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## 魯濱孫飄流記 (附國文釋義)

Robinson Crusoe (In simple English)

楊錦森編註 定價一元六角

## 伊索寓言 (附英文註釋)

Aesop's Fables (In simple English)

關應麟註釋 定價一元四角

「魯濱孫飄流記」與「伊索寓言」兩書原本，在英文文學上久已膾炙人口，趣味尤其豐富，然其文字決非初學英文者所能讀，故楊關兩先生特選取是兩書之易讀本，而於較難之字，又加以簡當之華譯，使初學英文者亦得以欣賞文學上之名著，而引起其學習英文之興味。因此種易讀本，係取文學原著之故事與想像而以極淺易之文字重寫者也。讀者能以之為課外略讀書，實最足以促英文程度之進步；其實即取以為課本，尤足以免除普通讀本枯燥枯燥之弊也。

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## United Nations Plan New League

THE United States, Britain, Russia and China (and later France) will have the main responsibility for keeping the peace of world, according to the tentative proposals of the \*Dumbarton Oaks<sup>1</sup> Plan, the full official details of which were published early in October. They will \*form the Security Council<sup>2</sup> of a \*new League<sup>3</sup> to be called "United Nations League."

Seven other States will be elected to the Council for a two-year period. This council of seven members will have full powers to put down aggression by many means, including air, sea and land actions, without reference to other nations.

Four main bodies<sup>4</sup> will be set up, according to the plan. They are the Security Council, which in effect is virtually the \*Command of the Armed Forces of the world,<sup>5</sup> a general assembly of all members, that is, of \*all peace-loving States,<sup>6</sup> an \*international court of justice,<sup>7</sup> and a Secretariat.<sup>8</sup>

The plan suggests that \*disputing powers<sup>9</sup> should find \*ways and means<sup>10</sup> to settle issues<sup>11</sup> \*on their own account.<sup>12</sup> If the disputants<sup>13</sup> disagree the issue should be referred to the council.

If the council finds the dispute justifiable,<sup>14</sup> it will refer it to the court of justice. Otherwise, the council would decide what \*nonviolent methods<sup>15</sup> might settle the quarrel, methods which include diplomatic and economic pressure, complete interruption of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, wireless and others means of communication and the severance<sup>16</sup> of diplomatic and economic relations. All members of the general assembly will take the actions

recommended to them by the Security Council. Finally, the council will have power to take such action by air, naval or land forces as they think might be necessary, using the armed forces of the organisation's members.

The general assembly should \*consist of<sup>17</sup> all members of the organisation. It should have the right to consider the general principle of cooperation in keeping peace, including those governing disarmament<sup>18</sup> and regulation of armaments. Members should act \*in accordance with<sup>19</sup> the principle that the organisation is \*based on<sup>20</sup> the \*sovereign equality<sup>21</sup> of all peace-loving States.

### Notes

1. 傾巴致棒樹 (四邊開合地址). 2. 組織安全理事會. 3. 新國聯. 4. 團體. 5. 世界軍隊的指揮者. 6. 所有愛好和平的國家. 10. 國際法庭秘書處. 9. 有關的國家. 19. 方法. 11. 問題. 12. 自己. 13. 爭論者. 14. 可辯護的. 15. 非變態的方法. 16. 分證. 17. 包含. 18. 裁兵. 19. 一致. 20. 基於. 21. 最有效的平等.

### ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 16

1. Boetgen, ten miles southeast of Aachen.
2. (a) Black Mountains, in the Appalachian range in North Carolina; (b) Black Sea, between Europe and Asia, connected with the Mediterranean by the Bosphorus; (c) Black Hole of Calcutta, a dungeon in eighteenth century India in which 146 English enemies of a Bengal potentate are said to have been suffocated to death; (d) Black Water State, a nickname for Nebraska; (e) "The Black Tulip," a novel by Alexandre Dumas.
3. (a) Atri; (b) Orleans; (c) Cracow.
4. Church in the dunes.
5. The Manchurian "incident"—on Sept. 18, 1931, when Japanese troops attacked the Chinese Army barracks and Government buildings in Mukden—the first step in Japan's move to conquer East Asia.
6. Careless pilots are called "hedgehoppers" and "flathatters."
7. Rome, Paris, Bucharest, Brussels.
8. Siegfried was a legendary character in the famous medieval epic "The Nibelungenlied," which portrays the Germanic ideals of elemental strength and faithfulness to the death.
9. The bayonet. It was in Bayonne in 1641 that a blade was first attached to the muzzle of a musket.
10. (b) an amphibious cargo carrier can climb a 45-degree grade and slither through ~~the~~ swampy lands.

# THE WOLF AT THE DOOR

by James Stephens

飢 餓 線 上

李 平 譯 註

“I knew a man,” said the voice, “and he was a clerk. He had thirty shillings a week, and for five years he had never missed a day going<sup>1</sup> to his work. He was a careful man, but a person with a wife and four children cannot save much out of thirty shillings a week. The rent of a house is high, a wife and children must be fed, and they have to get boots and clothes, so that at the end of each week that man’s thirty shillings used to be all gone. But they managed to get along somehow—the man and his wife and the four children were fed and clothed and educated,<sup>2</sup> and the man often wondered how so much could be done with so little money; but the reason was that his wife was a careful woman……and then

「我認識一個人，」一個聲音說道：「他是一個書記。他每週有三十先令的收入，五年來，他沒有一日不去辦公。他是一個謹慎的人，但是一個有太太和四個孩子的人不能自一週三先令中省下多少錢來。房子租金很高，太太和孩子們必須吃飽，他們也得穿衣著鞋，所以到了每週末了時，這人的三十先令總是統統用光了。但是他們也總設法生活了下去——這人和他的妻與子都有衣穿有飯吃，孩子們都還受教育。這人常詫異何以這樣少的錢可以作這麼多的事情。但原因

the man got sick. A poor person cannot afford to get sick, and a married man cannot leave his work. If he is sick he has to be sick; but he must go to his work \*all the same,<sup>2</sup> for if he \*stayed away<sup>3</sup> who would pay the wages and feed his family? and when he went back to work he might find that there was nothing for him to do.

“One morning he found that he couldn't get up, or rather, that he didn't want to get up. When his wife called him he made no reply, and she seemed to call him every ten seconds—the words, ‘get up, get up,’ were crackling<sup>4</sup> all round him; they were bursting like bombs on the right hand and on the left of him; they were scattering from above and all around him, bursting upwards from the floor, swirling,<sup>5</sup> swaying, and jostling each other. Then the sounds ceased, and one voice only said to him, ‘You are late!’ He saw these

是這樣——他的太太是一個謹慎的婦人——不久，這人得了病。窮人生不起病，結過婚的男人更不能離開工作。假如他要生病那也是無可奈何的事。但他必須照常工作。因為要是他不去工作，誰會拿出錢來養他的家小呢？而且等他病好了再去工作的時候，他可能發現他的工作已經沒有了。

「一天早晨，他發見他不能起床，或許，毋寧這樣說——他不想起來。他的太太喚他的時候他沒有作聲。而她似乎每十秒鐘便喚他一次。那些字音「起來！起來！」在他的周圍爆裂着，它們好似炸彈一樣在他的左右爆炸。它們從上散播下來，散播在他的周圍，又自地板上爆炸開來，在那裏旋轉，擺動，并互相地撞來撞去。不久，這些響聲却停止了，僅僅只有一個聲音對他說道：「你遲了！」他看見這些字像一塊不

words like a blur hanging in the air, just beyond his eyelids, and he stared at the blur until he fell asleep.

“For three weeks the man did not leave his bed—he lived faintly in a kind of trance, wherein great forms moved about slowly and immense words were drumming gently for ever. When he began to ‘take notice’ again everything in the house was different. Most of the furniture, paid for so hardly, was gone. He missed a thing everywhere—chairs, a mirror, a table: wherever he looked he missed something; and downstairs was worse—there, everything was gone. His wife had sold all her furniture to pay for doctors, for medicine, for food and rent. And she was changed too: good things had gone from her face; she was gaunt, sharp-featured, miserable—but she was comforted to think he was going back to work soon.

“There was a flurry in his head when he went to his

清不楚的東西懸在空中——就在他的眼皮前面，他睜着眼注視着它，直到他睡着的時候。

「三個禮拜，這人沒有離開他的臥榻，他孱弱地生活在一種昏迷的狀態之中，就在這個期間，巨大的形影在他的周遭慢慢地移來移去，許多的話語同鼓一樣在他的周遭輕輕地敲着。當他蘇醒轉來，能夠對事物注意的時候，屋裏的一切都大大的不同了。大部份的家具——很不容易購置得來的——都沒有了。到處都空空如也，椅子，鏡子，桌子：不論什麼地方，睜眼一望，~~就什麼東西~~。樓下的情形更糟，什麼東西都沒有了。爲了付醫藥費，買食物和交房租，他的太太把傢具賣光了。太太也改變了，青春與美麗的面貌都已消失，只剩得憔悴，憔悴和可憐。但是她想到他快要恢復工作也就高興起來。

「他走到辦公處的時候，頭腦很不安定。他不知道老闆對

office. He didn't know what his employer would say for staying away. He might blame him for being sick—he wondered would his employer pay him for the weeks he was absent. When he stood at the door he was frightened. Suddenly the thought of his master's eye grew terrible to him: it was a steady, cold, glassy<sup>7</sup> eye; but he opened the door and went in. His master was there with another man and he tried to say 'Good morning, sir,' in a natural and calm voice; but he knew that the strange man had been engaged instead of himself, and this knowledge posted itself between his tongue and his thought. He heard himself stammering, he felt that his whole bearing<sup>8</sup> had become drooping and abject. His master was talking swiftly and the other man was looking at him in an embarrassed, stealthy, and pleading manner: his eyes seemed to be apologising for having supplanted<sup>9</sup> him—

於他的缺席太久要說些什麼。他也許要罵他不該生病——他很想知道他沒有去工作的幾週間老闆會不會給他薪水。他站到門口時就嚇壞了，他突然想到老闆的眼睛覺得可怕，那是一個堅定冷酷而無情的眼睛。但是他還是開了門，走進了辦公室，他的主人和另外一個男子在那裏。他很想用自然而平靜的語調向主人道一聲早安，但他知道，主人已經另外雇用了一位陌生男子來替代他，而這個意識就變在他的喉頭和思想之間，他聽到他自己在那裏期期地說話。他感到他整個的態度已變得頹廢而可鄙。他的主人正在很快地說話。另外的那個人正偷偷地望着他，神情很是不安，好像分辨的樣子。他的雙目似乎在那裏道歉，因為奪了他的位置。——看到了這樣的一切，他喃喃地說了一



so he mumbled 'Good day, sir,' and stumbled out.

"When he got outside he could not think where to go. After a while he went in the direction of the little park in the centre of the city. It was quite near and he sat down on an iron bench facing a pond. There were children walking up and down by the water giving pieces of bread to the swans. Now and again a labouring man or a messenger went by quickly; now and again a middle-aged, slovenly dressed man dropped past aimlessly: sometimes a tattered, self-intent<sup>10</sup> woman with a badgered face flopped by him. When he looked at these dull people the thought came to him that they were not walking there at all; they were trailing through hell, and their desperate eyes saw none but devils around them. He saw himself joining these 'battered strollers'<sup>11</sup>.....and he could not think what he would tell his wife when he

聲：「日安，先生」：便趑趄地走出來了。

「他走出辦公室，想不出要到什麼地方去。過了一會兒，他朝着城中公園的方向走去，小公園很近，他便坐在園中的鐵凳子上，面對着一個池塘。水邊有許多孩子在走來走去，將麵包餵給天鵝吃，三番兩次的，一個工人或者當差的很快的走過，三番兩次的，一個衣冠不齊的中年人毫無目的地垂頭走過。有時候，一個衣衫襤褸滿面愁容秀若無人的女人，蹣跚地從他跟前喪氣地過去，他注視着這些愁苦的人們，他忽然想到他們絕對不是在公園那裏走路，他們是在地獄中拖曳，而他們失望的眼睛，除了魔鬼以外什麼也看不見。他看到自己也加了這些倒楣的流浪者羣中去——他想不出回家後對太太說什麼話。他把主人辭退他的措辭反覆說了一百遍：

went home. He rehearsed to himself the terms of his dismissal a hundred times. How his master looked, what he had said; and then the fine, ironical things he had said to his master. He sat in the park all day, and when evening fell he went home at his accustomed hour.

“His wife asked him questions as to how he had got on, and wanted to know was there any chance of being paid for the weeks of absence; the man answered her volubly, ate his supper, and went to bed: but he did not tell his wife that he had been dismissed and that there would be no money at the end of the week. He tried to tell her, but when he met her eye he found that he could not say the words—he was afraid of the look that might come into her face when she heard it—she, standing terrified in those dismantled rooms...!”

“In the morning he ate his breakfast and went out again—to work, his wife thought

他主人是怎樣地望着他，說了些什麼話，以及他自己對主人說的那些巧妙諷刺的話語。他鎮日坐在公園裏，暮色蒼茫，他照常在他從前回家的時間回了家。

「他的太太問他這一日好不好，並想知道有無機會可能得到那沒有作工的幾個禮拜的工資，他滔滔不絕地回答了她，用了晚飯，就上牀睡覺了，但他始終沒有告訴他的太太他被辭退了，可是週末領不到錢，他想要告訴她，但他一碰到她的眼光便知道他不能說那樣的話——他害怕看到她那樣的面孔，他知道她如果聽到他被辭退，她的面孔會變成什麼樣子的——她，嚇得呆站在那一無所有的屋子裏。

「早上，他用了早餐，又出去了——去工作，他的太太還

She bid him ask the master about the three weeks' wages, or to try and get an advance<sup>13</sup> on the present week's wages, for they were hardly put to it to buy food. He said he would do his best, but he went straight to the park and sat looking at the pond, looking at the passers-by, and dreaming. In the middle of the day he started up in a panic and went about the city asking for work in offices, shops, warehouses, everywhere, but he could not get any. He trailed back heavy-footed again to the park and sat down.

“He told his wife more lies about his work that night and what his master had said when he asked for an advance. He couldn't bear the children to touch him. After a little time he \*sneaked away<sup>14</sup> to his bed.

“A week went that way. He didn't look for work any more. He sat in the park, dreaming, with his head bowed into his hands. The

樣想。她叮囑他向主人要求病中三個禮拜的工資，或是要求預支本禮拜的錢，因為他們簡直連伙食錢都沒有了。他說他願意盡他的力量去試試看，但他一直走到公園，坐在椅上呆望着池塘，注視着過路的人，並做着夢。到了中午的時候，他忽然起身，走到城裏去找工作，他問了各家公司，商店，批發所，以及一切的地方。但他得不到任何工作，他拖着沈重的脚步，回到公園，又坐下了。

「這天晚上，談到了他的工作，他對太太撒了更多的謊。他告訴她，他要求預支工資的時候主人說了些什麼。孩子們要碰他，他簡直就受不了。過了一會兒，他就悄悄地上床睡了。

「一個禮拜就那樣過去了。他不再去找工作，祇是坐在公園裏，作夢。錢袋埋在手裏，

next day would be the day he should have been paid his wages. The next day! What would his wife say when he told her he had no money? She would stare at him and flush and say—'Didn't you go out every day to work?'—How would he tell her then so that she could understand quickly and 'spare him words'?

“Morning came and the man ate his breakfast silently. There was no butter on the bread, and his wife seemed to be apologising to him for not having any. She said, 'We'll be able to start fair from to-morrow,' and when he snapped at her angrily she thought it was because he had to eat dry bread.

“He went to the park and sat there for hours. Now and again he got up and walked into a neighbouring street, but always, after half an hour or so he came back. Six o'clock in the evening was his hour for going home. When six o'clock

第二天便是他應該領取薪水的日子。第二天！要是她告訴太太說他沒有錢，太太會怎樣說呢？她會愕然凝視着他，脹紅了臉說：「你不是每天都去工作嗎？」——他要怎樣告訴她才能使她立即領悟而省得他多費唇舌呢？

「第二天清晨，那人不聲不響地用了早餐，麵包上沒有牛油，太太似乎爲了沒有牛油向他道歉，她說：「從明天起我們可以過得舒服點了：」他怒氣沖沖地擋住了她的話頭，太太心裏想，他是啃了乾麵包才生氣的。

「他到公園裏去，在那裏坐了幾個鐘頭。屢次，他起身到鄰近的街上走走，但是半個鐘頭的光景便回來了。傍晚六點鐘是他回家的時候。六點鐘到了，他一動也不動，仍然坐在

came he did not move, he still sat opposite the pond with his head bowed down into his arms. Seven o'clock a bell was rung and everyone had to leave. He went also. He stood outside the gates looking on this side and on that. Which way would he go? All roads were alike to him, so he turned at last and walked somewhere. He did not go home that night. He never was heard of again anywhere in the wide world."

池塘面前，腦袋埋在手裏。七點鐘過了，九點鐘了，鈴聲響着，每個人都必須離開公園。他也走出了公園，站在園門外東張張，西望望，他要去那一條路哩？在他看來，所有的路都是一樣。最後他掉轉頭向一個地方走去。那天晚上，沒有回家，他永遠再也沒有回家了，在這廣大的人世上，永遠沒有了他的消息。」

### Notes

1. 從不一天不去。 2. 一樣的，照常。 3. 不去。 4. 發刺耳之爆裂聲。 5. 旋轉。
6. 注意，觀察。 7. 暗淡，堅定。 8. 態度。 9. 取別人之位置而代之。 10. 只顧自己，旁若無人。
11. 命運悲慘的流淚者。 12. 傢具幾乎搬空了的房間。 13. 預先支取之薪金。
14. 不聲不響偷偷地移動。 15. 看去他多說話。

(接26面)

## EXERCISE XXIII

(答案將於下期發表)

1. 不問我們從事什麼職業，怠惰總是不能成功的。
2. 他雖然是一個中學畢業生，但甚至一封信還寫不通。
3. 現在我國工廠中大部分都用電，所以對於電力的要求逐年增加。
4. 這鐘太慢了，如果你不馬上動身，恐怕趕不到去上課。
5. 昨夜我們所乘的車太擁擠，幸而我們找到了座位。
6. 他是一個很少說話的人，所以時常被人誤解。
7. 勤快的人並不一定成功，不過如果我們不動，便很難希望成功。
8. 我們從美國定的書，不久便可由郵局寄來。
9. 如果你一度決定目的，你一定要不顧一切決心把他實行。
10. 天氣一天熱似一天，幸而我家裏的人都很好。

## AMERICAN MILITARY SLANG

## 美國軍用俚語

張其春編譯

## (2) Soldiers' slang 陸軍俚語

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Embusque 逃避兵役者; 躲懶的                           | Gaspirator 防毒面具                               |
| Emma Gee 機關槍手; 機關槍                            | Get down to it 睡眠                             |
| Espritt de corps 團結精神<br>〔法語 Esprit de corps〕 | Get it 被殺                                     |
| Estaminet 法國咖啡館                               | Gippo 醃肉油; 湯; 脂肪                              |
| Fag issue 發給香煙                                | Give a steady one 咒罵                          |
| Fatal pill 大砲彈                                | Gob 水手  |
| Fatigue 雜役                                    | Goldbrick 憲兵                                  |
| Fed up 太多了; 厭了                                | Goldfish 鮭魚                                   |
| Felupness 過多; 厭惡                              | Go over the cognac trail 喝<br>醉了              |
| Feeneesh 完了; 太遲〔一作<br>Finceesh〕               | Gravel crusher 步兵                             |
| Festoon 鐵絲網                                   | Ground hog Day 歐戰休戰<br>紀念日 (1918 年十一月十<br>一日) |
| Finance (1) 未婚夫〔法語<br>Fiancé〕                 | Grouse 訴苦                                     |
| (2) 未婚妻〔法語<br>Fiancée〕                        | Gum the game 干涉; 弄壞                           |
| Fireworks 夜間砲擊                                | Hair brush 手榴彈                                |
| First to fight 海軍陸戰隊                          | Hard-boiled 紀律嚴格                              |
| Flags 過信手                                     | Hard-tail 坎驟                                  |
| Fly slicer 騎兵                                 | Hatrack 驚馬                                    |
| Foot slogger 步兵                               | Hare the cafard 害怕                            |
| For it 奉命戰鬥                                   | Heinie 德國人; 德軍; 敵軍                            |
| Fox pass 步伐錯誤; 有失體<br>統; 失言.〔法語 Faux pas〕     | Hitch 兵役時期                                    |
| Frankies 法郎                                   | Hohenzollern 德國人                              |
| Front and center 前進; 高昇                       | Holy Joe 隨軍牧師; 神父                             |
| Full pack 全副武裝                                | Honey wagon 法國糞車                              |
| Funk hole 防空洞; 掩蔽部                            | Hoosgow 衛兵所                                   |
|   | Horse soldier 騎兵                              |
|   | Hunan cyclones 海軍陸戰隊                          |
|   | Hunland 德國                                    |

## D-Day

by Lord Vansittart

Four years ago I bade you my farewell,  
 And went my way with many a backward glance,  
 As one who leaves a fellow-soul in hell,  
 Knowing what torments waited for you, Franco.  
 You braved the German fire and fed your own,  
 Yet long the doubters looked at you askance.  
 How could they hear mute millions of unknown  
 Soldiers of bleeding, suffering, Fighting France?  
 The night is past. Across the whitening pane  
 Marches the morning of deliverance.  
 And here I stand with all my faith again  
 To ask for yours. Rise up and answer, France!

### 第 二 戰 場 開 闢 之 日

錢 歌 川 譯

四年前我和你道別，  
 走上我自己的路，頻頻回首，  
 留下同伴在地獄中，  
 我深知何等的磨折你將遭受。  
 你冒着德國的砲火，又曾予以還擊，  
 而懷疑者仍長久地睥睨着你，  
 他們聽不到幾百萬的無名英雄  
 在默默地流血受苦，啊，戰鬥的法蘭西。  
 那暗夜已經過去了。突破迷濛的朝霧  
 解放之日終於已經到達！  
 我又以無限的信仰佇立在此，  
 要求你的努力。起來吧，法蘭西，給我回答。

PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART
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## CRAVINGS ARE THE TROUBLE OF LIFE

THE starting-point<sup>1</sup> of his teaching<sup>2</sup> was his own question as a fortunate young man, "Why am I not completely happy?" It was an introspective<sup>3</sup> question. & It was a question very different in quality from the frank and self-forgetful<sup>4</sup> externalised<sup>5</sup> curiosity with which Thales<sup>6</sup> and Heraclitus<sup>7</sup> were attacking<sup>8</sup> the problems of the universe,<sup>9</sup> or the equally self-forgetful burthen<sup>10</sup> of \*moral obligation<sup>11</sup> that the culminating<sup>12</sup> prophets<sup>13</sup> were \*imposing upon<sup>14</sup> the Hebrew<sup>15</sup> mind. The \*Indian teacher<sup>16</sup> did not forget self, he \*concentrated upon self<sup>17</sup> and \*sought to destroy it.<sup>18</sup> \*All suffering he taught was due to the greedy desires of the individual.<sup>19</sup> \*Until man has conquered his personal cravings his life is trouble and his end sorrow.<sup>20</sup> There were \*three principal forms<sup>21</sup> that the craving for life took and they were all evil.<sup>22</sup> The first was the desire of the appetites,<sup>23</sup> greed<sup>24</sup> and all forms of sensuousness,<sup>25</sup> the second was the desire for a personal and egotistic<sup>26</sup> immortality,<sup>27</sup> the third was the craving for personal success, worldliness,<sup>28</sup> avarice<sup>29</sup> and \*the like.<sup>30</sup> All these forms of desire had to be overcome<sup>31</sup> to escape from the \*distresses and chagrins<sup>32</sup> of life. When they were overcome, when self had vanished altogether, then \*serenity of soul,<sup>33</sup> Nirvana,<sup>34</sup> the highest good was attained.<sup>35</sup>

—H. G. Wells

## Notes

1. 出發點。 2. 教訓。 3. 內省的。 4. 忘我的。 5. 表面化的。 6. 泰利斯(希臘的哲人)。 7. 赫拉利圖斯(希臘的哲人)。 8. 從事; 著手。 9. 宇宙。 10. 即 burthen 之古體。 11. 道德的義務。 12. 登峰造極的。 13. 預言家。 14. 欺騙。 15. 希伯來人的。 16. 指如來佛。 17. 集中在自我上。 18. 追求如何毀滅自我之道。 19. 他的教訓是說一切的痛苦都是由於個人的慾望而來。 20. 在人類沒有克服這種個人的慾求以前, 他的生活是苦惱的, 而且終死於憂慮。 21. 三種主要的形式。 22. 邪惡的。 23. 嗜慾。 24. 貪心。 25. 感官的慾望。 26. 自我的。 27. 不朽。 28. 世俗的慾念。 29. 貪慾。 30. 諸如此類。 31. 克服。 32. 苦悶與憤恨。 33. 靈魂的安靜。 34. 涅槃, 極樂世界。 35. 達到。



# A Glossary of New Words and Phrases

## Second Series

### 新 辭 彙 解 續 篇

#### F

Festung Europa 歐洲堡壘。

#### H

“Hammer and Sickle” offensive tactics 蘇聯對德國所用的一種戰術（前面予以重擊，同時在四方實行大包圍）。

Hedgehoppers (美陸軍俚語) 不當心的駕駛員。

#### I

Ike 爲 Gen. D. D. Eisenhower 之渾名。

Indusee=Industrial Co-operation 工合。

Inner Festung 內部堡壘。

Iron Mike 飛機上之自動駕駛員；駕駛飛機的機器人。

#### J

Jeep 吉甫車（軍用輕便汽車，即由 for General Purpose 之首字而來）。

Jumbo 爲 Gen. Sir Henry M. Wilson 之渾名。

#### K

“Keil und Kessel” tactics 突破而後包圍的戰術，即英文的 wedge and cauldron.

#### L

Lagg 蘇聯戰鬥機。

Leathernecks 美國海軍陸戰隊之渾名。

#### M

Maoris 紐西蘭的土著軍。

M-dogs = intelligent dogs 軍中訓練用以試探地雷，電綫及陷

穿得有智力之犬。

**Military Governor** 新解放區盟軍所任命統治該地的軍官。

**Milk run** 一種日常的使命；不太過剩抵抗者。

**Minenwerfer** 德國戰場中用的小臼砲。

**"Monty Barrage" tactics** 蒙哥馬利將軍在開闢第二戰場時所用的戰術（以重砲佈成一環，外圍坦克，中留空白方場，然後向前衝鋒）。

**Monty - Montgomery** 蒙哥馬利將軍之縮寫。

**MTB boats** 英國對小魚雷快艇之稱，即美國之 PT boats 或德國的 E-boats。

**Mustangs** 英國野馬式飛機。

## QUIZ

1. What was the name of the first German town to fall to the Allied recently?
2. The Black Forest in Germany is serving as a hideout for Vichy officials. What or where are (a) the Black Mountains; (b) the Black Sea; (c) the Black Hole; (d) the Black Water State; (e) "The Black Tulip"?
3. Fill in the names of the European cities in the following famous legends: (a) "The Eell of—," (Italy); (b) "The Maid of—" (France); (c) "The Trumpeter of—" (Poland).
4. "Dunkercque" has come to signify "escape by sea." What does it literally mean?
5. Thirteen years ago an international "incident" occurred in the Far East which many interpreters say started World War II. What was it?
6. The Army calls them "hedgehoppers." The Navy calls them "flathatters." What are they?
7. "The lights of the European capitals are shining again," wrote a correspondent. What capital cities in Europe have been freed from Axis domination since the beginning of the war?
8. The Allies are attacking the Siegfried Line in Germany. Who was Siegfried?
9. Bayonne, French port on the Pay of Biscay, is the birthplace of a famous weapon of war. What is it?
10. The "Water Weasel" is a secret weapon used in the south Pacific by United States troops. Is it (a) a seaplans; (b) an amphibious cargo carrier, or (c) a small submarine?

(Answers will be found on page 2)

IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY

By B. T. Knight Smith

AT THE THEATRE

(在戲院裏)

- Chang.* .....Ah! good evening, Mr. Johnson.  
呀！祥生先生，你晚上好。
- Johns.* Good evening. How're you? Freeman asked me to come, so I thought I might \*as well.<sup>1</sup> I hope I shan't be \*in the way.<sup>2</sup>  
張先生，你好嗎？胡理曼要我來，所以我想我也許不妨同來。我希望我不至妨礙你們。
- Chang.* Only too pleased! The more the merrier. Is this the way in?.....Is smoking allowed?  
非常歡迎！人愈多愈熱鬧。是走這裏進去嗎？不曉得能不能夠吸煙？
- Freem.* No, don't you see those notices stuck up?... .. Would you like to sit in the middle, Chang?  
不能，你沒有看見貼着的那些公告嗎？.....張，你喜歡坐在中間嗎？
- Chang.* No, please don't trouble.  
不消，請不要麻煩。
- Freem.* (To Johnson.) Perhaps you could move [*fam. shove*] up a little; ask the men next you if he'd mind moving farther along.....It seems to me a veay \*thin house;<sup>3</sup> I suppose we haven't made any mistake about the time?.....The people are just beginning to dribble<sup>4</sup> in to the stalls; they look as if they'd had tickets given them.....There's an attendant over there with some programmes.  
也許你可以推動到前面一點；問問坐在你前面的那個

人他是不是願意向前面去……我覺得今天觀眾很少；我想我們沒有弄錯時間吧？……人們正開始向正廳裏湧進來；好像他們的票子都是不花錢的……那兒有一個女侍者拿着說明書。

*Chang.* Is there any charge<sup>5</sup>?

要花錢嗎？

*Freem.* I don't know, I'm sure, but I don't expect they give them away.

我不曉得，確實的，不過我想他們不會送人的。

*Chang.* (*Returning.*) She charged [*fam.* stuck] me a shilling for the programmes.

(轉來。)她要我一個先令。

*Freem.* What! sixpence each? I never heard of such a thing, did you, Johnson?.....It's a very poor sixpenn [*yw*] orth; it's a regular take-in.<sup>6</sup>

什麼！六便士一份嗎？我從來沒有聽見過有這樣的事，祥生，你聽見過嗎？……這實在值不得六便士；這是一種尋常的欺詐。

*Johns.* [It's] a downright<sup>7</sup> [*or absolute*] swindle,<sup>8</sup> I wonder people \*put up with<sup>9</sup> it.....I shall keep my coat on, I think.

這是一種純然的欺詐；我不曉得人們為什麼可以忍受的……我想我要穿上外套。

*Chang.* Yes, there's quite a sharp draught<sup>10</sup> just here.

是呀，這裏正有一股很強的風吹進來。

*Freem.* (*To Chang.*) You see that middle-aged chap in the light suit, sitting near us?

你看見那個坐在我們近旁的，穿淺色衣服的中年人嗎？

*Chang.* Just behind [us], D'you mean?

你是說就在我們後面的那個人嗎？

*Freem.* No, at the back, at the top of the gangway.<sup>11</sup> Don't

look round: I don't want him to see me if I can help it.

不，還在後頭，坐在坐位間通道的頭上。不要回頭看：頂好不要讓他望我。

*Chang.* Who is he? ..... A painter?<sup>12</sup> D'you mean a house painter?

他是誰呀？……一個油漆匠？你是說一個油漆房子的人嗎？

*Freem.* No, a black and white artist, but he's done water-colour work as well.

不是，是一個黑白畫的藝術家，不過他也畫水彩畫。

*Chang.* He looks more like a \*pavement artist,<sup>13</sup> I should say.

他看去更像一個街頭藝術家，我想說。

*Freem.* Yes, I know; he puts his clothes on anyhow. He's plenty of brains, but he's rather \*given to<sup>14</sup> drinking [*fam.* boozing]. If he'd been steadier and hadn't got mixed up with a lot of third-rate people, he might have been comfortably off<sup>15</sup> ..... I never \*had very much to-do with<sup>16</sup> him, although he was a next-door neighbour of ours, but I used to see a good bit of his father. He—the father, I mean—was a medical man [*or* doctor], and my people were patients<sup>17</sup> of his.

是呀，我知道；他總算還穿上了他的衣服。他頭腦很好，不過他却耽於飲酒。如果他認真一點，而不和那些第三流的人混在一塊兒，他也許要生活得很好的……我從來和他少打交代，雖是他是我們隔壁的鄰舍，不過我常會見他的父親。他父親是一個醫生，我們一家人都是請他看病的。

*Jonns.* ..... Well, now there's an interval,<sup>18</sup> we can stretch our legs. (*To Chang.*) D'you know what pins-and-

needles<sup>19</sup> are?

好呀，現在休息，我們可以伸一伸腿子。(對張。)你曉得什麼叫作腳麻痺嗎？

*Chang.* I should think so; it's a sort of prickly feeling. But it's nothing like cramp<sup>20</sup> in the legs.

我想我懂得的；那是一種刺一般的感覺。不過那和腳上的痙攣不同。

*Johns.* Oh, no that's perfectly maddening.

啊，自然不同！那簡直受不了。

*Freem.* Hadn't we better stick to these seats? ... [A] very good show,<sup>21</sup> isn't, Chang?

我們不必換坐子吧？……張，戲很好，是不是？

*Chang.* Yes, screamingly<sup>22</sup> funny, but I could only make out about half the words.

是呀，滑稽得真有趣，不過我却只能聽得懂一半的樣子。

*Freem.* Of course that takes away from the enjoyment a little. Which song d'you think \*took your fancy<sup>23</sup> most?

當然，那要減少一點兒味道。我覺得我最喜歡那一支歌？

*Chang.* Oh, the second one; the one they encored<sup>24</sup> twice..... What was that joke the \*low comedian<sup>25</sup> made?— you know, when the people went into fits [or roars] of laughter. A play on words, I suppose? I couldn't take it all in.

啊，第二支歌；他們連唱了兩次的那支歌。……那丑角所說的笑話是什麼？——你知道，那時大家哄堂大笑。我想是一種口頭的遊戲吧？我不能完全領會。

*Freem.* Oh, that was very smart. I didn't quite catch it myself, but it was a hit at X—: they're always poking fun at him.

啊，那是很伶俐的。我也沒有完全聽到，不過那是對X的一棒：他們常常喜歡和他開玩笑。

*Johns.* It was a jolly good take-off<sup>26</sup>.....Strutton doesn't come on till the next act. I've seen him dozens of times, but he always annoys me; I think he's a lot overrated myself.

那是一種很好的嘲弄……史特立頓第二幕才出來。我看過他不知多少次了，不過他時時惱我；我想我把他估價太高了。

*Frem.* He looks as if \*he thought a good bit of himself.<sup>27</sup> This'll be the second time I've seen him this year. But I hear he's been \*laid up,<sup>28</sup> so it may be his understudy;<sup>29</sup> they say he was so hoarse last night he could hardly speak... ..(To Johnson.) Did you ever see Dan Leno?

他看去儼然是他自視很高。這是我今年第二次看他的戲。不過我聽說他生病，所以這也許是他的代理演員。他們說他昨晚嗓子粗啞得幾乎不能說話……（對祥生。）你見過丹李諾沒有？

*Johns.* No, he was before my time.

沒有，他是在我以前的一個時代。

### Notes

1. 同，也。 2. 妨礙。 3. 其反對為 full house. 4. 流瀉。 5. 代價。 6. 欺詐。  
7. 純然的。 8. 欺詐。 9. 忍耐。 10. 隙間。 11. 正廳中坐位間的通道。 12. 畫家；油漆匠。 13. 英國常有落魄畫家在路旁以粉筆在地面畫畫求行人施捨。 14. 耽於。  
15. =well off 生活很好。 16. 很有關係。 17. 病人。 18. 幕間的休息。  
19. 腳麻痺。 20. 淫變。 21. 戲。 22. 捧腹絕倒的。 23. 喜愛。 24. 登場。 25. 丑角。  
26. 諷刺；嘲笑。 27. 自視很高。 28. 生病。 29. 代理演員。

"But, darling, if I marry you I'll lose my job."

"We can keep it secret," he countered.

"But suppose we have a baby?"

"Oh, well, I suppose we must tell the baby."

## Common Errors Corrected

### 英文作文正誤詳解

本期我們要研究的是副詞的位置 (Position of Adverbs)。我們在做英文作文的時候，一個副詞到底要放在文中什麼地方，常常成爲問題。有時因地位不同，而意義也隨之大異。現在想將非記不可的幾點，簡單地說一下。大概的原則，是副詞務必靠近它所形容的字，不可離得太遠了。

I. 在修飾形容詞或其他副詞時的副詞，普通是放在那字的前面。

「日本在面積的比例上人口太多，所以解決人口問題實爲目下的急務。」

Japan has *very* large population for its area, so that the solution of the population problem is the need of the hour. (誤)

Japan has a *very* large population for its area, so that solution of the population problem is the need of the hour. (正)

不過也有將副詞放在其所修飾的字後面的，如下例中的 *enough*。

「你的薪水和你的工作很相當，我想你沒有什麼可以抱怨的了。」

As your pay is good *enough* for your work, I think you have nothing to complain. (誤)

As your pay is good *enough* for your work, I think you have nothing to complain of. (正)

「你還是用功不夠。從此如不再發奮，休想考取。」

You do not study *hardly enough*. Unless you study more *hardly* in the future, it will be impossible for you to succeed in the examination. (誤)

You do not study *hard enough*. Unless you study *harder*



in the future, it will be impossible for you to succeed in the examination. (正)

II. 用在形容動詞的時候。

(A) 在修飾自動詞時，副詞放在動詞之後。

「我每天早起，洗一個冷水澡，再來用功，很是覺得爽快。」

I get up *early* in every morning, and take a cold bath, and study with refreshed feeling. (誤)

I get up *early* every morning, take a cold bath, and study with a refreshed feeling. (正)

「我在山腰上獵人的小屋過了一夜，翌晨一早再行出發。」

I passed a night at a hunter's hut at the mountainside, and *early* in next morning I *again* started. (誤)

I passed a night at a hunter's hut on the mountainside, and *early* in the next morning I started *again*. (正)

上面兩例中的 get up 和 start 是完全自動詞，所以 *early* 和 *again* 等副詞，是在動詞後面。但 *always*, *never*, *often*, *sometimes*, *seldom*, *generally*, *rarely* 等副詞則是例外，常常在動詞前面出現。

「正月和二月為一年中最冷的月份，寒暑表常常降到冰點以下。」

January and February is the coldest month of the year, and the thermometer fell *often* below the freezing point. (誤)

January and February are the coldest months of the year, and the thermometer *often* falls below the freezing point. (正)

「我總是穿西裝的，不過在重慶這樣的氣候，夏天苦熱，所以有時也穿中裝。」

I have *always* on foreign clothe, but this is uncomfortable in summer in a climate like Chungking, I

*wear sometimes* Chinese cloth. (誤)

I *always* have on foreign clothes, but as these are uncomfortable in summer in a climate like that of Chungking, *sometimes* I wear Chinese clothes. (正)

「一年中的這個時候在這裏是很少下雨的，我想明天也一定是好天氣。」

As it rains *seldom* in this place at this time of the year, I think it is fine tomorrow. (誤)

As it *seldom* rains in this place at this time of the year, I think it will be fine tomorrow. (正)

(B) 在動詞的時候，副詞便放在動詞之前目的語之後。

「只要你正當地做，結局總會成功的。」

Do *only* for the right, and you will succeed in the end. (誤)

*Only* do the right, and you will succeed in the end. (正)

「我們只有在健康時能是幸福的，所以為保持健康起見，必得常常注意飲食，做適宜的運動。」

We are happy *only* when we are in good health, so that we must be careful about our food and drink and take an exercise *properly* in order to preserve good health. (誤)

We are happy *only* when we are in good health, so that we must be careful about our food and drink and take exercise *properly* in order to preserve good health. (正)

(C) 有助動詞的時候，副詞便得放在助動詞與本動詞之間。

「現在雖然還在下雨，但我想不久就會晴起來的，因為我看見一點青天。」

It is raining *still*, but I think it will clear up *soon*, for I see a bit of the blue sky. (誤)

It is *still* raining, but I think it will *soon* clear up, for I see a bit of the blue sky. (正)

III. 形容不定詞 (Infinitive) 時，普通副詞放在不定詞之後，但 *never*, *always* 等字則在前。

「行為正當，努力用功，是學生的本分。」

It is a duty of all students as to behave *properly* and work *hardly*. (誤)

It is a duty for all students to behave *properly* and work *hard*. (正)

「我主張決不要與人定無意履行的約束，」

It is my principle *never* to make promise which I have no intention to keep it. (誤)

It is my principle *never* to make a promise which I have no intention of keeping. (正)

IV. 形容整個句子時，副詞通常是放在句首。

「幸而天氣好，我趕到那裏還未開演。」

As the weather was fine *luckily* I arrived there in time for the show. (誤)

*Luckily* as the weather was fine, I arrived there in time for the show. (正)

V. 表示一定的時候，副詞放在句首或句尾皆可。

「在現今我國大部分的漁船都裝有發動機，所以水產物的產額逐年增加。」

*Nowadays* the most fishing boats in our country are equipped with engines or motors, so that the output of marine products are yearly increasing. (誤)

*Nowadays* most fishing boats in our country have been equipped with engines or motors, so that the output of marine products is yearly increasing. (正)

Most fishing boats in our country have been fitted with engines or motors *nowadays*, so the output of aquatic products goes on increasing every year. (正)

VI. 表示地點的副詞，常放在動詞之後。如地點的副詞與時間的副詞並用的時候，則地點的副詞在前，時間的副詞

在後。

「醫院船南京號載着五十名病傷兵今晨抵達此地。」

The hospital ship "Nanking" arrived at here this morning with 50 sick and wounded soldiers on board.

以上已將一般普通用的副詞的地位說明了，但為加重語氣起見，副詞都可以放在句首。

「因發動機出了毛病，飛機馬上從五百米突的高空落下來。」

Scarcely had the motor got damaged, when the aeroplane fell from a height of 500 metres.

No sooner had the motor got damaged than the aeroplane dropped from an altitude of 500 metres.

「我做夢也沒有想到我會遭遇到這種大的災難。」

Little did I dream that such a terrible disaster would fall upon me.

以上二例如不加重，而照普通的說法則為：

The motor had scarcely got damaged, when the aeroplane dropped from an altitude of 500 metres.

I little dreamed that such a terrible disaster would fall upon me.

(The end)

## KEY TO EXERCISE XXII

(上期習題答案)

1. Health which is the foundation of our existence is valued above anything else.
2. I intend to study the race problem. Are there any good books of reference on it in the city library?
3. Success in business depends not so much on the amount of capital as on the way of using it.
4. Shanghai is one of the largest cities in the Orient, but in point of roads and sanitary arrangements, it is inferior to the cities in Europe and America.
5. It is needless to say that the progress and development of a nation chiefly depends on the efforts of the people.
6. A man is known by the company he keeps.
7. The destiny of our country depends on this one action. Every man must do his utmost.
8. We hired a boat by the hour, and uncle row it himself.
9. The blossoms are all gone, and the world is in green, but it is too hot for the season.
10. Our ship was overtaken by a storm several times during our voyage, and it now under repairs in a dock.

## PLAIN ENGLISH SECTION

### A BUS RIDE

LAST week I had a holiday, so I went for a \*bus ride<sup>1</sup> into the country and back again. The bus was a \*single decker.<sup>2</sup> \*On the way out<sup>3</sup> the bus was full of passengers.<sup>4</sup> On the way back there were only seven of us on the bus, counting the driver<sup>5</sup> and the conductor.<sup>6</sup>

The driver sat \*by himself<sup>7</sup> in a little cabin<sup>8</sup> in the front, but the conductor \*had to stand up most of the way.<sup>9</sup>

I had a seat near the front where I could watch the traffic.<sup>10</sup> It was very interesting to see how the driver \*steered his way along.<sup>11</sup> While we were passing through the town the driver went slowly, but \*as soon as<sup>12</sup> we reached the open country<sup>13</sup> he \*speeded up<sup>14</sup> till \*at times<sup>15</sup> he was travelling \*at the rate of<sup>16</sup> thirty miles an hour. This is the fastest he is allowed to go. The law says that no motor must go faster than thirty miles an hour in a \*"built-up area."<sup>17</sup> What is a built-up area?

I also liked watching the conductor use his bell-punch<sup>18</sup> whenever he gave a \*fresh passenger<sup>19</sup> a ticket. The tickets were of various colours; there was a different colour for each fare.<sup>20</sup>

I should like to be a bus conductor, but my friend who went with me said he would rather be a driver.

### Notes

1. 乘公共汽車遊覽。
2. 單層公共汽車，英國及前上海租界上有雙層公共汽車。
3. 出去的時候。
4. 乘客。
5. 開車的。
6. 賣票的。
7. 獨自。
8. 小房間。
9. 在路上大部分的時間都得站着。
10. 交通。
11. 在路上行駛。
12. 隨即。
13. 空曠的鄉下。
14. 加速。
15. 有時。
16. 在那種速率。
17. 建築好了的地域，即城市中。
18. 打孔售票器，每出一張其中鈴子響一下。
19. 新上來的客人。
20. 車費。

## WORLD AFFAIRS

### *Mountbatten Congratulates Chinese Forces*

#### *In South-East Asia*

Admiral Mountbatten,<sup>1</sup> Supreme Commander, South-East Asia has sent this message to Chinese forces in South-East Asia:

“On the occasion of the \*Double Tenth,<sup>2</sup> I send to all Chinese forces in South-East Asia, my congratulations<sup>3</sup> and good wishes for further victories against our common enemy.”

“I \*look forward to<sup>4</sup> the day when we shall celebrate the complete liberation<sup>5</sup> of China.”

### *France Prepares For War Against Japan*

“The French Navy will \*play a big part<sup>6</sup> in the defeat of Japan,” M. Louis Jacquinot, Minister of Navy, declared in Paris, cables the Sunday Times’ Paris correspondent. “When the war is finished in Europe it will go well for us,” he said. “Indo-China<sup>7</sup> must be liberated. The French Navy is co-operating with our Allies and will take its part in the war in the Pacific and every Frenchman is ready to make the \*maximmm contribution<sup>8</sup> over there.”

### *U. S. Naval Forces Sink Or Damage 63*

#### *Japanese Ships: Destroy 396 Aircraft*

American naval forces sank or damaged 63 Japanese ships and have destroyed 396 aircraft in a two-day attack on Formosa<sup>9</sup> and the \*Pescadores Islands.<sup>10</sup>

Announcing this last night, a communique from Admiral Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific, says that the attack took place on the evenings of October 11 and 12.

American losses for the two days were 45 aircraft.

Small groups of Japanese aircraft made repeated attempts to torpedo<sup>11</sup> or damage U. S. carriers or the supporting ships, but the communique says that no damage was done to American \*surface vessels.<sup>12</sup>

In addition to the destruction of 396 enemy aircraft, heavy damage was done to the enemy's bases, shipping, \*port facilities<sup>13</sup> and \*shore installations<sup>14</sup> in Formosa.

### *U. S. Carrier Planes Raid Ryukyu Islands*

On Oct. 9 this U. S. \*carrier task force<sup>15</sup> raided targets in the \*Ryukyu Islands,<sup>16</sup> which run from a point 80 miles north-east of Formosa northwards to within 25 miles of Japan itself.

A total of 38 ships were sunk or damaged in these attacks. Eighty-nine Japanese aircraft<sup>17</sup> were destroyed.

A United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters communique reported a large-scale carrier-aircraft attack on Luzon,<sup>18</sup> in the Philippines, on October 10. The communique added that details are not immediately available.

The German News Agency in a Tokyo message said that more than 1,000 American aircraft took part in the raids, which lasted over a period of 30 hours. Tokyo reports say that the Japanese Cabinet<sup>19</sup> has held an \*emergency meeting<sup>20</sup> to review the \*"critical" situation.<sup>21</sup>

### *New Kind Of War-Fleets Without Bases Move Relentlessly On Japan*

Commenting on the vast Anglo-American fleets, now being built up in the Pacific, the naval correspondent of the Sunday Express writes: "A new kind of warfare is being evolved in the Pacific—a type of naval fighting which may have a tremendous effect on the length of the war against

**Japan.**

- "Fleets without bases are moving relentlessly nearer the Japanese mainland. Allied bombers threaten the \*home waters<sup>22</sup> of Japan. Thousands of miles from bases, docks and \*refuelling stations,<sup>23</sup> Allied ships and aircraft carry out sustained attacks which by all previous rules of naval warfare should be impossible.

"Now, the nearest fully-equipped American naval base to this scene of action is at Pearl Harbour, more than 4,500 miles away.

"But the distance and problems of supply will not check<sup>24</sup> the range of our ships and aircraft which carry. In the Pacific, we are building up a tremendous \*fleet train<sup>25</sup> which will make our naval forces almost completely independent of shore bases. We are creating self-contained units<sup>26</sup> at sea. Around the striking force of battleships, cruisers and \*aircraft carriers,<sup>27</sup> we assemble such a complete fleet of auxiliaries<sup>28</sup> that we can sustain a series of actions at sea without regard to the handicaps<sup>29</sup> of time and distance.

"We have some indications of our skill in \*taking land to sea<sup>30</sup> in the invasion of Normandy.<sup>31</sup> Off the coast of France we built \*synthetic harbours<sup>32</sup> complete with breakwaters<sup>33</sup> and quays.<sup>34</sup> In the Pacific we are taking this daring idea still further. We are building \*synthetic naval bases which will go afloat with the fleet."<sup>35</sup>

*Japanese Navy Refuses Battle*

The Japanese Navy has again \*refused to give battle<sup>36</sup> to the Allied forces, says a communique from Admiral Nimitz' Headquarters on Oct 18. The Japanese Navy came out of hiding to attack the American task force between Formosa and the Philippines, but \*turned tail<sup>37</sup> when it saw the



U. S. Fleet. The communique says that not a single American warship was lost east of Formosa and only two ships were hit by \*aerial torpedoes.<sup>38</sup>

### *Pacific Fleet Aircraft Pound Formosa Again*

The latest communique from Admiral Nimitz says that the air and sea battles around Formosa are continuing. Japanese aircraft made an attack on the U. S. task force and first reports say that the enemy was beaten off with heavy losses.

On Oct 14 U. S. carrier-borne aircraft again attacked targets in Formosa and Luzon in the Philippines. At first the American aircraft met little opposition over the target, but later enemy machines attacked the task force again.

Ninty-one Japanese aircraft were destroyed in the air and on the ground, bringing the total of Japanese aircraft lost in four days in the Formosa region to well over 600. American losses were light.

### *Super-Fortresses Bomb Formosa*

A large force of Super-Fortresses<sup>39</sup> on Oct. 14 attacked targets at Formosa 24 hours after the first raid by carrier-borne aircraft of the U. S. Pacific Fleet.

A war department communique says that the \*repair base<sup>40</sup> and \*supply depot<sup>41</sup> at Okayama<sup>42</sup> was the main target. There was no fighter opposition and anti-aircraft fire was meagre.

The communique says that this was the largest force of Super-Fortresses to be sent out over a single target. The bombers are reported to have made a \*round trip<sup>43</sup> of 2,000 miles from their West China bases.

Four of the attacking bombers have not reported at their base but they are expected to report later from friendly bases.

### *Americans Occupy Most Of Leyte In Philippines*

American forces have landed in the Philippines. General

MacArthur, who is personally in command, has announced that his men have seized a major part on "Island" in the Central Philippines. The Americans are extending their grip in the four beachheads, each about three and a half miles wide, the greatest distance between them being 18 miles. Fifteen-inch naval guns have pounded Japanese positions and hundreds of carrier-based aircraft are supplying air cover.

## Notes

1. 雙巴頓勳爵. 2. 雙十節. 3. 祝賀. 4. 期望. 5. 解放. 6. 大舉參加. 7. 越南. 8. 最大貢獻. 9. 台灣. 10. 澎湖列島. 11. 以魚雷攻擊. 12. 海面艦隻. 13. 海空設備. 14. 海岸設備. 15. 航線特遣部隊. 16. 琉球羣島. 17. 飛機. 18. 呂宋(菲律賓之地名). 19. 內閣. 20. 緊急會議. 21. 危急的局面. 22. 內海. 23. 加油站. 24. 阻止. 25. 艦隊行列. 26. 部隊. 27. 航空母艦. 28. 特務船. 29. 掃蕩. 30. 將陸地移到海上. 31. 諾曼第(法國地名). 32. 人造海港. 33. 防波堤. 34. 碼頭. 35. 浮在水上與艦隊同走的人造海軍棧橋. 36. 拒絕應戰. 37. 掉尾而逃. 38. 空雷. 39. 超級空中堡壘. 40. 修理基地. 41. 供給站. 42. 岡山(在台灣之地名). 43. 來回. 44. 雷伊泰島. 45. 灘頭陣地.

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