

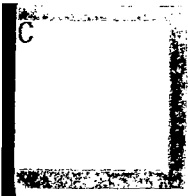
EVERYBODY'S ENGLISH

大家英語

陳澄之題

(一)

陳澄之編著



正中書局印行

219
421
40

XXXVI.

現在使用馬車的城市固然還有一些，可是倒底少了，所以 cabman “馬車夫”也就跟住時代變成了“汽車夫”。你這個禮拜天要到沙坪壩去看女朋友麼？好，雇輛車吧。朋友，對什麼樣人都要謙和點，不必惡狠狠地命令車夫，Drive me to 16, Shapingpa Street! “送我到沙坪壩街十六號去!” 應該客氣點，可以說 Will you drive me to 16, Shapingpa Street? “你可以駕我到沙坪壩街十六號去麼?” 到了十六號的門口，你是知道的，就該對車夫說: stop, please! “停下吧，勞駕!” 有時候你看見車子開在那裏，你可以問車夫 are you free? “你空麼?”

我們現在對人的普通招呼都用先生，這“先生”在英文裏我們就已經知道有 mister, esquire 和 sir 了。例如我們對 Charles Smith “查理斯(名)史密斯(姓)” 稱他 Mr. Smith “史密斯先生”，如果用 Sir Smith 就變成“史密斯爵爺”了；祇能用在 yes, sir “是的，先生”，no, sir “不是的，先生”！如果你跟查理斯·史密斯先生沒有深切的關係，決不可隨便叫他 Charley “查理”，大約你是常聽見他的太太在喊他 Charley, my dear (my love) “查理，我愛”。對 Mrs. Smith “史密斯太太”，我們可以

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稱她 Madam “夫人”。對他們的小姐，Mary “瑪麗”，如果你不是她的愛人或頂好的朋友，還是稱她 Miss Smith “史密斯小姐”來得妥當。

反正對沒有尊稱或頭銜的男人都可以用“先生”來稱呼，甚至於你在自己的名片上也可以印上 Mr. “先生”來使人家明白你是男是女。像英國的麥克唐納當選首相，而他是平民，所以還是稱他 Mr. MacDonald “麥克唐納先生”。美國人對總統稱 Mr. President “總統先生”。還有對主席我們稱他為 Mr. Chairman “主席先生”，chairman “主席”的這個 the chair “主席”職務和 the chair “椅子”是同一個字，完全要看應用的地方來辨別了。I take the chair. “我當主席。”

Doctor Nelson “納爾遜大夫”的 Doctor 一方面是“大夫，醫生”，另一方面是“博士”學位。I have to see the doctor. “我一定要去看大夫。”還有 physician “郎中”，似乎不是對醫生們的尊稱了。

你會開信封或明信片上的地址姓名麼？

Mr. Harry Smith
16, Fleet St.
London E. C.

Mrs. Helen Graham,
67-West 42nd St.
New York City

Miss Margot Chang,
c/o Dr. Lee
225, Kensington Road
Birmingham

Harry Smith, Esq.
16, Fleet St.
London E. C.

Dr. Charles Eveans,
25, North St.
Plymouth

如果用 Mr., 當放在名姓的前面; 如果用 Esq., 一定要放在名姓的後面。收信人的姓名住址要寫在信封的正中, 或稍下, 或稍偏右方, 頂要緊的還是不能有筆誤。假使你連開個信封都要寫錯一兩個字的話, 也就可見閣下的粗心, 還有什麼可說的呢!

The capital of England is London situated on the river Thames with a population of about five million inhabitants. In 'Greater London', consisting of the City and the suburbs, there may live more than seven millions. The great shipping towns of England, in addition to London, are the ports of Liverpool, Southampton, Dover, Plymouth. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge are very well-known. As industrial centres you may notice Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham and Leeds.

“英京倫敦位傍泰晤士河，人口約有五百萬。“大倫敦”包括城市和近郊，居民在七百萬以上。英國大的商業城市除倫敦，尚有港口利物浦，掃桑波頓，多維爾，普里穆斯，牛津和劍橋大學是很有名的。談到工業中心，你可能注意到曼徹斯特，格拉斯哥，伯明翰和里茲。”

As to the United States of America you know that New York is the greatest city of the East. The capital is Washington with the White House, the palace of the President, with the Congress and with the residences of the different embassies. The State of New York, whose capital is Albany, is almost as large as the whole of Germany. At the Canadian frontier is the American city of Buffalo near the Niagara Falls. There are very important cities in the other States of North America: Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco of California, Milwaukee.

“提到北美合衆國，你知道紐約是東部頂大的城市，首都是華盛頓，有白宮，總統府，有國會，還有各國使館的住宅。紐約州的首府是奧爾巴尼，那一州差不多跟全德國一樣的大。在加拿大邊境上美國的布法羅城是靠近尼加拉瀑布。北美各州有着很重要的城市：芝加哥，聖路易斯，加利福尼亞州的舊金山，密爾窩基。”

People “人民” 在英國有 the common people “庶民”，因為她是一個帝國，所以皇帝常說 my people “我的人民”。Our people “我們的國民”，your people “你們的國民”，many people “許多國民”。The Chungking people “重慶人(們)”，people say “人們說(民意)”。What will people say? “民意將如何?”

請譯成英文 Translate into English, please:

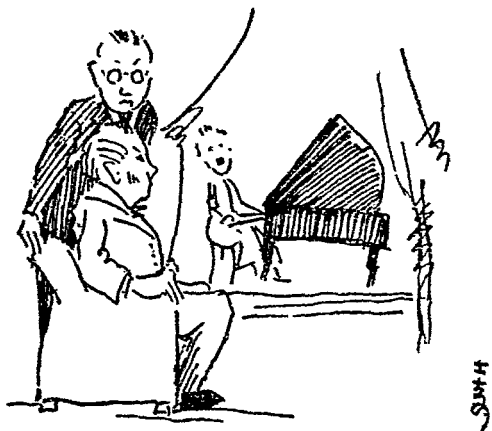
浙贛路的信江大橋被敵機炸毀了。——假使不打仗的話，我們的之江大橋現在早完成了。——之江大橋是中國工程界的大貢獻。——如果你對文化問題不感到興趣的話，我們現在就談談今後的戰略和戰術吧。——在重慶，滿街都可以找到擦皮鞋的孩子，為什麼你自己不肯擦皮鞋，又不叫人擦呢？——我寧願替一位學者做零碎的雜事，而不替不學無術的做下手。——在戰爭沒有獲得勝利之先，我們談不到追求快樂。——我們的隴海線什麼時候才可以直通天水呀？——凡是中國人沒有不恨日本人的。——一個人千萬不可吊膀子。——我們應該擁護國民政府。

XXXVII.

Listen 和 hear 都是“聽”，可是這用法是有分別的。Do you hear the thunder? “你聽到打雷麼？” Listen to what I say to you! “靜聽我對你說些什麼！”

寫信第一要緊的是heading“開端”，第二是address“詳址”，第三是 salutation “稱呼”，第四是 body “內容”，第五是 complimentary close “謙恭的結語”，第六是 signature “署名”，第七是 superscription “開信封”。一般信的稱呼多用 Sir, Dear sir “先生”，Dear sirs, Gentlemen “各位先生”，這個 dear “親愛的”祇是一種客套，並不如我們平常所理想的那麼肉麻。對太太們稱 Madam “夫人”；也可以用 Dear Mr. Nelson “納爾遜先生大鑒”，Dear Mrs. Green “格里英太太青覽”，Dear Miss Hope “何勃小姐粧次”。在前面更加上一個 My “我的”就近乎得多，親熱得多了，那簡直可以說是 My dear Mr. Nelson “我親愛的納爾遜先生”，My dear Mrs. Green “我親愛的格里英太太”或 My dear Miss Hope “我親愛的何勃小姐”。再如 My dear sister “我的愛姊(妹)”，本來就很親熱，所以 My dear parents “我親愛的父母”跟 Dear parents “雙親大人”的意義相等，可是瑪麗姑娘的愛人或家裏的人可以用 My dear Mary “我親愛的瑪麗”，而我們這一班普通朋友，最多也祇不過用一句 Dear Miss Mary “瑪麗小姐粧次”了。在信尾署名的前面，中國常是加上一個較小的字，如弟，僕，職等；在英文信上却要多加一行 Faithfully yours 或 Yours faithfully “你忠實的”，faithfully “忠實的”，truly “誠懇的”。也有用 Sincerely yours 你誠實的”。在這前面可以加一句 With best regards to your parents “敬候令親大

人”。I have, Sir, the honour to be Your obedient Servant. “閣下，我幸(榮)爲台端之忠僕。”



Only one thing kept her out of opera.....

祇有一件事可以使她放下樂曲.....。

Yes, I know, I can hear her singing.

噫，我知道，我可以聽她的歌唱。

(你讀此段，以爲如何?)

這三個動詞也是要加以留意的，to carry “攜帶”，to wear “穿着”和 to bear “擔負”。The porter carried our luggage. “那茶房攜了我的行李。”She wore a fine hat trimmed with ostrich-feathers. “她戴了一頂插有駝鳥羽的漂亮帽子。”To bear the responsibility “負責任”。

Now let us talk about the contents of the different letters. There are two kinds of letters: business letters and private letters (not to mention official letters from or to authorities). If you want to indicate that your letter is only intended for the eyes of the receiver you had better write very distinctly on the envelope and at the head of the letter "Private" or "Confidential", then everybody knows that the sender wants to have this letter treated as a private or confidential matter between him and the receiver. For the writing of business letters you can get commercial size paper at any stationer's. For love-letters many people prefer paper of a very small size. Usually private letters are written on notepaper. To save postage, especially when writing to foreign countries, we recommend you to use a very thin paper, they call it in Chungking foreign-notepaper. Before posting a letter, you had better enquire in the post office: What is the postage for this letter, please? You may direct a letter to a post office to be called for in England as in Germany. Then you will write on the top of the envelope the words 'Poste restante'. The addressee will go to the post office and there he will get any letter directed to him.

“現在讓我們來講各種函件的內容。書信有兩種，事務函件和私人函件（機關來往公函不在此例）。假使你希望僅願收信人讀你信件的話，那麼你頂好在信封上和信頭上很清楚地寫上‘親啓’或‘密件’，然後每一個人就知道發信者把他這封信視爲他和收信者之間的私人或祕密的事。寫事務函件你可以在文具店裏買商業上規定尺寸的紙張。對於情書許多人都主張用一種很小的紙。私信常常用便條紙來寫。爲了節省郵費，特別是寫信到外國去的時候，我們勸你用一種很薄的紙，在重慶，他們把牠叫做外國紙。在寄信之前，你最好問問郵政局：請問這封信要多少郵資？在英國和在德國一樣，你可以把信寄到郵局裏等朋友自己去拿。那麼你在信封的上端得註明‘存局候領’幾個字，收信人會到郵局去拿寄給他的信件。”

Chungking, China.

June 1st, 1943.

Dear Mr. Hart,

May I hope that you still remember me from the days you spent with me in China. I have now the intention to come over to England. If I could find any work there, I would like to stay for some years. If I don't find any occupation suited to me, I shall still have had a very nice trip. In any case I should

be very glad to see you again. As soon as I arrive,
I will inform you of my address.

In the meantime I remain

Very sincerely Yours,

(signed)

Wang Hua-kung

重慶, 中國。

六月一日, 一九四三。

赫特先生,

希望你還記得我, 在中國時你我曾相處過一些時日。現在我就要到英國來。如果我能夠在那裏找到點工作, 我願意在那裏住上幾年。假使我在那裏不能夠找到對我適宜的位置, 我仍將作一次很寫意的旅行。不論怎麼樣我總是非常高興再見到你。我到達之後, 會立刻把地點奉聞。

肅此奉陳

你很忠懇的

王華公。

16, Fleet Street,
London E. C.
June 20th, 1943.

My dear old friend,

I have just received your letter of the 1st inst. As I am in a hurry, I have only time to tell you, that I am very glad to hear from you. It is a good idea to come here for a trip. To get a position will be a difficult thing, as business is not very good. We already have too many people who can't find any work, but if you come we will talk the matter over.

With kindest regards believe me to be

Yours sincerely,

John Hart,

16, 弗里特街,
倫敦, 中東區,
六月廿日, 一九四三。

老友,

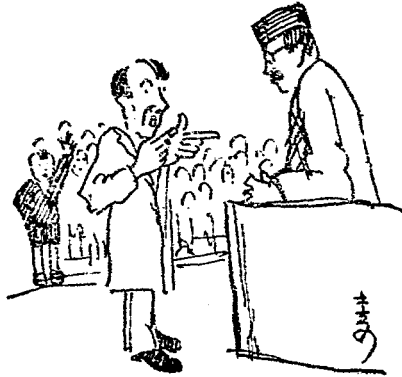
剛才接到你本月一日的信。我現在忙得很,祇能告訴你,得接大札,十分欣慰。到此地來旅行是很好的主意。想得到一個位置將不是一件容易的事,因為生

意現在是很不好哩。我們已經有很多人找不到任何工作了，但你來了，我們可以商量。

揣此間候

你忠懇的，

約翰·赫特。



JUDGE: "How many children have you?"

法官: "你有幾個孩子?"

MAN: "Let's see—Tom, Bill, Nelly, Harry—"

某人: "讓我(想一下)看,——湯姆, 麗兒, 尼萊, 赫雷——"

SMALL BOY (at the back of the court): "Don't forget me, father!"

小孩(在裁判所的後面): "不要忘記了我, 父親!"

像上面的兩封信都是便函，有的是用打字機打的，有的是隨手寫的，很隨便，一點兒也不拘禮，但打字的，在署名的地方，一定要親筆簽字。

初到外國的朋友，天天頓頓要吃西餐也許已經有點兒不大習慣了，至少對於用刀叉感覺到頭痛，而且不能輕輕地發出響聲。否則是大不敬的，當然要被人家看不起。嚼嚙的時候固然要抿了嘴，同時根本就不應該有聲音。吃湯的時候，用起羹匙來應該由內向外勺，決不可以由外向內，因為一個不小心也許會勺到衣服上來。再如吃湯的時候應該用羹匙來就口，而不可以把頭傾下去用口來就湯。關於飲食的禮節在英美是非常注意的，所以你在動身之前一定要習之有素，免得跑去了鬧笑話，這些禮法是要自己隨時留心的。例如中國人請客，在宴席上主人會說“很抱歉，小菜不行”；在外國，主人却不可這樣說，因為這麼一來似乎侮辱了大師傅的技巧。下面是李昂斯飯店一張附價的特別菜單。

SPECIAL EVENING MENU.

SOUP

Ox Tail 3d

FISH

Fried Fillet Fish .. (1 piece) 6d; .. (2 pieces) 1/-

ENTREES

Steak Pudding	6d
Irish Stew... ..	7d
Sausages (2) and Mashed Potatoes.. ...	7½d
Braised Fillet of Beef Nicoise.	10d

GRILLS

Grilled Tomatoes.	3d
Sausages(2) ... 5d; with chipped potatoes ...	8½d
Cutlet ... each 7d; with chipped potatoes ..	10½d
Kidney one 5d; two 10d	
Gammon Ham 9d; with egg	1/2
Mixed Grill (Cutlet, Sausage, Bacon and Tomato)	1/4
Steak (10 minutes) ... 11d; with potatoes ..	1/2½
Chop (10 minutes) ... 10d; with potatoes ..	1/1½

VEGETABLES

Cabbage	2½d
Mashed Potatoes..	2½d
Roast Potatoes	3d
Chipped Potatoes.	3½d
Tomatoes... ..	5d

COLD VIANDS

Ham Ro'l ... each 4d Pork pie 5d
 Ham ... per portion 7d Pressed Beef 8d
 Roast Beef 8d Tongue .. per portion 9d
 Veal and Ham pie ... (half 5d;... (whole) 10d

SWFETS

Fruit Tart 3½d Dutch App'e Tart ... 3½d
 Mincemeat Tart 4d
 Stewed Apricots 4d
 Apple Dumpling ... 4d Fruit Sa'ad 7d
 (With Whipped Cream or Custard 2d extra)
 Trifle and Custard per portion 4d
 Savoury Omelette . 1/- Jam Omelette 1/3
 Pickles 2d Cheese ... per portion 2d

J. LYONS & CO. LTD.

特別晚(宴)菜單

湯

牛尾

3 便士

魚

出刺炸魚

(一塊) 6 便士;

(兩塊) 1 先令

副菜

肉片布丁		6 便士
愛爾蘭燕品		7 便士
臘腸(2)薯糊		7½ 便士
蒸出骨牛脯		10 便士

烤菜

炙番茄		3 便士
香腸(2)	5 便士; 加薯片	8½ 便士
薄片肉	每片 7 便士; 加薯片	10½ 便士
腰花	一只 5 便士;	兩只 10 便士
燻火腿	9 便士; 加蛋	1 先令 2 便士
什錦烤菜(薄片肉, 香腸, 鹹肉和薯)		1 先令 4 便士
炙肉(火候十分鐘)	11 便士; 加薯片	1 先令 2½ 便士
肉絲(火候十分鐘)	10 便士; 加薯片	1 先令 1½ 便士

蔬菜

捲心菜		2 便士
薯糊		2½ 便士
炸薯		3 便士
薯片		3½ 便士
番茄		3 便士

冷食

火腿捲	每只 4 便士	豬肉饅	5 便士
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火腿	每份 7 便士	牛肉乾	8 便士
烤牛肉	8 便士	舌頭	每份 9 便士
積肉火腿饅	(半份) 5 便士;	(全份) 10 便士	

甜食

水果點心	3½ 便士	荷蘭蘋果點心	3½ 便士
肉餡點心			4 便士
熟杏			4 便士
蘋果湯糰	4 便士	水果生菜	7 便士

(加攪醬或牛奶蛋糕者外加 2 便士)

小食和牛奶蛋糕			每份 4 便士
香草蛋糕	1 先令	果醬蛋糕	1 先令 3 便士
醃漬蜜餞	2 便士	九士	每份 2 便士

這份 bill of fare “菜單”普通都用 menu。在中國的飲食當中平時吃 grills “烤菜”的機會很少。像煎餅這類東西倒是蠻配中國人胃口的。我料想中國主婦們做起 pie “煎餅”來一定是拿手好戲。朋友，假如你或你的太太打算請我吃煎餅的話，我現在先告訴你，我最愛吃 app'le pie “蘋果煎餅”。在英國的時候，我發現一位女朋友喜歡吃 plum pudding “酸梅布丁”。後來才知道她是受了孕，不知中國的主婦們有此同感否？

複習 Review

Charley is the best dancer to be found in town. I am not going to marry a man who doesn't dance like a ballet-master. But Charley's only fault is, he will do nothing else but dance. I am the most unhappy woman in the world. I am expecting him to propose to me. As a matter of principle he is against marriage and therefore he will not take even the smallest step towards becoming engaged. He is the type of the hard-boiled bachelor. But make no mistake, I am going to be his wife before long by hook or by crook. — She got up earlier than the rest of us. It takes longer to go the other way. — He doesn't always work best who works hardest. — Last but not least. — He speaks good English. — He speaks English well. — I like the steak well done. — I want the steak underdone. — With fried potatoes. — I hope you will enjoy your dinner (lunch etc.).

The railway-train goes over the bridge. — The Brooklyn Bridge is more than thirty years old. — If that isn't of any interest to you, we may change the subject and talk about the employees' wages. — I want my shoes cleaned. Give them a good polish with brush and rag. — Yes, ma'am, I'll

give them a good shine. (The shoe black to himself:) Isn't it a shame to take money from such a nice girl with such dainty feet?—There is no question about it, not one of us gets enough.—I'll do it for you?—When does the train start for Munich?—I don't care for him.—This girl is fishing for compliments.—For instance.—For this reason.—I left the key on the table.—Why on earth did you do that?—We trust in God.—In gold we trust.—We are four persons, two adults and two children, we live in a four room-flat with all modern improvements (comforts): central-heating and hot water supply.—I don't care to go to a place with children; besides for dish-washing and all dirty work there must be someone in the house. I am accustomed to work with a valet. Could I occasionally play the piano?—I am very fond of ragtime music.—From what you say, I see that you want me to do the work, while you mean to amuse yourself.

He spent most of his life in Germany at Berlin.—When I came out of the room, Charley turned towards me and asked me to put the money into my pocket.—Where have you come from?—We have just come out of this house.—Where are you going to?—I am going up town to a friend

of mine. — Eastern New York. — Up the Thames, on the Thames, down stream. — There is nothing new under the sun. — There is not one of us who wouldn't notice the difference between under and of. — Charlottenburg is a town near Berlin. — Oranienburg is situated outside Greater Berlin. — Opposite the underground-station you will find a very good druggist's. — Go a few minutes along the street and you will also see a florist's. Come with me. — I'll accompany you. — I like to drink coffee with milk or still better with cream. — For heaven's sake give me a steak without any onions. — When I left home, the weather was fine. After a few steps, it suddenly began to rain! I was without an umbrella and without a waterproof or mackintosh. — During the winter there are often snow-storms or even blizzards in New York. — In London it is awfully foggy. — Summer days are coming, Winter days are gone. Merry birds are singing in the flow'ry dawn. — 'It's your turn!' — One, two, buckle my shoe; three, four, shut the door, five, six, pick up sticks; seven, eight, lay them straight. Nine, ten, a good fat hen. — 'Listening in.' — Look at the baby, how good it is, since father bought his radio set, but he must have

his own head-phones, he doesn't believe in the 'bedtime story' of the loud speaker. Father is even reconciled to his mother-in-law. — What are you doing with the alarm-clock? — My foot has gone to sleep, I want to wake it up.

The modern type of men and women goes in for sport. Some play football, others go in for skating. The latest sport is boxing. There are many people who patronize the horse-races as well as football-matches and prize-fights. There is also much general interest in fishing. All these sports are parts of outdoor-life. But if you like to stay at home, you may prefer to play chess, dominoes or draughts. Chess is the most international game; it is played on a chess-board with sixteen chessmen on either side. Each player moves in turn. When one of the players cannot move his king any more, then he is 'checkmate', and this ends the game. He has lost. The chess-board is divided into sixty-four squares, on which the different pieces, bishops, knights, castles, queens, and kings are moved.

But possibly you may like outdoor-life better. Or is gambling your principal occupation? Do you care to sit down all night at the card-table or to stay in a gambling-house at the gambling-table? Then it would be better for you to go to

the race course and make your bets. Which horse will you back? Do you make your bets at the totalizer or with the bookmaker? There is no betting at boat-races or regattas. If you had money enough, I am sure you would like to ride on horseback or to drive out.

If I were courageous, I would fly either in a flying machine (an aeroplane) or dirigible airship. A pastime entirely unknown to me is to go shooting. With the gun over the shoulder, the shooting-licence in the pocket, to go through the woods and from the shooting stand to fire, to hit and not to miss, that must be fine. To return with a hare, a deer, a pheasant or other game in the shooting-bag or in the knapsack makes the shooter feel good.

While it is winter, let us ride in a sledge or in a sleigh or in a bobsleigh? Can you think of anything nicer than a sleighing-party? In summer-time we may swim and dive. If you could take a header, you would feel warm very quickly in the coldest water. So we think we have given you many hints for seeking diversion and recreation.

I eat and drink.—I eat or I drink. — Either I drink or I eat.—I neither drink nor eat.— The more I drink,

the better I feel.—I'll drink and eat too.—Nevertheless I must eat and drink.—Therefore we must work.—Then we must learn to connect two sentences with each other.—I told him that Charley will come to-morrow.—I don't know whether he will accept your invitation or not.—Couldn't you tell me if Miss Green is at home?—After you had gone, there was someone here to call on you. As soon as he had entered the room, I asked him for his name. As I didn't understand at once, he gave me his card. He promised to return before he goes to the station. It is about one hour, since he left the office. If I had much money, I should be a rich man.—If I were you, I should take this job.—Where were you to-day, if I hadn't given you the chance to get a position here?—In case you don't work well, they will very soon discharge you. The weather is anything but dry.—I cannot but tell you that the way you spend your money is a shame.

請譯成英文 Translate into English, please:

我們祇有信仰三民主義才可以救國。——在今日的重慶，我們決不希望有高貴的享受，否則我們怎麼對得起前方的戰士和淪陷區裏的同胞哩！——如果你願意當一個戰士，我就嫁給

你。——我知道你的意思了，你要放棄了救國的責任，到外國去偷安，唉，你這種心理是決要不得的。——她在日內瓦消磨了她的青春。——當我走進了中英文化協會，英國的議員都對我說：“未料你我得在重慶相聚。”——你從那兒來。——我剛從國家總動員會議來。——你到那兒去？——派到英國去參觀他們戰時的活動。——明天我要出城到中央大學去教書。——從廣元乘船到重慶是順流而下，五天就可以到了，——天下的愛情真正成功的有幾個？——爵益高，志益下；官益大，心益小！——桃花源也許就在重慶的附近。——在廣播大廈的對門便是國家總動員會議。——沿着郵儲大樓右首的一條街走，可以直達我的寓所。——我本當陪你到西安去視察前線，可是我現在忙得要命。——我喜歡翻譯文稿，當然頂好是用英文寫。——看了我母親的份上，希望你照應我在淪陷區的兩個妹妹。——當我上飛機的時候，天色很好，現在我們鑽在雲裏，冷得要死，茶房祇給我一條毛毯，怎麼够暖和呢？——陝壩在九月裏就下大雪，走到戶外就會凍死。——在雲南有長期的雨季，在緬甸何獨不然！——可是防空的完備是消極的，而不是積極的。——始條理者智之事也，終條理者聖之事也。——楊貴妃蒲州永樂人，號太真，善歌舞，曉音律；天寶初，進册貴妃，十五載安祿山反，隨明皇西幸至馬嵬，縊路旁祠下，曾寫阿那曲：“羅袖動香香不已，紅渠莫羨秋烟裏；輕雲嶺上乍搖風，嫩柳池塘初拂水。”

XXXVIII.



I must loo' out for another stenographer and typist!

我一定要去另找一個速記兼打字員!

Why? You love ME!

爲什麼? 你有我呀!

That's just the reason. — When you are in the room, I am looking at you. If I am looking at you, I can't dictate. The best thing I can think of is to marry you; then I am sure, the work will never be done. What am I to do?

正是爲了這個道理，——當你在房間裏我就老看着你。如果我老看着你，我就不能夠念信稿給你速記了。我所能想到的是頂好娶了你；嘿，我敢說，事情簡直辦不了。怎麼辦呢？

現在有許多人，打算在戰爭結束之後到外國去，我的弟弟現在 to prepare for his journey to England “準備着到英國去旅行”；并且 that he goes over for a long time “他去了要住很久”，perhaps for ever “也許永遠”。這樣的打算就不能算是一 trip “一個旅行”了；至於 his knowledge of the English language “他的英國語文的知識”也算不錯了。記得我姐姐去英國是 to the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, London “到倫敦，衛布萊（看）英國皇家展覽會”的。到英國去，we need a passport “我們需要一張護照”，你可以到 police-station “警察局”找負責的 official “官員”說 I want a passport “我要領一張護照”。在倫敦這是 chief of police “警察長”負責辦理的。昨天有位朋友到英國去，no objections were raised to his leaving China “對於他離開中國沒有發生什麼障礙”。事前，his passport with his photo that is signed by Minister of Foreign Affairs “貼有他相片的護照是由外交部長簽的”。

Next day he goes to Szechuen Tourist Agency to find out the best route to London. They tell him to travel by Air Empire via Calcutta, India to England. From Cairo it takes no more than a few hours to London. He buys an air ticket to London and asks the clerk in the tourist-agency to reserve a place for him. For the first day in London they recommend him

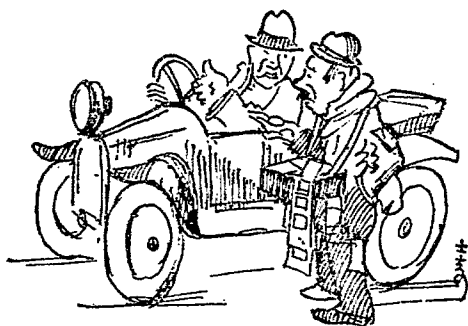
the Bedford Hotel as a good hotel. With a ticket in his pocket and a well-filled pocket-book he goes next morning to the Chungking air station. Before entering the station he send a telegram: 'Bedford Hotel, London. Arrive by Air reserve bedroom with bath.'

“第二天，他到四川旅行社去問到倫敦最方便的路線。他們告訴他搭乘帝國航空機經過印度加爾各答到英國去。從開羅（埃及）到倫敦不過幾個鐘頭。他買一張到倫敦去的飛機票並託旅行社的書記替他訂一個位子。到倫敦的頭一天，他們介紹他拜德福特旅館是一家好旅館。他口袋裏帶了一張票和一隻充裕的皮夾，次晨到重慶飛機場去。在進場前，他發了一通電報：拜德福特旅館，倫敦，乘帝航機來，訂有浴室房間。”

The train starts punctually at 9.52 a. m. according to Thomas Cook's ABC Time-table. He passes through many English towns known to him from his former journeys in England, such as Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, Sheffield &c. Then he reached Manchester. Then the train proceeded on its journey to Liverpool where he went on board the steamer. He was glad to find a good cabin on the steamer, but as the weather was fine he went on deck. On the frontier, every passenger was asked by the custom-house officers:

‘Have you anything to declare?’ or ‘Have you anything liable to duty?’ He was obliged to open his trunk. The contents were examined and after they had ascertained that all things were for his personal use he was allowed to pass without paying any duty. Without being seasick, he landed in Dublin where he took train for Westport. He arrived in due course and proceeded to Prof. Smith’s where he found all the old friends welcoming his coming.

“根據通濟隆(國際旅行社)的時間簡表,火車接時在上午九時五十二分開出。他走過許多英國的城市,對於他因為從前在英國好幾處的旅行,所以很熟悉,如諾坦普吞,勒司特,諾定昂,雪斐爾德等,然後他到達了曼徹斯特。然後火車繼續前進到利物浦,在那裏他換乘了船。他在船上找得一個很好的艙位覺得很高興,可是因為天氣很好,他到甲板上去了。在邊境上,每一位乘客要被海關上的職員詢問:“你有什麼需要報關麼?”或“你有什麼要付稅?”他遵命把他的箱籠打開,裏面的東西都被查驗了,在他們查明所有的東西都是他私人用的,他被允許免費入境。並沒有頭暈,他在都柏林登了陸,從那裏搭火車去西港。他準時到達了,便到史密斯教授家裏去,在那裏他發現所有的老朋友都在歡迎他的來臨。”



Don't be sad, maybe to-morrow you will be as rich as I am.

For the rich of to-day were the poor of yesterday. Cheer up! 不要煩惱，也許明天你會像我一樣地發財。因為今天的富人就是昨天的貧人。高興點吧！

Five cents! That won't buy many motor-cars! Make it a dollar, s'r, and don't talk so much about it.

五分錢！那不能買許多汽車呀！給一塊錢吧，先生，別的什麼都不要提了。

XXXIX.

住在重慶的人，腦子裏都有個“山”的印象，其實像重慶一帶的山都是些 hill “小山”，乘飛機經過喜馬拉亞的人，才會知道所謂 mountain “大山”的偉大。

在這戰時的重慶，要想看到 latest editions “最近出版”的

外國報章雜誌實不是件容易的事，談到 news “新聞”也祇有戰事的報道可讀了。在倫敦，你一睜開眼便會聽到有人喊 Morning Post “晨報”！那報紙很公道，每 copy “份”只要 2 d. “二便士”。在上面有許多 small advertisements “小廣告”。所謂 small ads “小廣告”也就是 classified ads “分類廣告”。英國的 Times “泰晤士報”上每天小廣告之多簡直無法細看。那當中分門別類地刊載着。有 births “生育”欄，marriages “結婚”欄，deaths “死亡”欄，agency column “哀告欄”，還有 personal “人事”欄。

G. C. H. O. — Letter satisfactory. Come home or
write to-day, or meet Father in
London. Say time and place. Love.

Long 'Un. — Best wishes. — Write and come
home All clear. — P. and K.

Daddy. — Do write or come back. We want
you. — Mammy and Johnny.

“G. C. H. O. — 接讀來函甚慰。回家或即函，或在
倫敦往晤父親。言明時間地點。愛。

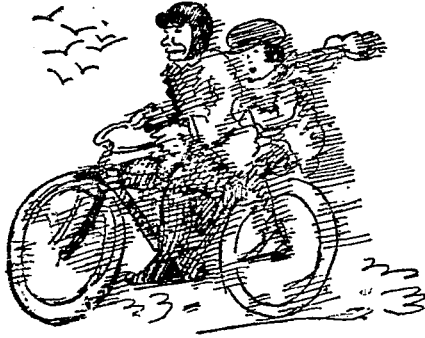
Long 'Un. — 切念。 — 速函速來，一切均不成
問題。 — P. 和 K.

爸爸： — 速函或即返。切盼。 — 媽媽和約翰。”

Mrs. and Miss Pryor, 2, The Grove, N. W. 5,
wish to THANK all who SENT LETTERS
of SYMPATHY and FLOWERS.

“普勞玉夫人及小姐謹向賜唁函及花之各方友好
致謝，現住 2, The Grove, N. W. 5.”

再如 club announcements “俱樂部通告”可以登小廣告，
dancing “跳舞”會可以登小廣告，businesses for sale “召盤”也
可以登小廣告。



Could anyone be happier than I rushing along on my motor-
bike with my best girl behind me on the pillion-seat? I'm
sure she'll be true to me—at least as long as we are on the
motor-cycle.

誰能比我駕着機器腳踏車帶着我的最好的女朋友坐在背後的馬鞍墊上
飛駛來得快樂呢？我確信她一定忠心於我——至少當我們一起坐
在機器腳踏車上的時候。

在報紙上，最引起一班剛離開學校的青年們注意的是 Ap-
pointments and Situations vacant “職務徵才”。

Traveller, well experienced in linen Trade, well ac-
quainted with retail buyers; commission basis only;
good prospects for experienced man; highest refer-
ences needed. — Write, stating age, experience,
and commission required.

Box O. 471. The TIMES, E. C. 4.

“富於麻布貿易經驗，並熟與零購顧客接近之慣於旅
行者；祇供給佣金；對有經驗者乃良好之機會；需有
妥當殷保。——應徵者開明年齡，經歷，及所需佣金
函寄 Box O. 471. The TIMES, E. C. 4.”

Junior Bookkeeper required by large firm of Impor-
ters and Exporters. — Write, stating age, experi-
ence, and salary required, to Box R. 137, The
TIMES, E. C. 4.

“某大進出口公司徵用青年會計員。——開明年齡，經歷，所
需薪金寄 Box R. 137, The TIMES, E. C. 4.”

你不是想在倫敦找工作麼？那麼你買幾份報看看，那些徵
聘的廣告裏是不是有適合於你的，如果有的話，你又何妨寫信
去應徵呢？也許你的運氣好，一下子你便找到了一個很適當的

位置。

Bedford Hotel

London

June 27th, 1943.

Box O. 471

The TIMES

London E. C. 4.

Dear sir,

I have read your ad. in 'The Times' of to-day and I beg to make application for the position in question. I am 28 years of age and have been employed in the Linen trade since the beginning of my commercial career. Although I have been in England only a few days I am sure I could fill the position, as I have worked for a long time with English firms in China. I know the retail buyers in China and I think it will not take me long to get acquainted with the English buyers. I trust you will give my application your consideration and favour me with a trial, as I am convinced I can give you every satisfaction. I should require a commission of 5% on the

gross receipts,

Thanking you in anticipation of a favourable reply

Yours faithfully,

Y. S. Wang.

拜德福特旅館

倫敦

六月廿七日，一九四三。

信箱 O. 471 號

泰晤士報

倫敦中東區四號。

先生，

我讀到你們登載在今天泰晤士報上的廣告，我請求應徵此職位。我現年二十八歲，自從我開始服務於商業，我就供職於麻布貿易。雖然我到英國才幾天，我相信我很能稱職，因為我在中國的英商公司裏服務過很久。我知道零購顧客在中國的情形，我想不久我會對英國的零購顧客弄得很熟習。我希望你會考慮到我的應徵（是否適當），而給我一個嘗試，我敢說我能使得你感到一切順遂。我要求的佣金是總收入的百分之五。

謝謝你賜予我一封期望着而好意的回信

你忠實的，

王業時

Bedford Hotel

London

June 27th, 1943.

Box R. 137.

The TIMES

London E. C. 4.

Dear sir,

With reference to the situation advertised in 'The Times' of to-day, I beg to make application for the vacancy.

I am 28 years of age, and possess all the necessary qualifications for the post, having a thorough knowledge of single and double entry bookkeeping. In addition I can read, write, and speak German, English, and French fluently.

Up to the present I have lived in China and was with an important German firm — Messrs. Muller & Sons of Berlin.

I should be glad if you would favour me with an

interview when we could discuss the question of salary and, I feel sure, settle the matter to our mutual satisfaction.

Awaiting a favourable answer

Faithfully yours,

Y. S. Wang.

拜德福特旅館

倫敦

六月廿七日，一九四三。

信箱 R. 137 號

泰晤士報

倫敦中東區四號。

先生，

根據今日貴處在泰晤士報所登載的徵才廣告，我來請求應徵這個職缺。

我現年二十八歲，具備該職位所要求的條件，並精通單式複式簿記。加以我對於讀閱寫說德文，英文和法文都很流利。

直到現在以前，我住在中國，服務於一家很重要的德商公司——柏林麥勒父子公司。

我很高興如果你能惠予我一次的拜謁，那個時候

我們可以討論薪俸的問題，同時我深信可以解決我們相互希望的事。

候示

你忠誠的，

王業時。

朋友，你真的就快要動身到英國去了麼？那你得把下面的日常用語留心一下吧，不然你會覺得窮得說不出話來：

Good day!	日安!
Good morning!	早安!
Good afternoon!	日安(午後用)!
Good evening!	晚安!
Good night!	夜安!
How are you?	你好?
How do you do?	你好?
Hallo, old man! How goes it?	嗨囉,老朋友!怎麼樣?
Quite well, thank you. How are you?	好得很,謝謝你.你好?
I'm pretty well, thanks; how's yourself?	我好得很,謝謝;你自己呢?
How are all the family?	府上好吧?
How are they all at home?	家裏他們都好吧?
I must be getting along; goodbye!	我一定要走了;再見!

See you later! So long!	將來再見! 保重!
Remember me to all at home!	向家裏大家爲我問候!
Permit me to introduce Mr. A.	容我來介紹 A 先生。
(I'm) pleased to make your acquaintance. Pleased to meet you.	(我)高興跟你相識(慕名得很)。高興見到你(久仰久仰)。
Do you know Mr. A?	你認識 A 先生麼?
I only know him by sight.	我祇見到他。
Excuse me, can you give me a light (match), please?	原諒我,你能給我一個火(柴)麼?
With pleasure.	好(可以,很高興)。
Please, can you tell me the way to	勞駕,你能告訴我往... 去的路麼?
Go to the left (right).	向左(右)走。
Go straight on.	一直走。
Take the first turning (street) to the left (right).	在第一個轉彎的地方(街)向左(右)走。
I'm sorry I can't tell you.	我很抱歉我不能夠告訴你。
I am a stranger here myself.	我本人在這裏是陌生的。

I beg your pardon I did not catch what you said.	請你包涵我不明白你說的些什麼。
What is that?	那是什麼?
What is the meaning of.....?	那.....是什麼意思?
What do you call that?	那你叫什麼?
What building is that?	那是什麼建築(地方)?
What does that word mean?	那個字是什麼講法?
What's the matter?	什麼事?
What's happened?	出了什麼事(發生了什麼)?
You are right(wrong).	你是對(錯)的。
You are mistaken.	你誤會了。
I don't think so.	我不這樣想。
Yes; certainly!	是的;的確!
Really? Indeed?	真麼?誠然麼?
There's no doubt about it.	那沒有疑問。
It doesn't matter.	那不關事。
On the contrary.	反之,反過來說。
You're joking.	你說笑話。
No, I'm in earnest.	不,我是老老實實地。
That's not my business!	那不是我的事!

Mind your own business!	理理你自己的事吧!
What's that to do with you?	那關你什麼事?
Can you tell me the time, please?	你能告訴我時間麼, 勞駕?
What time is it, please?	請問現在什麼時候?
Take care!	小心!
Look out!	看! 謹防!
Cheer up!	不要發愁!
Don't be downhearted!	不要灰心!
How do you like it?	你怎麼會喜歡牠的?
Do you like music?	你喜歡音樂吧?
Do you like fruit?	你喜歡水果麼?
Do you smoke?	你吸煙麼?
Will you have a cigar(cigarette)?	你要雪茄(香烟)麼?
No just now, thanks.	並不是現在, 謝謝(現在 不要)。
What about a drink?	喝一盃怎麼樣?
I don't mind if I do.	如果我做了也不妨。
I'm feeling tired.	我覺得倦了。
I'm feeling queer!	我覺得不舒服!
I'm fed up.	我飽了(此事令我生厭)
I don't care what happens!	我不管出什麼事!

Don't be silly!	不要傻啦!
What do you say?	你說什麼?
I did not speak (I said nothing).	我不曾說(我沒有什麼說的)。
What do you want?	你要什麼?
What are you looking for?	你找什麼?
Do you understand me?	你明白我麼?
I am very glad(pleased).	我很高興。
I am very sorry.	我很抱歉。
What's to be done? What can one do?	怎麼辦呢?有什麼辦法呢?
Do you believe that?	那你相信麼?
I don't believe it.	我不信。
Who's there?	誰在那地方?
It is I.	是我。
To buy. To sell.	買。賣。
What do you want to buy?	你要買什麼?
Have you money enough?	你錢够麼?
What does it cost?	值多少錢?
I find that very dear(cheap).	我嫌(覺得)太貴(很便宜)。

Have you any small change?	你有小票子找麼?
Can you give me change for a pound?	你能够給我兌換一鎊錢麼?
Are you warm enough?	你够暖了吧?
Are you cold?	你冷麼?
Shall we go for a walk?	我們去散步吧?
Oh, yes!	呵,好的!
To play the fool.	耍骨頭,裝傻,耍人。
He's made a fool of himself.	他耍他自己。
To sponge on a person.	寄食於人。
Sponger.	食客。
There's no hurry,	不要着急!
There's plenty of time!	時間充裕得很!
What are you thinking of?	你是怎麼想(你想什麼)?
It's just occurred to me.	我正想起了。
He means well.	他存心很善。
What do I care?	我管什麼?
I've lost my way (myself).	我迷了路。
To go on foot.	步行去。
To go by tram (bus, train).	搭電車(公共汽車,火車)去。

Full up!	滿了!
Where have you come from?	你從那兒來?
Where are you going to?	你往那兒去?
May I go with you?	我可以跟你去麼?
Where shall we go?	我們到那兒去呢?
Have you been to the Zoo?	你到過動物園麼?
No, not yet.	不,還沒有。
A, 1., first-class, first rate.	甲,一,頭等,最優級。
Excellent.	精彩的。
Tip-top.	絕頂的。
Tipsy.	酩酊的,醉了。
Would you do me the favour?	你肯幫我忙麼?
Willingly; with pleasure.	一定,極其願意;高興的。
A thousand thanks; many thanks.	千謝萬謝;多謝。
Come in!	進來!
Take a seat, please (Please be seated).	請坐。
Shut the door!	關上門!
Open the window!	打開窗!
What have you (got) to do?	你打算幹嗎?
I have nothing to do,	我沒有什麼可做的。

I'm ready, I have finished.	我準備好了。我已完了。
(IN THE STREET)	[在街上]
the road.	路。
the pavement(footpath).	人行道。
the kerb(stone).	街沿石。
the gutter.	溝槽。
to cross the road.	過街。
Look out! You'll get yourself run over!	當心!不要被車子撞倒了!
cab; cabman.	車;車夫。
pedes'trian.	徒步的人。
motor-car; motorist.	汽車;乘汽車的人。
bicycle; cyclist.	自由車;乘自由車的人。
motor-cycle; motor-cyclist.	機器腳踏車;乘機器腳踏車的人。
tram; tram-driver; tram-conductor.	電車;開電車的人;電車上售票員。
motor-bus.	公共汽車。
public convenience; lavatory.	公共便利場所;盥洗室。
W. C. (water closet); urinal.	便所;小便處。
occupied; free.	有人(佔據);空着(自由)。

policeman; police-station.	警察; 警所。
public telephone, call box.	公用電話。
newspaper kiosk (stall).	報亭(攤)。
monument.	界石, 路標。
(news) paper boy.	報童。
tramp.	流氓。
beggar.	乞丐。
street-organ.	叫化樂器。
organ-grinder.	唱蓮花落的叫化子。
hawker.	沿街叫賣的人, 小販。
pavement-artist	街道藝術家。
street lamp.	街燈。
shop.	店舖。
shop-window.	商店櫺窗。
show-case.	陳列箱。
poster.	招紙, 廣告。
electric sky signs.	電氣招牌。
(ATTENTION)	[注意]
Keep to the right.	靠右邊走。
Keep off the grass.	勿踏草地。
Admission free.	免費入場。

No admittance.	禁止入內。
No admittance except on business!	除因業務禁止入內!
Beware of pickpockets.	當心扒手。
Commit no nuisance.	禁止在此小便。
No thoroughfare!	路不通行!
Road closed.	路已不通。
Please adjust your dress before leaving.	請離場前整飾衣帽。
(HOW IS THE WEATHER?)	[天氣如何?]
rain; raindrops.	雨; 雨點。
snow; snowflakes.	雪; 雪花。
fog; mist.	霧; 烟霧。
foggy; misty.	多霧的; 朦朧的。
sunshine; sunny.	日光; 陽光的。
clouds, cloudy.	雲; 有雲的。
It is hot, warm, cold.	天氣熱, 暖和, 冷了。
It is raining, snowing, hailing, freezing, thawing.	下着雨, 雪, 雹, 結冰了, 解凍了。
It is fine, dry, windy, dusty.	天晴, 天乾, 有風, 飛沙。
It looks like rain.	看上去像下雨了。
We shall have a thunderstorm.	將有一場雷暴雨。

It thunders, lightens.	響雷了,打閃了。
It has stopped raining.	已不下雨了。
It is clearing up.	晴起來了。
sunrise; sunset.	日出;日落。
(WHEN?)	[什麼時候?]
to-day; to-morrow; the day after to-morrow.	今天;明天;後天。
yesterday; the day before yester- day.	昨天;前天。
a week ago.	一星期前。
a fortnight ago.	兩星期前。
some days(weeks) ago.	幾天(星期)前。
next week, month, year.	下星期,月,年。
this day week.	下個星期的今天。

複習 Review

Look at this girl, is she not pretty? — Give me a pencil!
 — Do you give me a pencil? — You cannot eat those
 mushrooms, they are a poisonous sort! — But I don't want
 to eat them, I want to sell them. — What are the contents

of this poem? — The singer is not quite sure whether he is loved by her or not. As a sign of her love he asks her to come down, to go aboard his boat and to follow him wherever he likes to go. He compares his situation with that of Paris who eloped with Helena, the wife of a Grecian king, from Greece to Troy. He is glad and full of joy seeing that his love is successful that his lady meets his wishes and is willing to elope with him.

'I think of things past; my days of youth and strength. Slowly pacing back and forth, I sigh long sighs.' Tu Fu — Chinese poet, A. D. 712—770, translated by Florence Ayscough. — When Dr. Anne Walter Fearn moved from Soochow to Shanghai we residents of that colourful and odorous city had no inkling of what was going to happen to us and to our traditions. Her arrival was unobtrusive and, in any event, we seldom paid any attention to outport women who moved in on us. — In any case we shall have to manage; I suppose there are people who do not always go about with maids. — We couldn't have a hairdresser always in attendance. — Quite; she appealed to me; it isn't often a girl does that; I don't know how she did it, but she did.

And again, departing from the coasts of Tyre and Sidon, he came unto the sea of Galilee, through the midst of the coasts of Decapolis. And they bring unto him one that was deaf, and had an impediment in his speech; and they beseech him to put his hand upon him. — When war was declared on August 4, 1914, the Royal Flying Corps went to France with 860 officers and men with 63 aeroplanes.—Thirty-four years later the Air Ministry War News Service of August 16, 1940, stated, 'Spitfire and Hurricane pilots of the Fighter Command yesterday won their greatest victory over the Luftwaffe. They wiped out one-third of the German bombers and fighters massed for what was to have been the enemy's heaviest attack on London.'

'Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.' Mr. Churchill, reviewing the progress of the war, August 20, 1942. — This Saturday morning, September 5, was one of the loveliest days I ever saw. The air was clear. The sun was shining. The birds were singing. But otherwise it was very still. I walked out on the lawn. Little lines of white smoke were rising from a few chimneys. The towns on the plain stood out clear and distinct. But

after three days of activity, three days with the soldiers about, it seemed lonely for the first time.

請譯成英文 Translate into English, please:

1. 國父遺囑全文。
2. 孟子曰：事孰爲大？事親爲大。守孰爲大？守身爲大。不失其身而能事其親者，吾聞之矣；失其身而能事其親者，吾未之聞也。孰不爲事，事親事之本也；孰不爲守，守身守之本也。
3. 在過去的無數世紀裏，偉大的文藝家們，沒有一個不是在苦難中生長的；沒有一個不是爲祖國而貢獻了他的一切的。孔子爲周與魯而殫其一生的力量；其道不行，則退而講學；屈原寫離騷，不是爲自己的不幸而寫，他所反覆叮嚀的祇是“恐皇與之敗績”。沒有一個偉大的作家不是“憂天下”的。我們現在祇有一條路可走，就是貢獻一切給我們的祖國；沒有躊躇，沒有彷徨，沒有躲藏，沒有例外。
4. 冬天來了，春天也就不遠了。耐得住冬天的寒冷與風雪的，就會見到繁花如錦的春天。
5. 把你自己的日記檢出一頁來譯成英文。

XXXX.



'Couldn't you change me ten yuan, conductor?'

“你能換十塊錢給我麼，賣票的？”

'I'm sorry I can't. But don't worry, you pay me the three yuan for the ticket another time.'

“抱歉我不能。不過不用操心，你下一次付給我三元錢的票價好了。”

'But you may never see me again!'

“可是你不會再碰到我呀！”

'Doesn't matter, I shall not break my heart if I don't.'

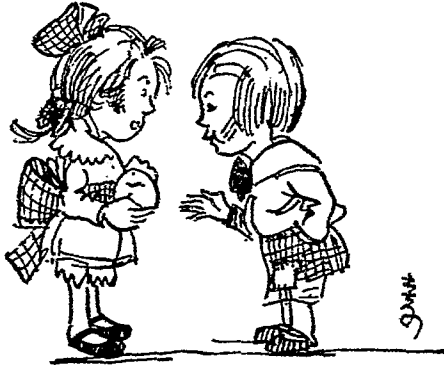
沒有關係，如果我（碰）不著（你），我決不會傷心。

我們對什麼事情都抱一個希望，a prospect “一個希望”是 the principal thing is to get a start “最要緊的事先得開始。”

Only by working among English people he could get acquainted with English life. “祇有跟英國人在一塊兒工作，他才會習慣於英國的生活。” He was very much disappointed at getting no reply “接不到回信，他是非常地沮喪。”

After the first two days he found out that it would be too expensive to continue living at an hotel. So he was looking out for a boarding-house at a reasonable rate. He moved to a boarding-house at Hammersmith (in the suburbs of London). Here he found a nice cosy room and very good food in English style, there is a good breakfast in the morning and a satisfying dinner in the evening. He took lunch in the city, to which he went every morning directly after breakfast. Besides answering advertisements he walked round and made personal application at various places.

“在頭兩天之後，他覺得繼續在旅館裏住下去簡直是太浪費了。所以他就去找一個價錢合理的寄宿舍。他搬到在漢曼史密斯（倫敦近郊）的一家寄宿舍裏去了。他在這裏找到一個精緻舒適的房間，而且伙食是很好的英國式的，在早上有一頓很好的早飯，在晚上有令人滿意的大餐。他在城裏吃中飯，每天早上一吃完早餐他就進城去了。除掉應廣告上的徵求，他走遍了許多的地方去自薦。”



ADAM AND EVE

亞當和夏娃

Bobby suggested: "Let us play Adam and Eve!"

寶貝提議: "讓我們來扮亞當和夏娃!"

"How do you play that?" asked Mary.

"你怎麼玩?" 瑪麗問。

"You tempt me to eat your apple and I do so," answered Bobby.

"你誘着要我吃你的蘋果, 那麼我就照辦," 寶貝回答。

One day, it was the tenth day of his stay in London, he came home and was very surprised to find a letter which the postman had brought while he was in the city. He opened it and read as follow:

"有一天, 是他到達倫敦的第十天, 他回家時很驚奇地發現

了一封信，那是當他在城裏的時候，郵差送來的。他打開來讀如下：”

THE UNIVERSAL HARDWARE SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Importers and Exporters,
220, City Road, London, E. C.

July 8th, 1943.

Mr. Y. S. Wang,
15, King Street
Hammersmith,

Dear sir,

We have received your response to our advertisement and shall be glad if you will call and see us on Thursday at 11 o'clock at our office.

Faithfully yours,

A. E. Rowland,
Manager.

環球五金供應有限公司

進口出口

倫敦中東區錫德路二二〇號

七月八日，一九四三。

王業時先生，

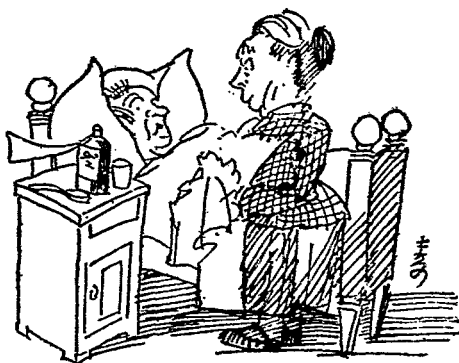
15, 皇帝街

漢曼史密斯

先生,

接到你對我們廣告應徵的信, 深盼你在星期四十一時到我們公司裏來一談。

你忠誠的,
A. E. 羅蘭,
經理。



"James, you are about to go to heaven, but I will follow you."

"詹姆斯, 你就到天堂裏去了, 我是決定跟你走的。"

"I suppose so, Jan, but so far as I am concerned you don't need to be in a hurry."

"我也如此想, 琴, 可是我斟酌了一下你倒是不要忙。"

The next day he could hardly wait till the hour appointed for him to present himself to the firm in question. The manager of this company — it was a large joint-stock company — was looking for a Chinese correspondent to undertake all correspondence with Chinese firms. After a few questions Mr. Wang was engaged at a commencing



A PUN

一句雙關語

Lady: "Do you prefer the TULIP to the rose?"

太太: "你寧愛金香(花)不要玫瑰麼?"

Gentleman: "I prefer your TWO LIPS to any rose!"

先生: "我寧愛你的嘴唇不要任何玫瑰!"

salary of four pounds a week.

“第二天，他幾乎不能等到約定的時間就跑到那公司裏去了。這公司——那是一家大的股份公司——的經理正要找一位中文通信員來辦理跟中國各公司的通訊。在問了幾個問題之後，王先生被任用了，起薪是每週四鎊。”

He began his work punctually every morning at 9 o'clock, so his landlady had to prepare his breakfast for 8 o'clock. He left home at half past eight and by taking the Underground he was able to reach the office promptly at 9 o'clock.

“他每天早上准九點開始他的工作，所以他的房東太太在八點鐘爲他預備好早餐。他八點半離家搭地下車趕到公事房却巧在九點鐘。”

過了幾天，他接到由拜德福特旅館轉來的信，打開一看是老友約翰·赫特的。他搬家後曾給赫特一封信，可是赫特只記得舊的，所以仍寄旅館裏去了。

既然已經在倫敦找到了職業，一切都可以安頓了，那麼空下來可以去逛逛 The Zoological Gardens “萬牲園（動物園）”，The Tower “倫敦塔”，The British Museum “英國博物院”，Westminster Abbey “西明寺”，Hampton Court Palace “罕普吞宮” and many other places “和許多別的地方”。

27 King Road
Sydenham S.E.26.
July 12th 1943.

My dear Wang,

I was very pleased to get your letter informing me that you are in London, and have secured a situation. Congratulations on your success!

I shall be very pleased to see you once again and have a chat with you over old times. Will you come and spend the day with me next Sunday?

Please drop me a line to say if I may expect you.

Sincerely yours,
John Hart

27, 金氏路:

靈丹漢, 東南角, 26.

七月十二日, 一九四三。

王兄,

得悉安抵倫敦並獲有工作, 欣慰之至。謹祝成功! 願與兄台重行把晤再叙舊情。不知能否於下星期日親臨弟處一聚?

乞便 賜教行不勝禱候。

弟約翰·赫特。

(INSIDE THE HOUSE)	[在室內]
hotel.	旅館。
boarding-house.	寄宿舍。
apartments(pl.).	公寓。
furnished apartments to let.	設備齊全的公寓出賃。
to live in furnished apartments (rooms)	住在設備齊全的公寓裏 (房間)。
landlord; landlady.	房東; 房東太太。
rent.	房租, 出租。
door; doorstep.	門 門階。
hall.	廳。
drawing-room.	客廳。
dining-room.	飯廳。
sitting-room.	起居室。
parlour.	會客室。
bedroom.	臥室。
kitchen.	廚房。
scullery.	食具洗滌間。
pantry.	伙食房。
cellar.	地窖。
stairs (pl.).	樓梯。

staircase.	樓梯間。
banisters (pl.).	欄杆。
landing.	梯頂, 着陸(飛機)。
garret.	頂樓。
bath, bathroom.	浴室。
fireplace.	壁爐, 火爐,
mantelpiece.	壁爐上的板, 石, 拱或架。
window.	窗戶。
floor.	地板。
ceiling,	天花板。
wall,	牆。
wainscoat.	護壁板。
wallpaper.	糊牆紙。
(window) curtains (pl.).	(窗)帘。
(window) blind.	百葉窗。
window-pane.	窗玻璃。
lock; key; door-knob.	鎖; 鑰匙; 門把手。
yard; garden.	天井; 花園。
(FURNITURES OF THE · ROOM)	[房間內的傢具]
table.	桌。

chair; armchair.	椅; 圈椅。
piano; grand piano.	鋼琴。
piano-stool.	琴座。
sideboard.	碗櫥。
carpet.	地毯。
hearthrug.	爐邊地毯。
picture.	圖畫。
vase,	花瓶。
bookcase.	書櫥。
sofa; couch.	沙發; 榻。
overmantel.	壁爐額上的飾架。
mirror.	鏡。
(ON THE WASH-STAND)	[在洗面架上]
water-jug.	水壺。
wash-basin.	水盆。
slop-pail.	污水桶。
soap-bowl.	肥皂缸。
water-bottle; glass.	水盅; 玻璃盃。
towel	毛巾。
soap.	肥皂。
sponge.	海綿。

tooth-brush.	牙刷。
hair-restorer.	髮刷。
mouth-wash.	嗽口, 嗽口盅。
clothes-brush.	衣刷。
comb.	梳子。
looking-glass, mirror.	鏡子。
razor.	剃鬚刀。
shaving-brush.	剃鬚刷。
shaving-soap.	剃鬚肥皂。
face cream.	潤面膏。
ointment; vaseline.	油膏; 凡士林。
perfume (scent).	香水(香)。
hair-pins.	髮針。
hair-net.	髮網。
(GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES)	[男人的衣飾]
overcoat (top-coat).	大衣。
raincoat, mackintosh.	雨衣。
suit: jacket, waistcoat, trousers.	一套: 上衣, 背心, 褲。
shirt.	襯衫。
vest.	馬甲。
drawers (pl.).	襯褲。

socks,	短襪。
collar——soft, stiff,	領——軟, 硬,
tie; bow.	領帶; 領花。
boots, shoes.	靴, 鞋。
suspenders.	吊帶; 背帶。
handkerchief,	手帕。
braces (pl.); belt,	吊褲帶; 腰皮帶。
pyjamas (pl.).	睡衣。
soft felt hat,	軟毡帽。
hard felt hat,	硬毡帽。
velour hat.	鵝絨帽。
cap,	便帽。
straw hat,	草帽。
gloves,	手套。
walking-stick.	手杖。
(LADIES' CLOTHES)	[婦女的服飾]
costume: coat, skirt.	衣服: 上衣, 裙。
dress.	服裝。
jumper.	外衣, 罩衫, 附頭巾的皮
	衣。
blouse.	工作外衣。

petticoat; underskirt.	襪裙; 內裙。
drawers (pl.).	內褲, 汗衫褲,
knickers (pl.).	摺於膝間的短褲
camisole.	短袖襯衫。
stockings.	長統襪。
garter.	吊襪帶。
suspenders.	吊帶。
combinations (pl.).	衫褲相連的內服。
cami-knickers (pl.).	短褲。
corsets (pl.).	胸衣, 緊身裙。
stays (pl.).	胸圍, 乳護
night-dress.	夜裝。
chemise.	襯衣。
coat; cloak.	外衣; 斗篷。
umbrella.	傘。
sunshade (parasol).	遮陽(小傘)。
hand-bag.	手提包。
nail-clippers (pl.).	指甲剪。
scissors (pl.).	剪刀。
wadding.	填衣服的柔絮。
sanitary towel.	衛生毛巾。

pocket-mirror.	小鏡(放在手提包裏的)
purse.	錢袋, 皮夾。
(DON'T FORGET THE MEALTIMES!)	[勿要忘記吃飯時間!]
breakfast.	早餐。
lunch.	午餐。
dinner.	晚餐(大餐)。
tea.	茶(下午點心)。
supper.	夜餐。
tea-cup.	茶盃。
coffee-cup.	咖啡盃。
saucer.	碟。
plate.	盆。
knife.	刀。
fork.	叉。
spoon.	羹匙。
tea-pot.	茶壺。
coffee pot.	咖啡壺。
cream jug.	乳盅。
sugar basin.	糖缸。
cruet.	五味瓶。

salt-cellar.	鹽瓶。
pepper-box.	胡椒盒。
mustard-pot,	芥末瓶。
vinegar bottle.	醋瓶。
oil bottle.	油瓶。
decanter.	酒壺。
meat-dish.	葷菜(碟)。
vegetable-dish.	蔬菜(碟)。
soup-tureen.	湯盤。
soup-ladle.	湯杓。
gravy-boat.	調味汁鉢。
table-cloth.	桌布。
table-napkin.	餐巾。
(IF YOU WANT TO WRITE)	[如果你要寫]
writing materials.	文具。
(a sheet of) notepaper.	(一本)便條。
envelope.	信封。
blotting-paper.	吸水紙。
penholder.	筆架。
pen (nib).	筆(尖)。
ink.	墨水。

blacklead pencil.	黑鉛筆。
indelible pencil.	不退色鉛筆。
pencil eraser.	擦鉛筆橡皮。
ink eraser.	擦墨水橡皮。
(FOR SMOKERS)	[吸烟人用語]
smokers' requisites.	烟具。
cigarette-lighter.	打火機。
pipe.	烟呷。
tobacco-pouch.	烟盒。
cigar holder.	雪茄烟呷。
cigarette-holder.	香烟呷。
match.	火柴。
pipe-cleaner.	烟呷清潔器。
pipe-stopper.	熄烟器, 烟灰碟。
wax-light.	蠟燭。
(ON THE RAILWAY STATION)	[在火車站上]
Left Luggage Office.	啓運行李間。
Cloak Room.	衣帽間。
Waiting Room.	候車室。
Refreshment Room (Car).	站上或車上飲食處。
Telegraph Office.	電報房。

Way out.	出口。
Ladies' (Gentlemen's, Lavatory officials.	女(男)盥嗽室。 職員。
Stationmaster.	站長。
Ticket Collector.	檢票員。
Inspector.	稽查員。
Booking-clerk.	售票員。
Porter.	茶房。
Guard.	押車, 護路員。
To the Bridge.	過天橋。
To the Subway.	過地下甬道。
Parcel-Office.	包裹房。
Cross the line by the Bridge (Subway).	由天橋(地下甬道)跨過鐵道。
(WE MAKE A JOURNEY)	[我們旅行一趟]
We'll take a cab to the Station.	我們乘車上車站。
Is all the luggage here?	所有的行李都在此地麼?
You get the tickets — 2 'thirds, single'.	你去買票——兩個“三等單程”。
Do you want a 'smoker' or 'non-smoker'?	你要“吸煙車”呢還是“不吸煙的”?

- This compartment is 'reserved'. 這包房被“定掉”了。
- This one is for 'ladies only'. 這一廂是“女座”。
- There is a dining-car on the train. 在這列車上有一輛餐車。
- Put your suit case on the 'rack'. 把你的衣箱放在“架子”上。
- I'll put mine under the seat. 我把我的放在座位底下。
- Do we have to change? 我們要換車麼?
- No, it's a through train. 不,這是直達列車?
- Yes, we change at Birmingham. 是,我們在伯明罕換車。
- We are stopping now. 我們現在停下來了(到)。
- All change! 全(大家)下去換車!
- Where can I get a (news)paper (a novel, a magazine)? 我可以在什麼地方買一份(新聞)報(一本小說,一份雜誌)?
- At the book-stall. Hurry up! 在書攤上。趕快點!
- Tickets, please! 請把票取出來看看(票,勞駕)!

NOTE: Visitors to England 注意: 旅行英國者可以
will find the third-class compartments are upholstered, 發現三等車廂一切設備齊全正如大陸上二

and as comfortable as second-class continental carriages. 等車廂一樣地舒適。
列車行駛十分穩速。

The trains run very smoothly.

(SHOP SIGNS)

[商招, 幌子, 招牌]

Baker.	麵包房。
Butcher.	肉舖。
Dairy.	牛奶店。
Greengrocer.	賣新鮮蔬菜果實的店舖。
Grocer.	雜貨店。
Tea Shop.	茶莊。
Cafe.	咖啡館。
Dining-room.	餐室。
Restaurant.	飯店。
Tailor.	成衣舖(匠)。
Hosier.	襪店(商)。
Chemist.	藥店(化學用品店)。
Apothecary.	藥商。
Barber.	理髮室(匠)。
Hairdresser.	裝容室(匠)。
Hairdressing and Shaving Saloon.	男女化裝室。
Rubber Shop.	橡皮店。

Stationer.	文具店。
Newsagent.	報販。
Tobacconist.	烟店。
Cycle dealer.	自由車行。
Florist.	花店。
Fruiterer.	水果舖。
Bookseller.	書商。
Book Shop.	書店。
Confectioner.	製造糖果商。
Sweet Shop.	糖果店。
Bootmaker.	鞋匠。
Boot Shop.	鞋舖。
Jeweller.	珠寶店。
Optician.	眼鏡店。
Hatter.	帽店。
Ironmonger.	鐵店。
China Stores.	瓷器店。
Sports Outfitter.	運動器材店。
Watch and Clock-maker.	製造鐘表店。
Furrier.	皮貨店。
(AMUSEMENTS, &c.)	[娛樂等]

Theatre.	戲院。
Music Hall.	音樂廳。
Cinema (Picture House).	電影院。
Concert Hall.	歌樂院。
Museum.	博物館。
Art Gallery.	藝術館。
Library.	圖。
Zoological Gardens(pl.), Zoo.	萬牲園。
Swimming Baths (pl.).	游泳池。
Dance Hall, Dance Palace.	跳舞廳。
Stock Exchange.	證券交易所。
Hospital.	醫院。
Cathedral.	天主堂。
Church; Chapel; Synagogue.	教堂; 小禮拜堂; <u>猶太教</u> 堂。
Palace; Castle.	宮殿; 堡壘。
(POST OFFICE)	[郵政局]
Parcels.	包裹。
Postage-stamps.	郵票。
Postal Orders.	郵政滙票。
Money Orders.	滙票。

Te'grams.	電報。
Poste Restante.	存局候領郵件。
Savings Bank.	儲蓄銀行。
Telephone Box.	電話間。
letter; postcard.	信件; 明信片。
registered letter(parcel).	掛號信件(包裹)。
telegram; cablegram.	電報; 有線電報。
registration fee.	掛號費。
receipt.	收據(回單)。
book-post.	書報郵件。
samples of no value.	不作值之樣品。
reply paid.	回(信)資已付。
(YOUR OWN BODY)	[你自己的身體]
head.	頭。
hair.	髮。
face.	面。
eye.	眼。
ear.	耳。
nose.	鼻。
mouth.	口。
chin.	下頷。

lip.	唇。
tooth.	牙齒。
tongue.	舌。
neck.	頸。
shoulder.	肩。
back.	背。
chest.	胸。
stomach.	胃。
leg.	腿。
knee.	膝。
calf.	小腿。
ankle.	踝。
foot.	足。
toe.	趾。
heel.	後跟。
arm.	臂。
elbow.	肘。
wrist.	腕。
hand.	手。
finger.	手指。

(EVERYBODY HAS HIS

[每一個人有他的家庭]

FAMILY)

family.	家庭。
relation.	親戚。
father.	父。
mother.	母。
son.	子。
daughter.	女。
sister.	姊妹。
brother.	兄弟。
uncle.	叔伯。
aunt.	孀姑。
cousin.	堂兄弟姊妹(姑,表)。
grandfather.	祖父。
grandmother.	祖母。
grandson.	孫。
granddaughter.	孫女。
son-in-law.	女婿。
daughter-in-law.	媳。
father-in-law.	岳父(公公)。
mother-in-law.	岳母(婆婆)。
step-father.	後父。

step-mother.	後母。
step-son.	繼子,前夫或前妻的兒子。
step daughter.	繼女,前夫或前妻的女兒。

讀到這裏,你們應該對普通的英文很熟練了。至少可以寫封簡單的信,讀讀報紙,看看淺近的書,也可以說得相當流利了。好,這下面是古今名人的文章裏選出來的,並沒有什麼生字,如果有的話,都用中文註出來了。你們要細細地讀,最好能背出來。頂要緊的是要學他們的筆法,讀熟了之後,把牠們用中文譯出來,然後再仿他們的句子學習寫漂亮的句子,終於寫整篇的文章。

You better live your best and act your best and think your best today; for today is the sure preparation for to-morrow and all the other to-morrows that follow. ——Harriet Martineau.

Let us be thankful for the fools, But for them the rest of us could not succeed. ——Mark Twain.

Though I am truly sensible of the high honor done me in this appointment, yet I feel great distress(痛苦) from a consciousness(自覺) that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive(遠大的) and important trust,

However, as the Congress(國會) desire it, I will enter upon the momentous duty, and exert(勉力) every power I possess in their service and for the support(支持) of the glorious cause. I beg they will accept my most cordial thanks for this distinguished(卓越的) testimony(證言) of their approbation(嘉獎).

But lest some unlucky event should happen unfavorable(不順遂的) to my reputation(聲譽), I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room that I this day declare, with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with.

As to pay, sir, I beg leave to assure the Congress that as no pecuniary(金錢的) consideration could have tempted me to accept this arduous(艱難) employment at the expense of my domestic ease(安樂) and happiness, I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expenses. Those, I doubt not, they will discharge, and that is all I desire. — George Washington. (On His Appointment as Commander-in-Chief.)

Necessity reforms(改革) the poor, and satiety(滿足) reforms the rich. — Tacitus.

When thee builds a prison, thee had better build with the thought ever in thy mind that thee and thy children may occupy the cells. ——Elizabeth Fry. (Report on Paris Prisons. Addressed to the King of France.)

What knowledge is of most worth? The uniform reply is: Science. This is the verdict on all counts. For direct self-preservation(自保), or the maintenance(維持) of life and health, the all-important knowledge is —— science. For that indirect self-preservation which we call gaining a livelihood, the knowledge of greatest value is——science. For the discharge of parental(父母的) functions, the proper guidance(引導) is to be found only in science. For the interpretation of national life, past and present, without which the citizen can not rightly regulate(調整) his conduct, the indispensable(必需的) key is——science. Alike(相似) for the most perfect production(創造) and present enjoyment of art in all its forms, the needful preparation is still——science. And for purposes of discipline(訓練)——intellectual, moral, religious——the most efficient is, once more science. ——Herbert Spencer.

*

I feel most deeply that this whole question of Creation

(創造) is too profound for human intellect(智慧). A dog might as well speculate(考究) on the mind of Newton! Let each man hope and believe what he can. —Charles Darwin.

*

A man is an animal that write. —Homer.

*

Man can not degrade(墮落) woman without himself falling in'to degradation; he can not elevate her without at the same time elevating himself. —Alexander Walker.

*

However dull a woman may be, she will understand all there is in love; however intelligent a man may be, he will never know but half of it. —Madame Fee.

*

Learned men in all ages have had their judgments free, and most commonly disagreeing from the common judgment of the world; such also have they published both with pen and tongue; notwithstanding, they themselves have lived in the common society with others, and have borne patiently with errors and imperfections which they could not amend(改正). Plato, the philosopher(哲學家), wrote his book on the com-

monwealth, in which he condemned(譴責) many things that then were maintained in the world, and required many things to have been reformed; and yet, notwithstanding, he lived under such policies(政策) as then were universally(普遍地) received, without further troubling of any state. Even so, madam, am I content to do, in uprightness(公正) of heart, and with a testimony of a good conscience. ——John Knox to Mary, Queen of Scots.

*

Ignorance is the night of the mind, but a night without moon or star. ——Confucius.

*

Forty is the old age of youth; fifty is the youth of old age. ——Victor Hugo.

*

Point thy tongue on the anvil of truth. ——Pindar.

*

My dearest Betsy, yesterday I recieved Letters from some of our Friends at the Camp informing me of the Engagement (Bunker Hill) between American troops and the Rebel Army in Charlestown, I can not but be greatly rejoiced(使

喜) at the tried Valor of your Countrymen, who, by all Accounts behaved with an intrepidity(無畏) becoming those who fought for their Liberties against the mercenary(傭兵) Soldiers of a Tyrant(暴君).

It is painful to me to reflect on the terror(恐怖) I must suppose you were under on hearing the Noise of War so near. Favor me, my dear, with an Account of your Apprehensions(恐懼) at that time, under your own hand.

Mr. Pitts and Dr. Church inform me that my dear Son has at length escaped from the Prison at Boston..... Remember me to my dear Hannah and sister Polly and to all Friends.

Let me know where good old Swory is. Gage (the British General) has made me respectable by naming me first among those who are to receive no favor (of Pardon) from him. I thoroughly despise(蔑視) him and his [amnesty(大赦)] Proclamation(布告).....The Clock is now striking twelve, I therefore wish you a good Night. Your most affectionately,
S. Adams (Letter to his Wife, June 28th, 1775).

Adversity is the path of truth. —Byron.

*

He's truly valiant that can wisely suffer
 The worst that man can breathe, and make his wrongs.
 His outside, to wear them like his raiment(衣服), care-
 lessly,
 And ne'er prefer injuries to his heart,
 To bring it into danger. —Shakespeare.

*

Men and nations can only be reformed in their youth;
 they become incorrigible(難矯正的人) as they grow old,
 —Rousseau.

*

We know that a statement proved to be good must be correct. New thoughts are constantly obtaining the floor. These two theories—that all is matter, or that all is Mind—will dispute the ground, until one is acknowledged to be victor. Discussing his campaign, General Grant said: "I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer." Science says: All is Mind and Mind's idea. You must fight it out on this line. Matter can afford you no aid. —Mary Baker Eddy.

*

It is the cause, and not the death, that makes the martyr (殉難). ——Napoleon.

*

General: ——I have placed you at the head of the Army of the Potomac. Of course, I have done this upon what appear to me to be sufficient reasons, and yet I think it best for you to know that there are some things in regard to which I am not quite satisfied with you. I believe you to be a brave and skilful soldier, which of course I like. I also believe you do not mix politics with your profession, in which you are right. You have confidence in yourself, which is valuable if not an indispensable quality. You are ambitious, which, within reasonable bounds, does good rather than harm; but I think that during General Burnside's command of the army you have taken counsel of your ambition and thwarted(挫敗) him as much as you could, in which you did a great wrong to the country and to a most meritorious(有價值的) and honorable brother officer.

I have heard, in such a way as to believe it, of your recently saying that both the army and the government needed a dictator.

Of course it was not for this, but in spite of it, that I have given you the command. Only those generals who gain successes can set up dictators.

What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk (冒險從事) the dictatorship. The government will support you to the utmost of its ability, which is neither more nor less than it has done and will do for all commanders.

I much fear that the spirit which you have aided to infuse(浸入) into the army, of criticizing(非難) their commander and withholding confidence from him, will now turn upon you. I shall assist you as far as I can put it down.

Neither you nor Napoleon, if he were alive again, could get any good out of an army while such a spirit prevails(盛行) in it; and now beware of rashness(鹵莽).

Beware of rashness, but with energy and sleepless vigilance(警備) go forward and give us victories. Yours very truly, Abraham Lincoln. (Letter to General J. Hooker, January 26, 1863.)

*

You can not believe in honor until you have achieved it. Better keep yourself clean and bright; you are the window

through which you must see the world.

——George Bernard Shaw.

*

Lord, let me never tag a moral to a tale, nor tell a story without a meaning. Make me respect my material so much that I dare not slight my work.

Help me to deal very honestly with words and with people, for they are both alive. Show me that as in a river, so in a writing, clearness is the best quality, and a little that is pure is worth more than much that is mixed.

Teach me to see the local color without being blind to the inner light.

Give me an ideal that will stand the strain of weaving into human stuff on the loom of the real.

Keep me from caring more for books than for folks, for art than for life.

Steady me to do the full stint of work as well as I can; and when that is done, stop me; pay what wages Thou wilt, and help me to say, from a quiet heart, a grateful Amen.

——Henry van Dyke.

*

The life of a people is a tissue of crimes, miseries and follies. That is no less true of Penguinia than of other nations.

Gratian, the sage, toured Penguinia in the time of the last of the Draconide dynasty. Travelling one day through a lovely valley where cow bells tinkled in the pure air, he sat down on a bench at the foot of an oak tree, near a thatched cottage. On the doorstep a woman was suckling an infant; a youngster was playing with a big dog; a blind old man, seated in the sun, was drinking in the light of day through half-opened lips.

The master of the house, a robust young man, offered Gratian bread and milk and, the Marsouin philosopher after partaking of this repast, exclaimed, "Kindly inhabitants of a gentle land, I thank you. Everything here breathes joy, concord and peace."

Even as he spoke, however, a shepherd passed, playing a martial air upon his bagpipes.

"What is that lively tune?" demanded Gratian.

"That's our war hymn against the Marsouins," replied the peasant. "Everybody here sings it. Little children know

it before they can talk. We are all good Penguin patriots.”

“You don’t like the Marsouins?”

“We hate them.”

“For what reason do you hate them?”

“How can you ask? They are our neighbors, aren’t they?”

“Undoubtedly.”

“Well, that’s the reason the Penguins hate the Marsouins.”

“Is that a reason?”

“Certainly. Who says ‘neighbors’ says ‘enemies’? Look at the field which touches mine. It belongs to the man I hate most in the world. After him my worst enemies are the people of the village on the other slope of the valley at the foot of that birch(樺木) wood. In this narrow valley, closed in on all sides, there is only that village and my village. Of course they are enemies. Every time our chaps meet theirs, they exchange insults and blows. And you don’t see why the Penguins should be the enemies of the Marsouins! Don’t you know what patriotism means? For me there are only two possible battlecries(戰號): ‘Long live the Penguins! Death to the Marsouins!’” —— Anatole France.

*

A soul stood on the bank of the River of Life, and it had to cross it. And first it found a reed(蘆葦), and it tried to cross with it. But the reed ran into its hand at the top in fine splinters(裂片) and bent when it leaned on it. Then the soul found a staff(棒) and it tried to cross with it; and the sharp end ran it into the ground, and the soul tried to draw it, but it could not; and it stood in the water by its staff.

Then it got out and found a broad thick log, and it said, "With this I will cross." And it went down into the water. But the log was too buoyant, it floated, and almost drew the soul from its feet.

And the soul stood on the bank and cried: "Oh, River of Life! How am I to cross; I have tried all rods and they have failed me!"

And the River answered, "Cross me alone."

And the soul went down into the water, and it crossed.

——"The River of Life" by Olive Schreiner.

*

General Bonaparte made himself as conspicuous by his character and his intellect as by his victories, and the imagi-

nation of the French began to be touched by him (1797). His proclamations to the Cisalpine and Ligurian republics were talked of..... A tone of moderation and of dignity pervaded his style, which contrasted with the revolutionary harshness(無情) of the civil rulers of France. The warrior spoke in those days like a lawgiver, while the lawgivers expressed themselves with soldier-like violence. General Bonaparte had not executed in his army the decrees(法令) against the emigres(王黨逃往外國者). It was said that he loved his wife, whose character is full of sweetness; it was asserted that he felt the beauties of Ossian; it was a pleasure to attribute(認爲) to him all the generous qualities that from a noble background for extraordinary(非常的) abilities. Such at least was my own mood when I saw him for the first time in Paris. I could find no words with which to reply to him when he came to me to tell me that he had tried to visit my father at Coppet, and that he was sorry to have passed through Switzerland without seeing him. But when I had somewhat recovered from the agitation(震動) of admiration, it was followed by a feeling of very marked fear. Bonaparte then had no power: he was thought even to be more or less in

danger from the vague suspiciousness of the Directory; so that the fear he inspired was caused only by the singular effect of his personality upon almost every one who had intercourse with him. I had seen men worthy of high respect; I had also seen ferocious(殘忍的) men: there was nothing in the impression Bonaparte produced upon me which could remind me of men of either type. I soon perceived, on the different occasions when I met him during his stay in Paris, that his character could not be defined by the words we are accustomed to make use of: he was neither kindly nor violent, neither gentle nor cruel, after the fashion of other men. Such a being, so unlike others, could neither excite nor feel sympathy: he was more or less than man. His bearing, his mind, his language have the marks of a foreigner's nature ——an advantage the more in subjugating(征服的) Frenchmen.....

Far from being reassured by seeing Bonaparte often, he always intimidated me more and more. I felt vaguely that no emotional feeling could influence(感化) him. He regards a human creature as a fact or a thing, but not as an existence like his own. He feels no more hate than love. For him there is no one but himself: all other creatures are mere ciphers(無

足輕重者)。The force of his will consists in the imperturbable(嚴靜的) calculations of his egotism(利己主義): he is an able chess-player whose opponent is all humankind, whom he intends to checkmate. His success is due as much to the qualities he lacks as to the talents he possesses. Neither pity, nor sympathy, nor religion, nor attachment to any idea whatsoever would have power to turn him from his path. He has the same devotion(獻身) to his own interests that a good man has to virtue: if the object were noble, his persistency would be admirable.

Every time that I heard him talk I was struck by his superiority; it was of a kind, however, that had no relation to that of men instructed and cultivated by study, or by society, such as England and France possess examples of. But his conversation indicated that quick perception of circumstances the hunter has in pursuing his prey. Sometimes he related the political and military events of his life in a very interesting manner; he had even, in narratives(紀述) that admitted gaiety(愉快), a touch of Italian imagination. Nothing, however, could conquer(征服) my invincible(無敵的) alienation(癡狂) from what I perceived in him. I saw in his soul a cold and

cutting sword, which froze while wounding; I saw in his mind a profound irony, from which nothing fine or noble could escape, not even his own glory: for he despised the nation whose suffrages(參政權) he desired; and no spark(閃光) of enthusiasm(熱心) mingled with his craving to astonish the human race.

His face, thin and pale at that time, was very agreeable: since then he has gained flesh—which does not become him; for one needs to believe such a man to be tormented by his own character, at all to tolerate(容忍) the sufferings this character causes others. As his stature is short, and yet his waist very long, he appeared to much greater advantage on horseback than on foot; in all ways it is war, and war only, he is fitted for. His manner in society is constrained without being timid(胆怯); it is disdainful(藐視的) when he is at ease; his air of disdain suits him best, and so he is not sparing in the use of it. He took pleasure already in the part of embarrassing(攪擾) people by saying disagreeable things: an art which he has since made a system of, as of all other methods of subjugating men by degrading them.

——Madame de Staël,

*

The bed had become a place of luxury to me! I would not exchange it for all the thrones in the world.

——Napoleon I.

*

The less people speak of their greatness the more we think of it. ——Bacon.

*

Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies,
I hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower——but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is.

——Tennyson.

*

To believe in immortality is one thing, but it is first needful to believe in life. ——Robert Louis Stevenson.

*

Equality causes no war. ——Solon.

*

I don't think much of a man who is not wiser today than he was yesterday. ——Abraham Lincoln.

*

The nation that has the schools has the future.

——Bismarck.

*

Love comes unseen; we only see it go.

——Austin Dobson.

*

The scholar only knows how dear these silent yet eloquent (雄辯的) companions of pure thoughts and innocent hours become in the season of adversity. When all that is worldly turns to dross(殘屑) around us, these only retain their steady value. When friends grow cold, and the converse of intimates languishes into vapid(沮喪的) civility and commonplace these only continue the unaltered countenance of happier days, and cheer us with that pure friendship which never deceived hope nor deserted sorrow. ——Washington Irving.

*

Would ye learn the road to Laughtertown,

O ye who have lost the way?

Would ye have young heart though your ha'ir be gray?
Go learn from a little child each day.
Go serve his wants and play his play,
And catch the lit of his laughter gay,
And follow his dancing feet as they stray;
For he knows the road to Laughtertown,
O ye who have lost the way! —Katherine D. Blake.

*

The man who foolishly does me wrong, I will return to him the protection of my most ungrudging(無所怨艾的) love; and the more evil comes from him, the more good shall go from me. —Buddha.

*

Debt, grinding debt, whose iron face the widow, the orphan, and the sons of genius fear and hate; debt, which consumes so much time, which so cripples(損傷) and disheartens a great spirit with cares that seem so base, is a preceptor whose lessons can not be foregone, and is needed most by those who suffer from it most. —Emerson.

*

Nature gives to every time and season some beauties of

its own; and from morning to night, as from the cradle to the grave, is but a succession of changes so gentle and easy that we can scarcely mark their progress. ——Dickens.

*

It's good to have money and the things that money can buy, but it's good, too, to check up once in a while and make sure you haven't lost the things that money can't buy.

——George Horace Lorimer.

*

He is the happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds peace in his home. ——Goethe.

*

There is nothing holier in this life of ours than the first consciousness of love —— the first fluttering of its silken wings——the first rising sound and breath of that wind which is so soon to sweep through the soul, to purify or to destroy.

——Longfellow.

*

Fear is lack of faith. Lack of faith is ignorance. Fear can only be cured by vision.

Give the world eyes. It will see. Give it ears. It will

hear. Give it a right arm. It will act.

Man needs time and room. Man needs soil, sunshine and rain. Needs a chance.

Open all your doors and windows. Let everything pass freely in and out, out and in.

Even the evil. Let it pass out and in, in and out.

No man hates the truth. But most men are afraid of the truth.

Make the truth easier than a lie. Make the truth welcome than its counterfeits.

Then men will no longer be afraid.

Being afraid is being ignorant. Being ignorant is being without faith. ——Horace Traubel.

*

It is well for a man to respect his own vocation whatever it is, and to think himself bound to uphold it, and to claim for it the respect it deserves. ——Charles Dickens.

*

The present position which we, the educated and well-to-do classes, occupy, is that of the Old Man of the Sea, riding on the poor man's back; only, unlike the Old Man of the Sea,

we are very sorry for the poor man, very sorry; and we will do almost anything for the poor man's relief. We will not only supply him with food sufficient to keep him on his legs, but we will teach and instruct him and point out to him the beauties of the landscapes; we will discourse sweet music to him and give him abundance of good advice. Yes, we will do almost anything for the poor man, anything but get off his back. —Leo Tolstoy.

*

LUKA: Treat every one with friendliness——injure no one.

NATASHA: How good you are, grandfather! How is it that you are so good?

LUKA: I am good, you say Nyah——if it is true, all right. But you see, my girl:——there must be some one to be good. WE MUST HAVE PITY ON MANKIND. Christ, remember, had pity for us all and so taught us. Have pity when there is still time, believe me, that is right. I was once for example, employed as a watchman, at a coun ry place which belonged to an engineer, not far from the city of Tomsk, in Siberia. The house stood in the middle of the forest, an out-of-the-way

location; and it was winter and I was all alone in the country house. It was beautiful there——magnificent! And once —— I heard them scrambling up!

NATASHA: Thieves?

LUKA: Yes. They crept higher, and I took my rifle and went outside. I looked up——two men, opening a window, and so busy that they did not see anything of me at all. I cried to them: Hey, there, get out of that! And would you think it, they fell on me with a hand ax! I warned them. Halt, I cried, or else I fire! Then I aimed first at one and then at the other. They fell on their knees saying, Pardon us! I was pretty hot—— on account of the hand ax, you remember. You devils, I cried, I told you to clear out and you didn't. And now, I said, one of you go into the bush and get a switch. It was done. And now, I commanded, one of you stretch out on the ground, and the other thrash(打撃) him. And so they whipped(鞭撻) each other at my command. And when they had each had a sound beating, they said to me: Grandfather, said they, for the sake of Christ give us a piece of bread. We haven't a bite in our bodies. They, my daughter, were the thieves who had fallen upon me with the hand ax. Yes, they

were a pair of splendid fellows. I said to them, If you had asked for bread! Then they answered: We had gotten past that. We had asked and asked, and nobody would give us anything. Endurance(忍耐) was worn out. Nyah——and so they remained with me the whole winter. One of them, Stephen by name liked to take the rifle and go into the woods. And the other, Jakoff, was constantly ill, always coughing. The three of us watched the place, and when spring came, they said, Farewell, grandfather, and went away——to Russia.

NATASHA: Were they convicts, escaping?

LUKA: They were fugitives —— they had left their colony. A pair of splendid fellows. If I had not had pity on them——who knows what would have happened? They might have killed me. Then they would be taken to court again, put in prison, sent back to Siberia——why all that? You can learn nothing good in prison, nor in Siberia. But a man, what can he not learn! ——Maxim Gorky.

*

If you have knowledge, let others light their candles at it. ——Margaret Fuller.

*

Man is the merriest species of the creation; all above or below him are serious. — Addison.

*

The summits of the Alps A whole chain of steep cliffs The very heart of the mountains.

Overhead a bright, mute(情靜的), pale-green sky. A hard, cruel frost; firm, sparkling snow; from beneath the snow project grim blocks of icebound, windworn cliffs.

Two huge masses, two giants rise aloft, one on each side of the horizon: the Jungfrau and the Finsteraarhorn.

And the Jungfrau says to its neighbor: "What news hast thou to tell? Thou canst see better. — What is going on there below?"

Several thousand years pass by like one minute. And the Finsteraarhorn rumbles(隆隆聲) in reply: "Dense clouds veil the earth. Wait!"

More thousands of years elapse, as it were one minute.

"Well, what now?" inquires the Jungfrau.

"Now I can see; down yonder, below, everything is still the same: partycolored, tiny. The waters gleam blue; the forests are black; heaps of stones piled up shine gray. Around

them small beetles(甲蟲) are still bustling,——thou knowest, those two legged beetles who have as yet been unable to defile (汚辱) either thou or me.”

“Men?”

“Yes, men.”

Thousands of years pass, as it were one minute.

“Well, and what now?” asks the Jungfrau.

“I seem to see fewer of the little beetles,” thunders the Finsteraarhorn. “Things have become clearer down below; the waters have contracted; the forests have grown thinner.”

More thousands of years pass, as it were one minute.

“What dost thou see?” says the Jungfrau.

“Things seem to have grown clearer round us, close at hand,” replies the Finsteraarhorn; “well, and yonder, far away, in the valleys there is still a spot, and something is moving.”

“And now?” inquires the Jungfrau, after other thousands of years, which are as one minute.

“Now it is well,” replies the Finsteraarhorn; “it is clean everywhere, quite white, wherever one looks.”

“Everywhere is our snow, level snow and ice. Every thing

is congealed(凝固). It is well now, and calm."

"Good," said the Jungfrau.—"But thou and I have chattered enough, old fellow. It is time to sleep."

"It is time!"

The huge mountains slumber; the green, clear heaven slumbers over the earth which had grown dumb forever.

——Turgenef.

*

There is an ancient legend which tells us that when a man first achieved a most notable deed he wished to explain to his tribe what he had done. As soon as he began to speak, however, he was smitten with dumbness, he lacked words, and sat down. Then there arose——according to the story——a masterless man, one who had taken no part in the action of his fellow, who had no special virtues, but afflicted——that is the phrase——with the magic of the necessary words. He saw, he told, he described the merits of the notable deed on such a fashion, we are assured, that the words "became alive and walked up and down in the hearts of all his hearers." Thereupon, the tribe seeing that the words were certainly alive, and fearing lest the man with the words would hand down untrue tales

about them to their children, they took and killed him. But later they saw that the magic was in the words, not in the man. ——Kipling.

*

Whoever examines, with due circumspection, into the ANNUAL RECORDS OF TIME, will find it remarked, that war is the child of pride, and pride the daughter of riches—the former of which assertions may be soon granted, but one can not so easily subscribe to the latter; for pride is nearly related to beggary and want, either by father or mother, and sometimes by both: and to speak naturally, it very seldom happens among men to fall out when all have enough: invasions usually travelling from north to south, that is to say, from poverty to plenty. The most ancient and natural grounds of quarrels, are lust and avarice; which, though we may allow to be brethren, or collateral branches of pride, are certainly the issues of want. ——Jonathan Swift.

*

As long as nations meet on the fields of war—as long as they sustain the relations of savages to each other—as long as they put the laurel and the oak on the brows of those

who kill——just so long will citizens resort to violence, and the quarrels be settled by dagger and revolver.

——Robert G. Ingersoll.

*

Two contrary laws stand today opposed: one a law of blood and death, which inventing daily new means of combat, obliges the nations to be ever prepared for battle; the other a law of peace, of labor, of salvation, which strives to deliver man from the scourges(災禍) which assail him. One looks only for violent conquest; the other for the relief of suffering humanity. The one would sacrifice(犧牲) hundreds of thousands of lives to the ambition of a single individual; the other places a single human life above all victories. The law of which we are the instruments essays even in the midst of carnage to heal the wounds caused by the law of war.

——Louis Pasteur.

*

The fight for freedom is an endless battle. Its victories are never final, its defeats are never permanent. Each generation must defend its heritage, for each seeming conquest gives rise to new forces that will attempt to substitute fresh

means of oppression for the old. There can be no peace in a world of life and growth——every battle the fathers thought finished will have to be fought anew by their children if they wish to preserve and extend their freedom.

——Philip van Doren Stern.

*

The aggressor who wages war at his convenience and on ground that he picks himself always has two strikes on any defender. One day, without two strikes against us, we will be batting; and the American and British batting order will turn out to be ten times as good as it looks now.

Field Marshal Sir John Dill (until recently British Chief of Staff and now in Washington) and I were talking in this simile, and I told him a story which he later said he used to the troops:

A stranger saw a colored baseball team playing in a field in a southern town. He asked one of the boys what the score was.

“We’re behind, 18 to nothin’.”

“Well,” said the stranger, “You don’t look very discouraged with a score like that.”

“Discouraged? We ain’t discouraged. We ain’t come to

bat yo'." ——Henry J. Taylor.

*

"Don't tell your troubles to others," A Nantucket sea captain once advised me. Most of 'em don't care a hang; an' the rest are damn glad of it." ——Robert Haven Schauffler.

*

Every man has a right to be conceited until he is successful. ——Disraeli.

*

Happiness is not a station you arrive at, but a manner of traveling. ——Margaret Lee Bunbeck.

*

A sailor is offering peanuts to a soldier. Another sailor standing nearby observes: "He always likes to be nice to the army. After all, they're our allies——just the same as the British and the Chinese." ——H. Humfeeveille.

*

Regret is an appalling waste of energy; you can't build on it: it's only good for wallowing in.

——Katherine Marsfield.

*

What do the robins eat, Mummy?

Worms, dear.

And what do the worms eat?

The dead robins, darling.

——Stephen Leacock.

*

The Lord gave us two ends to use;

One to think with, one to sit with.

The war depends on which we choose;

Heads we win, tails we lose!

'Thoughtful Verse' ——P. G.

*

Above a world protesting at its pain

Behold the quiet, vast, unchanging sky;

Remember things that sleep, to wake again,

Remember all the things that cannot die.

Remember ——Man is powerless to efface

The wind, the rain, the warmth of nurturing sun,

A silver sound that falls on echoing space;

And though his hand should ravage, one by one,

All singing strings, all instruments on earth
That ever drew a song from music's breast,
Music would not be dead. All that is worth
Living will live, again to be expressed.

By blundering mankind, seeking God afar
Through black delusions——groping toward the sky
Where burns the molten message, star to star:
Nothing that truly lives can ever die.

'Remember' ——Rowena Cheney.

*

Life! we've been long together
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;
'T is hard to part when friends are dear——
Perhaps 't will cost a sigh, a tear;
Then steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time;
Say not Good-Night——but in some brighter clime
Bid me Good-Morning.

'Life' ——Anna Letitia Barbauld.

*

A murdered man, ten miles away,
Will hardly shake your peace,
Like one red stain upon your hand;
And a tortured child in a distant land
Will never check one smile today,
Or bid one fiddle cease.

The News

It came along a little wire,
Sunk in a deep sea;
It thins in the clubs to a little smoke
Between one joke and another joke,
For a city in flames is less than the fire
That comforts you and me.

The Diplomats

Each was honest after his way,
Lukewarm in faith, and old;
A d blood, to them, was only a word,
And the point of a phrase their only sword,
And the cost of war, they reckoned it

In little disks of gold,

From 'The Wine Press' —Alfred Noyes.

*

Trusty, dusky, vivid, true,
 With eyes of gold and bramble-dew,
 Steel true and blade straight
 The great Artificer made my mate.

Honor, anger, valor, fire,
 A love that life could never tire,
 Death quench, or evil stir,
 The mighty Master gave to her.

Teacher, tender, comrade, wife,
 A fellow-farer true through life,
 Heart-whole and soul-free,
 The August Father gave to me.

'Trusty, Dusky, Vivid, True'—Robert L. Stevenson.

Do not weep, maiden, for war is kind.
 Because your lover threw wild hands towards the sky

And the affrighted steed ran on alone,
 Do not weep.
 War is kind.
 Hoarse, booming drums of the regiment,
 Little souls who thirst for fight,
 These men were born to drill and die.
 The unexplained glory flies above them,
 Great is the battle-god, and his kingdom—
 A field where a thousand corpses lie.

.....

Mother, whose heart hung humble as a button
 On the bright, splendid shroud of your son,
 Do not weep.
 War is kind.

'If War Be Kind' ——Stephen Crane.

*

War
 I do abhor;
 And yet how sweet
 The sound along the marching street
 Of drum or fife, and I forget

Broken old mothers, and the whole
Dark butchering without a soul.
Without a soul——save this bright treat,
Of heady music, sweet as hell;
And even my peace-abiding feet
Go marching with the marching street,
For yonder goes the fife,
And what care I for human Life!
The tears fill my astonished eyes,
And my full heart is 'like to break,
And yet it is embannered lies,
A dream these drummers make.

Oh, it is wickedness to clothe
Yon hideous, grinning thing that stalks
Hidden in music like a queen
That in a garden of glory walks,
Till good men love the thing they loathe;
Art, thou hast many infamies;
But, not an infamy like this.
O, snap the fife and still the drum,

And show the monster as she is.

'The Illusions of War' —— Richard Le Gallienne.

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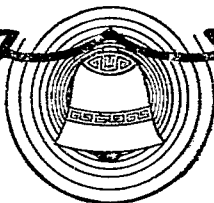
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