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Chung Hwa

# English Fortnightly

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A man who knows no foreign languages knows nothing of his own.

—Goethe.

The English tongue possesses a veritable power of expression such as perhaps never stood at the command of any other language of man.

—Grimm.

## EDITOR'S NOTE

The plan of publishing an English periodical to help the middle school as well as the college students with their English has long been made by the Editor and some of his friends but frustrated till today when the Chung Hwa Book Company offered their cooperation. This Fortnightly is issued to meet the demand of the public who are short of reading material because of wartime difficulties. The main items to be contained are Current Topics, Specimens of English, Chinese Novel Translated, Chinese Poetic Portraits, Articles on the Study of English, and World Affairs. We have also chosen some interesting sketches of Popular Science, and well-written Fairy Tales for our Readers whose knowledge of English is less advanced. It is hoped the Common Errors Corrected will help them avoid making mistakes in writing English, and the Exercise is meant for them to do every time when they received the copy though the Answers are sure to appear in the next issue. A Readers' Page is reserved for correspondence and students' contributions. No MS., however, will be returned unless accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope. Any opinion from our Readers for the improvement of the Fortnightly will be highly appreciated.

You are invited to ask the Editor to give further explanation of any word or phrase in the following pages if you find the meaning not so explicit. Because of uncertainties of wartime transportation your copy of Chung Hwa English Fortnightly may occasionally be late. Please be patient.

## PRESIDENT CHIANG'S MESSAGE TO THE NATION

### ON DOUBLE TENTH

#### 蔣主席雙十節告全國軍民書

TODAY marks<sup>1</sup> the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China. On this day every year we recall China's glorious past with great rejoicing and animation<sup>2</sup>. It was "on such an auspicious occasion today<sup>3</sup> that I "assumed the post of<sup>4</sup> President of the National Government. At a time when China's war of defense is entering into a "decisive stage,<sup>5</sup> national reconstruction is begun in all earnestness, the military and economic machinery<sup>6</sup> is to be strengthened and home administration and foreign relations are to be developed, I feel ever more the weightiness of my responsibilities and I "shudder at the thought of the great task that falls upon my shoulders.

今天是民國三十二年的國慶紀念日，年年此日我們追念過去的光榮，瞻望國家的前途，莫不興奮鼓舞，深自策勵，中正適於今日忝膺國民政府的重任，當此抗戰進入最後決勝的關頭，建國已達到真正開始的階段，軍事經濟，急須充實，內政外交，諸待推進，回想革命先烈犧牲的悲壯，中華民國締造的艱難，同時懷念我全體軍民奮鬥的堅貞，淪陷區的同胞待救的迫切，更覺得負荷艱鉅，責任重大，中正德薄能鮮，自省職責，實不勝其臨深履薄之感。

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As early as 32 years ago Dr. Sun Yat-sen laid down the policy for building up the Republic of China. In regard to foreign relations it provides that China "should fulfill the obligations and enjoy the rights of a civilized nation" and "should foster closer relations with friendly nations on the principle of peace with a view to elevating China's position in the family of nations and realizing the ideal of universal brotherhood." In regard to home administration it aims at "welding together the territories of the Hans, Manchus, Mongols, Muslims and Tibetans into one country and merging them into one nation," and also at "firmly establishing a republican form of government, improving the people's livelihood and fulfilling the high aspirations<sup>9</sup> of the nation through the consummation<sup>10</sup> of the Revolution. The "titanic struggle"<sup>11</sup> we are now engaged in is "in pursuance

我們中華民國的成立，肇始於辛亥革命之成功，辛亥革命成功的迅速，在世界歷史上開一未有的創例，這完全證明了國民革命的目的，是民意共同的歸趨，而我們革命建國，實行三民主義的大業，是應乎人心，合乎時代，雖經千回百折而必底於成。我們國父在三十二年之前，即已為我們中華民國確定了立國的方針。國父在民國元年以此方針昭告於世界，並昭示我國民：其於外交，為「盡文明國應盡之義務，享文明國應享之權利」，為「持和平主義與友邦益增親睦，使中國見重於國際社會，且使世界漸趨於大同」；其於內政，為「合漢滿蒙回藏諸地為一國，如合漢滿蒙回藏為一人」，為「確立共和，普利民生，以達革命之宗旨，完國民之志願」。我們今日所努力奮鬥者，亦即乘此一貫的精神與方針，對內要促進全國的地方自治，鞏固國家的統一，確立法治規模，完成民主政治；對外

of this consistent policy.<sup>12</sup> Internally we \*strive for<sup>13</sup> the realization of \*local autonomy<sup>14</sup> throughout the country, consolidation of national unity, establishment of government by law and consummation of the \*democratic rule.<sup>15</sup> Externally we seek to cultivate closer relations with our friendly nations, to win the war against aggression, to collaborate with our Allies in \*establishing permanent world peace<sup>16</sup> after the war, to develop our rich natural resources<sup>17</sup> and to carry out economic reconstruction<sup>18</sup> and to enhance the well-being of mankind through self-exertion<sup>19</sup> as well as international collaboration. Since we concluded new treaties with Great Britain and the United States last January on the basis of equality, our ideal of national \*independence and equality<sup>20</sup> may well be said to have been realized. After the realization of the Principles of Nationalism, we have to

則效諸同盟友邦，爭取反侵略戰爭光榮的勝利。共策戰後世界永久的和平；更以自力更生與國際合作，開發我廣大豐厚的富源，實現經濟建設，增進人類的幸福，期成世界大同之治。我們自從本年一月與英美訂立平等新約以來，民族獨立平等的理想，可說已經實現了；今後所要我們在國際上盡我們應盡之義務，就可以享我們應享的權利。我們實現了民族主義以後，就要實現民權主義與民生主義，所以我們繼續努力，積極推進，完成三民主義的政治與經濟的建設，使國家得以獨立自由，人民皆能共享康樂。我們為達到這個目標，尤應快張民志，集中民力。這就是我全國同胞深切體認 國父所說「國家之本，在於人民」，與「億兆人民，繫於國家」的兩句遺訓，知道人民與國家相互關係的密切，知道實現民權主義實為建國的基本工作。此次中國國民黨中央全體會議已決議了戰後一年內召開國

carry out the Principles of Democracy and People's Livelihood. In this connection all our fellowcountrymen should thoroughly understand the significance implied in the following bequeathed teaching<sup>21</sup> of Dr. Sun Yat-sen:

"The people are the foundation of the State."

"The fortunes of the people hinge upon<sup>22</sup> the State."

We should bear in mind<sup>23</sup> the close relations between the people and the State. I wish now to explain how we should exert ourselves for the realization of the Principle of Democracy and the establishment of democratic government.

As far back as 3,000 years ago when writing was invented in China there were already manifestations<sup>24</sup> of democratic ideas. The Yu Shu<sup>25</sup> in the Shu Ching<sup>26</sup> (Book of History) says: "The wisdom of Heaven is reflected by the wisdom of

民大會，並頒佈憲法，中正今天更要為全國同胞說明我們以後對於實現民權主義與建立民主政治應有的努力。

我們應當知道中國民主政治基礎的深厚。是由於我們中國民權思想淵源的悠久，遠在三千年以前。我國自有文字記載以來，就有民權思想充分的表現，虞書說：「天聰明自我民聰明，天明畏自我民明畏」，孔子說：「民之所好好之，民之所惡惡之」，孟子說：「民為貴」，這些古訓，都是民權思想的淵源，而為我們中國傳統精神的結晶，我們國父的民權主義，就是由此悠久深遠的文化所產生的。所以辛亥革命一經發動，四千餘年的君主政體，和二百餘年的滿清專制，即被摧毀，其後袁世凱的帝制，與張勳的復辟亦均歸失敗。

the people and the reward or punishment by Heaven is based upon the judgment of the people.”

Confucius<sup>27</sup> says: “Love what the people love and hate what the people hate.” Mencius<sup>28</sup> says: “The people are to be valued.” All these ancient maxims are the source of the democratic thought and the crystallization<sup>29</sup> of the Chinese traditional spirit. It is in this ancient and profound civilization that Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Principle of Democracy is originated.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's program of revolution has as its objective the “awakening and rallying of the people<sup>30</sup> to join this common struggle. The significance of his Principle of Democracy lies in the investment<sup>31</sup> of political powers in the people. “In other words,<sup>32</sup> its “ultimate goal<sup>33</sup> is to make all the people responsible for “State affairs.<sup>34</sup> In view of<sup>35</sup> the grand achievement

；這三十年來，經過無數次的內憂外患，都不能阻礙我們國民完成革命建國的要求，我們由此可以知道：凡是民族傳統精神之所在，與人民堅強意志之所趨，就是國家基本力量之所寄。國父的革命方略，在於喚起民衆，共同奮鬥，其民權主義的精義，在使人民有權，亦就是要全體人民來擔當國家之事。我們辛亥革命以少數志士的努力，倘且有這樣的成就，如果我們民權主義完全實現，四萬萬五千萬同胞共同來擔當國家民族的責任。那我們國家的進步，更是不可限量。民權主義的民主政治，所以為政治的極則，其理由就在於此。

但是我們還要知道：實行民權主義有他必要的前提，民主政治的精神全在於守法，如果法紀不守，則民主制度即根本破壞，民國亦隨之危殆，所以必須我們國民認識自由與法治的真諦，養成尊重自由與遵守法紀的習慣，而後民主政治纔有確實的基礎。世界上任何民



made by only a handful of patriots in the Chinese Revolution in 1911 China's remarkable progress is assured when upon the total realization of the Principle of Democracy the 450 million Chinese will jointly shoulder the heavy responsibilities of the country.

However, there is an important prerequisite<sup>36</sup> to the realization of the Principle of Democracy. The democratic spirit lies in the observance of law and discipline. Failure in this will undermine the foundation of the democratic system and endanger the Republic. Therefore it is imperative that our citizens should grasp fully the true meaning<sup>37</sup> of freedom and government by law and cultivate the good habit of respecting freedom and observing law and discipline for only thus can a solid foundation of democracy be laid. We should not evade but fulfill all obligations<sup>38</sup> prescribed by law<sup>39</sup> and, of

主國家，民權的行使與自由的享受，都不能超越法治的範圍，無論民權如何發達，自由如何廣泛，而法定的軌轍，必須上下一致，共同信守，凡是法律所規定的義務，都應該積極履行，不稍規避，法律所規定的權利，亦應一律平等，共同享受，必須如此，民主政治纔可以真正實現，民權主義乃能完全告成。我們國父主張實行澈底的民權，同時重視法治的尊嚴，在辛亥以後，屢次號召全國國民為護法而奮鬥，其目的全在喚起民衆，重法守紀的精神，以鞏固民國永久的基礎。今後我們中華民國如欲立國於世界，必須全國上下養成守法的習慣，盡文明國民應盡的義務，以國家的利害為個人的利害，以民族的休戚為個人的休戚，明是非之分，嚴公私之辨，以崇法守法為光榮，而以違法毀法為恥辱，不僅不假托自由的名詞以企圖私人的便利，而且不規避應盡的責任，以放棄國民的天職，政府官吏

course, at the same time enjoy equally rights and privileges as provided by law.<sup>38</sup>

If China wants to continue to exist as a nation in this world, we should one and all form the law-abiding habit.<sup>39</sup> We should consider it an honour to respect and observe law and a disgrace to violate and undermine<sup>40</sup> it. Not only should we not work for selfish ends<sup>41</sup> under the pretext of<sup>42</sup> freedom but also not evade our responsibilities, thereby neglecting our duties as citizens. Just as Government officials should loyally perform their duties, so all the people should jointly share the responsibilities and do their part. Only thus can China attain true equality.

As a public servant, I will from today work unswervingly<sup>43</sup> for the welfare of the nation in the same spirit of patriotism as before. If I should ever transgress<sup>44</sup> the limit of my power, it is

固須各盡本分，以盡忠於職守，全體人民亦應共負責任，以貢獻其能力，如此我們的國民乃能為真正自由的國民，我們的國家乃能獲得真正平等的地位。

中正今日已為我全國國民的公僕，自必以往日赤忱報國的精神，罷勉勿懈以效忠於我全體國民，並當督率我文武官吏，奉公守法，竭盡職責，如中正或有踰越規範之舉，凡我國民均應本其責任，予以督察與匡正，中正必遵循一切法紀，尊重全國民意，以樹立我中華民國民主政治之模楷。希望我全國同胞深念今後國步艱難和責任的重大，一德一心，共同策勵，自重自勉，各盡職責以繼承我辛亥革命以來光榮的偉績，共固我中華民國獨立自由的基礎。現在抗戰局勢，勝利在望，國家前途，日趨光明，此時此日，正如我國父所言「在艱實為國之際，懸一絕大希望於前途，人人應奮勵激昂

the duty of every citizen to censure and correct me. I will observe all laws and respect public opinion in order to<sup>45</sup> set an example of democratic rule in China.

Now that our ultimate victory is in sight and a great future for China is dawning,<sup>46</sup> I will strive for the nation's advancement courageously and conscientiously<sup>47</sup> together with my fellow countrymen.

，勉進不已」，中正願與我全

體同胞，乘此誠懇純一的革命

精神，矢勇矢勤，向前邁進，

以完成吾人抗戰建國共同的使

命。

本文全據政府文告，二者原非逐字對譯，今編者一併取以刊出，藉供讀者了解英文之一助。——編者附誌。

### Notes

1.指示;爲. 2.鼓舞 3.在今天這樣一個吉祥的時會. 4.任...之職. 5.決勝的階段 6.假借,手段. 7.有幽深覆薄之感. shutter 駭慄. 8.關於. 9.希忍. 10.完成. 11.偉大的奮鬥. 12.追求這種堅實的政策. 13.努力. 14.地方自治. 15.民主的政治. 16.建立世界永久和平. 17.資源. 18.復興. 19.自己努力,自我奮鬥. 20.獨立平等. 21.進級. 22.以爲轉移. 23.記住. 24.表現. 25.虞非. 26.曾經. 27.孔子. 28.孟子. 29.結晶. 30.喚起民衆. rally 集合. 31.授與. 32.換言之. 33.最後目的. 34.國家之事. 35.就...而論. 36.必需條件. 37. 38.法律所規定的. 39.養成守法的習慣. 40.暗中破壞. 41.目的. 42.藉口. 43.穩定不變地. 44.踰越. 45.志在爲恨. 46.黎明,現出曙光. 47.小心翼翼地.

Each Chinese success brought about a prolonged period of tranquillity, each Japanese victory paved the way for a new aggression.

—Mowrer

## SOMETHING. SPECIAL

*By Fay Kanin*

特 製 品

錢歌川譯註

THE moment she saw it in the window, she knew she was doomed.<sup>1</sup> Other women couldn't resist fine linens,<sup>2</sup> antiques,<sup>3</sup> jewels, curios.<sup>4</sup> With her, it was hats. She had them in all styles... high crowns, sailors, turbans.<sup>5</sup> It was her one extravagance.

Henry was very broad-minded about it. "Why couldn't you collect something like handkerchiefs?" he would say. And then, laughing, "Yet I suppose I should be grateful it isn't fur coats!"

But in all her years as a connoisseur of hats, she had never seen one she liked as much as this.

It was black and very tiny, with a ribbon bow at the back and a blue feather

當她一眼看到了櫥窗裏的那頂帽子，她就知道糟了。別的女人對於漂亮衣料，珠寶手飾的誘惑，是無法抵抗的；而她却只癖好帽子。她已經有了各種樣式的帽子——皇冠式的，水手式的，闊緣的，無邊的，應有盡有。在這方面，她不知道浪費了多少錢。

她的丈夫亨利對於她這種癖好，也算是寬大為懷。可是他有時仍不免要問：「你為什麼不可以蒐集手絹呢？」當然，手絹比帽子便宜得多了。隨即他又自寬自慰，帶笑地說：「幸虧你沒有蒐集皮大衣，這倒是很可感激的。」

但是這位帽子賞鑒家，多少年來，却沒有遇到過這樣一頂帽子，使他如此喜愛的。

這是一頂很小的黑色帽子，後面有一個蝶形的絲帶，頂上飾着一根藍色的羽毛。這是很

ornament \*perched on\* the top. It was special and expensive. You could tell just by the way it perched jauntily<sup>7</sup> on its stand<sup>8</sup> all alone in the window discreetly labelled "Minette Hats." Just by the absence of any sort of price label. And because she loved her husband and he worked hard for his money, Leila walked rapidly down the street.

But at the corner she stopped. It wouldn't hurt to look at the hat again. She walked back, and suddenly, looking at it wasn't enough. She wanted to feel it.

The saleswoman inside had a low, pleasant voice. Of course she would take it out of the window... immediately! With deft fingers she placed it on Leila's head. It looked charming on madame?<sup>9</sup> And only six guineas.<sup>10</sup> And it was a model, the only one of its kind.

That settled it. The collector in Leila triumphed.

獨特的——價錢當然不便宜。只消看它逍遙自在地單獨掛在櫥窗裏的架子上，審慎地標着「特製品」的那種樣子，你便可知它不是尋常的東西了。別的帽子都標得有價目，而這頂獨無，由此也可知道它與衆不同。因為芮拉很愛她的丈夫，而又知道他賺來的都是幾個血汗錢，所以她看了一眼，很快地就走過去了。

但是走到街角，她停下來了。再去看一看那頂帽子，是沒有妨害的。她突然地走轉去，可是單只看看，却嫌不足，她想要去摸摸那頂帽子。

店子裏的女店員，說話的聲音溫柔而又悅耳。當然，她願意從櫥窗裏把那頂帽子取出來……而且是馬上！用很熟練的手法，她把它戴在芮拉的頭上了，「戴在您頭上，看去真可愛呀。而且只要六個基尼。這是一個模型，還沒有同樣的第二頂呢。」

這樣一來，問題便解決了。芮拉這位帽子蒐集家當然勝利

She had had copies... many, many copies, but a model—never. She reached in her purse and handed the money steadily to the saleswoman. You would have thought she bought six-guinea hats every day.

Outside, with the box clutched in her moistened palm, the starchiness of her manner began to crumple. "Six guineas for one hat! What would Henry say? Her passion for hats was something funny to him... an idiosyncrasy," he joked about with a pleasant feeling of male superiority.

At six guineas it wouldn't be funny any more. He wouldn't understand the thrill of possessing a model. To him, one hat was "as good as" another. In fact Henry wouldn't believe that such a silly thing as a hat could cost six guineas.

Then the solution hit her. It was such a simple, natural solution that she wondered at not having thought of it

了。她雖有了許多各種樣式的帽子，但都不是獨特的。惟有這一頂，才是獨一無二的一個模型。她把手伸進錢包去，將貨單泰然地遞給那女店員了。你會覺得她每天都在買着六個基尼的帽子似的。

走出店門，那帽子在她發汗的手中，她那固執的態度開始改變了。六個基尼買一頂帽子！亨利曉得了，會怎樣說呀？她對帽子的這種熱愛，亨利常覺得可笑，……他帶着男性優越的快感，而笑她這是一種怪癖。

花上六個基尼，買一頂帽子，這可不是玩笑啦。獨自占有一個模型的那種快感，他是不能了解的。對於他，所有的帽子都是一樣，沒有多大分別。事實上，像帽子這樣一個無謂的東西，要花六個基尼去買，亨利怎也不會相信的。

後來她想到一個解決的辦法了。那辦法如此簡單而又自然，她倒奇怪為什麼早沒有想到

before. There was no reason at all to tell Henry what the hat had cost. There was some money she had been putting aside to re-cover a chair in the sitting-room. They could do with the old cover a little longer.

Henry need never know about the hat. She would just wear it one evening, nonchalantly,<sup>14</sup> like any other new hat, and he would never know the difference. He would say, "Another new hat?" Then he would make his funny remark about the handkerchiefs and the fur coats and she would laugh appreciatively and that would be all.

When she got home she placed the box carefully on the floor<sup>15</sup> in a remote corner of her cupboard. Every day, after Henry had gone, she would brush her hair until it shone, then set the little black hat carefully at an angle. Soon she would wear it.

Several evenings she

。她買這頂帽子花了多少錢，決用不着告訴亨利。爲着客廳廳里一把椅子的罩子，她不是另外提出了一點錢來了嗎？舊的罩子還可以用一些時候呀。

關於這頂帽子的事，永遠不必告訴亨利。她可以在一天晚上若無其事地，來戴上這頂獨特的帽子，就和戴別的新帽子一樣，那麼，他也決不會發見什麼異樣，他至多要照常說，「又買了一頂新帽子嗎？跟着說幾句關於手絹和皮大衣那一類的話，而她也不過笑笑，就是這麼過去了。

當她回到家裏，她當心地把那頂帽子放在她櫃子裏頂裏面的一個角落上。每天，等亨利出去了，她更要把他的頭髮刷得光亮亮的，然後取出那一頂黑帽子試爲戴上，看戴成怎樣一個角度最好看。她不久就要正式拿它出來戴了。

有好幾晚她都開始來戴上那

started to, got as far as the bedroom door, then suddenly took it off and donned<sup>16</sup> another. She would wait. As a matter of fact, next Thursday was her birthday, an event they celebrated with dinner at a good restaurant and a musical show<sup>17</sup> afterwards. They would both be excited. It would be a good night.

When Thursday came she was already dressed at five o'clock, dressed in the sheer black dress that Henry liked best. He would be home at six, would bathe and dress hurriedly, and they would be off.<sup>18</sup> By seven o'clock it would all be over. He would have seen the hat, made his remark, and forgotten all about it.

She tried it on again, and was practising a careless turn of her head when she heard the door slam. It was Henry's voice. . . .

"Got off an hour early," he said.

In the doorway of her room

新帽子，可是至多走到臥房門口，她又突然把它取下來，戴上另外一頂舊的。她想她還得等待一下。事實上，下禮拜四就是她的生日了，那時他們要慶祝一番，在一個上等的餐廳去吃飯，飯後再去看歌劇。那天他們夫婦都很會興奮的。那一定是一個快樂的晚上呢。

當禮拜四到來，她在下午五點鐘已經把衣服穿好了。穿的那件亨利最喜歡的全黑的衣服。他在六點鐘就會回來的，回來之後，就要匆匆入浴，換好衣服，他們就一同出去。到了七點鐘的時候，一切都弄好了，他已經看到那頂帽子了，說過他那一套老調了，而忘記了這一切。

她又把那頂帽子試了一回，當她正在練習着一個扭頭隨意轉動的姿勢時，便聽見大門兩的一響帶關了。接着是亨利的聲音，.....

「我早一個鐘頭就離開了，」他說。

在她的房門口，他突然站住



he stopped abruptly. He caught his breath sharply and stared at her. Instinctively her hand went to her head.

"The hat—" Henry said, and his face looked strange.

"The hat?" she echoed, and her voice trembled a little. She couldn't believe it. He wasn't saying, "What! Another new hat?" and making his little joke about the handkerchiefs and the fur coats. Instead he was staring at her. She had known it would be different with this hat.

"It was in the cupboard," he said. Then she saw it all in a flash. He must have found it. Something in her grew hot and angry. She resented his snooping<sup>19</sup> among her things. He had no business there.

"I don't care," she exclaimed defiantly. "I love it."

His face broke into a funny smile. "You should," he said. "The darn<sup>20</sup> thing was

了，他驚視着她，一時說不出話來，本能地她的手放到她的頭上了。

『那頂帽子——』亨利說，而他的臉色看去很奇怪。

『那頂帽子？』她回應了一聲，聲音中有一點兒發抖。她不相信。他並沒有說，『怎麼！又是一頂新帽子？』而提到手絹和皮大衣的老調。他只凝視着她。她知道這頂帽子。確是與眾不同，有些特別。

『這是放在那櫃子裏的，』他說。於是她忽然一下明白了。他一定早就發覺了。她心中發生了一種無名的怒火。她恨他這種詭秘的行動，去窺探她私藏的東西。他怎樣可以干涉她這種私事呀。

『我不管，』她反抗地叫出來。『我愛這頂帽子。』

他癡癡地破顏一笑，『你應當的，』他說。『這傢伙價銀

expensive enough.”

Then he had even searched out the sales bill in the box and looked at it! She hated him...hated him for spoiling it all, for trapping her even before she had worn it. And on her birthday, too!

She turned her back, and because she couldn't help it, big tears rolled down her cheeks.

In a moment, Henry was beside her, his arm about her hunched shoulders awkwardly.

“Don't cry, darling,” he said. “I don't really care if you found it. Only I wanted it to be a surprise. I knew there was nothing you'd like better for your birthday than a hat. So when I saw it last week in a little shop near the office, I bought it and hid it in the hall cupboard. I wanted to give it to you myself, that's all. But it doesn't really matter.”

She lifted her head and the perky little veil was wet with tears. “This hat,” she whis-

可夠貴了。」

如此看來，放在帽盒裏面的發票他都搜出來看過了！她真恨他……恨他把這一切都弄糟了，恨他設下圈套，把她捉住了，甚至在她還沒有正式戴它以前。而且還是在她生日的這一天！

她轉過身去，因為她實在忍受不住了。大粒的眼淚掉下到她的面頰上來。

隨即，亨利走到她的身邊了，他的手臂很不自然地抱着她隆起的肩膀。

『不要哭，我的寶貝，』他說，『你就發見了，我也並不在乎的，我只是想留着今天拿出來，使你出乎意外而已。我知道送你生日，沒有什麼東西，比帽子再好的了。所以上個禮拜在我辦公的地方附近一家小店裏，看到了這頂帽子，我馬上就把它買回來，藏在大廳的櫃子裏，我想要親自拿來送給你，再沒有別的什麼意思。但是你自己先拿了，也並沒多大的關係。』

她抬起她的頭來，那聳起的面紗，也就為淚水所潤滑了。這頂帽子是買給我做生的囉

pered. "For my birthday?"

He nodded, and dabbed at her face with his handkerchief. "I don't care really," he said, smiling like a little boy. "I'll go and get dressed, and I want every tear to be gone when I come back."

After a few moments she heard the water running in the bath. She tiptoed into the hall and set a chair cautiously in the hall.

Climbing on it, she felt round the top shelf. In the corner was a big paper bag. She lifted it down into the light. On it was written, "The Chic<sup>21</sup> Shoppe,<sup>22</sup> Modern Hats for the Modern Miss."

Opening it, she lifted out the hat. It was a copy of her hat, black and very tiny, with a ribbon bow at the back and a blue feather ornament perched on top.

The price label dangling from it triumphantly stated: "25s. 11d."

Back in her bedroom, she lifted the tear-stained model

!」她低聲問。

他點頭，隨即拿出手絹來，替她揩乾面上的淚水。「我並沒有什麼，」他說，像一個小孩子似的笑了。「我要去換衣了，等我轉來的時候，我不要你面上再有一點淚痕。」

一兩分鐘之後，她就聽見浴室裏放水的聲音。她蹣跚地走到廳子裏去，又輕輕地搬過一把椅子來。

站到椅子上，她向櫃子的最高一隔去摸索了。在那角上，果然有一個大的紙盒。她拿了下來，到亮的地方看一看，上面寫着，「最時新，現代小姐的現代帽。」

打開來，拿出那頂帽子，和他自己買的完全一樣，也是一頂很小的黑色帽子，後面有一個蝶形的絲帶，頂上飾着一根藍色的羽毛。

那價目還吊在上頭，驕矜地寫着：「二十五先令，十一個士。」

回到她的臥室，把櫃子上那頂淚污的獨特的模範取下了來

from her head and carefully set the copy at an angle. When Henry, shining and smelling faintly of lavender, came from the bathroom, he nodded approvingly at the hat.

"It looks fine," he remarked with satisfaction. "You can always tell a good hat."

，又細心地合着角度戴上了他丈夫買給她的那個複製品。當亨利從浴室裏轉來的時候，面放紅光，微帶香粉氣味，他看見她頭上的帽子，贊可地點着頭。

『這着上去很不錯，』他很滿意地說。『一頂帽子，到底不同呀。』

Notes

1. 命中注定。 2. 亞麻布。 3. 古物。 4. 珍奇。 5. 無邊帽，捲邊帽。 6. 位於。 7. 逍遙自在，活潑的。 8. 架，幕。 9. 夫人。 10. 一基尼等於二十一個先令。基尼現已廢止，但仍常用來算價。 11. 起棋，亞曲。 12. 檯檯。 13. 欄杆。 14. [non solapali] 冷僻地，若無其事地。 15. 櫃板。 16. 穿戴。 17. 戲劇。 18. 出外。 19. 行動詭秘，窺探他人的事。 20. =damn. 可惡的。 21. [fik 或 ik] (法文) 精美的，時式的。 22. =shop.

Solution of "Can You Fill the Blanks?"

Puzzle on page 63

- |              |                |                |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| (1) Temple.  | (18) Tooth.    | (35) Blood.    |
| (2) Chest.   | (19) Nail.     | (36) Neck.     |
| (3) Ribs.    | (20) Ear.      | (35) Face.     |
| (4) Back.    | (21) Knuckles. | (38) Waist.    |
| (5) Head.    | (22) Arm.      | (39) Shoulder. |
| (6) Leg.     | (23) Hand.     | (40) Palms.    |
| (7) Mouth.   | (24) Foot.     | (41) Side.     |
| (8) Toe.     | (25) Behind.   | (42) Eyes.     |
| (9) Calves.  | (26) Cheek.    | (43) Hair.     |
| (10) Brow.   | (27) Vein.     | (44) Chin.     |
| (11) Heart.  | (28) Skin.     | (45) Wrist.    |
| (12) Lung.   | (29) Nose.     | (46) Finger.   |
| (13) Heels.  | (30) Lip.      | (47) Thumb.    |
| (14) Ankles. | (31) Stomach.  | (48) Bones.    |
| (15) Liver.  | (32) Kidney.   | (49) Brain.    |
| (16) Tongue. | (33) Spleen.   | (50) Throat.   |
| (17) Knees.  | (34) Elbows.   |                |

# DISILLUSION

Rendered into English by Chien Co-chuen

幻 滅

茅盾原著 健歌川英譯

1

「我討厭上海，討厭那些外國人，討厭大商店裏油嘴的伙計，討厭黃包車夫，討厭電車上的賣票，討厭二房東，討厭專站在馬路旁水門汀上的那班鷹犬……真的，不知爲什麼，全上海成了我的仇人，想着就生氣！」

慧女士半提高了嗓子，緊皺着眉尖說：她的右手無目的地摺弄左邊的衣角，露出下面的印度紅的襯衫。

和她並肩坐在床沿的，是她的舊同學章女士：年約二十一

“I hate Shanghai, with its foreigners, its jabbering, greasy shop-assistants in the big stores, its ricksha pullers, tram-conductors, lodging-house keepers, the dirty swine who do nothing but stand on the pavement with their filthy eyes on the passing women... I don't know why, but it's true—the whole of Shanghai seems to be my enemy; and the mere thought of it makes me angry.”

Hui spoke in a raised voice. She was frowning as she played aimlessly with the corner of her jacket, exposing her Indian-red chemise.

Beside her on the edge of the bed sat Chang, an old

二，身段很美麗，服裝極幽雅，就只臉色太憔悴了些。她見慧那樣憤憤，頗有些不安，拉住了慧的右手，注視她，懇切地說道：

「我也何嘗喜歡上海呢！可是我總覺得上海固然討厭，鄉下也同樣的討厭；我們在上海，討厭牠的喧嘩，牠的拜金主義化，但到了鄉間，又討厭鄉村的固陋，呆笨，死一般的寂靜了；在上海時，我們神昏頭痛；在鄉下時，我們又心灰意懶，和死了差不多，不過比較起來，在上海求智識還方便些。我現在只想靜靜兒讀一點書。」

她說到「讀書」，蒼白的臉上忽然掠過了一片紅暈：她覺得這句話太迂，或者是太誇

school fellow of about twenty. She was a graceful and elegantly dressed figure but her face was too haggard. When she saw her friend Hui in such a state of exasperation, she felt anxious about her and took her hand, with a warm look and a caressing tone.

“I don't like Shanghai either. It is disgusting I know. But the country is, too, so where do we get to? When we're in Shanghai, the clamour and greed disgust us, but in the country it's the narrowness, the pigheadedness, the monotony and the deathly silence. We're dizzy and stupefied in Shanghai, and dead with indolence and low-spirits in the country. But of the two, I'd chose Shanghai; at least one can study there... All I want now is to be able to read quietly.”

A flush rose and ebbed suddenly in her pale face when she spoke of reading, as if she felt she was being

口了：可是「讀書」兩個字實在是她近來唯一的興奮劑。她自從去年在省裏的女校鬧了風潮後，便很消極，她看見許多同學漸漸地丟開了鬧風潮的正目的，却和「社會上」那些仗義聲援的漂亮人兒去交際戀愛，正合着人家的一句冷嘲，簡直氣極了；她對於這些「活動」，發生極端的厭惡，所以不願熱心的同學嘲笑爲意志薄弱，她就半途抽身事外。她的幻想破滅了，她對一切都失望，只有「靜心讀書」一語，對於她還有些引誘力，爲的要找一個合於理想的讀書的地方，她到上海來不滿一年已經換了兩個學校，她自己也不大明白她的讀書抱了什麼目的：想研究學問呢？還是想學一種謀生的技能？她實在並沒有仔細想過，不過每逢別人發牢騷時，她總不自覺地說出「現在只想靜靜兒讀點書」這句話來，此時就覺得心頭寬慰了些。

慧女士震地立起來，兩手按在康女士的肩膊，低了頭，她

too serious or a little beastful. But reading was truly her only stimulant these days. Since she joined in the disturbances at the girls' school of her province last year, she had become negative. She had grown increasingly indignant as she saw most of her school fellows gradually forsaking their revolutionary aim and currying favour with those people of high social power, who had helped them at first for the sake of justice, but those motives became much less pure afterwards.

She held these 'activities' in utter abhorrence, so, in spite of other enthusiastic school fellows jeering at her weak will, she withdrew from the struggle half way. She was disillusioned. Everything disappointed her except peaceful study, which still had a power of attraction for her. In order to find an ideal place for studying, she had changed her school in Shanghai twice in the

的小口幾乎吻着章女士的秀眉，很快地說道：「你打算靜心讀書麼？什麼地方容許你去靜心讀書呢？你看看你的學校！你看看你的同學！他們在這裏不是讀書，却是練習辦事——練習奔走接洽，開會演說，提議決議罷了！」她一面說，一面捧住了章女士的面孔，笑道

「我的妹妹，你這書獃子，一定還要大失望！」

章女士半羞半怯不以爲然的，推開了慧的手，也立起身來，說道：「你沒有達到去年我受的經驗，你自然不會了解我

course of one year. She was not quite sure herself what her aim was in studying. Was she seeking pure knowledge or only wanting to acquire some kind of profession for her living? She never really thought it out carefully. But, when she heard others laying down the law, she would say: "I only want now a little peaceful study," and then just by the utterance of these words, she felt a sense of release and consolation.

Hui stood up suddenly with her hands on Ching's shoulders, stooping over her so closely that her small mouth was almost touching Ching's slender eyebrows and said in a hurried voice: "Do you truly want to study peacefully? Where can you do it? Look at your school! Look at your school fellows! They are not studying, but training themselves for canvassing, for meetings, for speaking, for proposing a bill and passing



的思想何以忽然變遷了 況且  
——你說的也過分，他們儘管  
忙着跑腿開會，我自管讀我的  
書！她拉了慧女士同到靠窗  
的小桌子旁坐下，倒了兩杯茶，  
支頤凝眸，靜靜的望着窗外。

章女士住的是人海邊廂的後  
半間，向西對窗開出去地呢  
台，房門就在街的右旁，朝北  
也有一對窗，對着放了張書桌  
，臥床在書桌的對面，緊貼着  
板壁；板壁的那一面就是透廂  
的前半間，平房裏的老太太和  
兩個小孫女兒住着，書桌旁邊  
東角的壁角裏放着一只半舊的

it. That's all!" She held  
Ching's face as she said this,  
and ended with a laugh.  
"You dear bookworm, there  
is plenty more disappoint-  
ment in store for you!"  
Ching, too, stood up, putting  
aside Hui's hands, and said  
in a rather shy but non-  
consenting manner: "You  
have not experienced what I  
did last year, and so, of  
course, you can't understand  
why my ideas changed so  
quickly. Besides,—what you  
say is rather exaggerated;  
I can read my books while  
they are absorbed in their  
canvassing or meetings!"  
She led Hui to the small table  
near the window and they sat  
down in front of it together.  
She poured out two cups of  
tea, and then, with her hand  
propping her chin, stared out  
of the window unseeingly.

Ching's lodging was the  
rear half of a side apart-  
ment, with a west window  
looking on the flat roof where  
washing was dried. The  
door was at the right of the

簾榻，書桌前有一把小椅子，  
慧女士就坐這椅上，章女士自  
己坐在書桌右首深埋在西壁角  
的小櫃上。

房內沒有什麼裝飾品，書桌  
上堆了些書和文具，却還要讓  
出一角來放茶具，向西的一對  
窗上遮了半截白洋紗，想來是  
不要走到曬台上的人看見房內  
情形而設的，但若章女士坐在  
簾榻上時，曬台上一定還是看  
得見的。

「你這房，窄得很，恐怕也  
未必靜，怎麼能夠用功呢？」  
慧女士喝了一口茶，眼看着向

window. There was another  
window facing north, and a  
writing table stood in front  
of it. The bed was opposite  
the writing table, against  
the partition. On the other  
side of the partition was the  
rest of the apartment,  
occupied by the mother of the  
lodging house keeper and her  
two little granddaughters.  
Beside the writing table, in  
the east corner, there was a  
half worn out cane couch. A  
small chair was placed  
before the writing table, on  
which Hui was sitting. Ching  
sat on a small stool which  
was hidden in the west  
corner.

There was no decoration  
in the room. Books and  
some stationery strewn the  
writing table, leaving only  
a clear space for the tea-  
things. At the western  
window there was a half  
curtain of white cloth, scre-  
ening the room from the  
sight of those who came to  
the drying-place, but if  
Ching happened to sit on the

西的一對窗，慢慢地說。

章女士猛然回過頭來，呆了半響，纔低聲答道：「我本來不講究這些，你記得我們任一女中同住的房間比這還要小麼？至於靜呢，我不怕外界不靜，就怕心裏——靜——不——下來。」末了的一句，很帶幾分幽怨感概。剛果自信的慧，此時也似受了感觸，很親熱地抓住了章女士的右手，說：「靜妹，我們一向少通信，我不知道這兩年來你有什麼不得已；像我，在外這兩年，真真是甜酸苦辣都嘗過了。現在我

came couch, she was visible from the window.

"This room is too small; and I wonder if it's quiet enough. Can you study here?" said Hui slowly. After taking a sip of tea, she turned her eyes on the western window.

Ching looked round suddenly, after a long pause, and replied in a low voice, "I don't worry much about such things. Don't you remember the room we lived in together at the First Girls' Middle School? It was even smaller than this. As to quiet, I'm not afraid of outside noise; all I fear is an unquiet mind." She uttered these last words resentfully. Steady and confident as Hui was, this impressed her. She took Ching's right hand and said:

"Ching dear, we haven't heard from each other for ever so long, and I don't know what you may have been moping about these last two years. As for me I've wandered about all the time

確信世界上沒有好人，人類都是自私的，想欺騙別人，想利用別人。靜！我告訴你，男子都是壞人！他們接近我們，都不是存了好心，用真心去對待男子，猶如把明珠丟在糞窖裏。靜妹，你看，我的思想也改變了，我比從前老練了些，是不是？」

她微微嘆了一口氣，閉了眼睛，像是不願看見她想起來的舊人舊事。

「哦……哦……」靜不知道怎樣回答。

「但是我倒因此悟得處世的方法，我就用他們對待我的法子回敬他們呵！」慧的粉搨上

and tried almost everything. I don't believe there's a real good-natured person in the world—honest, I don't. They're all selfish and just want to cheat and use everybody else. My dear, men are utterly bad—the whole lot of them. Their minds are unclean whenever they come near us. I've changed my ideas too, haven't I?"

She sighed a little and shut her eyes as if she craved to be blind to these ugly things which her thoughts had turned to.

"Oh...oh..." Ching was at a loss for an answer.

"But I found a way to live. I treat men as they have treated me!" Hui's cheeks burned with excitement or perhaps with a passionate resentment of the past.

They were silent for a time.

Still and wordless, Ching watched Hui with troubled eyes. She read horrible things into Hui's words—all

也泛出淡淡的紅暈來，大概是興奮，但也許是因為想起舊事而動情。

沉默了好幾分鐘。

靜呆呆地看着慧，嘴裏雖然不作聲，心裏却擾亂得很，她辯出慧的話裏隱藏着許多事情——自己平素最怕想起的事情，靜今年只有二十一歲，父親早故，母親只生她一個，愛憐到一萬分，自小就少見人，所以一向過的靜美的生活。也許太嬌養了點兒。她從未夢見人世的污濁險境，她是一個耽於幻想的女孩子。她對於兩性關係，一向是躲在莊嚴，聖潔，溫柔的錦幃後面，絕不曾挑開這錦幃的一角，看看裏面是什麼東西；她並且是不願挑開，不敢挑開。現在慧女士的話却已替她挑開了一角了，她驚疑地看着慧，看着她的兩道彎彎的眉毛，一雙清澈的眼睛和兩

those things she herself dreaded to think of alone. Ching was twenty-one years old. Her father had died early in her life. She was the only child of her mother who doted on her and kept her protected from the world. She had lived a tranquil and lovely life for so long and had been untouched by life. She was brought up too delicately and had never dreamed of the dirty and vicious side of existence. She was an imaginative girl. As to sexual things, she had veiled her inmost self with a gentle web of grave and exalted dreams. She had never raised a corner of this veil to glance at what was inside. She did not desire to strip it utterly away, and dared not. But now, through Hui's words, a little corner of it had been lifted. She gazed at Hui startled and doubtful, at her arching brows, at her starry eyes, at her lovely dimples. Everything about her was soft and

點可愛的笑靨；一切都是這  
 的淨麗的 她真想不到如此可  
 愛的外形下，却伏着可醜和可  
 怕。

她動動地想探索慧的話裏的  
 秘密，但又羞怯，不便啓齒，  
 她只呆呆地咀嚼那幾句話。

惠臨走時說，她正計劃着找  
 事做，如果找到了職業，也許  
 留在水滸路知識界的風味。

beautiful, and she could never  
 believe that so lovely a  
 surface hid dreadful and  
 ugly depths.

She had a quick impulse  
 to pierce the secret of Hui's  
 words, but was too shy to  
 question. She could only  
 ponder that mysterious utter-  
 ance.

As Hui left she told Ching  
 that she was looking about  
 for a job and, if it came off,  
 might stay in Shanghai to  
 learn something of the intel-  
 ligentsia

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 58

1. Freedom of speech and of religion; freedom from want and from fear
2. Want, Idleness, Disease, Ignorance, and Aqualor.
3. There is no difference in the great stories which are so called, Tornado in the Mississippi valley; Hurricane in the West Indies; Typhoon in China Seas.
4. It is an Italian name which meant something caused by the influence of the stars.
5. Ten—Columbia, Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador.
6. A Rector is the incumbent of a benefice to whom great titles are added. A Vicar (i.e. a deputy) does not receive the great titles.
7. Faith, Hope, Charity, Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance.
8. More than half, less than full.
9. Armed minesweeper, often used by the Germans as an escort vessel.
10. The cannon beneath the wings of the Hurricane II B tank-busting fighter maintained the Fujaig II's open.

LI JU
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*By Chien Gochuen*

THERE were very few kings or emperors in Chinese history who were at the same time poets. Some were good calligraphers<sup>2</sup> while others painted beautiful pictures, but Li Ju of \*South Tang<sup>3</sup> in the \*Five Dynasties<sup>4</sup> was a real poet. He was a brilliant writer, certainly one of the most brilliant among all the emperors who wrote, as well as the \*greatest master of *Tzu*<sup>5</sup>. Before or after him we cannot discover another as successful as he was in the field of *Tzu*.

He was the sixth son of \*Li Ching,<sup>6</sup> the \*Middle Sovereign of South Tang,<sup>7</sup> and became the \*heir apparent<sup>8</sup> when his elder brother, the then \*crown prince,<sup>9</sup> died; and in the same year the Middle Sovereign, his royal father, died and he succeeded to the throne. He was only twenty five years old when he became the Last Sovereign of South Tang in the second year of \*Chien Lung<sup>10</sup> in the reign of \*Sung Tai Tsoi,<sup>11</sup> the First Emperor of Sung.

Up to the time of the Middle Sovereign's reign, South Tang was in an age of decay, and till his time, the state of his kingdom was weaker than ever before.

He sent an envoy<sup>12</sup> to Sung Tai Tsoi, the First Emperor of Sung, to present an address admitting his country to be a protectorate,<sup>13</sup> after he was crowned. His kingdom was not yet destroyed then, so he was still able to live happily in his palace, drinking wine and writing poems. He loved his \*queen Chou<sup>14</sup> very much, but unfortunately she died in

a few years; then he made the late queen's younger sister a queen. She was very young and beautiful and helped to make the king continue his dreaming life.

\*For his little queen's sake,<sup>15</sup> he built a little bower<sup>16</sup> in the palace which was \*too small to seat three people.<sup>17</sup> Outside, the bower was surrounded by fragrant and beautiful flowers, and inside he spread out a kind of light, pink \*silk gauze<sup>18</sup> as curtains. He was used to sit in it with his little queen, making poems and drinking wine, \*letting the night run on into the day.<sup>19</sup>

But the happy days came to an end, once Sung Tai Tsou's army came to attack them. He took it not quite seriously and sent ministers to present ten thousand bales<sup>20</sup> of silk and five million in cash as a tribute<sup>21</sup> to beg for peace, but it did not have any effect in stopping the great marching army which came nearer and nearer and could capture his imperial capital Chin Lin<sup>22</sup> (Nanking) merely by crossing the \*Long River.<sup>23</sup>

When he heard that the Sung army had begun to build a \*pontoon bridge<sup>24</sup> over the river, he asked the opinion of \*Chang Tzu,<sup>25</sup> his official in attendance, who knew very little about \*military tactics<sup>26</sup> and said:

"I have never heard that a pontoon bridge can be constructed on the Long River, sir."

Li Yu believed what he heard and said:

"We thought it was a mere boy's game too!" Then the mirth went on as before. None of the ministers dared inform him about the approaching invaders. Living in the depths of the palace, he heard nothing and thought the Sung army had withdrawn. He did not know even when the great army had crossed the Long River and stationed all its soldiers just outside the city. He believed in Buddhism<sup>27</sup>



from the beginning and always went to a temple to give a lecture on the Buddhist scriptures<sup>28</sup> himself. One day when he ascended the city wall to \*enjoy the scenery,<sup>29</sup> he happened to see the enemy around the city with flags and banners everywhere. He was then greatly frightened.

He sent for succour,<sup>30</sup> but it was too late. We are told by some historians that he still believed that although the danger would be very great, his enemy could be driven away and that he indulged himself in making poems as usual. When the city fell, a poem he was writing was not yet completed. One of his \*counsellors-in-waiting<sup>31</sup> advised him to die for his country, but instead of this, he surrendered with his forty-five courtiers,<sup>32</sup> who \*bared themselves to the waist,<sup>33</sup> to the enemy.

Seeing this, \*General Chao Bin of Sung<sup>34</sup> really pitied him for his weakness and said to him:

"You had better bundle up all your money and jewels in the palace and go away, for I am afraid you will not obtain a great pension<sup>35</sup> to spend, even though you have surrendered."

He did what he was told, and General Chao gave him five hundred carriers to take his belongings aboard the craft<sup>36</sup> he was to depart on. He then crossed the Long River and left his country. As it was in November when he suddenly changed from the comfortable palace into cold wind in a dilapidated<sup>37</sup> and unsteady little boat, he went through a very miserable time such as he had never experienced. In the January of the following year, he reached pien Liang,<sup>38</sup> the capital of Sung, clothed all in white with a \*gauze hat,<sup>39</sup> and had an audience with<sup>40</sup> the Emperor Sung Tai Tsou in the \*Ming Tah Palace.<sup>41</sup> The Emperor \*created him Marquis Disobedience.<sup>42</sup> He was just forty years old then.

Fallen from king to captive, his sorrow was beyond words. All his beautiful life vanished and was followed by a painful one. He wrote to one of his former maids of honour:\*

"In these days, I wash my face only with my tears."†

Once the Emperor of Sung honoured his ministers with a banquet, in which Li Ju also joined. The Emperor asked him.

"I hear you like to make poems; give me a couplet of your best."

He hummed a long while,‡ then repeated a couplet of his famous poem, "A Fan"

\* "It is the moon in the hands when saluting;  
And fills the bosom with wind when it moves."§

Then the Emperor questioned him again:

"How much wind is there when you say it fills the bosom with wind?"

Of course he could not answer this question, but the Emperor teased him. "What a scholar!" This was unbearable.

Next year, when \*Tai Tsung† ascended the throne, he was promoted \*Duke of Lung Shi,‡ and his Marquisate of Disobedience was cancelled. And meantime a present of three million in cash was given to him every month on account of his poverty.

One day the Emperor Tai Tsung asked \*Shu Shun,† who was originally a high official of South Tang and a courtier under Li Ju:

"Have you seen Li Ju of late?"

"No, sir, how could I dare to meet him privately?"

"You may go and meet him if you like."

Then Shu Shun went to the Last Sovereign's abode, where

he was guarded by a veteran whom he spoke to:

"I want to see the Duke."

"He is forbidden to receive any guest by order of His Majesty."

"I am here by order of His Majesty."

So the soldier went in to inform Li Ju and left Shu Shun waiting in the courtyard. A moment later he came out again with a pair of broken chairs which he put there facing each other.

"It is sufficient to put only one," said Shu Shun.

Instantly the Last Sovereign came out in Buddhist dress with a gauze hat. Shu Shun wished to kowtow<sup>50</sup> at the first sight of him, but the Last Sovereign descended the steps quickly and raised him up.

"Before the king, why shouldn't I kowtow?" said Shu Shun.

But the Last Sovereign replied: "We are not standing on such ceremony at a time like today."

Shu Shun then moved the chair a little backward and sat down respectfully.

The Last Sovereign was moved at the scene and burst into tears, and so did Shu Shun. They kept silent for a long time, and at last the Last Sovereign said with a sigh:

"I only regret wrongfully putting Pan Ju and Li Ping<sup>51</sup> to death!"

These two ministers of South Tang had been condemned to death by him for admonishing him while his country was still powerful.

When Shu Shun left his former master, he was questioned by the Emperor Tai Tsung about what had been said by the Last Sovereign. He repeated all the conversation to the Emperor without daring to conceal anything. The Emperor

was greatly displeased at what he heard. Just then, on the seventh day of the seventh moon, the Last Sovereign got some singers to celebrate his own birthday and the music was heard outside his house. This again angered the Emperor. Meanwhile a poem made by the Last Sovereign was repeated to the Emperor, it runs:

\*Spring flowers and autumn moonlight pass,  
 But come again.  
 My crowded glories pass but come no more,  
 Ah, bitter pain!  
 A wind mourned round my lodge from that lost land  
 Of mine last night  
 I dared not look towards in the moon's  
 Unpitying light.  
 The jade and carven splendour they abide  
 I ruined stand  
 And deep the woe that drowns me as spring floods  
 In my lost land.<sup>52</sup>

He mentioned the word *east*, symbol of his lost land, twice in this little poem, so the Emperor thought he was still thinking of his native place. He was then given by the Emperor a poison cup which ended his captive life at the age of forty two. He lived only three years after his kingdom was destroyed. Soon after his death, his little queen followed him from \*excess of grief.<sup>53</sup>

### Notes

1. 李煜, 即李後主, 爲中國詞壇第一人, 以公歷九三六年生九七七年死。
2. 書法家。
3. 南唐。
4. 五代。
5. 最偉大的詞人。
6. 李璟。
7. 南唐中主。
8. 立爲太子。
9. 當時的皇太子。
10. 建隆二年。
11. 宋太祖。
12. 使臣。
13. 保衛國。
14. 周皇后。
15. 爲小周后的緣故。
16. 小亭。
17. 小得只有二人可坐。
18. 薄涼的紅羅。
19. 夜以繼日。
20. 正。
21. 買物。
22. 金陵。
23. 長江。
24. 浮樓。
25. 張洎。
26. 兵法。
27. 佛教。
28. 佛經。
29. 觀看風景。
30. 求救。
31. 侍耶。
32. 朝臣。
33. 罷了上兵。
34. 宋將曹彬。
35. 年條。
36. 上船。
37. 破舊的。
38. 汴梁, 宋之都城, 即今河南開封。
39. 紗帽。
40. 朝見。
41. 明德樓。
42. 封爲違命侯。
43. 宮人。
44. 此中日夕, 只以眼淚洗面。
45. 沈吟良久。
46. 掛讓月在手, 動搖風滿袖。
47. 太宗。
48. 隴西郡公。
49. 徐鉉。
50. 叩頭。
51. 潘佑與李平。
52. 春花秋月何時了, 往事知多少? 小樓昨夜又東風, 故國不堪回首月明中。雕欄玉砌應猶在, 只是朱顏改, 問君能有幾多愁, 恰似一江春水向東流。
53. 因悲傷過度。

## Idiomatic English Of The Present Day

### AT THE STATION

### 在車站上

by

### B. T. KNIGHT SMITH

Paul Chang, a young foreigner, arrives in London and is met<sup>1</sup> at Victoria [Station] by Richard [familiarily Dick or Dickie] Freeman, an Englishman of his own age, and an old schoolfellow of his on the Continent.<sup>2</sup> Freeman is a bachelor,<sup>3</sup> living in a Hampstead boarding-house,<sup>4</sup> and he has got a room for his friend near where he himsef lives [familiarily, near his own diggings or digs<sup>5</sup>.]

*Freem.* Ah, hullo, Chang, here you are!<sup>6</sup> How are you? So glad to see you again!

啊，喂，張，你來了！你好嗎？又見到你真高興！

*Chang* And so'm I, I'm sure. [It's] awfully good of you<sup>7</sup> to meet me.

我也是一樣，真是。真是謝謝你來接我。

*Freem.* That's all right<sup>8</sup>..... You're looking jolly<sup>9</sup> well.

那沒有什麼……你看去很好的樣子。

*Chang* Yes, thanks, I'm feeling very fit.<sup>10</sup> And how're you?

是的，謝謝，我很健康。你好嗎？

*Freem.* Well,<sup>11</sup> I'm not feeling quite the thing.<sup>12</sup> I've had a bit of a cold<sup>13</sup> the last day or two. It's nothing much, though.<sup>14</sup>

噫，我身體不大適意。我這一兩天有一點兒傷風。不過不大要緊。

*Chang* Have you? How did you manage<sup>15</sup> to get that?

[Are] you doing anything for it?

是嗎？你怎麼會弄到那個的？是不是在診呢？

*Freem.* [No], nothing particular.....By the way,<sup>16</sup> I was afraid I should be late. This watch of mine has

started losing lately. I set it<sup>17</sup> by Dent's<sup>18</sup> this morning, and when I came past Westminster just now, "Big Ben"<sup>19</sup> was striking five and it was only a quarter-to<sup>20</sup> by me.<sup>21</sup>

沒有，並未特別去診……啊，我告訴你，我起初還以為我遲了。我這個錶近來開始走得慢起來了。今天早晨我剛在鄧德公司對準了的，而我剛纔走過維斯敏斯特的時候，大鵝鐘正敲五點，我的錶却還差一刻。

Chang Well, after all, you'd loads of time,<sup>22</sup> as it happened, eh?<sup>23</sup>

不過，結局，事實上，你却來得很早，是不是？

Freem. Yes, rather! The boat-train was five and-twenty<sup>24</sup> minutes late. Lucky, wasn't it?..... You've got your luggage<sup>25</sup> through?.... Did you have much trouble with it?..... (To a porter.) I say, porter, put these on a taxi, will you?..... (To Chang) Shall I stick the kit-bag inside?

是的，有點早。那和汽船聯絡的火車遲了二十五分鐘。這真是湊巧呀。……你的行李都運到了吧？……路上是不是很麻煩？……（對挑夫說）喂，挑夫，把這些東西替我們搬到一部出租汽車上去吧？……（對張說）我把這個旅行包拿到車上去好嗎？

Chang Thanks; if you don't mind.

謝謝；如果你不在乎的話。

Freem. [Are] you all right?.

你好坐嗎？

Chang Quite all right, thanks.

很好，謝謝。

### Notes

1. 迎接。 2. 歐洲大陸上的老同學。 3. 還未結婚的男子。 4. 客棧，寄宿舍。 5. (俗語) 住的地方。 6. (俗語) 正在找着 [或希望] 的東西 [或人] 找到了時的說法。 7. (表感謝的話) 你真是好 [或親切]。 8. (表謙遜的話) 不要客氣。 9. (英國俗語) = remarkable 非常的。 10. = healthy 健康的。 11. (表驚異，慰藉，允諾，拒絕等的感歎詞) 噫。 12. = I'm not feeling at all well. 13. 或說 catch a cold. 14. though = however, all the same, 仍然，雖則如此。注意：作為副詞用的 though, 決不放在一句話的開頭。 15. 居然被你弄到。 16. 順便。(在要另外說別的話時，以此作一轉變的口頭語)。 17. = put it right 撥正。 18. 依據鄧德鐘錶行的標準錶。 19. 倫敦議會廳塔上的大鐘。 20. = quarter to five. 21. = by my watch. 照我的錶。參考：I am fast = my watch is fast. 22. = you had plenty of time. 23. 是嗎？(疑問或同意時的口白)。 24. = twenty five. 25. 英國俗語 baggage.

### 主 格 及 其 賓 詞

根據英文的文法，一個句子的主格及其賓詞，必得一致。但有時主格在字面上看去分明是複數，而動詞用單數，或是主格是單數，而動詞用複數，初學者有點莫名其妙，以為前後既不一致，自然文法上有錯誤，殊不知其實不然。因為，形式上的一致，不如內容上的一致，以形式來將就內容，才是最合理的辦法。

現在為使讀者容易明白起見，特分條舉例說明如下：

- 一. 英文中有些名詞，只有單數形，即 furniture, luggage, alphabet, arithmetic, bedding, beard, conduct, coke, dew, dust, information, lace, laundry, knowledge, music, merchandise, small-pox, strength, intelligence, scenery, smoke, stationery, (the) Press 等等，下接單數動詞，例如：

Such furniture is out of fashion.

(這樣的傢俱，現在不時新了)。

[比較] Those pieces of furniture are made of mahogany.

(那些傢俱是桃花心木做的)。

My luggage is rather heavy.

(我的行李相當的重)。

[比較] Six pieces of luggage have been received.

(收到了六件行李)。

- 二. 有些名詞，也只有單數形，即 police, clergy, vermin, cattle, gentry, laity, poultry, peasantry, young, progeny, offspring, antelope 等等，但下面要接複數動詞，例如：

The police were sent to keep order.

(派遣警察去維持秩序)。

The clergy refuse to obey the order of the Bishop.

(牧師不服從主教的命令)。

三. 有些名詞，只有單數形，即 public, mankind, all, rest, remainder, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Siamese, Burmese 等等。

(1) 在表示集體的時候，用單數動詞，例如：

The public is the best judge.

(公眾是最好的判斷者)。

Mankind has never experienced such a disaster.

(人類從來未經驗過這樣一個災難)。

All that glitters is not gold.

(閃光的未必都是黃金)。

(2) 在表示集體中的單位時，則用複數動詞，例如：

The public are the best judges.

(公眾都是最好的判斷者)。

Mankind are corrupted.

(人類腐化)。

All are worrying about the international situation.

(大家都擔心着國際間的形勢)。

四. 有些名詞，如 people (= persons), horse (= cavalry), cannon (= artillery), sail (= ships), 等等，在用其單數形的時候却有複數的意義，所以要接複數的動詞，例如：

People say that he is wicked.

(聽說他很邪惡)。

[比較] The peoples of Europe are war-like.

(歐洲人是好戰的)。

Three thousand foot were sent to the front.

(三千步兵派到前線去了)。

[比較] His feet were full of mud.

(他滿脚是泥)。

五. 有些名詞，如 committee, government, aristocracy, army, cabinet, class, crowd, company, council, family,



firm, fleet, cavalry, infantry, tribe, jury, majority, minority, youth 等等，在用其單數形的時候，

(1) 如係表示集體，則接單數動詞，例如：

The committee is composed of nine members.

(委員會由九個委員所組成)。

[比例] Several committees have been formed to deal with the technical problems.

(組織了好幾個委員會來處理技術的問題)。

The government favours a war-like policy.

(政府贊成好戰的政策)。

[比較] Some of the governments are in favour of war.

(有些政府主戰)。

(2) 如係表示集體中的單位時，則接複數動詞，例如：

The committee are at variance on the question.

(委員會對於那個問題意見不合)。

The government are considering measures to meet a possible crisis.

(政府正在想辦法來對付一個可能的危機)。(持續)

Among its features of the woman running French underground newspaper, *La Voix Des Femmes*, is a fashion, column, not of the usual kind, but one that exhorts French women: "Don't be ashamed of the patches on your clothing. Each patch serves to remind you, and all of us, that peace is still far off, that freedom has not yet been won, that we are suffering and enduring and not acquiescing."

## Idioms Of The House And Home

### 日常事物的成語

SOME of the chief English idioms connected with the ordinary things we see at home are here worked up into sentences with Chinese translations. These, I hope, will serve as a model and a guide to Chinese students of English when studying the idioms and their usage.

1. I have never **darkened his doors**.  
我從來沒有到他家裏去拜訪過他。
2. He **laid it at my door**.  
他把這事歸咎於我。
3. **Gambling opens the door to other vices**.  
賭博引起他種惡習。
4. I **showed him the door**.  
我對他下逐客令。
5. When are you **at home to your friends?**  
你何時接見你的朋友？
6. That **brought home to him his mistake**.  
那使他自己感覺到錯誤了。
7. He'll have to **put his house in order**.  
他非悔改不可。
8. He **ran his head against a stone wall**.  
他嘗試不可能之事。
9. You can't make bricks without **straw**.  
巧婦不能爲無米之炊。
10. He **fell between two stools**.  
他猶豫不決而雙方失脫。

(to be continued.)

THE USAGE OF THE VERB "TO GET"
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### Intransitive Use. 自動的用法

#### I. *to become.* 變成。

It is dangerous to get rich too quickly.

發財太快是很危險的。

He got frightened and ran away.

他嚇得逃跑了。

When metal gets hot, it expands.

金屬受熱便要擴大。

Old people soon get tired.

老年人很快就疲倦了。

The sea gets calm as the weather gets warm.

天氣暖和起來，海也就平靜了。

#### II. *to go, to arrive, to reach a place, to come.* 去，到某處，來。

If we are idle we cannot get any further.

如果我們懶惰，我們就不能進步。

We got to London by the early train.

我們是乘早車遠到倫敦的。

He was too fat to get up the stairs.

他太胖不能走上樓去。

They got together and formed a plan.

他們聚到一塊兒來，擬出一個計畫。

### Passive Use. 受事的用法

#### III. *to be* (passive voice). 受，被。

If you touch the wire you will get killed.

如果你觸了那線，你便將觸電而死。

Glass can easily get broken.

玻璃容易打破。

You cannot touch pitch without getting defiled.

近墨者黑（弄滛青而不染者未之有也）。

If you cross the street you will get run over.

如果你跑過街去，你便要被（汽車）碾倒。

### Reflexive Use. 反身的用法

IV. He got himself into trouble. 他自尋煩惱。

He got himself disliked by his bad manners.

他無禮貌，自招嫌惡。

I shall get myself photographed.

我要去照相。

You must get yourself out of this habit.

你必得革除這種習慣。

### Transitive Use. 他動的用法

V. *to obtain, receive.* 得到，收到。

I went to the bank to get some money.

我到銀行裏去取了點錢。

He gets no thanks for his work.

他工作未得到酬謝。

The winner will get a prize.

贏者將得獎品。

I got a telegram from London.

我收到了倫敦來的一道電報。

VI. *to order or cause a thing to be done (cf. to have).*

This is to be used particularly when the action is not done by the speaker personally. It is followed by the past participle. 令人或使人作事。（後接過去分詞）。

I get my hair cut. (I have my hair cut.)

我令人爲我理髮。

I hope you will be able to get (have) your work published.

我希望你可以使你的作品出版。

I shall get (have) [myself] a house built.

我將使人(爲我)建築一棟房子。

Go to the tailor and get (have) [yourself] a coat made.

到裁縫那裏去，要他(爲你)做一件衣。

I got (had) my tooth pulled out.

我(要牙醫)把我的牙齒拔了。

Similarly: 同樣地。

He joined in the fight and got (had) his nose broken.

他加入毆打，以致被打傷了鼻子。

He was in a crowd and got (had) his watch stolen.

他在人羣中把錶被人扒走了。

He forgot to lock the window and got (had) his money stolen.

他忘記關窗以致錢被偷去。

VII. *to have, to possess* (in the pres. perf. form). 有，所有。 (用現在既事時)。

I have got a headache (= I have a headache).

我頭痛。

He has not got a penny.

他身無一文。

VIII. *to place, to put*. 放，置。

Get this chair out of the way.

把這椅子拿開(不要放在路上)。

Get your coat on.

穿上你的衣。

Get this man out of the house.

把這人掃出屋子去。

IX. In the sense of *must* (in the pres. perf. form). 有「必定」之義。(用現在既事時)。

The work has got to be done.

這工作必得完成。

You have got to finish this at once.

你必得立刻把這個做完。

I have not got to do it. (=I. am not obliged to do it.)

我沒有做這個的必要。

X. With Prepositions and Adverbs. 與前置詞及副詞同用。

To get at = to find, reach. 找到，達到。

He was so protected that nobody could get at him.

他是那般地防備着，所以誰也找不到他。

I have money invested, but I cannot get at it.

我有錢投資着，但我却取不到錢。

To get in, into; to get out = to go in; to go out. 進去，出來。

Get into the train carefully, and do not get out until it stops.

當心地走上車去，不停不要下車。

To get on = to progress. 進步。

Get on, or get out.

繼續幹，不然就出去。

He is getting on in life.

他漸漸老大了。

This clever boy is sure to get on.

這個聰明的孩子一定會有進步的。

To get on with = to continue (a work). 繼續 (一種工作)。

Get on with your work.

繼續你的工作。

To get on with a person—to agree with. 與人交好。

He lived alone as he could not get on with his family.

因為他和家裏弄得不好，所以一人獨居着。

To get on without—to do without. 沒有…而做。

I cannot get on without a dictionary.

沒有一本辭典，我就幹不下去。

To get off—to escape. 逃走。

The thief got off lightly (with a light punishment).

那賊輕易地就逃走了（稍受處罰）。

To get over—to recover from. 痊愈，恢復。

He will soon get over his illness.

他的病馬上就會好的。

To get over (preposition)—to surmount a difficulty. 克服困難。

I hope you will get over your difficulties.

我希望你可以克服你的困難。

To get over (adverb)—to finish. 完功。

I want to get this work over as quickly as possible.

我要儘快地把這工作做完。

To get round—to persuade, deceive. 說服，欺騙。

He was so obstinate that I could not get round him.

他那般頑固所以我不能說服他。

Nobody can get round me.

誰也不能欺我。

To get through (literally). 通過。

The small fish got through the net.

小魚漏網。

To get through—to succeed in, complete. 成功，完成。

He got through his examination.

他考取了。

This book is so long that I shall never get through it.

這本書太長，我永遠讀不完。

To get up—to rise. 起牀，立起。(自動詞)

I get up at eight.

我八時起牀。

It is polite to get up when a stranger enters the room.

有生客進房來，要立起身才客氣。

To get up—to equip, to make up, to arrange. 裝備，組織，籌備，研究，起草。(他動詞)

The play was splendidly got up.

那戲裝飾得非常好。

He got up an excursion party, and went to Chengtu. 他組織了一個旅行團到成都去了。

XI. Various Idiomatic Examples. 各種成語的用法。

He is so slow that he never gets his work done.

他那樣慢所以事情老是做不好。

This book will soon get finished.

這本書很快就可以完。

Get to work quickly.

快去上工。

He gets busy in these days.

他在近來很忙。

Get along with you! (= Go away!).

走開！



This train goes fast when it gets going.

這火車開動了 便走得很快。

I caught my foot and could not get it free.

我絆住了脚而不能擺脫。

I will come as soon as I can get free.

我只要有空馬上就來。

The box was too heavy to get up the stairs.

那箱子太重不能搬到樓上去。

It took four men to get the piano up.

要四個人才能把這鋼琴搬得起來。

He got the best of it. 他贏了。

He got the worst of it. 他輸了。

He got the better of it. 他成功了。

He got it into his head that he was ill.

他深信他是病了。

Get that idea out of your head.

把那種想法從你腦中驅除吧。

This man gets on my nerves.

他使我激怒；他使我不快。

He got it on the brain—he could not get the  
idea out of his head.

他不能把那種想頭從腦中驅除。

He got wind of it. 他微聞其事。

He got in. 他被選為議員。

He gets about the town.

他在城裏到處走着。

He got my back up. 他使我生氣了。

He got cold sometime ago. 他不久以前傷風  
了。

## Common Errors Corrected

### 英文作文正誤詳解

“Success does not consist in never making blunders, but in never making the same one a second time.”

在我們寫中文的時候，現在既事時 (Present Perfect Tense) 和普通過去時 (Past Tense)，是沒有分別的。其實，在英文上，分別是很大的。英文的既事時的用法，往往使初學者感到極大的困難；在作文的時候，最容易弄錯的，就是這個。所以我們現在特從這點講起。但在舉例講解以前，希望讀者明白：現在既事時雖是指過去發生的事，但總是和現在保持一種相當的關聯的。一般的形式是 Have + Past participle.

#### I. 表示動作剛完了的事。

父親剛旅行回來。

Father returned from his journey lately. (誤)

Father has just returned from his journey. (正)

這首英文詩你已經能背誦了嗎？

Did you learn by heart this English poem? (誤)

Have you learnt this English poem by heart? (正)

你的英文作文已經做好了沒有？

Do you finish to write your English composition? (誤)

Have you finished writing your English composition? (正)

做完工作之後，他就坐在那裏抽煙。

After finishing his work, he sat there to smoke. (誤)

After having finished his work, he sat there smoking.

(正)

你—到了倫敦，就請馬上用電報通知我。

Please let me know by telegram as soon as you will have reached to London. (誤)

Please let me know by telegram as soon as you have reached London. (正)

II. 表示由動作完了的結果，而造成的現狀。

你父親在家嗎？沒有，他因有要事到成都去了。

Is your father at home? No, he went to Chengtu on important business. (誤)

Is your father at home? No, he has gone to Chengtu on important business. (正)

因爲下大雨，交通機關大都杜絕了。

Owing to the heavy rainfall the most means of communication suspended. (誤)

Owing to the heavy rainfall the means of communication have mostly been suspended. (正)

由於科學的進步，我們的工業大爲發展了。

By the progress of the science, the industry in our country has been made a great advancement. (誤)

With the progress of science, the industry in our country has made a great advancement. (正)

看過了上舉諸例句，許多過去時都改爲現在既事時，讀者也許要問：這兩種用法到底有什麼分別呢？如開頭時我已經說過的，現在既事時，是和現在有關聯的。例如「母親以一萬元買了一隻手錶。」譯時用過去時爲 Mother brought a wrist watch for ten thousand dollars. 用現在既事時則爲 Mother has brought a wrist watch for ten thousand dollars. 初初看去，二者在意義上似乎沒有什麼分別。不過仔細研究一下，還是不同的。若用過去時，僅說曾經買了一隻手錶，現在是否還在，不得而知。如用現在既事時，則表示現在還在那裏，並未失落，也未讓人。

現在既事時，既是表示與現在有關的事，所以字面上決不可

用表過去的副詞，如 yesterday, last year, the other day, a moment ago 等等。關於這一點，再舉一實例如下：

前天我告訴你的那本書，現在要我拿給你看嗎？

Shall I show you the book which I have told you the day before yesterday? (誤)

Shall I show you the book which I told you of the day before yesterday? (正)

凡表示現在的高詞，如 today, this month, this year, lately 等，都可以用於現在既事時，惟 when 不能與現在既事時併用。例：

你何時從美國旅行回來的？

When have you returned from your journey in the States? (誤)

When did you return from your journey in the States? (正)

### III 表示過去的經驗。

這樣有趣味的小說，我還沒有讀過。

I never read such an interesting novel as this. (誤)

I have never read such an interesting novel as this. (正)

在此等句中，to have gone 只能用於第三人稱，若是第一人稱或第二人稱，則應用 have been。例如：

你到過峨嵋沒有？

Have you ever gone to Omei? (誤)

Have you ever been to Omei? (正)

又當我們說 He has gone abroad. 是說他現在已到外國去了。若說 He has been abroad. 則意為他曾到外國去過來。這個 been 一詞，有「去了又來」或「來了又去」之意思，完全是表經驗的。

### IV. 表示到現在為止的繼續狀態。

他和我從中學時代起就是朋友。

He and I are friends from our middle school days. (誤)

He and I have been friends since our middle school days. (正)

本校創辦以來已有三年了。

It has been three years since the foundation of our school. (誤)

It is three years since the foundation of our school. (正)

(注) 或譯作 Three years have passed since our school was founded. 如把三年視為一個時期，則用 has 也可以。

V. 進行或現在既事時。表示從過去一直繼續到現在以及未來。

他兩年前來到中國，而一直和我們同住到現在。

He has come to this country two years ago, but has stayed with us since. (誤)

He came to this country two years ago, and has been staying with us since. (正)

我已經學了五年的英文，但還不能隨意地讀這報紙。

I have studied English for five years, but I cannot read this newspaper with ease. (誤)

I have been studying English for five years, but I cannot read this newspaper with ease. (正)

## EXERCISE I

(答案將於下期發表)

1. 你藏的書真不少呀！你全部都讀過嗎？
2. 我從小孩子起就沒有得過大病。
3. 我到重慶已經三年了。
4. 你到過上海沒有？
5. 我們的生意在過去幾天很蕭條。
6. 我住在四川已五年，從未遇到過這樣熱的。
7. 那美國人從星期一以來就住在那旅館裏。
8. 你學了多久的英文了？
9. 我早幾天借給你的書，如果用完了，請交來人帶下。
10. 你這些時候一直在樓上幹嗎？

## Our Unseen Friends And Foes

**D**IFFERENT kinds of microbes<sup>1</sup> have different powers, and act \*sometimes in useful, sometimes in harmful ways.<sup>2</sup> Some microbes, \*for instance,<sup>3</sup> have special powers of making \*food material<sup>4</sup> with the aid of<sup>5</sup> the air which is found down in the soil. Air contains a very valuable element called nitrogen,<sup>6</sup> which ordinary plants cannot use, and which we cannot use, though we breathe it into our blood along with the oxygen<sup>7</sup> which we *do* use. But certain microbes can take this nitrogen and combine it with other elements so as to make compounds<sup>8</sup> which are perfect food materials.

These particular microbes are specially \*fond of\* certain kinds of green plants which are not particularly useful in themselves; but the farmer knows that it is \*worth his while<sup>10</sup> to grow these plants one year, so as to make the soil rich in food for his wheat in the next year. If he grows wheat every year the soil will become exhausted<sup>11</sup> of its food materials, and so farmers have long practised what is called the \*rotation of crop.<sup>12</sup> It is, of course, a very serious matter, for the farmer and for the country, that the farmer cannot grow wheat every year; but it is hoped that by using these special microbes \*in a particular way<sup>13</sup> we may be able to grow wheat year after year in the same soil.

The dairyman should be \*no less interested<sup>14</sup> in microbes than<sup>14</sup> the farmer should be, for they<sup>15</sup> are of the utmost importance in all his work. Among them are included his best friends and his most dangerous enemies. If we realise that microbes are everywhere, we shall understand that they invade milk \*from the moment it is drawn<sup>16</sup>—microbes

all kinds, useful and dangerous, from the air, from dust, and from water.

Now, milk is one of the best things in the world in which to grow microbes, and so those which get into it grow very quickly, \*for good or for evil.<sup>17</sup> It is the duty of the dairymen to keep out of his milk all dangerous microbes. It is the duty of everyone to know that milk, which is a perfect food for us, is also a perfect food for some of our most terrible enemies, such as the microbe that causes consumption,<sup>18</sup> and the microbe that kills tens of thousands of little babies every summer.

But here we are talking especially about the natural and proper work of microbes. There are quite a number of them which are, \*in a sense,<sup>19</sup> natural in milk and are known as milk microbes.

They are certain to enter it, and are indeed very useful in it. These microbes exist in enormous numbers in cowsheds:<sup>20</sup> and get into milk soon after it is drawn.

Now, the extraordinary thing about this is that as they grow and multiply in the milk they prevent other microbes which might be bad for us from growing there. \*In course of time<sup>21</sup> they turn the milk sour, but sour milk is not bad for us, and, indeed, the microbes in sour milk when they enter our bodies, help to protect us from other microbes which might do us harm. So they are really very good friends of ours, and nowadays, when people suffer from certain kinds of illness, they are sometimes given sour milk to \*make them better.<sup>22</sup> The microbes in sour milk help us to digest<sup>22</sup> our food, and they prevent other microbes which would hurt us from multiplying in our food after we have swallowed it.

But there is more to say than this. From milk we get

cream, and from cream we get butter, but without the proper microbes of milk no butter could be made. It is the milk microbes which cause the cream to ripen so that butter can be made from it.

Just as we could not have butter without microbes, so we could not have cheese. All cheese, of course, is really made from milk, and the milk produced by any particular kind of animal such as the cow is the same all the world over. Yet there are dozens of kinds of cheese, and their differences mostly depend on<sup>24</sup> the particular kind of microbe which is used in their manufacture.

We owe our boots to microbes, too. Boots are made of leather, and all leather is made from the skins of animals by a process called tanning.<sup>25</sup> But tanning would be impossible without microbes. Nor is this all.<sup>26</sup> Every great city has to deal with the problem how to dispose of its waste matter,<sup>27</sup> and one of the best ways of dealing with sewage<sup>28</sup> is by using microbes to do the work.

But we must be quite fair<sup>29</sup>, of course, in talking about microbes. There are a certain number of microbes that live, not on dead matter, but in and upon the bodies of creatures that are still alive. Probably all microbes began by living on dead matter, but some of them learnt how to attack the bodies of very old or nearly dying plants, or animals, and so at last there were produced the present race of microbes which invade the living bodies of higher creatures and are a scourge<sup>30</sup> and a menace to mankind.

Plants and animals and men may all suffer in this respect<sup>31</sup>; but it is very interesting for us to learn that when creatures live wild, in their natural state in the open air of heaven<sup>32</sup> and in the light, they suffer little from microbes.



Wild animals and wild plants scarcely<sup>33</sup> suffer at all. But when man takes various kinds of plants for his own purposes, and grows them in conditions which are not really natural,<sup>34</sup> they are often attacked by microbes; and it is the same with domesticated animals.

This is a lesson for us<sup>35</sup>. If wild creatures were meant to live in fresh air with the sky as the roof over their heads, so also were men and women; and if we shut ourselves up, as we sometimes shut up cows and tigers, microbes will attack us, just as they attack them. The kinds of microbes which are useful to us, such as those that keep the earth sweet, those that help plants to grow, and so on, can thrive in the open air, and the light of day helps their work; but the dangerous microbes, and especially the microbe of consumption—which kills far more human beings every day than all the snakes and tigers in the world kill in a year—are themselves killed by open air and sunlight.

But let us not forget that, though some microbes do us harm if we let them, and though some microbes kill us, yet without microbes we could not live at all.

### Notes

1. 微生蟲, 微菌. 2. 有時有益, 有時有害. in... ways 意為[有點]. useful 後面省去一個 ways. 3. 例如. 4. 物料, 養料. 5. 藉助於. 6. 氣, 淡煙. 7. 質, 養氣. 8. 混合物. 9. 愛好, 喜歡. 10. 值得. 11. 枯場. 12. 農產物之輸送材植. 13. 以特殊的方法. 14. 對微菌的興趣不減於. 15. 指上述的微菌, 下句的 them 也是一樣. 16. 從牛奶剛擠出來的時候起. 17. 為善或是為惡. 18. 肺癆. 19. 在某種意義上. 20. 擠奶場. 21. 在相當的時間內. 22. 使他們痊愈. 23. 精色. 24. 伏賴. 25. 精製. 26. 還遠不是全部. 27. 廢物. 28. 防護. 29. 公平. 30. 癩患, 使大多數人感染的疾病. 31. 在這一點上. 32. 在露天之下. 33. 為不多不遍. 34. 在不自然的狀態之下. 35. 這對我們是一個教訓.

England and America are two countries separated by the same language.

—Bernard Shaw

The Great Stories Of The World That Will Be Told For Ever

THE MAN WITH A HUNDRED SONS

A certain Serbian<sup>1</sup> had a hundred sons, and the cost<sup>2</sup> of their clothes, toys, and sweeties<sup>3</sup> was very great.

Still,<sup>4</sup> he never grumble<sup>1, 5</sup> and \*looked forward to<sup>6</sup> the day when they would be grown up. Ah, but he was \*worse off<sup>7</sup> then! One after the other they said to him: "Father, I am old enough to be married; please find me a good wife."

The poor old man got on a pony<sup>8</sup> and rode off on his quest.<sup>9</sup> He had \*very little luck<sup>10</sup> till one day he saw another old man ploughing, and his tears dropped on the newly-turned earth.

"What is the matter, brother?" asked the traveller; \*weep like a cloud."<sup>11</sup>

"So would you,"<sup>12</sup> replied the ploughman, "if you had a hundred daughters to \*provide for,<sup>13</sup> as I have."

"We are well met!"<sup>14</sup> cried the old man, \*jumping from his pony.<sup>15</sup>

The two became friends. The sons and daughters met and \*fell in love with each other<sup>16</sup> in the most lucky fashion.<sup>17</sup> They agreed to be married on the same day.

Well, there was more work for the old man, for a Serbian wedding is a very magnificent affair. The bridegroom \*comes in procession<sup>18</sup> to fetch his bride, with two bride-leaders,<sup>19</sup> with witnesses,<sup>20</sup> running footmen,<sup>21</sup> standard-bearers,<sup>22</sup> and guests. The old man had to find these people a hundred times over. No wonder that he was tired and confused on the day of the wedding; no wonder that he \*did not miss<sup>23</sup> one person in that huge crowd.

The procession reached the brides' home \*in safety,<sup>24</sup> and

after exchanging gifts and feasting they \*set off<sup>25</sup> on the return journey. It was now growing dusk,<sup>26</sup> but they had no mishap<sup>27</sup> till they reached a wide river called Luckless. There was a broad bridge over it. When the procession was \*halfway across<sup>28</sup> the sides of the bridge<sup>29</sup> began to draw together. Horses neighed,<sup>30</sup> brides screamed,<sup>31</sup> men shouted angrily as they were all \*squeezed like a sponge in a man's fist.<sup>32</sup>

\*All at once<sup>33</sup> a voice called from the \*other bank<sup>34</sup>: "Who is the head of the procession?" and the party saw a black giant \*towering up in the gloom.<sup>35</sup>

"I am the head of the procession," cried the old man. "If this is your bridge, sir, \*for mercy's sake<sup>36</sup> let my guests come across."

The giant replied: "I will do that if you promise to give me what you have forgotten at home. If you can recognise it in three years time you shall have it back. \*Is it a bargain?"<sup>37</sup>

"Yes, yes!" cried the old man; and immediately the bridge expanded,<sup>38</sup> the procession passed over, and the giant vanished from sight.

As the wedding party drew near home they saw \*a solitary figure<sup>39</sup> coming to meet them. It was one of the hundred sons!

"Oh, my child," wailed<sup>40</sup> the old man, "I never missed you! How did this happen? Where have you been?"

"I crave<sup>41</sup> your pardon, and my bride's,"<sup>42</sup> said the son, "I was so weary<sup>43</sup> with the work we had overnight<sup>44</sup> in preparing for the wedding that I never woke till noon."

Then a dreadful silence fell. Presently,<sup>45</sup> in a voice broken by sobs, the old man told the boy that he was forfeit<sup>46</sup> to the black giant,

In three days the monster<sup>47</sup> came to carry him off. As they parted the father and the bride called to the prisoner: \*'Keep a good heart!<sup>48</sup> We will \*come for you<sup>49</sup> in three years time.'

How long it seemed! At last \*the time was up,<sup>50</sup> and the poor old man set out for<sup>51</sup> River Luckless again. He had not smiled once in all those days.

The black giant came to meet him. He carried a pole on which were perched<sup>52</sup> a sparrow,<sup>53</sup> a dove,<sup>54</sup> and a quail.<sup>55</sup>

'If you can say which is your son you may \*keep him,<sup>56</sup>' he said.

The old man gazed and gazed, but he \*could not tell,<sup>57</sup> and at last he \*stumbled away.<sup>58</sup> As he went he began to think that the sparrow had looked at him very hard,<sup>59</sup> so he ran back and begged the giant to let him try again.

The giant smiled and brought out a partridge, a titmouse,<sup>61</sup> and a thrush.<sup>62</sup> But still, stare as he might, the old man could find no clue.<sup>63</sup> He went off weeping. But as he reached home he thought, \*'I will choose one and risk all!''<sup>64</sup>

Again he returned, and asked for a last chance. The giant showed him a sparrow, a dove, and a woodpecker.<sup>65</sup> As the old man looked intently<sup>66</sup> he saw a tear gathering in the dove's eye.

'That is the bird with a human soul!' he thought, and seized it.

Suddenly he found that he was grasping his son's shoulder and that the giant had once more vanished.

The feast of a hundred weddings was as nothing \*compared to<sup>67</sup> the feast of one \*joyous home-coming.<sup>68</sup>

## QUIZ

### 半 月 問 答

1. What are the four freedoms?
2. What were the five evils named in the Beveridge Report?
3. What is the difference between a tornado, a hurricane, and a typhoon; and where would you expect to meet them?
4. Why is influenza so called?
5. How many Republics are there in South America? Can you name them?
6. What is the difference between a RECTOR and a VICAR?
7. Which are the Seven Virgins?
8. What is meant by a GIBBOUS MOON?
9. What is an R-Boat?
10. What are the biggest guns ever mounted in an aircraft?  
(Answers will be found on page 27)

### Notes

1. 索爾維亞人。 2. 費用。 3. 糖漿。 4. 雖則如此。 5. 鳴不平。 6. 期待。 7. 生計困難。 cf. better off. 境況很好。 8. 小馬。 9. 訪求。 10. 運氣不好。 11. 淚如湖海。 12. 你也會這樣的。 13. 供養。 14. 巧遇。 15. 從馬背上跳下來。 16. 互相地愛上了。 17. 以船運的方式。 18. 列隊而來。 19. 女僕。 20. 證婚人。 21. 僕從。 22. 旗手。 23. —did not notice the absence of. 未覺發覺他不在場。 24. 安妥順利地。 25. 動身。 26. 黃昏。 27. 驚恐。 28. 渡到半路。 29. 橋的兩邊 (開始向中間合攏去)。 30. 嘶。 31. 尖聲叫喊。 32. 像捏在手中的海棉似的擠聚在一塊。 33. 突然間。 34. 對岸。 35. 高懸在幽暗之中。 36. 請發慈悲。 37. 就是這樣約定好嗎? 38. 解開了。 39. 一個孤獨的人。 40. 真哭。 41. 懇求。 42. = my bride's pardon. 43. 憔悴的。 44. 終夜。 45. 隨即。 46. 接收。 47. 妖怪。 48. 你放心;不必害怕。 49. 被接載。 50. 時間到了。 51. 問。 52. 出發。 53. 使穩妥。 53. 麻雀。 54. 餓。 55. 純鴉。 56. 帶他回去。 57. 曬不出來。 58. 踉蹌地走開了。 59. 自不給賄地。 60. 騰越。 61. 幽靈。 62. 畫眉。 63. 確保;結束。 64. 我將認定其一面而消除他其餘。 65. 哪水鳥。 66. 轟隆隆地。 67. 比較起來。 68. 快樂的惡毒 (指失去的兒子)。

**WORLD AFFAIRS****Britain Observes China's National Day**

**T**HE thirty second anniversary of China's National Day was celebrated throughout Britain. Special prayers were said in churches of all denominations<sup>1</sup> in response to the invitation of the Archbishop<sup>2</sup> of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Liverpool, the Moderator<sup>3</sup> of the Church of Scotland and the Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council.

An appeal by Lady Cripps, President of the United Aid to China Fund,<sup>4</sup> and an "Aid to China" concert were also broadcast. Lady Cripps has announced that the Aid China Fund now exceeded £800,000 sterling and that more than 40 British and Chinese groups are active throughout the country.

**Italy Declares War On Germany**

Marshal Badoglio, Prime Minister of Italy proclaimed a "declaration of war" by Italy on Germany from Bari on Oct 13. Great Britain, the United States and Russia have generally recognized Italy as a co-belligerent<sup>5</sup> following Marshal Badoglio's declaration.

The proclamation by Marshal Badoglio to the Italian people said: "Italians, I inform you that His Majesty the King has given me the task of announcing today the declaration of war against Germany. There will be no peace in Italy so long as a single German soldier remains on our soil.

"Shoulder to shoulder, we must march forward with our

friends the United States, Great Britain, Russia and other United Nations.''

### **New Georgia Cleared Of Enemy**

Allied Air Forces, in the South-West Pacific in a massive raid on Rabaul on Oct. 14 destroyed or damaged 199 Japanese aircraft and 123 ships. The greatest force of bombers ever assembled in the South-West Pacific took part in the operations. These aircraft were concentrated in complete secrecy and great use was made of the Trobriand Islands which the Allies captured in June this year.

The attack was made at mid-day. Mitchells<sup>7</sup> crept in at a low level on the three airfields at Rabaul and found a greater part of the enemy aircraft in the dispersal areas. These were bombed and thousands of rounds of machine-gun fire were concentrated on aircraft, motor transport, fuel, munition dumps and anti-aircraft positions.

Three destroyers and four merchantmen,<sup>8</sup> totalling 17,600 tons, 43 smaller sea-going vessels and 73 harbour craft were damaged or destroyed. Wharves and warehouses were also smashed. The Japanese sent up 40 fighters into the air and 26 of them were shot down by the Allied aircraft.

The number of enemy planes put out of action is estimated to represent 60 per cent. of the Japanese air strength in that area.

Rabaul was one of the main Japanese bases in the South-West Pacific.

### **Widespread Allied Air Attacks On Burma**

Widespread R. A. F.<sup>9</sup> raids were made on Japanese targets in Burma. R. A. F. fighters and fighter-bombers

shot up an enemy Headquarters at Kalamyo and troop encampments<sup>10</sup> near-by. Beaufighters<sup>11</sup> operating along the Irrawaddy valley attacked \*river craft<sup>12</sup> and railway engines.<sup>13</sup>

Medium bombers bombed targets in the Akyab region. A communique from the U. S. A. A. F.<sup>14</sup> Headquarters here states that American bombers raided Naba junction, on the railway between Mandalay and Myitkyina. Tracks<sup>15</sup> and \*rolling stock were destroyed by direct hits. Sugar mills at Sasnaw, 100 miles north of Bhamo, were heavily damaged.<sup>16</sup>

### Dogs' Wanted For War Duties

In appealing to owners of suitable dogs to lend their animals for war service,<sup>17</sup> the military authorities state that during the past 18 months patriotic owners have offered some 5,000 dogs on loan to the British Army for the duration of the war.

The successful employment of dogs for \*guard duties<sup>18</sup> has led to an extension of the scheme and more dogs are now required to keep training schools supplied. These dogs will guard secret \*military installations,<sup>19</sup> \*store dumps,<sup>20</sup> arsenals,<sup>21</sup> \*vehicle parks,<sup>22</sup> airfields,<sup>23</sup> \*dispersed aircraft<sup>24</sup> munitions<sup>25</sup> and aircraft factories.<sup>26</sup> They will render service in Britain and overseas with both the British and American forces.<sup>27</sup>

### Notes

1. 宗紙。 2. 主物。 3. 會員。 4. 聯合獎學基金會主席。 5. 寫紙。 6. 共戰國。 7. 米切爾式飛機 (美國製)。 8. 商船。 9. = Royal Air Force 英國皇家空軍。 10. 野營。 11. 英國波式飛機。 12. 船隻。 13. 火車機關車。 14. = United States of America Air Force 美國空軍。 15. 公路。 16. 車輛。 17. 軍用。 18. 守衛。 19. 軍事設備。 20. 貯藏倉庫。 21. 兵工廠。 22. 停車場。 23. 飛機場。 24. 散放的飛機。 25. 軍需。 26. 飛機工廠。 27. 軍隊。

本期於卅二年十月卅日印，因請求登記遲延至今始克出版。



## A Glossary of New Words and Phrases

## 新辭彙解

## A

- Ab initio 從頭。
- Accident faker 假裝受傷者。
- Ack-Ack (gun) 高射炮。
- Ack emma 飛機技工。
- Air-borne goods 航空運輸品。
- Airfield 飛機場。
- Airgraph 縮影空郵。
- Air pocket 惡氣流帶。
- Air racer 高速度飛機。
- Air-shed 飛機格拉庫。
- Air-taxi 客機，乘客飛機。
- Amphibian 水陸兩用之飛機。
- Angels upward 飛機上昇。
- Anti-aircraft gun 高射炮。
- Aquaplane 水上飛機。
- Archie 高射炮。
- Austerity Loan 節約公債。
- Austerity War Loan Fund 節約戰債基金。
- Aviatik 有二推進機之德國飛機。
- Axis Powers 軸心國。

## Can You Fill The Blanks?

*by A. J. F.*

Every word missed out in this puzzle is a part of the human body. Can you fill them in--without using the same word twice?

I'M a bad lad, I entered a--(1) to break open a--(2), but the --(3) reinforcing the --(4) broke with such a noise that the--(5) priest woke up and I had to--(6) it.

I ran to the--(7) of the river and followed the --(8) path till I saw some--(9) in a field. Swinging left, I climbed a steep hill but before I reached the --(10) my--(11) and--(12) felt like bursting and my boots had blistered my--(13) and --(14). Below me I heard the--(15) coloured police dog giving--(16), but my--(17) were sagging and I could run no further.

When overtaken I fought--(18) and--(19) for my freedom and one policeman get a thick--(20) as my bruised--(21) can testify. In the end, however, the long --(22) of the law triumphed, I was bound--(23) and--(24) and lodged--(25) prison bars.

Ordinarily I have the--(26) of the devil and am not a little--(27) about my appearance, but a blow from a truncheon which knocked some--(28) off my--(29) and cut my upper--(30) has spoiled my looks for the time being and now I have no--(31) for further fight.

Warders hate prisoners of my--(32) and when they vent their--(33) by jolting me with their--(34), my--(35) boils.

I'm getting it in the--(36) all right, but I'll--(37) the music bravely and not--(38) time making futile excuses.

I have never been afraid to—(39) my responsibilities even when the—(40) of victory have been won by the other—(41).

A bright light woke me up and the night nurse, the pretty one with the most adorable blue—(42), golden—(43) and fascinating dimple on her—(44) came over to my bedside. She took my—(45) between her—(46) and—(47) while I sucked a thermometer.

No wonder my—(48) are aching, my—(49) reeling and my—(50) parched. My temperature is 106°.

(Solution on page 17)

### Chung Hwa English Fortnightly

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學習英文者之階梯  
英文研究小叢書

錢歌川編著 全三十冊陸續出版

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

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How to Study English

本書為學習英語之階梯。共分八章：(一)發音法，(二)拼字法，(三)句讀法，(四)單字記憶法，(五)文法初步，(六)成語學習法，(七)翻譯法，(八)字典用法。指示讀者怎樣讀通英文之門徑，既詳盡而又切實，讀後自能融會貫通，有無師自通之樂，與一般「百日通」等書自不可同日而語。

## 六百個英文基本成語 桂紹盱編 定價二元六角

600 Foundation English Idioms

著者有感於一般研究英文者，往往費時三四年，對於普通英文應用語句，仍覺困難。特本其十餘年編輯之經驗，著成此書。內容選輯最適用之六百個英文基本成語，分為一百課。每句成語，均有漢文解釋，並附適當之例句，以資練習。凡欲求閱讀便利，寫作通順者，皆應熟讀此書，以速其成。

## 悲慘世界 張夢麟譯註 定價五元

(英漢對照文學叢書)

本書為英人 J. C. Fortey 氏就法國羅曼主義大家雨果所作的 "Les Misérables" 一書，節譯成淺近的美文，以便初學者的閱讀。托爾斯太在他的「藝術論」裏，對於此書，推崇備至，稱為「從神與人間的愛中，所流露出來的世界最高藝術品。」因為此書不僅是小說，而且是一部史詩，不僅是一個被虐待者的記錄，而且是新舊階級交替的時候，新興階級的新道德、新精神的基礎。作者為法國大革命時代為自由而奮鬥的戰士，書中描寫貧弱者的種種慘遇，令人不忍卒讀。全書用中文對譯，並加詳註，可為學習英文之助。

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