生。
I'll call Mr. Chow.	
Let us communicate with each other by telephone.	彼此我們可以用電話通知。

24. Bank

銀行

I want to open a current account with you.	我要同你們立一個往來賬。
I want to deposit \$ 5,000 with you.	我要存五千元在貴行。
I want a cheque book.	我要一本支票簿。
I want to remit \$300 to Chungking.	我要匯五百元到重慶。
What are the rates of interest?	利息或數多少？
Please cash this cheque.	請把這張支票兌現。
It is a bearer cheque.	這是張憑票不憑人的支票。
What is its amount?	數目多少？
I want to draw \$2,000.	我要兌取二千元。

25. Spring

春

Spring has come.	春天來了。
It is still cool.	天氣還涼。
It is spring weather.	這是春天的氣候。
The trees are beginning to bud.	樹木都開始發芽了。
The season is very forward.	這一季節是有點遲早了。
The sun is so warm.	這太陽光如此的熱。
There are some flowers here.	那裏有一些花。
Gather some tulips.	採集一些鬱金香。

as many as you please
The season is very backward

26. Summer

Summer is coming
It is becoming warm
It is almost hot
It is a splendid day
The heat is great
The heat is unbearable
Let us take a bath
I think we shall have a storm
The clouds are gathering
It thunders fearfully
What a storm
The sky begins to clear
The weather is clearing up
There is a rainbow
The sun breaks out

27. Autumn

Summer is over
The heat is past
The mornings and evenings are cool
The leaves are beginning to fall
It is the time of the vintage
How happy the people are
It is soon dark

隨你盡量的採折。
這一季節是有點遲晚了

夏 日

夏天到了。
天氣變熱了。
天氣差不多熱了。
這是一個佳日。
這個熱氣很大。
這個熱度是難以忍受的。
我們洗個澡吧。
我看快有狂風暴來了。
雲多都染繭了。
雷打的真可怕。
好大的風暴呵。
天已開始放晴。
天氣已晴明起來了。
那裏有一道虹。
太陽出來了。

秋

夏天已過。
熱度已過去了。
早晚都涼爽了。
樹葉都開始墜落了。
這已到了收穫葡萄的時候
這些人是快樂極了。
天快要黑了。

It is a fine night
Is it moonlight
It is full moon
Do you think it will rain?
I am afraid so
It hails
It rains
It is very windy

28. Winter

It is winter
The days are so short
It is bad weather
The sky is overcast
It snows in great lakes
It freezes very hard
Can you skate?
The ice is thick enough
It is healthy weather
It is slippery
The ice is thawing
The streets are very wet and dirty

29. The fire.

Light the fire
This is a stove
Do you put the wood in there?
Yes, when the stove is hot, you
will have a warm room

這是一個清爽的夜晚。
還是月光嗎。
這是月圓之夜。
你看天會下雨嗎。
我想也許會的。
天在下雪了。
天在下雨了。
這天氣是多風的。

冬

現在是冬天了。
日子這樣的短。
還是不好的天氣。
天空已陰暗。
雪片紛紛在下。
冰結得很硬。
你會滑冰嗎。
這個冰已厚得可以了。
這是健康的氣候。
這是溜滑的。
雪正在化。
這些街道又濕又不清潔。

火

把火點燃
這是一個火爐。
你放些木柴在那裏面嗎。
是的，當火爐變熱的時候，你就
就有一間暖和的屋子了。

It warms the rooms so much better	這些屋子溫暖得可多了。
I prefer an English coal fire	我甯願燒國式的煤火。
It is so cheerful.	那使人舒暢得多。
Do you burn no coals in China?	你們在中國不燒煤嗎。
We burn wood	我們燒木柴。
We have great forests, and wood	我們有大森林，這裏的木柴比
is here cheaper than coal fire	煤便宜些。

30. The Laundress

洗衣婦

You bring my linen very late	你把我的衣服拿來遲了。
You have washed it well	你藥洗得很奇。
I like my collars stiff	我喜歡硬領。
You do not put starch in it	你沒有放澱粉在裏面。
See how badly that is done	你看那是做得多麼不好。
You must take it back	你應該把牠拿回去。
This is badly ironed	這個燙得太壞。
This shirt is scorched	這件汗衣都燙焦了。
You have spoiled this shirt	你弄壞了這件汗衣。
The handkerchief does not belong	這條手巾不是屬於我的。
to me	
You have torn this dress	你把這件衣服撕破了。
You have kept a pair of stockings	你那裏還有一雙襪子沒有拿來
A nightshirt is wanting	缺少了一件睡衣。
Have you your bill?	你的賬單帶來了沒有。
You must wash better or I must	你要洗得一點不然我的衣服就
give my linen to some other la-	要給另外的洗衣婦去洗了。
undress	

31. Heat.

健康

How are you?

I am very well

I am not very well

I am ill

I have a headache

I feel sick

I have a sore throat

I have got a chill

Send for the doctor

She has a cough

She is pretty well

She is hoarse

How much is the doctor's fee for
a visit?

(2). Dressmaker.

Here is the dressmaker

Show her in

Have you brought my dress?

Here it is

Will you try it on?

It fits you very well

The skirt is too narrow

It is too short

Make all these alterations

What trim will you put on?

Light blue ribbon

When can I have it?

你好嗎。

我很好。

我不甚舒適。

我病了。

我頭痛。

我覺得病了。

我的喉嚨痛。

我受了涼。

請醫生來。

她患咳嗽病。

她非常舒適。

她的嗓子啞了。

醫生出診一次的取費是多少。

成衣匠

成衣匠到這裏來了。

領她進來。

你把我的衣服帶來了嗎。

就在這裏。

你願意穿上試試嗎。

這件衣服很合你的身。

這下身的裙子太窄狹了。

這太短了。

把這一切改變的地方弄好。

你喜歡上面什麼樣邊。

用淺藍色的綵子。

我甚麼時候取件呢。

you shall have it on Saturday

93. The Shoemaker.

I wish to see some shoes

The soles are rather thick

They are too tight

I cannot get my foot in

Here is a shoe-orn

I cannot walk in them

They hurt my toes

Besides, they are too short

(4. Shopping)

Show me some cotton

What is the price?

That is too much

I will take this

Will you send them at once?

I want some cotton

I should like to see some ribbons

This colour is too dark

What is this a yard?

Show me some gloves

What are they a pair?

It is too dear

Show me some others

Try on these

They fit you very well

I will take them with me

禮拜六妳就可以有了。

鞋匠

我要看幾雙鞋子。

這些鞋底略厚一點。

這些鞋子太緊了。

我的腳不能穿進去。

這裏有一根鞋拔。

我穿上這鞋不能走路。

這鞋傷了我的足趾。

並且也太短了。

購物

拿幾碼棉布給我看看。

甚麼價錢。

那太多了。

我就買這碼。

你可以立刻給我送來嗎？

我要三點白洋布。

我喜歡看幾碼綵子。

這個顏色太暗了。

這個多少錢一碼。

拿幾雙手套給我看看。

多少錢一雙。

這是太貴了。

另外拿幾種旁的樣子給我看看。

套上試試。

很合你的式。

我就買這個帶去。

Send all his home directly

把這東西直接送到家。

33. Idiomatic Expressions.

習用語表達

Is there anyone who speaks English here?

這裏有會說英文的人嗎？

You have a good accent

你有一種好音調。

I beg your pardon

對不起，請恕罪。

What does it signify?

還有甚麼意義呢。

What is the matter

甚麼事情。

What is it about?

這究竟關於甚麼事。

What is to be done?

到底怎麼辦呢。

I have not a notion

我沒有絲毫的觀念。

What do you say?

你說甚麼。

Is it slippery out of doors?

門外是很滑嗎。

Everybody knows it

這是人人知道的事。

That is of no consequence

那是不關緊要。

I give it up

我放棄這件事。(我不知道)

Where have you come from?

你由那裏來的。

I do it in spite of myself

我不顧己身而爲之。

I am sure of what I say

我深知我所說的。

I have come to tell you

我特來告訴你。

I don't think much of it

我不多想這事。

She is always well dressed

她常常都講究穿好衣服。

I can bear it no longer

我再也忍受不下去了。

I have been told

我會聽人說過。

I am used to it

我已習慣這樣了。

I am not able to do it

我不能做這事。

It is not my fault

這不是我的過錯。

I could not help it

我不能自持了。

36. O Reading

讀書

What book are you reading?

你在讀甚麼書

An English book, which amuses
and interests me very much.

一本英文書，既解煩悶並增興
趣。

Is it a novel?

是一本小說嗎。

No, it is not a novel.

不是小說

Is it a historical work?

是一本史書嗎

No, it is not a historical work.

不是史書

What is it then?

到底是甚麼書呢

The New English Grammar for
Teaching and Self-instruction.

教學兩用最精英文法

Do I read fast enough?

我讀書的速度合式嗎

Quite fast enough, I assure you.

我可說速度恰

What mistakes do I make?

我有何錯誤

Two or three only.

祇有兩三項錯誤

Point them out to me, I pray you.

求你指示我

You took breath between a
substantive and an adjective which
qualified it.

你讀時在實語及區別字之間
作一停頓

It is true; I perceive it myself.

真的，我亦自知

I will try to avoid that error.

我將竭力避免這種錯誤

37. On Writing

寫字

I am anxious to begin my writ-
ting-lesson; it is one of those I like
best.

我極願開始寫字課程，此給我
最喜悅之一事

I am glad to see you so well if's

我歡喜見你有如此的好興致

posed.

I will lend you a steel pen. Try 我借一枝鋼筆與你，試用之
this.

It is pretty good, but a little top 此筆很好，略微粗一點。我歡
course; I like one rather fine. 喜一枝稍尖的

Here is another, which will suit 此處另有一枝，定合你用
your.

Yes, sir, it is excellent. 是，先生，此筆甚佳。

But hold your pen better. You 要好好執筆不宜過於傾斜，亦
must not hold it too much in- 不宜太直
lined, nor too upright.

Take care, not to bend your finger 執筆要平心，手指不宜過緊
ers too much when holding the 曲亦不宜握管太緊
pen, nor to hold it too tightly.

Is this right? 這樣合式嗎？

Yes, you hold your pen rightly 是，你現在的筆執對了，但身
now, but not your body. 體的姿勢尚差。

How must I sit, then? 如而說來，我當怎樣坐法

You must sit straight, without bend- 你要端坐頭莫下垂
ing your head on one side.

You incline your head too much, 你把頭部過於傾斜，這有害於
which is not good for health. 健康並有損於腦力及胸膈
and hurts your eyes and chest.

You have told me these rules say; 你屢次將這些規則告訴我，但
I forget them, but I always forget 我時常忘記
them.

With patience and perseverance 只要你有耐性和恆心，自能

you will overcome many difficulties.	過許多困難
But I see your ink is a little too thick; it does not flow readily.	我看你用的墨有點太濃，不易流動
I will put some water in it.	我立即放些水進去
This ink is better; take this inkstand.	這墨水要好些，就拿這瓶吧
Where are your ruler and your pencil?	你的界尺和鉛筆在那里
I will rule some pages for you.	我用尺子替你畫幾張紙
Where is your blotting paper?	你的吸墨紙在那里
I have none in this copy-book.	在這本抄本內，我沒有吸墨紙
Without blotting paper you cannot keep your copybook clean.	沒有吸墨紙，你的抄本便不能保持清潔
Oh, what do I see? You don't write straight.	呵，你說我見甚麼，乃是你寫得不端正
The lines are too faint.	格線太淡了
Form your letters better, according to the copy.	字母些要依照習字簿再寫好一點
My paper is not good; it blots a little.	我的紙不好，還有點散開
You press too hard upon your pen; write more easily and slowly.	你把筆按得太重，宜從容慢寫

38. Writing a letter.

寫信

Have you any letter paper?	你有信紙嗎
I have half a ream; do you want	我有半刀，你要一些嗎

some?	
Oblige me by lending me a sheet	勞煩你借一張給我
I have a letter to write this evening.	今晚我有一封要寫的信
Is it for the post?	是要由郵局寄去的嗎
Yes. It must be sent to-day.	是，今天一定要寄去的
You have no time to spare, for it is very late already.	你沒有再可就延的時間，因為此刻已很晚了
I shall not be long about it.	我寫信不須很久的時間
What day of the month is it to-day?	今天是本月幾日
To-day is the first.	今天是一號
I am going to fold my letter.	我要摺寫我的信
Give me an envelope.	給我一個信封
Now, I have only the address to write.	我現在只須寫上住址就是了
The letter is not sealed.	這信沒有封口
There is no sealing wax.	沒有火漆
Bring me a wafer.	給我一塊有膠的貼紙
I cannot find an seal.	我尋不著那裏有圖章
What has become of my seal?	我的圖章在那裏去了
What have I done with the seal?	我的圖章不知放在哪裏了
I have found it.	我已找着了
Now I have done.	我現在已做好
I do not like to write long letters.	我不喜歡寫冗長的信
30 English language	英語
Can you read English?	你會唸英文嗎
I read it very well but	我念得很不錯！惜乎

I Cannot speak it
Do you speak English?
I speak it a little
I do not understand it Very little
How long have you learned it?
A short time only
Your sister speaks it perfectly
It is a difficult language
You will learn it soon
A month or two in England and
you will know it

42. Recreation.

What games do you play?
Dumb-bells and clubs.
Baseball, I suppose?
Sometimes, but oftener cricket.

Do you jump the rope?
Not for some time past.
What is your favorite game just
now?
I play it marbles.
Have you glass marbles?
No, they are all of agate.
And is your hoop made of wood
or iron?
I have a wooden one, and an iron

不會講
你會說英文嗎
我略會一點
我不甚懂得，說得很少
你會經學過好久
只是一個短期間
你的姐姐說得很完善
這是一個艱難的語言
你不久便可以學會的
在英國住上一兩個月你就可以
知道了

遊戲

你們玩那幾種遊戲？
毬鈴及木棒
我想也有棒球吧？
有時如此，但玩板球的時候多些
你們也跳繩嗎？
最近已有一晌沒有跳了
現在你所心愛的遊戲是怎種？
我玩的石彈戲
你有玻璃彈嗎？
沒有，都是瑪瑙石的
你的圓圈是木的或是鐵的？
我有一個木的和一個鐵的

one.	
Which rolls the best?	那一種滾得最好？
The iron hoop,	鐵圈
Do you never play at tennis?	你從不打網球嗎？
That is not a boy's game.	那不是一種男兒的遊戲。
It is true, it is more of a game for young ladies	真的，此種遊戲是青年女士們 玩得多些。
Yes, so is that of grapes.	是，那確是惡德了。
I see you do not like young ladies' games	我看你不喜歡青年女士們的遊 戲。
I beg your pardon, I am very fond of playin' hot cockles, blind ma- n's-buff, and other innocent gam- es such as cos is.	對不起，我最愛蒙面猜打，捉 迷藏及其他無金不帶惡意遊 之戲。

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