

CHUNG HWA ENGLISH FORTNIGHTLY 中華英語半月刊

錢歌川主編

Vol. VII

No. 4

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WHAT MAKES A WOMAN BEAUTIFUL

JOHN ROBERT POWERS

Beautiful person, the dictionary tells us, is one who "is delightful to the senses."¹ But whose senses? Here is one reason why *feminine beauty² is so hard to define.³ "Beauty" depends on *who* is looking at it.

Women take *a sharper, more technical view.⁴ They like *smartness and sleekness.⁵ They are impressed by an *elaborate coiffure.⁶ They take another woman apart *in detail,⁷ whereas a man likes or dislikes the *over-all impression a girl creates.⁸ Men are impressed more by *softness, curves and bounce.⁹ They like a *wind-blown look.¹⁰

There are two kinds of women that men turn to *stare at:¹¹ One is the spectacle,¹² the vision,¹³ the *production job.¹⁴ They wouldn't feel comfortable with her munching¹⁵ apples beside a fire. The other kind is the girl who has *natural loveliness,¹⁶ is friendly, and looks like the kind of girl who would be fun¹⁷ on a golf course or at home.

*Harmony of features¹⁸ is essential to beauty, but it is only the starting point. Girls walk into my office who, by every standard of measurement, should be gorgeous.¹⁹ *But I can't get them out fast enough.²⁰ They walk as if they were riding a horse, their voices are shrill,²¹ their minds shallow.²²

A beautiful girl has an *inner glow.²³ Real beauty *comes from within.²⁴ That may sound trite²⁵ but it's true; otherwise why are most women loveliest on their wedding day?

1. 感官, 感覺. 2. 女性美. 3. 下定義. 4. 一種較銳利的較專門的觀點.
5. 漂亮和柔滑 (的質地). 6. 精心結構的髮式 (coiffure [kwaɪ'fjuə], 理髮的式樣).
7. 詳細地. 8. 一個女子產生的全般印象. 9. 溫柔、曲線、和活潑. 10. 如風拂柳的容貌.
11. 注視. 12. (衆所注目的) 奇觀. 13. 幻象, 幻影. 14. 製作品.
15. munching ['mʌntʃɪŋ], 咬嚼. 16. 天然可愛的質地. 17. 有趣.
18. 容貌各部的調和. 19. gorgeous ['gɔ:dʒəs], 豪華的, 華麗的. 20. (我只想越快叫她們滾出去越好).
21. shrill [ʃrɪl], 高而尖的. 22. 淺薄的.
23. 內在的熱情 (glow [glou], 熱情). 24. 從內中發出. 25. 陳舊的, 平凡的.

*To my mind¹ a woman cannot be beautiful unless she is living *to the full,² is harmoniously developing all her potentialities,³ has complete *self-confidence,⁴ and has achieved an effortless *coördination of mind and body.⁵ A girl may have lovely features before she is 28, but she usually hasn't lived enough to have much depth of feeling in her face.

I have a grudge⁶ against Hollywood *make-up⁷ men. They *wring the naturalness out of a girl⁸ and then create a *"screen personality"⁹ by building sex and attractiveness into her. They take fresh peaches¹⁰ and make them into canned peaches. I prefer fresh ones. (There are natural beauties in Hollywood, but many are starlets who receive \$75 a week to serve as decorations¹¹ and give the town prestige¹² as the *Mecca of beauties.¹³)

Most models that I know are natural persons. They have to be so to be convincing¹⁴ when they are photographed *beaming at a vacuum cleaner or peering into a refrigerator¹⁵ to sell¹⁶ another person on the product. And when they *step into¹⁷ a \$1.98 dress and make it look like a \$198 dress, they have to have a radiant¹⁸ personality to succeed.

The "high fashion models" for the *fashion magazines¹⁹ are another thing again, and American women should realize this before trying to copy their *sophisticated expressions.²⁰ The requirements of their job force these girls to depersonalize²¹ their faces. They strive to look bored. They stare into space. They *suck in their cheeks²² to look more angular²³ than they are. Angles give pictorial drama and the mannequins²⁴ look that way so that women will see only the *mink coat²⁵ or \$600 evening gown being displayed. That

1. 在我想來。 2. 完全地, 充分地。 3. potentialities [pə'tenʃi'ælitiz], 潛力。 4. 自信力。 5. 身心兩者的平衡。 6. grudge [grʌdʒ], 嫌惡。 7. 做作的, 打扮出來的。 8. 絞榨掉一個女子的自然性。 9. 銀幕人物。 10. peaches [pi:tʃiz], 桃。 11. 裝飾品。 12. prestige [pres'ti:ʒ; 'prestidʒ], 聲望。 13. 美人的出產地 (Mecca 為穆罕默德生地, 轉而為信仰、政策、事業等的產地)。 14. 使信服, 使誠服。 15. 注視著一個真空除塵器或者窺視著一個冷卻器。 16. (俚語) 欺騙。 17. 穿上。 18. 容光煥發的。 19. 時裝雜誌。 20. 偽飾的表情。 21. 失去個性。 22. 兩頰收進。 23. 瘦削的, 頑強的。 24. mannequins ['mænikinz], 時裝表演者。 25. 貂皮大衣。

particular look is effective for clotheshorses¹ but can be deadly² as far as appeal to men is concerned.)

But the worst fault of most women is that they copy styles of *hair-dos³ and *make-ups⁴ that they see on other women they consider beautiful, *without regard to⁵ how these styles will look on them. An outdoor type of girl certainly should not adopt an *elaborate coiffure,⁶ as many try to do.

There is nothing exclusive about beauty. (It is within the potentialities of almost any girl who is not a freak)⁷ If a girl has an *appealing personality,⁸ she doesn't need perfect features to be beautiful. One or two *attractive features⁹ are enough if everything else is built¹⁰ around them.

The first thing any woman should do is to decide what general type she is, and style herself accordingly. In what setting¹¹ and with what type of grooming¹² does she *feel most at ease, most self-confident?¹³ That is probably where she looks best; and she should not try to be a *glamour girl¹⁴ in some other field.

One girl I know is widely regarded as one of the most beautiful girls in America. You would recognize her name. She is a former model and now a Hollywood figure.¹⁵ This girl is thin-chested,¹⁶ broad-beamed,¹⁷ and *thick-legged,¹⁸ but no one ever notices those features. She has designed herself so that you see only her face, which is indeed a vision. Everything else about her is subdued.¹⁹ Thus she has created *an illusion of rare beauty.²⁰

Here are certain features that most truly beautiful women *have in common:²¹ a glow of health; lustrous²² hair; soft, modulated²³ voice; easy, confident stride²⁴ and erect carriage;²⁵ a radiant personality; intellectual curiosity; *integrity and stability²⁶ of character; complete self-assurance and naturalness.

1. 晒衣架. 2. 有害的, 如死的. 3. 髮工, 髮式. 4. 打扮. 5. 不管. 6. 細緻的髮式. 7. freak [fri:k], 想入非非者, 狂妄者. 8. 吸引人的性格. 9. 吸引人的容貌特質. 10. 具備. 11. 背景. 12. 修髮. 13. 覺得最自然, 最自信. 14. 蠱惑的女子, 妖豔的女子. 15. 人物. 16. 扁胸. 17. 寬肩. 18. 大腿. 19. 減色. 20. 一種稀世之美的幻象. 21. 共同具有的. 22. 光輝的. 23. 有節調的. 24. 寬大的步伐. 25. (行動時的) 姿勢. 26. 端正和穩重.

ON THE EVE OF THANKS GIVING DAY

BY ESTHER EVARTS

感 恩 節 前 夜 歌 願 譯

Every morning at the breakfast table, when Mrs Clemens had finished her coffee and lighted a cigarette, she asked her husband the same question. She would take two or three puffs of her cigarette and then say, "Harry, put down your paper for a minute. What would you like for your dinner tonight?"

Mr Clemens, although he had never said so, thought this an idiotic¹ thing to ask. *To begin with,² he had just finished eating and didn't want to think about food for another three or four hours, and also, no matter what he answered, Mrs Clemens argued about it. If he said, "Oh, I don't know. Chops³ would be nice." She would say, "I think we'd⁴ better *use up⁵ the rest of that

每天早晨當克萊門茲太太在早餐桌邊吃完咖啡點燃一枝香烟的時候，她便要對她丈夫問那同樣的問題。她先吸上兩三口烟，然後說：「赫利，請暫時放下你的報紙。你今天晚餐想要吃些什麼東西呀？」

克萊門茲先生雖則口頭沒有說出來，心裏總覺得拿這樣的事情發問是愚蠢的。先不說別的，他剛剛吃完飯，在這兩三個鐘頭內根本就不願去想什麼食物了；何況，他無論回答的是什麼，克萊門茲太太總是持異議的。假使他說：「啊，我不知道，也許排骨還不錯。」她便要說：「我想我們最好還是吃完那些剩下的烤牛肉

1. idiotic [ˌɪdɪˈɒtɪk], 白癡的，愚蠢的。 2. = for one reason, 理由之一。
3. chops [tʃɒps], 肉絲，排骨。 4. = we had. 5. 用完。

roast beef.” Or if he remembered that they had roast beef the night before, and said, “Let’s have cold roast beef. I like it almost better cold than hot,” she would answer, “Oh, not roast beef two nights *in succession!”¹

Even during the meat shortage, she had continued to ask him, and he had taken to saying, “I guess I’ll eat what I can get.” But she had not been discouraged.² “You’ll probably eat what I can get,” she had said. “But if the butcher has a choice of *anything*, which would you rather have—meat cakes, *for instance,³ or chicken?” No matter what Mr Clemens was led to believe he had decided on at the breakfast table, he had never in the entire fifteen years he had been married been served it for dinner.

Once, he questioned Mrs Clemens about it. It was a night they had had corned⁴ beef, and he remembered distinctly having settled for pot roast. “I thought you were going to get pot roast,” he said. “I was all set for it.”

吧。」再假如他因想起上一個晚上剛吃過烤牛肉而說：『讓我們吃冷的烤牛肉吧，我幾乎更愛吃它冷的。』那麼她便又要說：『呵，不要二天晚上接連吃烤牛肉吧。』

甚至在肉類缺乏的時候，她還是要繼續不斷地問他，他只好慣常說：『我想我買得到的東西我都吃。』但她並不就此喪氣。『大概你得吃「我」所買得到的東西。』她說。『但如果肉舖子裏還有各種東西可選購的話，你甯願要什麼呢？——比方說：要肉餅呢還是要小雞？』然而在他們結婚整個十五年來，無論克萊門茲先生在早餐桌邊經太太問起自以為決定下來要吃的什麼東西，到晚餐總沒有那東西擺上來吃的。

有一次他便質詢起克萊門茲太太這種事情來了。那晚上他們喫的鹽醃牛肉，但他明明記得決定好應吃鍋燒肉的。『我還以為我們會得吃鍋燒肉哩。』他說。『我本完全決定好吃它的。』

1. 連續不斷地。 2. 使失勇氣。 3. 舉例言之。 4. corned [kɔ:nd] 鹽醃的。

"I like to surprise you," she said.

On this Monday morning before Thanksgiving,¹ Mrs Clemens lighted her cigarette and said, "Harry, put down your paper for a minute. I want to talk to you about something."

Mr Clemens laid his paper aside and replied, automatically,² "Whatever you can get."

"I wasn't going to ask you about dinner," she said. "It's about Thanksgiving."

Mr Clemens felt relieved. There had never been any trouble about Thanksgiving. "That's right," he said. "It's this Thursday."

Mrs Clemens pushed her chair back from the table and crossed her knees "That's it exactly," she said. "And what are we going to do about it?"

"Why, get a nice, big turkey,³ of course," he answered.

"Why do you say 'of course'?" she asked. "Why should we have to have turkey?"

Mr Clemens felt, irritably, that his wife *was going too far,⁴ and

『我要使你吃不到而驚奇。』她說。

如今，在感恩節前星期一的這個早晨，克萊門茲太太點燃她的香烟說：『赫利，請暫放下你的報紙，我想和你談些事情。』

克萊門茲先生把報紙放開一邊，無心地回答道：『你能買得到的我都買。』

『我不是和你談晚餐的事，』她說：『是關於感恩節的事。』

克萊門茲覺到放下心來，因為感恩節從不會有什麼麻煩的事體。『很好，』他說：『感恩節就在這個禮拜四。』

克萊門茲太太把椅子從桌子旁向後推開一點，並交叉兩膝坐好。『正是，』她說。『我們要怎麼過這個節日呢？』

『用不着說，當然是去買一隻肥美的火雞來囉。』他回答。

『你怎麼說起「當然」來呢？』她問：『我們怎麼一定要買火雞嗎？』

克萊門茲不煩耐起來，覺得他太太話說得太甚。於是他先喝一

1. 感恩節 (在美國規定每年十一月的最後一個禮拜四為感恩節)。 2. 無心地。
3. 火雞。 4. 太過份了。

he took a swallow of coffee before he spoke. "Because we always have turkey for Thanksgiving," he said.

"That was when they were different,"¹ Mrs Clemens told him triumphantly. "They are *not* different now, at all. They're common. You can find them all over the place. And all during the meat shortage everybody crammed² them down your throat."

"I like them," Mr Clemens said. "A good turkey with plenty of stuffing and giblet³ gravy."⁴

"I used to like them, too," Mrs Clemens said. "But I don't like them any more when I see them by the dozens, hanging in every window with their necks down. That wasn't the original idea."

1. (different 此處含有「很稀罕」的意思，即不易為尋常人所有的。) 2. crammed [kræmd], 注人。 3. giblet ['dʒibit], 雞的內臟，雞雜。 4. gravy ['greivi], (調味的) 肉汁。

口咖啡，然後講話。『因為我們常常都是買火雞過感恩節的。』他說。

『那時它們的情形不同。』克萊門茲太太勝利地告訴他說，『現在它們沒有一點什麼稀罕了，它們很普通。你可以到處都看得見它們。甚至在肉類缺乏的時期，人家還要把火雞灌進你的喉嚨裏去。』

『我喜歡它們。』克萊門茲先生說，『我愛一隻塗滿了作料和調味肉汁的火雞。』

『我也慣常愛它們。』克萊門茲太太說，『但當我看到它們幾十隻幾十隻頭頸下垂地倒掛在每一個窗戶上時就不喜歡了。原來的意思不是那樣的。』 (待續)

Q-U-I-Z

1. Is there any important difference between *to cross a bridge*, *to go across a bridge*, *to go over a bridge*?
2. Is there any important difference between *I admit I was wrong*, *I acknowledge I was wrong*, *I confess I was wrong*?
3. How did *sandwich* originate?
4. Why is the U. S. President's wife called the First Lady?
5. What creature is said to have two hearts?

(Answers will be found on page 12)

(Continued)

WOMAN'S HONOR

(A Comedy in One Act)

BY SUSAN GLASPELL

女 人 的 榮 譽

(獨 幕 喜 劇)

梁 發 三 譯 註

LAWYER. On the night of October 25——?

律師。在十月二十五日夜間——?

SCORNFUL ONE. [To Lawyer.] I understand that down here a man is about to die for a woman's honor.

輕世的女人。〔對律師。〕我知道在此地有個男子正將為一個女人的榮譽而死。

LAWYER. He had some such thing in mind.

律師。他心裏有這麼一回事。

SCORNFUL ONE. [To Lawyer.] Now you can't get away with that.

Sorry to upset your plans, but the death seems uncalled for. On the night of October 25 — Gordon Wallace was with me.

輕世的女人。〔對律師。〕如今你可不能如此做去。我來破壞了你的計劃很是抱歉，但這一個死似乎是無需的。十月二十五日夜間——戈登華華士和我在一塊。

LAWYER. From twelve o'clock midnight till eight next morning?

律師。從午夜十二點到翌晨八點是嗎?

SCORNFUL ONE. From twelve o'clock midnight until eight next morning.

輕世的女人。從午夜十二點到翌晨八點的。

LAWYER. [Rather feebly.] Continuously?

律師。〔軟弱地。〕一直在一塊嗎?

SCORNFUL ONE. [In an offhand voice.] Continuously.

輕世的女人。〔不假思索地。〕一直在一塊。

LAWYER. Well——well, Gordon, I begin to understand why you hesitated to tell the truth about that momentous night. Rise and thank the lady, Gordon; it would seem the least you could do would be to rise and——

[As he is saying this to Gordon, in rushes a fussily dressed hysterical woman and throws her arms around the Lawyer's neck.]

律師。噫——噫，戈登，我開始明白你爲什麼遲遲不肯說出那重大一夜的真像了。站起來感謝這女士吧，戈登；好像此刻你至少能够做的就是站起來和——

[正當他對戈登說着這話的時候，一個穿着艷麗而帶神經質的女人闖進來，兩手抱緊律師的頸項。

SILLY ONE. Darling! I cannot let you die for me!

愚妄的女人。親愛的！我不能讓你爲我而死！

LAWYER. [*Trying to free himself.*] Pardon me, madam, but——

律師。[想要脫身。] 原諒我，太太，但是——

SILLY ONE. Gordon! You call me madam after that night together.

Oh my beloved, when I think of those hours I lay in your arms——

愚妄的女人。戈登！你叫我太太自從那晚我們在一塊以後。呵，我的愛，當我想到我投身在你的兩臂之中那些時光——

LAWYER. Pardon me, but you never lay in——

律師。對不起，但是你從來沒有投在我——

SILLY ONE. I know. Ah——I understand. You pretend not to know me. You would die to shield me——but you shall not!

You cannot escape me!

愚妄的女人！我知道的。呀——我明白了。你裝着不認識我。你情願以死來護衛我。——但我決不讓你如此！你不能躲過了我。

LAWYER. [*Still unsuccessful in freeing himself.*] Apparently not.

But permit me to tell you, you are making a mistake.

律師。[仍然不能脫身。] 誠然不能。但請讓我告訴你，你弄錯了。

SILLY ONE. No! I am *not* making a mistake! You shall not die for me.

愚妄的女人。不會！我沒有弄錯！你決不能爲我而死。

LAWYER. I really don't intend to——if I can help it.

律師。我實在沒有想要——如果我能够不要的話。

SILLY ONE. Love is so beautiful. So ennobling! [*Overcome with emotion, loosens her hold.*] When I think of that night——

October 25—— [*Sinks into a chair.*]

愚妄的女人。愛情是這樣的美麗。這樣的高貴！[情緒大興奮，鬆脫她的手。] 當我想到那天晚上——十月二十五日——

[倒在一張椅子上。]

LAWYER. [*After settling his collar.*] Well, Gordon, *have you a choice?¹ [*Pause.*] You see you didn't understand women as well as you thought.

律師。[整理了領子以後。] 噫，戈登，你選定沒有？[停一停。] 你看你並沒有和你以前想的那樣理解女人。

1. (即從「掩護女人」或「將人女說出來」兩者擇其一)。

PRISONER. [*Fiercely.*] Neither did you!

[*The Sheriff's Boy comes in.*]

囚犯。[兇狠地。] 你也不見得了解!

[州長的小童僕進來。]

Boy. While I was over at the bank, women came.

童僕。當我過去銀行的時候，女人們來了。

LAWYER. Yes, I know.

律師。是，我知道。

Boy. [*Looking at the two women in the room.*] But more women.

[*Prisoner starts in terror.*] Six women are out there.

童僕。[看着房子裏的兩個女人。] 但還有更多的女人。[囚犯害怕驚動。]

六個女人在外面。

PRISONER. Don't let them in!

囚犯。別讓她們進來!

LAWYER. Tell the ladies we shall not need them. Thank them for coming. [*Boy goes out. To Prisoner.*] Well, come now.

What shall we do with this embarrassment of—generosity?

You see dying for a woman's honor isn't as easy as you might think. It even looks as though there were a sort of conspiracy¹ against it.

律師。謝謝她們來了。告訴她們我們不需她們。[童僕出去。對囚犯。] 來吧。

我們怎樣處理這種窘境——她們慷慨的而生窘境呢? 你看為女人的榮譽而死也並不如你所想像那麼容易。好像有什麼暗中的詭計反對你那樣做。

PRISONER. I'm not going to be made a fool of.

囚犯。我不來給人當傻瓜的。

LAWYER. Are you sure you can help it?

[*The Boy comes back, looking worried.*]

律師。你確知你能免如此嗎?

[童僕回來，有煩難之色。]

Boy. Some of those women won't go away. I don't know what to do with them.

童僕。那些女人有的不肯走開。我不知道把她們怎樣好。

LAWYER. No, it's not a matter the young can *cope with.²

[*He goes out with the Boy. The amused young Woman sits looking the Prisoner over, to his embarrassment and final irritation.*]

律師：對的，這不是一個年輕人能夠順應得了。

[他與童僕出去。那有趣的女人坐在那邊看這囚犯一遍，使囚犯很受窘迫，最後乃至不耐煩。]

1. conspiracy [kən'spiərəsi], 陰謀。 2. 對抗

(To be continued)

THE CHOICE OF WORDS

Tautology

A special form of verbosity is tautology, which means the needless repetition of the same idea in different words. It is an error of thought, that is, a direct repetition of the thought. For instance, in the sentence "The scenery of the West Lake in Hangchow is made more beautiful by the beauty of the surrounding mountains", tautology may be got rid of either by omitting "the beauty of" or by altering "made more beautiful" into "enhanced". Another good example of tautology is to be found in Johnson's poem *London*, where he has the couplet:

"Let observation with extended view
Survey mankind from China to Peru."

This, as Tennyson pointed out, amounts to saying, "Let observation with extended observation observe extensively." For the correction of tautology, a knowledge of the true meaning of words is important. Thus in "Love is a panacea for *all* human ills" strike out *all*, since *panacea* mean a *universal* remedy.

- Tautologic*: He had an entire monopoly of the whole fruit trade.
 - a. *Improved*: He had a monopoly of the fruit trade. (This is like saying "black blackbird.")
- Tautologic*: Poswell's life of Johnson is one of the most famous and best-known biographies in the world.
 - b. *Improved*: Poswell's life of Johnson is one of the most famous biographies in the world.
- Tautologic*: The sound was not audible to the ear.
 - c. *Improved*: The sound was not audible.
- Tautologic*: He was popular with the people.
 - d. *Improved*: He was popular.
- Tautologic*: Let us glance briefly at these facts.
 - e. *Improved*: Let us glance at these facts.
- Tautologic*: The prophecy has been fulfilled literally to the letter.
 - f. *Improved*: The prophecy has been fulfilled literally.

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 7

1. There is practically no difference in meaning, and very little difference in style. Probably *to go across* is the most used.
2. There is practically no difference in meaning, and very little difference in style. *Admit* is perhaps the most useful, *acknowledge* more formal, and *confess* the most apologetic.
3. *Sandwich*, meaning two slices of bread with meat, cheese or other food between them, is derived from the name of the fourth earl of Sandwich, who lived in the time of George III. He was the same nobleman after whom Captain James Cook named the Sandwich Islands, now called the Hawaiian Islands. The sandwich was a great favorite with the earl. He was a notorious gambler and often became so engrossed in his cards that he would not stop to eat his meals. Instead he would have an attendant put meat between two pieces of bread, which he ate without leaving the gaming table. Although the earl thus gave his name to the sandwich, he was not the first to eat bread or biscuits and meat so combined. Under different names the sandwich has been popular in several countries since ancient times.
4. The wife of the President of the United States has been called *the First Lady of the Land* ever since the establishment of the Federal Government. There were two reasons for this usage. During the Revolution and the two decades following, the title *Lady* was applied to the wife of any man of distinction. Mrs Washington was known as Lady Washington, and an attempt was made in society circles to give that title to the wives of later Presidents, but the custom was discontinued because titles smacking of English aristocracy were distasteful to the majority of Americans. The President's wife was called *the first lady of the Land* because the Presidency is regarded as the highest position any man can attain in this country and his wife is given social precedence over all other women. When the President is not married the woman who presides socially over the White House is called the First Lady of the Land.
5. It is a common myth, especially among fishermen, that the eel has two hearts. The United States Bureau of Fisheries says that eels, in common with other fishes, possess a closed vascular system, consisting of heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries, and that no secondary heart is known to exist. The Smithsonian Institution, however, believes the popular

notion about eels having two hearts arose from the fact that there is a "pulsatile sac" in the end of the eel's tail. Sir Richard Owen, an eminent British biologist, regarded this yellowish, spindle-shaped sac as a "venous heart". Blood from one vein flows into the sac in a continuous stream and is forced out at each contraction in an interrupted current. One writer states that if an eel is pierced in the region of this so-called secondary heart the creature will die almost as quickly as if struck is the heart proper.

40 PERCENT OF BRITISH GIRLS EXPECTANT MOTHER WHEN WED

A report that "40 percent of girls under 20 in England are pregnant on their wedding day" caused debate in the House of Commons with an official admission that morals could be better.

Laborite Skeffington Lodge, citing figures from the Marriage Guidance Council, a private social agency, said "one in four of the first babies born to married couples are conceived out of wedlock."

The council's figures also were presented to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of England which adopted a resolution to make it more difficult for divorced persons to remarry.

Attorney General Sir Harley Shawcross asserted, "I won't for a moment accept these figures as to immorality on the part of young girls." Asked to denounce the situation more strongly. Shawcross replied, "Frankly I don't believe the figures."

But he commented, "I am afraid the state of morals in the country is not what it should be."

The question of coerced marriages came up in a brief discussion on how to dispose of the backlog of 3,300 divorce applications by servicemen.

Skeffington Lodge declared, "marriage to be successful should be more difficult of approach. It's as easy to obtain a marriage license as it is to buy a dog license."

TURMOIL

SECOND PART OF THE *ECLIPSE* BY MAO TUN
TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE BY CHIEN GOCHUEN

動搖——(續)

茅盾原著——錢歌川英譯

『方太太在黨部裏一定擔任着重要的工作吧?』胡國光忍不住再不問了。

『沒有擔任什麼事,我不會辦事。』

『方太太可惜的是家務太忙了。』陸慕游湊着說。

『近來連家務也招呼不上。』方太太憮然了,『這世界變得太快,說來慚愧,我是很覺得趕不上去。』

陸慕游似懂非懂的點着頭。胡國光正在搜索枯腸,要想一句安當的回答的話,忽聽得外面一個聲音輕輕的說:

『陸少爺和一個朋友,來了一刻兒了。』

胡國光和陸慕游,本能的站了起來。方太太笑了笑,向窗前去。

"I think Mrs Fang must fill some important post in the headquarters of the party, don't you?" said Hu Kuo-kwang impulsively.

"No, I don't hold any post; I simply can't do anything."

"It's a pity that Mrs Fang should be fully occupied by domestic affairs," said Lu Mu-yu in his turn.

"I can't even take full care of domestic affairs of late," replied Madame Fang regretfully. "The world changes so quickly, and I am sorry to say that I really can't catch up with it."

Lu Mu-yu nodded as if he understood. Hu Kuo-kwang heard a low voice outside the door before he could think of a proper answer to make her.

"Master Lu and a friend have been here for some time."

Hu Kuo-kwang and Lu Mu-yu stood up instinctively. Madame Fang went to the window with a smile on her face.

進來一個中山裝的男子，他挽住了方太太的手，跨進客廳來，一面了說：

『梅麗，你替我招呼客人了。』

胡國光看方羅蘭時，是中等身材，舉止穩重，比那像片略覺蒼老了些。

『所以倪甬庭是挾嫌報復』在陸慕游說過了選舉會的經過以後，胡國光接着這麼說，『事實俱在，方部長一定是明白的。自問才具薄弱，商民協會委員的事，雖蒙大家推舉，也不敢貿然擔任，然而名譽為第二生命，「劣紳」二字，却是萬萬不能承認。因此不揣冒昧，特來剖析個清楚，還要請方部長指教。』

方羅蘭點着頭，沈吟不語。你不要弄錯，以為他是在考慮陸慕游的報告，胡國光的自白，他們的話，實在他只聽了七分光景。一

A man in Chung San uniform came in. He stepped into the drawing room with Madame Fang's hand in his, saying:

"Mei-li, you have been entertaining the guests for me?"

Hu Kuo-kwang saw that he was a man of middle size with a good steady carriage and a little older than his portrait.

"So I Fu-ting took his revenge for a personal grudge," Hu Kuo-kwang broke in, after Lu Mu-yu had told the whole tale of the election. "All the facts are at hand. You must have seen them. I am afraid I can't risk taking the post in the committee of the trade association, though I am commended by the majority, because I know I am not good enough to do it. But reputation is one's second life and I will not at any rate be called one of the debased gentry. I am sorry to trouble you, but I felt bound to come and clear myself. I should naturally be glad to hear your opinion."

Fang Lo-lan nodded without speaking. He was not considering the reports of Lu Mu-yu and the confessions of Hu Kuo-kwang, though he might have given this impression; he had in fact only caught half of what they said. A

個艷影，正對於他苦憐的靈魂，施行韌性的逆襲，像一個勇敢的蒼蠅，剛把他趕走了，又固執地飛回原處來。方羅蘭今年不過三十二歲離開學校，也有四五年了；正當他畢業大學那年，和現在的方太太結了婚。父親遺下的產業，本來也足夠溫飽，加以婉麗賢明的夫人，家庭生活的美滿，確也使他有過一時埋沈壯志，至於浪漫的戀愛的空想，更其是向來沒有的。所以即使他此時心上時時有一個女子的艷影閃過，我們可以保證他尙是方太太的忠實同志。

『原來今天會場上還有這等事發生。』勉強按住了動搖的心，方羅蘭終於開口了。『剛纔兄弟正預備到會，忽然縣長派人來找了去，直到此刻。那倪甫庭，並不認識。國光兄雖是初會，卻久聞大名。』方羅蘭的濃眉忽然往上一挺，好像是在『大名』這兩個字旁加了注意的一豎。胡國光頗覺不安。

beautiful figure, which was like a bold fly returning persistently after being driven away, attacked his troubled soul strongly. Fang Lo-lan was only thirty-two years old then. It was four or five years since he left school. He married his wife in the year he graduated at the university. The legacy from his father enabled him to lead a happy life without doing anything. And moreover he had a beautiful and clever wife who made his family life peaceful and perfect. Though he had certainly at one time calmed down from his great ambitions, he had never had any romantic vision of love. And then even though there was a woman's beautiful figure flashing over his mind every now and then, he was no doubt still a faithful comrade to Madame Fang.

"I see. That was what happened at today's meeting," Fang Lo-lan began at last, with a forced concentration of his restless mind. "I was going to attend the meeting but received an invitation from the magistrate, so I have had to be there till now. I don't know I Fu-ting. As to yourself, Mr Hu, though it is the first time we meet I have long known your celebrated name." Fang Lo-lan's thick brows went up suddenly as if to stress the words "celebrated name." But Hu

『現在商民協會的事，兄弟一個人也不好做主。好在大會裏已經議決了辦法，國光兄靜候結果就是了。』

『縣黨部大概是交商民部查復的，總得請羅蘭兄鼎力維持。』陸慕游耐不住那些轉彎的客氣話，只好直說了。

『剛纔已經對方部長說過，個人委員的事小，名譽的事大，倪甫庭膽敢欺謬，似乎非徹底查究一下不可。』胡國光覷是機會，便這樣輕輕地逗着說。

『自然要澈底查究的呵。可是，聽說前月裏，國光兄還在清風閣高談闊論，說吳某怎樣，劉某怎樣，光景是真的吧？』

『哦，哦。那——那也無非是道聽塗說的一些消息，偶而對幾個朋友談談，確有其事。』胡國光不提防方羅蘭翻起舊話，不免回答的頗有些支吾了。『但是，人家不免又添些枝節，吹到方部長的耳朵裏了。』

Kuo-kwang felt very uneasy. "I cannot do anything with the trade association by myself. I think Mr Hu had better wait for the results, as the general meeting has already passed the resolution."

"The town headquarters of the party would probably ask the trade association to investigate and report, so please oblige him with your help." Lu Mu-yu, who could not bear this roundabout politeness, spoke out directly.

"As I have already said, the gain or loss of my membership of the committee is nothing to me, but my name must not be tarnished. I Futing, who was bold enough to betray me, will have to be severely examined." Hu Kuo-kwang snatched the opportunity to suggest this.

"Of course we are going to examine him thoroughly! But people say Mr Hu has been upholding generals Wu and Lin in the Tower of Fresh Winds even so late as last month. Is that true?"

"Well—well—I had merely caught and repeated some rumours of the street, and it was true I gossiped to my friends about them casually." Hu Kuo-kwang was embarrassed as he was unexpectedly asked of his past. "But of course people would season the incident strongly and then bring it to you."

『據兄弟所聞，確不是什麼道聽塗說的消息，偶而談談，那一類的事！』

胡國光覺得方羅蘭的眼光在自己臉上打了個回旋，然後移到陸慕游身上。他又看見方羅蘭微微的一笑。

『那個，請方部長明察，不要相信那些謠言。光復前，國光就加入了同盟會；近來對於黨少貢獻，自己也知道，非常慚愧。外邊的話，請方部長仔細考察，就知道全是無稽之談了。國光生性太硬直，結怨之處，一定不少。』

『哦……國光兄何以盡是仇人，太多了，哈，哈！』

方羅蘭異樣的笑着，掉轉頭望左廂門；方太太手裏挽了個一身白絲絨衣服的四五歲的孩子，正從道廂房門裏笑盈盈的走出來。

『方太太，幾時帶芳華到舍下玩玩去。我們園子裏的山茶；今年開得很好。』

“From what I heard, your behaviour was certainly unlike the casual repetition of street rumours.”

Hu Kuo-kwang felt Fang Lo-lan run his eyes over his face and then look at Lu Mu-yu, and smile. He felt rather than saw this, but he felt it all too strongly.

“As to that, you will please discern clearly and not believe in those rumours. Before the republic I had already joined the Tung Ming Hui (Alliance Party), though I am sorry to say that I do very little for the party nowadays. You will find out that what people say about me outside is all groundless, if you please to investigate carefully. I am too frank by nature, so that people often bear me a grudge.”

“Oh, but why have you so many foes—too many, it seems to me.” And he laughed sardonically.

As he laughed, Fang Lo-lan turned to the door leading to the other room, from which Madame Fang was coming smilingly, hand in hand with a child of four or five years old in white velvet.

“Would you care to come to our place with Fang Hwa one day, Mrs Fang? The camellia in our garden is in full bloom now.”

陸慕游覺得話不投機，方羅蘭對於胡國光似乎有成見，便這麼岔開了話頭，這時客廳裏也漸漸黑起來，太陽已經收回牠最後的一條光線了。

胡國光懷着沈重的心，走出方府的大門。他和陸慕游分別後，悶悶的跑回家去。走過斗姥閣的時候，看見張鐵嘴的測字攤已經收去。只剩一塊半舊的布招兒，還高高的掛牆頭，在冷風裏對着胡國光悵蕩，像是嘲笑他的失意。胡國光忽然怨恨起這江湖術士來。他心裏想：『都是張鐵嘴騙人，現在是畫虎不成反類狗。』他忍不住這股怒氣，搶前幾步，打算撕碎了那個舊布招兒。但是一轉念，他又放手，急步向回家的路上去了。

第二天，胡國光在家裏煩悶。小丫頭銀兒已成為胡國光喜怒的測驗器，這天當然不是例外，而

Lu Mu-yu changed the subject as he saw their talk was not going well for their business and that Fang Lo-lan seemed to be prejudiced against Hu Kuo-kwang. The room was then getting dark and the last rays of the sun had already left it.

Hu Kuo-kwang came out of Fang's house with a weight on his mind. He went home depressed after parting with Lu Mu-yu. When he passed Tou Mu Kê he saw the shabby old banner-sign of Chang Teh-tsui still hanging high on the wall over his accustomed pitch and fluttering in the cold wind, though the display stall had been taken home. He felt the banner laughing at him and harboured resentment against the worldly fortune teller. He thought that he had been taken in by Chang Teh-tsui, the diviner, and now was left in the lurch. He was so angry that he went up and was about to tear the old banner, but on second thoughts he left it and hurried home.

The next day Hu Kuo-kwang stayed at home in a disgruntled frame of mind. Yin-er, the chambermaid, who was always the range-finder of Hu Kuo-kwang's joy and

且特別多挨了幾棍子。因為有方太太珠玉在前，他看着自己的一大一小，愈覺生氣；他整天閉着嘴不多說話，只在那裏發威。

但是到了晚上，他似乎氣平了些。喫晚飯的時候，他忽然問道：

『阿炳呢？這小子連天黑了也不知道回家麼？』

『近來他做了什麼九隻頭，常常不回家過夜了。』胡太太說。『今天喫過中飯後好像見過他。金鳳姐和他說了半天話，是不是？』

胡國光突然記起那天王榮昌搖着頭連說『不成體統』的神氣來，他懷疑地看了金鳳姐一眼。金鳳姐覺得臉上一陣熱，連忙低了眼，說道：

『少爺叫我做一塊紅布手巾，說是做九隻頭，一定得用紅布手巾。』 (待續)

anger, had been beaten with a few more lashes than usual. Comparing them with a treasure like Madame Fang, Hu Kuo-kwang felt very angry with his own wife and concubine. He did not speak all day, but exercised his authority to the discomfort of everyone else.

He seemed to calm down a little when evening came. At dinner he asked suddenly:

"Where is Ah Pin? He doesn't care to come home even though the night draws in!"

"He is always sleeping away from home these days since he joined that Nine Heads thing, whatever it is," replied Madame Hu. "I thought he was here after lunch today. Chin Feng-chieh talked with him for some time, didn't you?"

Hu Kuo-kwang cast a suspicious glance at Chin Feng-chieh as he thought of the attitude of Wang Jung-chang the other day when he said repeatedly: "That's not manners!" shaking his head. Chin Feng-chieh felt her face burn and cast down her eyes, saying:

"The young master asked me to make a handkerchief with red cloth. He said he must use the handkerchief, being a Nine Heads."

COLLOQUIAL SLANGS AND IDIOMS

俚 俗 用 語 例 解

B—(續)

Born yesterday; Not: not easily outwitted. 不容易被欺或被人以狡點取勝。

“You don't expect me to invest in such a wildcat enterprise, do you? I wasn't born yesterday, you know.”

“你不會指望我來投資到那不穩妥的企業上去的吧？你知道我並不是那樣容易被騙取的。”

Bread and butter; To quarrel with one's: to complain about the job by which one lives; to criticize one's employer injudiciously. 與自己的飯碗作對。

“He is a very harsh and unreasonable manager, but after all you can't quarrel with your bread and butter, can you?”

“他是一個非常苛刻而不講理的經理，不過你畢竟還是不宜和你的飯碗作對。”

Bread and cheese marriage: a marriage to a man who cannot afford to give his wife luxuries. 布衣粗食的婚姻，與無錢的男子結婚。

“I hear that she is married, but I'm afraid it was a bread and cheese marriage.”

“我聽說她結婚了，不過我恐怕她丈夫沒有錢供她揮霍。”

Breakers ahead: you will encounter danger or difficulty in the near future. 前途有難關。

“The trouble with the employees in our factor has been settled, but, I'm afraid there are breakers ahead. The men are not really satisfied.”

“我們工廠裏和勞力的糾紛算是解決了，但是前途困難正多。那些人並沒有真正滿足。”

Breaks as they come; To take the: to accept defeats as they come. 逆來順受，作為失敗而接受。

“There's nothing we can do about it. We may as well take the breaks as they come.”

“這個我們已經沒有辦法了。我們只好逆來順受吧。”

Breast of it; To make a clean: to admit your fault, to make a complete confession. 自首，自己認錯。

“Well, you can't deny that it was your mistake. You had better go to the manager at once and make a clean breast of it.”

“好吧，你不能否認，這是你的錯。你最好到經理那裏去自己認錯。”

Breath away; To take one's: so astonishing that for the moment I even forgot to breathe; surprise at some totally unexpected news or event. 吃驚, 爲之驚訝。

"When I found I was the winner of the lottery, it quite *took my breath away*."

"當我發見我中了彩票, 使我喜出望外。"

Brick; A: a good natured fellow, a kindly chap. 好好先生。

"You're a perfect *brick* to speak up for me. I'll never forget your kindness."

"你真是一個好人肯替我說話。對於你的好意我永遠不會忘記。"

Synonym: He's solid.

Broom sweeps clean; A new: a person who has recently been appointed to a position often makes many changes. 新任人物常有新猷。

"When the new manager comes in, I suppose he'll be making many changes. *A new broom sweeps clean*, you know."

"當那新經理進來, 我想他會有許多改革的, 正所謂新人上任有新猷。"

Brown; To do a thing up: to have a good time. 快樂地玩一回。

"The boys, on their holiday trip into the country, are *doing them up brown*."

"孩子們在假日下鄉去玩, 一定玩得很痛快的。"

Bubbling water: alcoholic beverage. 含有酒精的飲料。

"He is well supplied with *bubbling water* for the winter."

"他蓄備了不少的酒過冬。"

Bucket; To kick the: to die. 死亡。

"Two doctors attended on him night and day, but he finally *kicked the bucket* last night."

"兩個醫生日夜看護他, 但他終於昨夜死去。"

Synonym: to cash in, to turn up one's toes, to cut one's cable.

Bull by the horns; To take the: to meet a difficult situation boldly. 勇敢地應付難局。

"He is the cause of all the trouble in the company. If we don't *take the bull by the horns* and dismiss him, we'll never get out of this mess."

"他是這公司裏一切糾紛的種子。如果我們不毅然決然地把他開除, 我們永遠不得安靜。"

Bull session: a men's party. 純係男子的會合。

"We are having a *bull session* tonight, so come along."

"今晚上我們有一個純係男子的會合, 你來參加吧。"

Synonym: coffee clutch, stag party.

Bunk: nonsense. 愚笨的事, 無謂的事。

"Does he expect to succeed by quarrelling with his bread and butter? It's the *bunk*. I've never heard anything like it."

"他老是和他的衣食父母作對, 而希望成功嗎? 這真是愚笨, 我從來沒有聽見有這樣的事。"

Burn candles at both ends; To: to work too hard, or to indulge in too much dissipation. 兩途浪費, 作無意義的奢侈。

"He may have inherited his father's fortune, but if he *burns the candle at both ends* as he is doing now he'll never live long enough to enjoy it."

"他也許可得到他父親一筆遺產, 不過如果他照現在這樣浪費, 他絕對享受不久的。"

"You'll have to stop *burning the candle at both ends*. You'll either be given the boots or have a break-down."

"你必得停止這種兩途浪費, 若然, 你將被開除或是破滅。"

Burn a hole in one's pocket; To: said of a person who immediately spends his money.....generally on foolish objects. 揮霍浪費。

"He is paid well for his works, but unfortunately he *burns a hole in his pocket*. He has nothing salted away."

"他工作的代價很高, 但不幸他揮金如土, 他沒有一點儲蓄。"

Bury the hatchet; To: to stop quarrelling. 停止爭吵, 言歸於好。

"I see that the two families have decided finally to *bury the hatchet*. Now we shall have some cooperation in our Neighborhood Society."

"我知道那兩家終於言歸於好, 現在我們可以在鄰居之間得到一點合作了。"

Button-hole a person; To: to engage a person in conversation and to detain him in this manner. 以談話留住某人, 留人作長談。

"I am terribly sorry to be late. I was *button-holed* by my neighbor for nearly fifteen minutes just as I was leaving home."

"真是對不起我到得太遲了。因為我正出門的時候, 便被我的一個鄰人找着我說話一連纏了我差不多一刻鐘。" (特 譯)

THE USAGE OF PREPOSITIONS

III. TEMPORAL "AT"

I. POINT OF TIME

The gun is fired **at noon**.

The Preposition *At*, when applied to Time, in the first place denotes a *Point of Time*:—

- (a) **At noon, at midnight, at sunrise, at sunset, at daybreak, at nightfall, etc.**

We started *at daybreak*, and arrived *at nightfall*.

The flag is hoisted *at sunrise*, and lowered *at sundown*.

- (b) **At twelve o'clock, at half past one, etc.**

At what time shall I call you to-morrow morning?—Call me *at six*.

He that will thrive must rise *at five*.—*Proverb*.

Idiom:—At the eleventh hour.

He has come to his senses *at the eleventh hour*.

- (c) **At this moment, at that instant, at any moment, etc.**

The earth is moving through the space *at this moment*.

We thought that war might break out *at any moment*.

We have not yet received any official report of the affair *at this [moment of] writing*.

Compare:—

{ **At this moment** = *now*.

{ **In a moment** = *very soon*.

{ **At that instant** = *at that moment*.

{ **In an instant** = *in a moment*.

{ **On the instant** = *on the spot, at once*.

{ **This instant** = *now, at once*.

(d) **At the beginning (of), at the middle (of), at the end (of), etc.**

An examination is held *at the end* of the term.

All accounts are settled *at the close* of the year.

The new term commences *at the beginning* of September.

Note 1:—With these words the Preposition *In* may be used, but with different meanings. Compare:—

{ **At the beginning** of the month or year.

{ **In the beginning**, God made heaven and earth.

{ **At the middle** of the month or year.

{ **In the middle** of the night, he awoke and cried out.

{ **At the end** of the month or year.

{ **In the end**, they all come to the same thing.

Note 2:—*At* is used with all words denoting *end* or *close*, as—*at the conclusion (of), at the termination (of), at the expiration (of), etc.* Compare the uses of *At* and *On*:—

{ **When** the treaty was ratified,.....

{ **On** the ratification of the treaty,.....

{ **When** the war came to an end,.....

{ **At** the termination of the war,.....

Note 3:—The following idiomatic phrases arise from this use of *at*:—

At the outset (of):—The elements of the language must be mastered *at the outset*.

At the outbreak (of):—*At the outbreak of* the war, Japan had many battleships on Chinese waters.

At the threshold (of):—We suffered a great deal *at the very threshold of* the war.

Note 4:—The phrase "*at an end*" (= *over*) gives rise to several idiomatic phrases.

The war is *at an end*.

(a) **At an end:**—After such conduct on his part, my confidence in him is naturally *at an end*.

(b) **At a loss:**—I am *at a loss* to comprehend how I can have offended him.

(c) **At a stand (still):**— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Owing to the war, foreign trade is } \textit{at} \\ \textit{a standstill.} \\ \text{I saw no path before me, and I was} \\ \textit{at a stand.} \end{array} \right.$

Compare:— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I hope the war will soon } \textit{be at an end.} \\ \text{I hope the war will soon } \textit{come to an end.} \\ \text{I hope the war will soon } \textit{be brought to an end.} \end{array} \right.$

Hence the phrases:—**To come or bring** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{to a termination.} \\ \textit{to a conclusion.} \\ \textit{to a close.} \\ \textit{to a crisis, etc., etc.} \end{array} \right.$

2. "AT THAT TIME."

I was a mere child **at that time**, and soon forgot my sorrow.

When the word *time* is used in the sense of *a point of time*, the preposition *at* is used.

Compare:—

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) } \textit{At that time:} \text{—The railway was not yet completed} \\ \textit{at that time.} \\ \text{(b) } \textit{In those days:} \text{—There were no railways } \textit{in those days.} \end{array} \right.$

The noun *time* is used in this sense in the following phrases:—

- (a) **At this time of day:**—It should be dark *at this time of day*.
- (b) **At this time of night:**—Where can he be going *at this time of night?*
- (c) **At this time of year:**—We generally have fine weather *at this time of year*.
- (d) **At one's time of life:**—You ought to know better *at your time of life*.
- (e) **At the eleventh hour:**—Peace has been saved *at the eleventh hour*.
- (f) **At present = at the present time.**

At, used before such nouns as *meeting*, *trial*, *examination*, etc., means "at the time of":—

Our side won **at** the last match.

I was given this question **at** the examination.

I was summoned as witness **at** the trial.

The question was not settled **at** the last meeting.

Note 1:—When the word *time* is used in the sense of *life-time* or *career*, the preposition *in* is used.

He was well-behaved **in** his father's **life-time**.

I have known many great men **in my time**.

The school was at the **summit** of its prosperity **in Mr Hu's time**.

Note 2:—The word *times* is also used with *in*.

We live **in busy times**.

Things were different **in former times**.

This custom prevailed **in ancient times**.

People were not so poor **in the good old times**.

Note 3:—The word *time* also forms the following phrases:—

(a) **In time** = *in good season* or *in due season*.

(b) **In time of** (= *in case of*) war or peace.

(c) **On time** = *punctually*.

(d) **Once upon a time** = *formerly*. (To be continued)

A large organization hired several young college men for part-time work and, because of business pressure, gave each full responsibility for the collection of several bad debts. One of the young men reported an amazing percentage of collections, and they asked for his file copies, in order to use his methods in other areas. His letters read as follows:

"Dear Sir:

If you do not pay your bill immediately, we will take steps that will astonish you."

—M. W. COHN

WHAT'S GOOD ENGLISH?

BY WANG I-TING

There are English and English, just as there are books and books, and men and men. As a matter of fact, the kind of books a man reads tells the character of that man; and the kind of English he speaks shows his education and breeding. The best English is the *King's English* spoken by the late English King George V, for the king could do no wrong. His accent was that of an English country gentleman and there was a slight tang¹ of the sea about it, according to Mr Harold Nicolson; and it was the most English accent that one could possibly conceive. Then there was the *Empire accent* spoken by the present Duke of Windsor, and which was a mixture of Australian, Canadian, South African, and Piccadilly.²

The best English spoken in the U.S.A. is that of Boston, for Boston is the hub³ of the world, and it is the place from which most of the New England writers in the early days came.

In Shanghai, one often hears **pidgin English*,⁴ spoken by ricksha pullers and compradors⁵ of foreign firms, which *is entirely Greek to⁶ Mr Fowler, compiler of the *Concise Oxford Dictionary*. Now come to the written English. As correct pronunciation, accent, and intonation⁷ are essential elements of good spoken English, so correctness in grammar, clearness in rhetoric,⁸ and conciseness in expression are the three essential elements of good written English.

*Paradoxical enough,⁹ many books of English grammar have been published by book companies; yet, the number of Chinese students who can write short correct English sentences is far from ideal. The trouble lies in the fact that the teachers have asked

1. tang [tæŋ], 風味. 2. (著名之倫敦街名). 3. hub [hʌb], 中樞, 輪軸.
4. 洋涇浜英語 (pidgin 係由 business 一語發音之訛而來). 5. compradors [ˌkɒmpɹɑːz], 買辦. 6. to be Greek to (a person), 爲 (某人) 所不懂, 爲 (某人) 所莫名其妙. 7. 抑揚之音調. 8. rhetoric [ˈretərɪk], 修辭學. 9. 古怪之至.

their students to recite rules and definitions, but forgot to require them to do the exercises. The most difficult part of speech in English grammar is preposition, misuse of which means offence against idiom.

Let every pronoun you use be clear of the noun it stands for. Let every word you use be short rather than long, direct rather than far fetched, concrete rather than abstract, and brief rather than circulocutory. If your neighbour can express the same thought in 10 words, while you have to use 15 or 20 words to do it, then your neighbour's English is better than yours.

*In a word,¹ good English is attained by careful and constant listening to what educated people speak, by trying to catch up the exact expressions they use, by reading with an idiomatic eye representative novels by standard authors, and by committing to memory idiomatic expression.

Perseverance in that direction will in time give you power in speaking and writing good English.

1. 簡言之.

ELEMENARY PSYCHOLOGY

Needing a new secretary, the firm's president decided to have applicants judged by a psychologist. Three girls were interviewed together.

"What do two and two make?" the psychologist asked the first.

"Four," was the prompt answer. To the same question the second girl replied: "It might be 22." The third girl answered: "It might be 22 and it might be four."

When the girls had left the room, the psychologist turned triumphantly to the president. "There," he said, "that's what psychology does. The first girl said the obvious thing. The second smelled a rat. The third was going to have it both ways. Now, which girl will you have?"

The president did not hesitate. "I'll have the blonde with the blue eyes," he said.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Dr Kung Denies Complicity In Gold Bar Speculations

Dr *H. H. Kung,¹ *former Minister of Finance,² who has been openly attacked by many local papers for alleged manipulation³ and hiking⁴ of gold prices here in Shanghai, proposed that a thorough investigation be conducted by the *Central Bank authorities⁵ into the sale of gold by the Bank and publication⁶ of the names of the principal buyers, Central News reports.

Dr Kung emphatically denied that he had purchased gold or had any connection with *the major buyers⁷ of the metal. His proposal was made on February 12 at a meeting of *the Standing Committee⁸ of the Central Bank, in his capacity as a member of the Committee.

Dr Kung attributed the sudden boosting⁹ of gold prices to *overwhelming power¹⁰ of the local speculators.¹¹

He said that the *widely circulated¹² reports alleging that certain responsible officials of the Central Bank have clandestine¹³ connections with the major buyers of gold in the past few days, are fabrications,¹⁴ pure and simple, aimed at creating confusion in the present political situation.

Rumors Of Soong Resignation Denied In Nanking

Authoritative sources denied rumors¹⁵ on February 10 that Dr *T. V. Soong¹⁶ has resigned¹⁷ as *president of the Executive Yuan.¹⁸

Official quarters added that Dr Soong has no intention of resigning from the post.¹⁹

Rumors of Dr Soong's resignation gained wide circulation both in Nanking and Shanghai where gold and United States dollar soared²⁰ to all-time highs that morning.

1. 孔祥熙. 2. 前財政部長. 3. manipulation [mə'nɪpjʊ'leɪʃən], 操縱.
4. hiking [haɪkɪŋ], 急擲, 急拋. 5. 中央銀行當局. 6. 發表. 7. 主要的購者. 8. 常務委員會. 9. 推上. 10. 絕大力量. 11. 投機者. 12. 遍傳的. 13. clandestine [klæn'destɪn], 祕密的. 14. fabrications [fæbrɪ'keɪʃənz], 杜撰之事. 15. 謠言. 16. 宋子文. 17. 辭職. 18. 行政院長. 19. 職位. 20. soared [sɔ:d], 上騰, 高飛.

Surveillance¹ Of Young Marshal To Be Continued

*Minister of Information Peng Hsuen-pei² said on February 12 that the National Government could not consider the time opportune³ to terminate⁴ an order of surveillance covering *"Young Marshal" Chang Hsueh-liang,⁵ who held⁶ Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek prisoner for 12 days in December 1936.

He said the "Young Marshal," who has been living since last year in Formosa,⁷ is under an order of *indeterminate surveillance⁸ enforced⁹ by the *National Defence Ministry,¹⁰ ordered when he was pardoned from a 10-year prison sentence, *imposed for¹¹ *kidnaping the Generalissimo.¹²

Urge Suez Canal Remain International

Hope that nothing could be allowed *to interfere with¹³ the free and full use of the *Suez Canal¹⁴ by *vessels of all flags¹⁵ was expressed in a resolution¹⁶ adopted at *the International Shipping Conference¹⁷ in London February 12.

The resolution drew the attention of all maritime¹⁸ governments to the "vital necessity" for maintaining the Canal as an international waterway.¹⁹

Half Of England Has Electricity Cut Off Through Coal Shortage

All electric power was *switched off²⁰ in thousands of factories in England²¹ *by order of²² the Government in the early hours of the morning of Feb. 9 to save coal, throwing 2,000,000 or more persons *out of work²³ temporarily²⁴ and confronting²⁵ the *Attlee Labor Government²⁶ with the gravest industrial and political crisis of its 19-month life.

1. surveillance [sə:'veiləns], 監視, 看守. 2. 中宣部長彭學沛. 3. opportune ['ɒpətju:n], 恰好的, 合時機的. 4. 終結. 5. 少帥張學良. 6. 挾持. 7. 臺灣. 8. 不定期監視. 9. 執行. 10. 國防部. 11. 被加以...之罪. 12. 劫持統帥 (kidnaping ['kidnæpiŋ], 拐騙). 13. 干擾. 14. 蘇彝士運河. 15. 各國船隻. 16. 決議案. 17. 國際航行會議. 18. maritime ['mærɪtaɪm], 海事的, 海上的. 19. 水道. 20. 關斷. 21. 英格蘭. 22. 奉命. 23. 失業. 24. 暫時地. 25. 使遭遇. 26. 阿特靈勞工政府.

At exactly 9 o'clock the morning the 100-per-cent power cut will spread to householders, restaurants, shops, doctors, dentists, business houses, banks and most of the schools in a wide belt of England stretching from the southeast coast to the northwest, involving altogether nearly 25,000,000 people.

Britain Seeking Coal From United States

British officials in Washington stated on Feb. 10 that they were discussing with the United States Government the possibility of Britain shortly starting to buy American coal for bunkering¹ purposes in *the United Kingdom,² thus relieving to some extent the strain on domestic resources.

British officials said that such a step, involving a heavy new expenditure of dollars, would have been "unthinkable" only a few months ago.

Discussions regarding purchase of bunkering coal were still proceeding and the main difficulty was understood to arise from the fact that the United States Government is already exporting at the rate of over 1,500,000 tons monthly and would have to make additional strenuous efforts to increase that total.

Unemployed In London Total 650,000

Unemployed figures³ jumped sharply from 500,000 to about 650,000 on Feb. 11.

Many workers who had been employed in clearing snow were told that they would not be needed. It is estimated that another 100,000 will be idle by tomorrow.

There were longer queues⁴ at London's labor exchanges and it was estimated that by 5 p.m., when the exchanges close, about 150,000 Londoners would have signed on for benefit.

1. bunkering ['bʌŋkərɪŋ], (供船上燃燒的). 2. 聯合王國 (包含大不列顛及北愛爾蘭). 3. 數字. 4. queues [kju:z], 行列, 鑿鑿.

Heavy Snowfall In Tokyo Causes Much Suffering

Six inches of snow fell in Tokyo¹ on Feb. 15 night, adding to the misery of the city's masses² who are living in heatless houses, and making life even more complicated for the 300,000 persons who are still living in *air raid³ shelters and makeshift⁴ dwellings⁵ here.

The weight of the snow on the wires damaged *electrical circuits,⁶ and many sections of the city were without electricity. Since charcoal,⁷ coal, wood and other fuel⁸ are almost impossible to obtain, many Japanese were unable to cook. They had depended entirely upon electricity for their *hot plates.⁹

Moisture from the snow, however, is welcomed by wheat farmers, and the water from the snow when it melts will benefit the hydroelectric¹⁰ power supply.

1. (日) 東京. 2. 民衆. 3. 空襲. 4. makeshift ['meikʃɪft], 暫時之計, 權宜之策. 5. 住所. 6. 電路. 7. charcoal [tʃɑ:kəʊl], 木炭. 8. 燃料. 9. 電爐. 10. hydroelectric [ˌhaɪdrəʊ'lektɪk], 水力發電的.

CHUNG HWA ENGLISH FORTNIGHTLY	
中華英語半月刊	
第七卷 第四期	
不 許 轉 載	
編輯者	中華英語半月刊社 主編人 錢歌川
發行者	中華書局股份有限公司 代表人 顧樹森
印刷者	中華書局永寧印刷廠 上海澳門路四六九號
定閱處	上海河南路中華書局定書處
每月二冊	每冊實價一千八百元
預定以半年為限	十二冊實價一萬九千五百元
郵 費	國內平寄免收 掛號每冊一百五十元
中華民國三十六年二月二十日出版	

(13350)

