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競文英文雜誌

THE CHING WEN ENGLISH MAGAZINE

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三 七 八 四 三 話 電

“More Presently”

A friend of mine has recently called my attention to¹ what he calls a mistake in a biographical sketch² of a literary man: the name of a person followed by “of whom more presently”. In fact³, there is no mistake in the expression⁴ at all. “More presently” is elliptical⁵ for “more will be said presently”. My friend does not know this idiomatic ellipsis⁶, having apparently taken “more” to be the adverb modifying “presently” and thought a subject and verb ought to have been supplied so as to⁷ make a complete clause.

Equipped with⁸ a knowledge of grammar, Chinese students of English are apt to think they are quite able to read general literature without much difficulty so long as they have a good dictionary within reach⁹. What is more¹⁰, they are too ready to¹¹ dismiss as wrong¹² any combination of words that does not seem to him to be capable of grammatical analysis¹³.

Important as grammar is¹⁴, there are many turns of expression¹⁵ that are generally considered blameless

[注] 1. called my attention to, 使我注意. 2. biographical (ˌbaɪoʊˈgræfɪkəl) sketch, 傳略. 3. In fact, 實在. 4. expression, 語. 5. elliptical (iˈlɪptɪkəl), 省略語的. 6. ellipsis (iˈlɪpsɪs), 省略語. 7. so as to..., 以...做目的. 8. Equipped with, 備着...; 有了.... 9. within reach, 在附近的; 可以取用的. 10. What is more, 而且. 11. too ready to..., 太易於...的. 12. dismiss as wrong, 把...當作錯誤而不去想它. 13. capable (ˈkeɪpəbəl) of grammatical analysis (əˈnæləsɪs), 可能在文法上分析的. 14. Important as grammar is, 文法雖然重要. 15. turns of expression, 結構; 句法.

English though they are not quite defensible¹⁶ from a narrowly grammatical point of view¹⁷. So that the mastery of English grammar in its narrow sense does not enable one so much as¹⁸ to read English intelligently.

When you come across¹⁹ in good writing any construction that you do not find grammatical, I would advise you to note it down instead of²⁰ calling it a mistake, and to see if²¹ you will not meet with a similar one²² in your reading. You will²³ very soon, perhaps, and then you will mostly likely understand the construction.—THE EDITOR.

[注] 16. defensible, 可被辯護的. 17. point of view, 觀點. 18. so much as, 即使. 19. come across, 碰到. 20. instead of, 不. 21. if=whether. 22. one=construction. 23. will=will meet with a similar one in your reading.

Mr Louis K. Tsang wishes to correspond with other readers. His address is:

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An Outline of Dale Carnegie's "How to Win Friends and Influence People"

BY Z. K. ZIA (謝頌羔)

(continued)

4. Be a good listener. Encourage others to talk about themselves. President Butler⁶³ of Columbia University⁶⁴ said: "The man who thinks only of himself is hopelessly uneducated".
5. Talk in terms of⁶⁵ the other man's interest⁶⁶.
6. Make the other person feel important—and do it sincerely. Disraeli⁶⁷, one of the shrewdest men who ever ruled the British Empire⁶⁸, said: "Talk to a man about himself and he will listen for hours⁶⁹".

TWELVE WAYS TO WIN PEOPLE TO YOUR WAY OF THINKING⁷⁰

1. The only way to get the best of⁷¹ an argument is to avoid it.
2. Show respect for the other man's opinions. Never tell a man he is wrong.
3. If you are wrong, admit it quickly and emphatically.
4. Begin in a friendly way.
5. Get the other person saying "yes, yes" immediately. Try to appeal to⁷² the other person with the things that you both agree about.
6. When you receive complaints, let the other man do a great deal of⁷³ the talking.
7. Let the other fellow think the idea is his.
8. Try honestly to see things from the other person's point of view⁷⁴.

(to be continued)

注] 63. President Butler ('batlə), Butler 校長。(就是 Nicholas Murray Butler, 美國教育家兼著作家, 生在一八六二年。) 64. Columbia (ke'lambie) University, 美國大學名。 65. in terms of, 用...的字句地。 66. interests, 被注意的東西。 67. Disraeli (diz'reili), 就是 Benjamin Disraeli, 英國文學家兼政治家, 生在一八零四年, 死在一八八一年。 68. British Empire ('empairə), 大英帝國(包括一切屬地在內)。 69. for hours, 繼續幾小時地。 70. win people to your way of thinking, 使他人和你同意。 71. get the best of, 得勝於。 72. appeal to, 引動; 使...注意。 73. a great deal of, 許多。 74. point of view, 觀點。

Reading in Bed

BY MIEN LOWRIE (陸貞明)

If reading can ever be called "hobby"¹ at all, my hobby is reading in bed. Reading in bed! How beautiful these words are! Just imagine in what a tranquil state of mind² I am when I, having gone through a strenuous day, am for the time being³ shut up from the outside world⁴ and enjoy myself with an hour or two's solitude⁵ in bed! Provided with some big soft pillows and leaning against⁶ the bedstead, I silently turn over the leaves of some favourite book. All is silence within, except for the gentle snores⁷ of my children, who, having gone through a day's din and bustle⁸, are perhaps enjoying themselves with "Alice in Wonderland"⁹. I find myself reading by lamp light some favourite passages in a book or conning some little poems, Chinese and English. I almost feel reading in bed is a spice of my life¹⁰.

At my bedside I have provided myself with no small stock of books. But I haven't got through with them¹¹ all, nor do I expect to do so in the near future. But keeping a stock of books at one's bedside does seem to me to have something to do with the enrichment¹² of one's life. I have, however got through with a number of books, two of them being book of travels, *My London Year* and *My New York Life*¹³, both of which are products of a Japanese author's experience during his stay at the two metropolises¹⁴. I am now reading* Arthur Mee's *Little Essays*¹⁵ and Hertz C. K. Kè's *Man and Student*¹⁶

(continued on page 79)

[注] 1. hobby, 愛癖. 2. a tranquil state of mind, 恬靜的心境. 3. for the time being, 暫時. 4. shut up from the outside world, 和外界隔絕. 5. solitude ('solitju:d), 孤獨. 6. leaning against, 倚靠. 7. snores, 鼾聲. 8. a day's din and bustle, 一天的喧擾. 9. Alice ('ælis) in Wonderland, 書名, 英國 Lewis Carroll 所著. ("Carroll" 是筆名, 他的真名是 Charles Lutwidge Dodgson), 書中敘女孩 Alice 的漫遊奇境的事情, 這裏是借用. 10. spice of life, 生的精蘊. 11. got through with, 讀完. 12. enrichment, 豐富. 13. *My London Year* and *My New York Life*, 二書名. 14. two metropolises (m'trop. lisiz), 兩大都市 (指 London 和 New York). 15. Arthur ('ɑ:θə) Mee's (*Little Essays*, 中學英文短篇論說. (桂紹軒編, 競文書局出版.) 16. *Man and Student*, 葛傳彞英文集. (共三冊, 中華書局出版.)

or	[ɔɪ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	for (fɔɪ)
	[ɔr]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	forest ('fɔrɪst)
	[əɪ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	world (wɔɪld)
	[ə]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	tailor ('teɪlə)
ou	[ə]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	cough (kɔf)
	[ou]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	soul (sou)
	[ʌ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	double ('dʌbl)
	[u]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	could (kud)
	[uɪ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	group (gru:p)
	[au]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	found (faund)
	[ɔɪ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ought (ɔɪt)
our	[ɔɪ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	four (fɔɪ)
	[ɔɪ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	journey ('dʒɔɪni)
	[ə]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	honour ('ɒnə)
	[ə]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	four (fə)
	[uə]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	your (juə)
	[aʊə]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	hour ('aʊə)
ow	[au]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	down (daʊn)
	[ou]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	blow (blou)
	[ə]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	knowledge ('nɒlɪdʒ)
	[ʌ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	rowlock ('rɒlək)
u	[ʌ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	study ('stʌdi)
	[juɪ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	bugle ('bju:lgl)
	[u]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	put (put)
	[uɪ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	truly (tru:li)
	[ə]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	column ('kɒləm)

eh	{	[k]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	chord (kɔɪd)
		[ʃ]	machine (mə'ʃiːn)
		[dʒ]	sandwich ('sænwidʒ)
		[tʃ]	achieve (ə'tʃiːv)
et	{	[kt]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...active ('æktɪv)
		[kʃ]	action ('ækʃən)
		[t]	indict (ɪn'daɪt)
d	{	[d]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... did (dɪd)
		[t] wished (wɪʃt)
		[dʒ]	soldier ('souldʒə)
g	{	[g]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... get (get)
		[dʒ]	gender ('dʒendə)
		[ʒ]	rouge (ruːʒ)
gg	{	[g]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	egg (eg)
		[dʒ]	suggest (sə'dʒest)
gh	{	[f]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... laugh (laɪf)
		[g]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ghost (ɡɒst)
		[k]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... lough (lək)
		[p]	hiccough ('hɪkəp)
mn	{	[m]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	hymn (hɪm)
		[n]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	mnemonics (ni'məniks)
ng	{	[ŋ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... singer ('sɪŋə)
		[ŋɡ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...finger ('fɪŋɡə)
		[ndʒ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	danger ('deɪndʒə)
		[n'g]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	engage (ɪn'ɡeɪdʒ)

WHAT UNCLE TOM SAYS 叔叔的話

12. Negative Happiness*

It was in an essay by Hilaire Belloc¹ that I found the expression² "negative happiness", by which the author evidently means the happiness of doing nothing or perhaps of worrying about nothing. The term, however, has reminded me of³ something quite different that I should think deserves it as well⁴. I mean the happiness not of doing nothing but of not doing something⁵ (I do not say *anything*⁶, mind you⁷).

When it comes to⁸ the question of happiness, it is not always what one is doing but often what one is not doing that matters⁹. For instance¹⁰, I am at this very moment writing. Whether I am enjoying it or not does not concern us here. But certainly I am having the pleasure of not walking in rain, nor waiting at a windy¹¹ railway station, nor jostling in a crowded tram or bus, nor attending a tiresome lecture, nor suffering from any other petty trouble.

You sometimes feel sorry for not being able to have a good time¹² of some sort or other¹³, don't you? Well why not look at the negative side of the question? Let us suppose that you are ~~sorry that you cannot go to the theatre~~¹⁴ this evening. Just imagine the pleasure of

[注] 1. Hilaire (hi/'læ) Belloc (be/'lɒk), 現代英國文學家, 生在一八七零年。 2. expression, 語。 3. reminded me of, 使我想到。 4. as well, 也。 5. not doing something, 不做某事。 6. anything, 注意 "not doing anything" 作「不做什麼事」解釋, 和 "not doing something" 不同。 7. mind you, 請你注意。 8. When it comes to, 講到; 關於。 9. matters, 關係重大; 有問題。 10. For instance, 例如。 11. windy, 有風的。 12. have a good time, 作樂。 13. some sort or other, 某種。 14. go to the theatre ('siətə), (到戲院裏去) 看戲。

not going to the theatre by imagining the trouble of going to the theatre—and coming home from it. Just imagine an evening that you will pass in not standing in a long queue¹⁵, nor sitting between a talkative boy and a tobacco-smelling old man, nor hearing a tedious soliloquy¹⁶, nor seeing a disgusting or creepy¹⁷ scene¹⁸, nor returning home tired and sleepy, nor fearing that you cannot get up¹⁹ early enough the next morning. Don't you think such an evening a pleasant or jolly one?

Only yesterday a friend of mine entertained me in a fashionable tea-house. I am thankful to him for his kindness. But I am also thankful to him for not entertaining me today; for I really did not like the stuffy²⁰ room. Today my friend is entertaining me by not entertaining me.

[注] 15. queue (kju:), (候在戲院門口買票的)一串人. 16. soliloquy (sə'li-ləkwi), 獨白. 17. creepy, 嚇人的; 極可怕的. 18. scene (si:n), 幕; 情景. 19. get up, 起身. 20. stuffy, 不通風的; 悶的.

*I do not know what readers will think about Uncle Tom's advice given in this essay; but I for one hope to profit by it, for I am often sorry for not doing what I cannot for the moment be doing.—*The Editor*.

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The Journal of Henry Bulver

亨利部爾弗的日記

BY CHERRY VEHEYNE

ANNOTATED BY C.

CHAPTER I

August 29th.

Aunt Pokefaced¹ has given me a present.

I have been at her place² for the last week, helping in the shop during the absence of the younger assistant³ on her holidays⁴, so she gave me this book⁵ from the stock⁶ when I came away. This morning Dad⁷ asked me if I had written in it.

“What am I to write?⁸” I asked. He looked nonplussed⁹; afterwards majestic¹⁰.

“Dr Johnson¹¹ says” he observed¹², impressively¹³, “that a journal is a mirror to the mind¹⁴.”

Who told him that, I wonder? I am sure all Dad¹⁵ knows of Dr Johnson is that there is a picture of him in the bath-room standing bare-headed in the market-place at Lichfield¹⁶, or somewhere where he remembered

[注] 1. Pokefaced ('poukfeist), 女子名。 2. have been at her place, 已在她那裏住過 (“her” 指上文 Aunt Pokefaced)。 3. younger assistant, 年紀較輕的助理員 (從 “younger” 一字上可以知道該店助理員有兩個人)。 4. on her holidays, 在休假期中。 (按西俗, 店員每年有幾天休息的日子。注意, “holidays” 前面用 “on”。) 5. this book, 指日記簿。 6. stock, 存積之貨, 存貨。 7. Dad, 阿父 (公兒對父親的稱呼)。 8. What am I to write?, 你要叫我寫些什麼? 9. nonplussed ('non/plast), 困惑的。 10. majestic, 這字前面省去 “he looked”。 11. Dr Johnson ('dʒɒnsn), 指 Samuel Johnson, 英國文豪, 生在一七零九年, 死在一八四年。 12. observed, 說。 13. impressively, 使人感動地。 14. a mirror to the mind, 人心的反射鏡。 15. all Dad knows of Dr Johnson, 阿父所知道關於約翰遜的事 (“all” 後面省去 “that” 或 “which”)。 16. standing bare-headed in the market-place at Lichfield ('li:tʃi:ld), 在 Lichfield (英國地名) 的市上, 不戴帽子而立着。 (這語形容 “him”, 和 “bath-room” 沒有關係。 Lichfield 是約翰遜的故鄉。)

his early sins¹⁷. If a journal is a mirror to the mind, there is no reason why you should be constantly looking at it¹⁸. Yet I dare say a diary has its advantages. I kept one¹⁹ once, when I was about eight²⁰, for three weeks, and in that time I preserved several secrets that I never should have contrived to do²¹ had I not²² got rid of their weight²³ by writing them down. After the trouble²⁴ last Friday too, when Katie²⁵ so obligingly divulged what I had told her about seeing Lorna Durham the night before²⁶, it may be wise to acquire the habit of confiding in myself alone²⁷. You must confide in something²⁸.

“If you had cultivated . . . er . . . self-analysis²⁹ more,” resumed Dad, and much impressed with the term³⁰, repeated it “self-analysis more, we should not have had the trouble with you that we have had”.

They³¹ always talk like that. One would think I had devastated³² their lives. When I was three I got lost³³; when I was seven I left the bath-room taps running³⁴ and flooded the stairs; when I was ten I played

[注 17. somewhere where he remembered his early sins, 在他在那裏追憶他幼時候所犯的罪惡的某地方 (“early sins” 指約翰生幼時曾違逆父命的事). 18. it, 指 “mirror”. 19. kept one=kept a diary, 做一本日記. 20. about eight, 約八歲. 21. contrived to do (=preserve), 設法保守. 22. had I not—if I had not. 23. weight, (秘密的) 擔心. 24. trouble, 煩惱; 爭吵. (指秘密爲 Katie 所洩漏而被父親訓斥的事, 看下文便知.) 25. Katie (‘keiti), 女子名. 26. so obligingly divulged what I had told her about seeing Lorna (‘lɔ:nə) Durham (‘dʌrəm) the night before, 多蒙她把我已經告訴她關於前夜看見 Lorna Durham (女子姓名) 的事洩漏出來了. (“obligingly” 這裏是 irony 用法. “seeing” 屬於 “I”, 所以前面不用 “my”). 27. confiding in myself alone, 祇信任我自己; 把一切秘密祇告訴自己 (而不告訴他人). 28. something, 某物 (例如日記簿). 29. self-analysis, 自己分析; 自行檢點過失. 30. much impressed with the term, 很被這名稱 (指 “self-analysis”) 所感動. 31. They, 指家裏的人們. 32. devastated, 侵害. 33. got lost, 迷路. 34. left the bath-room taps running, 不關上浴室的自來水龍頭.]

truant³⁵. When I was fourteen I began to go to theatres³⁶, was caught³⁷, chastised, forbidden to go again, and with sharpened appetite and greater secrecy³⁸ continued to attend the theatre weekly. When I was fifteen I was caught reading a lurid shilling novel³⁹, was again chastised and forbidden to read anything but⁴⁰ Rosa Nouchette Carey⁴¹ or the blameless Hockings⁴², and have ever since continued to enjoy any immoral book that is well-written and has interesting characters⁴³. The French classics, to treat them with all due respect⁴⁴, have never appealed to me.⁴⁵ When I was sixteen I did several things to make life more thrilling, but was woefully unsuccessful. I next bought a copy of *The Stage*⁴⁶. It was discovered, burnt, and I forbidden to buy another. I bought one every week. When I was twenty, I joined a fit-up company⁴⁷ which plays repertoire⁴⁸, takes novices without premium⁴⁹, pays them nothing for the first two weeks, but retains⁵⁰ them for evermore⁵¹ at a salary of one pound per week, rises unknown⁵². What is more⁵³, we lived on the pound, and often saved

[注] 35. played truant, 逃學. 36. go to theatres, 去看戲. 37. was caught, 被人發現. 38. sharpened appetite and greater secrecy, 更強的慾望和更大的祕率. 39. was caught reading a lurid shilling novel, 被人發現正在看一本可怕的廉價單回小說. (lurid, 記可怕的事的; 譴盜穢淫的. shilling, 僅值一先令的; 廉價的.) 40. but=except. 41. Rosa ('rouza) Nouchette (nou'tʃet[ʃ]) Carey ('kæri), 英國女小說家, 生在一八四零年, 死在一九零九年; 她的小說是寫給女孩子讀的. 當然是正當的. 42. Hockings ('hɒkɪŋz), 指英國小說家 Silas Kitto Hocking 和 Joseph Hocking, 前者生在一八五零年, 後者生在一八五五年, 是弟兄; 他們的小說有宗教意味. 43. characters, 人物. 44. to treat them with all due respect, 對於它們恭敬地說一句. (說 "have never appealed to me" 還是恭敬的話呢; 要是說得不敬些, 竟是 "have always disgusted, repelled, 或 revolted me".) 45. never appealed to me, 從不使我感到興味. 46. *The Stage*, 舞台 (一種雜誌名). 47. fit-up company, 單壘戲班. 48. repertoire ('repatwa:), 隨時可演的各種戲. 49. takes novices without premium, 招收學徒而不收束修. 50. retains, 雇用. 51. for evermore, 永遠. 52. rises unknown=rises being unknown, 加薪是不曾有過的. 53. What is more; 還有; 再者.

half a crown, two or three of us living together. I remained six months, and played a great number of parts⁵⁴, arriving at leads⁵⁵ less than four months after I had joined. Things like that happened there.

(to be continued)

[注] 54. played a great number of parts, 扮演許多脚色. 55. arriving at leads, 達到主角的地位.

(continued from page 68)

each of which has a special flavour¹⁷ and seems to be a good dish¹⁸. Sometimes I am so greedy as to sit¹⁹ late "at table" and remain sleepless all night.

[注] 17. special flavour, 特殊風味. 18. good dish, 佳餚. 19. sit late at table, 在桌子旁邊坐到深夜. (臥床在桌旁, 所以說 "at table". 原文是雙關語, 因 "sit at table" 也作「吃飯」解釋.) 20. throw a sprat to catch a herring, 拋磚引玉.

*I wonder what my fellow-writers are reading now. This article is written in order to throw a sprat to catch a herring⁰, as the saying is.—*The Author*

Here is my answer, Mr Lowrie: I am reading your article. I finished Chapter IV of Mrs Pearl S. Buck's *Sons* two evenings since, and shall probably read a few pages in Myrtle Reed's *Love Affairs of Literary Men* as soon as I can find time to read. I am sorry that I am so busy nowadays that I am far from being the kind of bookworm that I used to be.—*The Editor*.

The above note was written just before I sent Mr Lowrie's article to the compositor. I have since read a few pages in Ethel Mannin's *Confessions and Impressions* and Shakespeare's *As You Like it*.—*The Editor*.

英文單字活用法

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CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES 投稿選登

[選登讀者投來的短篇創作; 作者有教師, 學生, 和其它各界人士。]

A-wong Dies

BY DICKSON TING

Because of his faithfulness, A-wong's death has affected me so much that I could scarcely help writing something as his little biography.

About his babyhood I know nothing, nor can I tell whence he came and who was his former master. One day, some five months prior to his death, when our village was threatened with robbers, A-wong with his tail between his hind legs, came to it. To his surprise he proved so welcome a guest that everyone in the village was willing to keep him. We all needed a dog to watch doors. He came into my possession. He was then not yet full-grown. He was, however, clever enough to know how to express his gratitude and how to perform his duty.

A-wong, though young and full of childish amusement, was very faithful and brave. No matter how hard the wind blew, no matter how cold the air felt, he was day and night patrolling the village or lying on a hay pad specially made for him as though he had been a constable on duty. No stranger who came to the village was ever exempt from A-wong's ruthless attack. In spite of his size he had the appearance of a bloodhound. But to me and others acquainted with him, A-wong was as gentle as a lamb. It seemed remarkable to me that even in darkness he would easily recognize me and play every trick possible to show his welcome when I was occasionally belated from my work.

A-wong seemed to know when I was to return home. He used to wait for me by the side of the road I had to come by. He would dart forward and jump high up to my shoulders until he was out of breath, so that I could hardly save my gown from his paws. At supper time, if he found the door shut, he would knock with his fore paws and bark till it opened.

One day, as I was returning home, I missed A-wong by the road-side where he had always waited for me. But soon I saw him lying just in front of my door. He did not get up and run towards me; instead it merely wagged his tail. On close investigation I found that either he had been poisoned or there was something unswallowable in his throat. I gently put my fingers into his mouth to see if there was anything causing the trouble, but in vain. This perplexed me greatly. Being anxious to save the dog, I asked all who visited the village if they could do anything for him. Farmers, cobblers, barbers, and hawkers—all these appeared to me as though they were veterinaries. But all said "No".

On the morrow A-wong became worse. Tail between hind legs, mouth kept open, and tongue stretched out of the mouth, he wandered about. Sometimes he fell and lay down, but in a little while he jumped up and roamed again. He sometimes ran to something eatable but after smelling it turned away and looked again behind his shoulder. Why was he roaming about? Was he trying to escape the pains gnawing within? Was he unable to eat because of his hunger? I did not know. However, I was sure there was something unswallowable in his throat.

I had full sympathy with him, but it was beyond my ability to do anything for him. My heart broke and

blood boiled within me as I saw him wallowing on the ground. Having roamed almost for three days without eating anything, on a cold night, when the wind roared, the moon put forth her pale light, and dew fell, A-wong breathed his last. What a tragic death!

SPRING

By 顧 勵

Spring is the best time of a year as it is a season of freshness and greenness. The weather is fine and mild; the air fresh and clear; the day long; and the night short. All sorts of plants are growing up. Grasses and leaves are beautifully green and full of fresh fragrance. Birds fly to and fro here and there, and sing sweet melodies. While they are singing, butterflies dance in the air like snow-flakes. The beautiful sun sheds warm and bright light, and the breeze blows softly.

In this time, we see full beauty, hear sweet melodies, smell fragrance, and touch the gentle growing world. How happy we are in spring! So spring is a very enjoyable time and better than the other seasons, summer, autumn, and winter.

Two Prize Essays

The Greatest Mistake in my Life

1

By 龔信鴻

When I was twelve years old, my sister was recovering from an illness. She was a very lovable child, and the favourite of the whole family. My mother told me to go to the kitchen for a bowl of drug water, which she had prepared

for my sister and left there to cool off. Now my father was an opium smoker and he used to prepare his opium in the kitchen. On the kitchen table there were jars and bowls containing opium water and opium ash. As opium water does not look or taste very differently from drug water, and as it is hard for a child of twelve to see any difference or to realize the serious consequences of a possible mistake, I took a bowl that I thought was the drug bowl. But that was decidedly not! This bowl I handed to my mother, who coaxed with great difficulty my sister to take its contents.

This mistake was not found out until my father went to the kitchen for his precious bowl of opium water, but it was too late. I had sent my little sister to paradise.

By 吳思明

Three years ago I was studying in a school in Soochow. One day I received an urgent telegram from my brother, saying "Mother seriously ill. Hurry home!" I left for the railway station at once. There was a Shanghai-bound train at 6:00 p.m. When I arrived at the station, it was a quarter to six. Having bought a ticket and entered the platform, I saw two trains—one on the main line and the other on the loop-line. The one on the main line was about to move. I thought this was the one bound for Shanghai and got in without hesitation. The train had carried me over several stations before the ticket examiner came and discovered that I had been taking the wrong train. What a great shock to me! I had to get home at the earliest possible time, but what had I done now? A terrible mistake! the more terrible because except the one I had missed there was no train bound for Shanghai that night. I had to get off and wait for a long sleepless night in anxiety for the morning train. And the worst of it is that when I came home I found my dear mother had already died!

SELECTIONS FOR STUDY 精讀文選

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

Odd Medical Coincidence 希奇的醫事上的巧事

BY HAMILTON WILLIAMSON

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY WILSON Y. YUI (俞克詠)

(continued)

“You see, doctor, he'd been drinking³⁸ that night. She had³⁹, too. They all had⁴⁰. It was a gay party⁴¹ they were coming home from. He never had a strong head⁴². He knew that⁴³. He knew what was in the drinks⁴⁴, too. He'd help mix them. But he thought he was all right enough⁴⁵ until they got to⁴⁶ that soft curve⁴⁷ in the road. Then, suddenly, he went all fuddled⁴⁸.”

“Lying there⁴⁹ in bed he kept going over and over⁵⁰ that. And over⁵¹ every bad

「醫生，你得知道，那天晚上他喝了酒。她也喝的。他們都喝的。他們正在從一個熱鬧的宴會回家。他頭腦已不清了。他自己也曉得。他更知道這些混合酒的成分。他曾經幫助調製它們。可是他本以為還好，直到了那路道稍彎的那段地方，他才知道不行了。那時候他突然泥醉了。」

「躺在病床上他重覆地說着那回事。他還重覆地說起

[注] 38. drinking, 喝酒. 39. had=had been drinking that night. 40. had, 同上條. 41. party, 宴會. (這字後面省去 relative pronoun "that", 是下文 "from" 的 object.) 42. strong head, 清醒的頭腦. 43. that, 指上句 "He never had a strong head." 44. drinks, 酒. 45. all right enough, 尚可, 還好. 46. got to, 到. 47. soft curve, 小彎曲. 48. fuddled, 酩酊大醉. 49. there, 指 Bob Andrews 就醫的醫院. 50. kept going over and over, 繼續不斷地說; 說了再說. 51. over=he kept going over and over.

thing he'd ever done in his life. There wasn't much bad in his life. But he'd keep saying he never did a really good deed for anybody. Got so morbid⁵². Oh, doctor, I just couldn't bear⁵³ it. He's the most adorable⁵⁴ person in the whole world. So I—I—”

She choked⁵⁵. Pressed her hands against her face.

The old doctor rose, got her a glass of water, made her drink it, sat down again. Then, very quietly he said: “Tell me, what you did”.

“I—I told him I was going to break the most solemn⁵⁶ promise I ever made to a friend. Agnes and I were friends, you know, doctor. ‘The promise’ I told him ‘was one⁵⁷ I made to your wife’. He sat straight⁵⁸ up in bed for the first time.

“I said ‘Agnes was worried about⁵⁹ herself—about a

他生平所做過的一切壞事。他生平倒沒有多大壞處。但是他老是說他沒有為任何人幹過些真正好的事。他竟病到這般情形。醫生，唉，我真覺得它難堪。他是全世界最可敬愛的人。所以我——我——”

她傷心得說不下去了。雙手緊擠着她的面。

這老醫生站起身來，給她一杯水，使她喝它，又坐了下去。就很鎮靜地說：「告訴我，你做了什麼」。

我——我對他說我將破壞我對一位朋友訂下的最鄭重的約言。醫生，你得知道，阿格內和我是朋友。我告訴他「這約言是向你的夫人訂定的」。他直豎地坐了起來，這是他第一次坐起身來呢。

「我說『阿格內爲了她自身苦悶得不堪——爲了劇痛

[注] 52. morbid (/'mɔ:bid), 有病的; 神智不清的. 53. bear, 忍受. 54. adorable (ə/'dɔ:rabl), 可敬愛的. 55. choked, (因悲憤而) 說不出話; 哽咽. 56. solemn (/'sɒləm), 莊重的; 嚴肅的. 57. one=a promise; 它後面省去 “that” 或 “which”. 58. straight, 這裏是 adverb. 59. was worried (/'wɔ:rid) about, 爲...而煩惱.

a sharp⁶⁰ pain—and—and the way her mother went'. I told him she had got me to go with her to a doctor and that the doctor had said—”

——和她的母親的那種情狀』。我告訴他說她曾經叫我陪她到一個醫生那邊去，還告訴他醫生會說——」

(to be continued)

[注] 60. sharp, 厲害的

Further Notes by the Editor

21. “They all had”. Whom does “they” refer to here?

22. “all right enough”. Logically one is either all right or not all right, and it does not seem possible to be “more all right”, “less all right”, “somewhat all right”, or “all right enough”. But “all right” is now generally used as a fixed phrase somewhat like a simple adjective or adverb, and therefore “all right enough” is all right—enough.

23. “much bad”. “Much” is the noun.

24. “he’d keep saying”. “He’d” is here the contraction of “he would”, and “would” denotes habitual action.

25. “just couldn’t bear it”. “Just” is here used in the colloquial sense of *quite* or *simply*.

26. “the most adorable person in the whole world”. Exaggeration, of course.

27. “got her a glass of water”. “Got” takes a double object here.

28. “Tell me, what you did”. The comma denotes a pause.

29. “the way her mother went”. “In which” is understood after “way”. “Went” means *behaved*. Agnes’s mother was worried about the girl’s condition.

30. “got me to go”. “Got” means *induced*.

31. “the doctor had said—”. The doctor had said something about the girl’s pregnancy.

SHORT SKETCHES 短篇紀事

[選登趣味濃厚的短篇故事和新聞，精譯詳注。每篇都從外國雜誌或報紙上選來；文字很多被編者刪改過，使得格外淺顯。]

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY WU T'IEH SHENG (吳鐵聲)

A Yacht in a Bedroom 寢室中的遊艇

About 150 boys at the Royal Institution¹ were thrilled the other day² when Professor Taylor³ told them how he built a yacht in his bedroom.

He was recalling his boyhood days when he built a boat 13 feet 6 inches long in his bedroom, which was 13 feet 9 wide. There was not much room⁴ to spare. But he succeeded, though the work was interrupted when he had measles, the doctor having⁵ to climb over the unfinished boat before getting to the bed. When the yacht was finished, she was turned on its side, lifted through the window, and lowered to the ground by a builder's pulley. Once⁶ she was afloat, she sailed perfectly.

在王家學院中約有一百五十個兒童，幾天以前，當泰羅教授告訴他們說，他怎樣在他的寢室中造了一隻遊艇，大家都覺得很興奮。

他回憶到他的童年時代，他在他的寢室中造了一隻十三英尺六英寸長的船，那寢室的闊度是十三英尺九英寸。在室內沒有很多的地方可用。可是雖然當他發麻疹的時候，工作受到阻滯，而醫生必須爬過未造成的船，才到他的牀邊，但是他終於成功了。當遊艇完成以後，她被側轉了，從窗口中送上去，用一隻建築者的滑輪落到地上。她一下了水，行駛得很好。

[注] 1. Royal Institution, (英國的) 王家學院。(在一七九九年成立, 以普及科學知識爲目的.) 2. the other day, 幾天以前. 3. Taylor, 姓. 4. room, 空地. 5. having, 這字是 absolute construction. 6. Once, 一等到了... (是 conjunction).

李道甫妾 Li Tao-fu's Concubine

TRANSLATED BY SU CHAO LUNG (蘇兆龍)

李尚書道甫性豪侈，姬妾
 數十人。道甫病將革，呼諸
 姬問我即死，誰當從我？諸
 姬爭言願從死。一姬最少，
 美而豔，獨無語，衆譏讓
 之。道甫既死，姬更盛服靚
 妝。諸姬怪問之，曰：「公
 之嬖我，以色也；將從公地
 下而毀其貌，豈公意乎？」
 坐柩側七日不食死，諸姬竟
 不能從。(錄池北偶談)

Minister Li Tao-fu, extravagant and luxurious, had a score or two of concubines. When he found himself attacked by a fatal disease, he called his concubines to his bed and asked which of them would follow him on his death. All were only too ready to say "I will" except the youngest of them, a beautiful and attractive woman, who kept silence. The others reproached her with ingratitude. Just after Li's death, the youngest concubine dressed up in the height of fashion so as to look her best. Surprised, the other women demanded her reason for doing so, and she answered: "The Minister loved me merely for my beauty. Would it be his will if I should follow him to the other world with a homely appearance?" She sat by his coffin for seven days and starved herself to death. None of the other concubines, however, followed him as they had promised.

Unnecessary Passive Forms

BY D. F. MIAO (繆廷輔)

There are a few verbs which Chinese students, instead of using them in the idiomatic active, often erroneously put in the passive. These errors are due to the fact that the students either fail to note the intransitive use of these verbs or are generally misled by the Chinese meaning, from which they infer that the passive form seems more logical than the active. In the following groups of sentences note carefully the distinction between right and wrong.

Begin and start

1. The program began (started) at nine o'clock.
2. The program was begun (started) at nine o'clock.

In these two sentences the verb "begin" or "start" may be used both transitively and intransitively, but, according to usage, the intransitive use is preferable.

End

Right: This history ends with a chapter on the future of the world.

Wrong: This history is ended with a chapter on the future of the world.

Last

Right: The heavy fighting lasted three hours.

Wrong: The heavy fighting was lasted three hours.

Ring

Right: Has the bell rung? (鈴已響了麼?)

Wrong: Has the bell been rung?

Here the verb "ring" is used intransitively, but when it

is used transitively, it takes the passive form.

Ex. The bell is rung three times a day. (這鈴每天搖三次).

Break out

Right: War broke out between China and Japan in August, 1937.

Wrong: War was broken out between China and Japan in August, 1937.

Sail

Right: The ship sailed for America a few days ago.

Wrong: The ship was sailed for America three days ago.

Take place

Right: The meeting will take place in the open air.

Wrong: The meeting will be taken place in the open air.

Raise, rise

The verb "raise" is transitive, while "rise" is intransitive.

Right: The price of rice has risen steadily since the outbreak of the war.

Wrong: The price of rice has been risen steadily since the outbreak of the war.

Right: The price of rice has been raised steadily since the outbreak of the war.

英漢 翻譯舉例
漢英

TRANSLATION BY EXAMPLES WITH EXERCISES

蘇兆龍編 實價六角五分

EVERYDAY IDIOMS 日用習語

BY HERTZ C. K. KÊ (葛傳槩)

as good as gold—well behaved (said of children). 行爲優良的
(指孩子說).

This boy is *as good as gold*. 這男孩是行爲優良的.

When he is at home, all his children are *as good as gold*. 當
他在家的時候, 他的孩子們都是行爲優良的.

as if (或 *though*)—as it would be if 像假使 . . . 而有的情
形; 好像 . . .

He looks *as if* (或 *though*) he had not long to live. 他面上
看起來好像不能再活多時了; 看了他的容貌, 他好像不久便要
死了.

She is dressed *as if* (或 *though*) she were a beggar. 她穿着得
好像一個叫化子.

As if (或 *though*) I had to serve you every day! 好像我須
得每天替你服務!; 難道我該每天替你服務麼!

[說明] 1. “as if” 比 “as though” 更普通些.

2. 這語所引起的 clause 裏的 verb, 照理該屬 subjunctive mood
(例如 “had” 和 “were”).

as it is (或 *was*)—as a matter of fact. 實在地.

As it is, they are not husband and wife. 實在他們並不是夫
妻.

He looked very strong; but *as it was*, his health was failing.
他看上去身體很強壯; 但實在他的身體漸漸不行了.

[說明] 1. 這語通常含着「似乎不是這樣而實在是這樣」的
意思.

2. 注意這語和 “as it were” 意義大不同.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 問答

CONDUCTED BY HERTZ C. K. KÊ (葛傳榮)

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

飛希君

(一) "Arbor Day" 作「植樹節」解；"Arbor" 從拉丁文 "arbor" (作「樹」解) 來。(二)「淋浴」英文名 "shower-bath"；此字係 noun，並無相當之 verb，表示動作可用 "have (或 take) a shower-bath"。

單思堂君

(一) "believe him" 是「信其言」，"believe in him" 是「信任其為人」，有時亦作「知其必有所成就」解。(二) "He went away mad." 中之 "mad" 形容 "He"，全句作「彼發狂而他往」解。

Mr H. M. Tsang

(1) "Imperfectness" is less common than "imperfection"; "impetuousness", less common than "impetuosity". In each case, the "-ness" is used only when state or condition is emphasized. (2) "Joyful" seems to be less "literary" and more used than "joyous", which is often poetical.

Mr D. K. Teng

來示敬悉。現代英文選注第二集出版後不久即可出普通英文選。尊意英文名著選注，擬徐圖之。

Mr Fei Chien

(1) Thank you for your letter. Your suggestion regarding the prize contests is very good. I have talked it over with Mr C. H. Kwei, who wishes to thank you for it.

Mr L. Y. Y.

(1) "refugee camp" 指 camp 之為

refugees 而設者；"refugee" 僅有 adjective 性質故不用 plural 式 "Refugees Relief Lottery" 中用 "Refugees"，實係 "Refugees'" (有 apostrophe) 之省略，將 refugees 視為一種集團之人；但若用 "Refugee" 亦可。"book company" 中之 "book"，猶 "refugee camp" 中之 "refugee"，不可改作 "books"。Young Men's Christian Association 中之 "Men's" 係 possessive 式，不可用 singular 式；若刪去 "s"，即可用 singular 式 (惟事實上用 "Men's" 而不用 "Man")。(二) "page 10"，不作 "page No 10"，非謂決不可加 "No" 也，乃習慣不用耳。"passage"，"lane"，"house" 等字後用 "No" 與不用均可。"sheet" 與 "item" 後似普通不用。此點鄙人未見有何規則。

Mr Li g Tsung Chiang

(1) "If I only knew how and where you and your family were." is an elliptical sentence with the principal clause understood. "If I only knew ..." = "I wish I knew" = "I am sorry I do not know". I have been wondering anxiously since I last heard from you." means "Since I received your last letter I have been wondering anxiously (how and where you and your family are)". (2) The "up" in "up in Massachusetts" indicates either that Massachusetts is further north than the place where the writer is or that Massachusetts is a larger place than the place where the writer is. "Up in" is different from "up to" in the same manner as "in" is different from "to"; we say "live up in Shanghai" and "go up to Shanghai".

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A Word to the Wise
葛傳槩著
5. 現代英文選注
Present-day English Prose—II
第二集(英文注解)
葛傳槩編注

(本書中文講解本本年九月間出版)

THE EDITOR'S PAGE 編者之頁

Beginning with the current issue we reproduce *The Journal of Henry Bulver*, a novel by Cherry Veheyne, an English novelist. The hero, Henry Bulver, is an artistic genius with strong passions and several eccentricities and utter incapacity to fit in with the mediocre society that surrounds him. The *Journal* is supposed to have been left to his intimate friend Robert William Steele, who has published it exactly as written, "divided only into chapters for convenience in reading, and with one or two names necessarily changed". We shall be glad to hear from our readers how they like it.

I am very sorry to say that the second volume of my *Present-day English Prose, Volume II* has not yet appeared. The delay is due to my busyness (not business) with this *MAGAZINE*, and to the thoroughness and conscientiousness with which I work. (Am I guilty of self-praise?) I am now pleased to announce that part of the manuscript has already been sent to the compositor and that the book is expected to be out in a few months' time.

Suggestions from our readers are always very welcome. If such letters are not replied to, it is merely because of pressure of work. We are very grateful to all who send us suggestions—not any less so in the case of those that we are either unable or unwilling to carry out. (On reading the word "unwilling" some readers might suspect that we do not care to do our best to help our readers. The fact is that we sometimes receive a suggestion that we do not think it advisable to carry out. For instance, the suggestion that we publish only such articles as are concerned with China and the Chinese.)

Princess Alice laid the foundation stone for the Rudyard Kipling Memorial Building at the Imperial Service College, Windsor, England, on March 6.

Surely You Can Read These? 自讀文選

[這欄的目的是在使讀者練習不靠譯注而自己研讀；文字大都是簡短而顯淺的。要是你有不懂的地方，可以寫信來問，我們要爲你在問答欄裏詳細解答（每次至多二問）。]

Black Eye, Maybe

(A joke)

From a letter in a London evening paper: "I shouldn't think of drinking the mixtures I've seen some people order for themselves at cocktail-bars."

He would be asking for trouble if he did.

Not so Sweet

(A witty remark)

Never ask for a candid opinion when you only want a candied opinion.

Paying an Old Debt

(A story)

Essex Public Assistance Committee have received £9. 5s. 6d from an 86-year-old woman, representing amounts granted to her mother as out-relief in 1887. The woman said she promised her mother when

her mother was dying that she would do her best to repay the money. For 51 years she has saved so that the promise could be fulfilled. When the committee received the money, a search was made for records in connexion with the case, but nothing could be found. "Forget all about it" the officials said. But she insisted that they should take it as the debt had been on her mind ever since her mother's death.

King Haakon

(A character sketch)

King Haakon of Norway, who recently visited England, is known as the shyest reigning monarch. He is descended from Napoleon's Josephine, and goes swim-

ming before breakfast both in winter and summer. The King lives very modestly on his allowance of £35,000 a year. Some time ago the Emperor of Japan stated that he wished to give him a present, and asked him what he would like. After thinking over the matter, King Haakon said he would like a bedroom stove! King Haakon, six foot three in height, is very popular with his people, a keen yachtsman and pilot. He is also an expert skier and tennis player, and in his younger days was a capable boxer.



The First General Meeting of the Shanghai Members of the League of Pals, Held on the Evening of February 13, 1939, When the Editor of this MAGAZINE was the Only Chinese Member.

投稿簡章

- 1 本誌以指導自修者及中等學生研究英文為志，尤選登而尤注重由實際教學所得經驗之材料，修者本誌得無師自通，並為之作，期使自修者之課外讀物，以補正課之不足。來稿不論好壞，或翻譯，均所歡迎。來稿以精短之作品，能一二次刊畢者為最合宜。凡投一稿者，英文一稿，每篇以二百五十字為限。
- 2 由英譯漢之稿，以現代英文為限，十九世紀之作品一概不收。原文見於何書何頁，均請說明。
- 3 來稿每頁勿寫二面，英文最好用打字機打出，中文務請繕寫清楚；拼法及hyphen之使用，請以The Concise Oxford Dictionary為依據，如該書與H. W. Fowler所編A Dictionary of Modern English Usage有不同之處，請以後者為依據。注音請以Daniel Jones所編An English Pronouncing Dictionary為依據。
- 4 稿費在來稿刊出後，於月底由本社酌定寄奉，分現金及本局書券二種；凡欲自定稿酬者，請於投稿時聲明數目，以便考核。
- 5 來稿一經刊出，著作權即歸本社所有。
- 6 來稿兩投，如經發覺，本誌雖已刊出，恕不致謝。
- 7 來稿不論刊登與否，恕不退還；如欲退還者，請附足掛號郵費。
- 8 來稿請書中英文姓名及詳細地址，并加蓋圖章。稿上不書姓名及詳細地址者，作却酬論。
- 9 來稿請寄上海、愛文義路（卡德路四）七九六號「競文書局」。信封上請書「投稿」二字，如係投「讀者英文」欄之稿，請書「投讀者英文欄」六字。

翼廷文件代辦所

本誌編者王翼廷先生，精通英文，歷任中華書局英文編輯，上海英商公會翻譯，為該會譯出中國重要法規及文件甚多。近設「翼廷文件代辦所」於上海赫德路恆德里號52（電話39769），為各界翻譯中英文文件，取費低廉，交件迅速，本社敢為負責介紹。

★本局代售下列各書★

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| 1. 葛傳樂英文集 | 第一集二角 | 第二三集各三角 |
| 2. 英語讀音一助 | (謝大任著) | 三角 |
| 3. 英文三十故事 | (謝頌羔編) | 一角五分 |
| 4. 青年的人生問題 | (謝頌羔著) | 一角五分 |
| 5. 處世之道(申文本) | 即 Dale Carnegie's "How to Win Friends and Influence People" | (謝頌羔譯) 四角 |

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