

初級繙譯指南

FIRST STEPS
OF TRANSLATION

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FIRST STEPS OF TRANSLATION

1. GENERAL REMARKS ON TRANSLATION

繙 譯 淺 說

今之習英文者，莫不知繙譯之重要。顧繙譯非易事也。初學之士，文法未諳，識字不多，遣詞造句，已有不能達意之苦。遑論繙譯，其上也者，腹笥較富，於文法之要點及寫作之格局，已能知其大概，故下筆行文，尚無拘泥之苦。而於繙譯一道，或仍有扞格之弊。蓋作文所以達自己之意思，繙譯所以達他人之意思，以自己之文字，達他人之意思，往往有不能得心應手之苦。此於初學者為尤甚。况二國文字，性質各異，以彼適此，有時如柄鑿之不相合，欲收揮灑自如之效，必須有融會貫通之方。此繙譯學之所以必須研究也。今試舉繙譯要訣，分述如下：

1. 熟閱原文 未譯之先，須將原文全部，細閱一遍，務得其精義所在，然後反覆玩味，察閱上下文連貫之處，則原文意義，自能瞭然於胸，然後刪繁就簡，發為文詞，必能得其大要矣。

2. 分別首要點及次要點 原文中如有艱深詞句，頗難繙譯，或詞雖淺近，而無適當文字可以對照者，譯者須辨別其輕重之點，務使原文重要之處，在譯文中能曲盡其意，而於次要詞句及敷衍章節之文字，則繙譯時不妨稍為變通，但求不背原意可也。

3. 注意新名詞 英漢文字之關於日用者，為數殆不過數千，一普通詞典中已能搜羅無遺，然新有之字，見於時人筆墨者，在普通字典中往往無可檢查，凡從事繙譯之人，於瀏覽日報或雜誌時，必須注意此種名詞，蓋舍此幾無道可求也。

4. 選字準確 英文中有一字數解或數字一解者，不可不詳細辨別，蓋歧字 Synonyms 一項，為數至夥，初視之則同，細察之實異，譬如 Great 與 Large 二字，字典中均譯作“大”，今欲譯“孫逸仙係中國大人物”一句，如作“Dr. Sun Yat-sen was a large man of China.”便近於滑稽，蓋大人物之大，當作 Great. Large 一字，係指體積而言也，反之 Small 與 Little 二字，Small 僅指體積，Little 一字，則有各種意義，故選用單字時，不可不特別注意。

5. 注意譯文文法 中西文詞句之結構，不同處甚多，譬如在英文中欲成一完全句 (complete sentence)，必須有句主 (Subject) 及動字 (Predicate verb) 二項。

二者缺一，即不成句。漢文則不然。如“月白風清”一句內缺 Predicate verb。“移花接木”一句內缺 Subject。譯作英文時，當將 Subject 及 Predicate Verb 分別加入。如“The moon is bright and the breezes are refreshing.”（月白風清）“We draft the flower from one tree and put it on another.”（移花接木）故從事繙譯者，對於中西文法不同之點，必須注意審察也。

6. 不可逐字繙譯 此繙譯方面最忌之事也。如華語“他是北京來的客人。”譯作“*He is from Peking come guest.*”“一盜殺頭。”“*A robber's head was killed.*”“今日天落雨甚大。”“*To-day the heaven rains very largely.*”則讀者必大笑不置矣。蓋以上數語，善譯者當譯成英語如下：“*He is a guest from Peking.*”“*A robber was beheaded.*”“*To-day it rains very hard.*”

7. 難譯之字 英文中有數字，為漢文中所絕對無有者。譯者往往以譯音了之。如 *Inspiration* 一字（字典中譯“鼓勵”“鼓舞”），漢文中確無相等之字。梁任公氏在飲冰室文集中譯作“煙士波里純。”*Bolshivism* 一字（日人譯作過激），譯文中有作“波耳希維克”者，皆因無相當之字可譯也。反之華語“白相”二字，英文中亦無字可譯。如作 *Play*，殊與原意不甚合。蓋英文之 *Play*，可指小孩之遊玩，決不能作大人之白相。如此難譯之字，為數至夥，是在學者之變通調劑耳。

8. 注意譯文語氣 繙譯一篇或一段文字既畢。須審察前後文是否連貫及詞句有無矛盾。務期一氣呵成。使讀者覺文中有自然之氣。無牽強支離之病。庶幾爲善譯者矣。

2. TRANSLATION OF "HU TSE"

虛字譯法

漢文中之較難明瞭者莫虛字若。往往有僅可意會而不能解釋者。繙譯時尤爲困難。查普通漢文虛字。在英文中無相等之字者。爲數甚多。繙譯時祇能以語氣表示之。蓋虛字之在漢文。或用以發問。或用以結束語句。或用爲語助詞。均能各盡其妙。在英文中既無所謂虛字一項。自未能逐字繙譯也。茲擇經語中含有不能英譯之虛字者。遂爲英文。藉見二國文字結構不同之一斑。

哉

人焉廋哉。

How can a man conceal himself?

耶

先生將安往耶。

Where are you going, sir?

乎

我誰欺欺天乎。

Whom can I cheat? Can I cheat Heaven?

歟

可不慎歟。

Shall we not be careful?

也

亡羊補牢。未爲晚也。

It is not too late to repair the fold after a sheep is lost.

者

凡可以爲後世法者。

Whatever can serve as a guide for future generations.

耳

此夷狄之道耳。

This is nothing but a principle of barbarous tribes.

矣

花開矣。

The flowers have begun to bloom.

兮

巧笑倩兮。美目盼兮。

The pretty dimples of her artful smile, the well-defined black and white of her eyes!

焉

見不可焉。然後去之。

When you find that the man won't do, send him away.

其

人而不爲周南召南。其猶正牆面而立也與。

The man who has not studied "Chu-nan" and "Chao-nan" is like one who stands against a wall.

則

君有過則諫之。

When the king has fault, remonstrate with him.

以上諸虛字爲不可譯者。此外普通虛字。其字之本身。可以譯成英文者。爲數亦甚夥。茲擇其最常用者。臚列於下。並引古語以證明其用法。

於 *to*

於爾何益。

What is its benefit *to* you?

乃 *then*

兵乃出。

Then troops were sent out.

莫 *without, not*

但行好事。莫問前程。

Do good *without* inquiring what the future result will be.

Do good and *not* inquire what the future result will be.

勿 *do not, nor*

勿營華屋。勿謀良田。

Do not build a good house, *nor* scheme to obtain rich fields.

猶 *still, yet*

猶有童心。

He is *still* childish. And *yet* he is childish.

須 *must*

擒賊須擒王。

If you want to capture the bandits, you *must* first capture their chief.

之 *of*

不至山巔不知天之高也。

If you do not ascend a mountain, you do not know the height of the sky.

且 *moreover*

且在邦域之中矣。

It is, *moreover*, within the limits of the country.

盍 *why not*

子盍爲我言之。

Why did you *not* tell me this?

將 *shall, about to, am going to*

我將去之。

I am going to quit this land.

亦 *also*

是亦天命也。

This is also your fate.

雖 *though, although*

奢者雖富而不足。

The extravagant is always in want, although he is rich.

若 *as if*

若有所思。

As if he is thinking about something.

必 *sure, must*

處世戒多言。言多必失。

In society beware of too many words, for they are sure to contain errors.

惟 *only*

惟爾與我有是夫。

It is *only* you and I who have obtained this.

爲 *to be*

以兄之祿爲不義之祿。

But he considers his brother's emolument *to be* something unrighteous.

姑 *just*

子姑待之。

You *just* wait for it.

而 *whereas, while*

人皆苦之而我方以爲至樂。

People frowned at it, *whereas* I found it a source of great pleasure.

豈 *Is it not*

豈不謬哉。

Is it not an absurdity?

3. TRANSLATION OF SHORT COLLOQUIAL PHRASES

短語繙譯

上篇所述爲虛字之譯法。除虛字外。尙有一種常用短語。亦自有一定之譯法。茲擇其最普通者。彙列于下。並附英文短句。藉以示範。

不必

not necessary

It is *not necessary* to do this way.

不必如此做法。

不外

not beyond

Not beyond this.

不外乎此。

不如

had better, had rather

We *had better* go home.

不如歸去。

不 時

now and then

Now and then I shall come to you for advices.

不時趨前聆教。

不 惜

regardless of

Regardless of the capital we spent, we shall sell our goods at very low prices.

不惜工本。各貨廉價出售。

不 如

not as good as

Bread is *not as good as* rice.

麵食不如米食。

不 再

no longer

He will *no longer* stay here, if he is badly treated.

倘然待他不好，他就不再住在此地了。

不 得 不

cannot but

We *cannot but* give way for a compromise.

不 得 不 委 曲 求 全。

並 不

not at all

This is *not at all* very difficult.

此 事 並 不 十 分 困 難。

並 非

by no means

To do this is *by no means* difficult.

此 事 並 非 難 做。

仍 舊

as usual

It is as hopeless *as usual*.

仍 舊 毫 無 希 望。

以 爲

to take to be

I *take* him *to be* Mr. Wang.

我以爲他是王先生。

倘 然

if, in case

In case (or *if*) it still does not rain, rivers will be dried up.

倘然仍舊不落雨。河水將乾涸了。

假 使

if, provided

I shall take this book, *if* he is willing to sell it.

假使他情願出售此書。我將承買。

宛 如

as if

The child talks *as if* he were a man.

此子談吐。宛如成人。

其實

in fact

Though he is dressed in very rich clothes, he is, *in fact*, a poor man.

他雖穿上極華麗的衣服，其實是一窮人。

越發

all the more

He was *all the more* indignant, when I mentioned this.

我提起此事，他越發生怒。

凡有

wherever there is (or are)

Wherever there are people, there is trade.

凡有人民的地方，便有商業。

然則

then

Then he is not a good student. Is he?

然則他不是一個好學生，是麼？

然 而

yet

Though he attends school every day, *yet* he does not study.

雖然他每天到校然而他並不讀書。

勢 必

conditions require

Conditions require that the attack be made at once.

勢必立即進攻。

反 而

on the contrary

The prisoner did not succeed in escaping; *on the contrary* he was caught and heavily punished.

這犯人非但脫逃不成，反而被獲受重罰。

否 則

otherwise

He is sick; *otherwise* he will be sent abroad.

他是生病，否則他被派出洋了。

如此

such being the case

Such being the case, I shall not go.

如此我便不去。

何必

why must

Why must you do this, if you have been warned against it?

你既接得警告.何必再做這事。

豈可

how can

How can you take others' merits for yours?

你豈可冒他人的功爲自己的功呢?

尙未

not yet

I am not yet ready to go out.

我尙未預備出去。

無 論

no matter how

He can't take the first prize, *no matter how* fast he runs.

他無論跑得如何快.終不能得着頭獎.

苟 非

if it were not

If it were not for you, I should not go.

苟非爲你.我決不去.

除 非

unless

I shall not lend him that book, *unless* he himself comes for it.

除非他親自來此.我決不借給他那書.

難 免

difficult to avoid

Sometimes it is *difficult to avoid* being deceived.

有時難免受欺。

4. EASY TRANSLATION EXERCISES

FROM CHINESE TO ENGLISH

簡 易 繙 譯 練 習

(由 漢 譯 英)

1. 舅 家

我舅家住鄉間，前門向南，後門向北，南臨大道，北有小溪。

我舅家 My uncle's house. 在鄉間 In the country. 前門 The front door. 向南 To face the south. 後門 The back door. 北 North. 南臨大道 To the south of the house there is a highway. 北有小溪 North of it there is a little brook.

2. 蝸 牛

蝸牛無足，緣壁上行，行甚遲，終不輟。一晝夜間，上升數尺。

蝸牛 Snail. 緣壁上行 To creep on the wall. 遲 Slowly. 輟 To stop. 一晝夜間 In a day and night. 上升 To ascend.

3. 山 巔

山有石級. 步行而上. 至山巔. 空氣清鮮. 清風拂面. 俯視山下. 房屋樹林. 均極微小.

石級 A foot path of stone steps. 步行而上 To walk up the hill. 山巔 Summit. 清鮮 Fresh. 清風拂面 Brisk winds blow against our faces. 俯視山下 To look down.

4. 泉 水

山中泉水. 自石隙湧出. 曲折下流. 弟口渴. 掬水將飲. 兄曰. 水中有微生物. 非煮沸不可飲也.

泉水 Spring water. 石隙 Rock crevices. 曲折 In a zigzag way. 口渴 Thirst. 掬水將飲 He took up a handful of water and was going to drink it. 兄 Elder brother. 微生物 Germs. 煮沸 To boil.

5. 市 中 商 店

市中多商店。綢緞布匹。柴米油鹽。
無物不有。入市之人需何物。但看市招。
即可購得。

市中多商店 In the market place there are many shops. 綢緞 Silks. 布匹 Cloths. 柴米油鹽 Fuel, rice, oil, and salt. 無物不有 Nothing is wanted. 入市之人 Those who go to the market place. 需 To want. 但看市招 They need only to see the signboards. 購得 To purchase.

6. 井 蛙

井底一蛙。從未出井外。仰首窺天。
天之大小。與井相同。或告以天之大。無
所不包。蛙不信。以爲妄。

井蛙 The frog in the well. 井底 At the bottom of well. 從未出井外 He has never gone out of the well. 仰首 To hold up his head. 窺 To see. 天之大小與井相同 To the frog the sky seems no bigger than the opening of the well. 或 Somebody. 天之大無所不包 The sky is so big that it leaves nothing uncovered. 信 To believe. 妄 Absurd.

7. 同 行

我挾書包. 匆匆赴校. 忽有一人. 在後呼我. 回頭一望. 知爲同學. 我止步待之. 及其至. 攜手同行.

同行 Going together. 我挾書包 With my bag under the arm; carrying a bag under my arm. 匆匆 In a hurry. 忽 Suddenly. 在後呼我 To call me from behind. 回頭 To turn back. 望 To look about. 同學 Schoolmate. 止步 To stop walking. 攜手同行 To walk together hand in hand.

8. 汝 尙 在 此 耶

一蜻蜓. 棲壁上. 短視者誤認爲釘. 掛帽其上. 蜻蜓驚而飛. 帽亦落地. 後經有釘之處. 又誤認爲蜻蜓. 曰汝尙在此耶. 舉手撲之. 掌觸于釘. 痛不可忍. ☉

蜻蜓 Dragon-fly. 棲壁上 To settle itself on the wall. 短視者 A shortsighted man. 誤認爲釘 To take it for a nail. 掛 To hang. 驚 To be startled. 落地 To fall upon the ground. 舉手 To hold up a hand. 撲 To strike. 掌 Palm. 觸 To hit. 痛 Pain. 不可忍 Intolerable.

9. 撈 月

晚間.弟見水缸中明月.喜極而呼曰.姊速來.月墮入缸中.可撈取作玩具矣.姊授以竿.弟攪之.水動.月光散亂.弟曰.月破矣.奈何.姊曰.此非真月.乃月影也.

撈 To take it up; to fish it up. 晚間 In the evening. 水缸 Earthenware vessel. 弟 Younger brother. 喜極而呼 To shout with extreme joy. 墮入 To fall into. 玩具 Toy. 竿 Pole. 攪 To stir up. 月光散亂 The moonlight wavered and scattered. 月破矣 "The moon is broken." 奈何 What shall we do? 真 Real; the itself. 月影 The shadow of the moon.

10. 演 說

某校開演說競賽會.來賓甚衆.搖鈴後.各就其坐.凝神靜聽.演說之人.一一上壇.各盡其能.每一人詞畢.掌聲雷動.

演說 Public speaking. 某校 A certain school. 開演說競賽會 An oratorical contest was held. 來賓 Guests. 搖鈴後 After the bell was rung. 就坐 To take their seats. 凝神靜聽 To listen attentively. 演說之人 The speakers. 一一 One by one. 壇 Platform. 各盡其能 Each did his best. 每一人詞畢 When each speech was finished. 掌聲雷動 There were thunders of applause.

11. 現 有 何 書

益人智慧.無過於書.書之種類甚繁.除讀本課本外.若字典.若雜誌.若各種叢書.皆宜購之以資參考.否則入學數年.所得智識.亦必無幾.汝等現有何書.亦能自閱自讀乎.

益人智慧 To increase one's knowledge. 無過 Nothing can be better than. 種類 Classes. 繁 Numerous. 除讀本外 Besides readers. 字典 Dictionaries. 雜誌 Magazines. 叢書 cyclopædias. 以資參考 For reference. 否則 Otherwise. 無幾 Little. 自閱自讀 To study by oneself.

12. 自 鳴 鐘

我慣以八時上學。一日晨起。鐘上短針已過九點。駭甚。急盥漱進餐。既畢。針如故。細察之。鐘於昨晚熟睡。今尚未醒。

自鳴鐘 Clock. 慣 Used to. 上學 To go to school. 短針 The short hand. 駭甚 to become surprised. 盥 To wash one's face. 漱 To brush one's teeth. 進餐 To take breakfast. 針如故 The short hand remained at the same point. 細察 To examine carefully. 熟睡 To go to a sound sleep. 醒 To awake.

13. 鼠 與 貓

晝間。小鼠在廚下竊食。貓忽至。鼠急逃避。貓追之。將及。適有一空玻璃瓶。橫臥地上。鼠即竄入瓶中。貓以前足抓之。瓶雖轉動。鼠終不出。

鼠與貓 A cat and a rat. 晝間 In the daytime. 在廚下 In the kitchen. 竊食 To steal food. 逃避 To

run away. 及 To reach. 適有一空玻璃瓶 It happened that there was an empty bottle. 橫臥 To lie sidewise. 竄 To creep into. 前足 Front feet. 抓 To scratch. 轉動 To turn about.

14. 虎

鄰家有畫一幅.繪一動物.形與貓同.惟毛色鮮黃.中有黑紋.弟呼爲貓.我笑曰.此爲虎.居深山中.能食人畜.非貓也.

虎 Tiger. 鄰家 In a neighbor's house. 有畫一幅 There is a picture scroll. 繪 To draw. 動物 Animal. 形與貓同 It looks like a cat. 鮮黃 Fresh yellow. 黑紋 Black stripes. 笑 To smile. 深山 High mountain. 人畜 Men and beasts.

15. 笑話

兄曰.我有笑話.弟願聞之否.有一主囑僕曰.倘有客來.當先問尊姓.然後通報.少頃.鄰人顧某.來見其主.僕遽前問曰.顧先生尊姓.

笑話 Joke. 主 Master. 客 Guest. 當先問尊姓
 You should first know his surname. 少頃 After a while.
 鄰人顧某 A neighbor by the surname of Koo. 遽前
 To go forward to at once. 顧先生尊姓 What is your
 surname, Mr. Koo?

16. 故 事

姊曰.有一故事.與笑話略同.昔鄭
 國有一婦人焉.入市買鼈.將以佐餐.歸
 經潁水.慮其渴.縱之使飲.鼈入潁水.永
 不復出.不亦可笑乎.

略同 Somewhat like. 昔 Once upon a time. 鄭
 國 The state of Chêng. 市 Market place. 鼈 Turtle. 將
 以佐餐 She meant to cook it for meal. 潁水 The Yin River.
 縱之使飲 To send it away to drink. 可笑 Ridiculous.

17. 苦 學 生

一兒家貧.無資入學.見人入校.羨
 慕甚般.再三考慮.乃得一法.每於侵晨
 傍晚.或賣報.或任雜役.得錢.即以供學
 費.入校後.勤奮異常.成績冠於全級.人
 稱爲苦學生.

苦學生 A poor student. 資 Money. 羨慕 To admire.
 考慮 To consider. 法 Plan. 清晨傍晚 Early in the
 morning and late in the afternoon. 任雜役 To run
 errands. 學費 Tuition-fee. 成績冠於全級 He had a
 better record than any one of his classmates.

18. 鎮 定

司馬光幼時與羣兒戲於庭中。庭
 有大缸貯水甚滿。一兒偶然失足墜入
 缸中。幾遭滅頂。羣兒驚惶無措。或有懼
 而逃者。光急取磚石擊破水缸。缸既破。
 水自流。兒因免於溺死。時人皆服光之
 鎮定。

鎮定 Presence of mind. 司馬光 Szema Kwang
 羣兒 A group of children. 戲 To play. 庭中 In the
 courtyard. 缸 Jar. 貯水甚滿 Full of water. 偶然
 Accidentally. 失足 To slip. 墜入 To fall into. 滅頂
 To be drowned. 不知所措 did not know what to do.
 磚石 Bricks and stones. 擊破 To break. 免於溺死 To
 be saved from being drowned. 時人 The people of that
 time. 服 To admire him for.....

19. 養蠶發明者

農人某栽桑養蠶。不數十日。蠶皆作繭。摘繭纒絲。色白如雪。入市賣之。獲利頗多。某日乃宴客。自述養蠶經過。一客忽問曰。君家養蠶之法。其來何自。主人曰。此法相傳五千年矣。最先發明者。黃帝妃嫫祖是也。

養蠶發明者 The man who first raised silkworms. 農人 Farmer. 栽桑 To plant mulberry trees. 不數十日 In a month or two; several weeks have scarcely elapsed when... 繭 Cocoons. 摘 To take down. 纒絲 To reel silk. 雪 Snow 利 Profit. 宴客 To invite guests to a dinner. 法 Method. 其來何自 How did you come by this method? 主人 Host. 相傳五千年矣has been handed down to us for five thousand years. 黃帝 Huangti. 妃 Consort. 嫫祖 Lui Tsü.

20. 黃帝

客問黃帝爲何如人。主人曰。我國之偉人也。事業甚著。其發明而創製者。若文字。若宮室。若舟車。若兵器。又嘗戰勝蚩尤。劃分都邑。故當時人民。推之爲君主。

黃帝爲何如人 What kind of man was Huangti?
偉人 Great man. 事業 Deeds. 著 Well known. 其發
明而創製者 His inventions were: 文字 Written lan-
guage. 宮室 Houses. 舟車 Boats and vehicles. 兵器
Weapons. 當時 At that time. 推 To elect. 君主 Ruler.

5. EASY TRANSLATION EXERCISES

FROM ENGLISH TO CHINESE

簡易繙譯練習

(由英譯漢)

1. THE CRAB AND ITS MOTHER

A crab said to her son, "Why do you walk so one-sided, my child? It is far nicer to go straight forward." The young crab replied: "Quite true, dear mother; and if you will show me the straight way, I will promise to walk in it." The mother tried to walk straight, but as she could not do so herself, she had to stop finding fault with her child.

The crab and its mother 蟹與其母。 Walk so one-sided 如斯橫行。 To go straight forward 向前直行。 Replied 回答。 And if you will show me the straight way, I will promise to walk in it. 母能示兒以直行之法。兒將遵行之。 To stop finding fault with her child. 不再向小蟹覓疵。

2. THE TRAVELERS AND THE PLANE-TREE

Two travelers, worn out by the heat of the summer's sun, laid themselves down at once under the wide-spreading branches of the plane-tree. One traveler said to the other, "What a useless tree is the plane! It bears no fruit, and is not of the least use for man." The plane-tree, interrupting him, said: "You ungrateful fellows! Do you, while receiving benefits from me, and resting under my shade, dare to describe me as useless and unprofitable?"

The travelers and the plane-tree 旅客與欒樹. Worn out 疲乏. Laid themselves down at once 立即坐下. Wide-spreading 廣展. One traveler said to the other 一旅客對又一旅客曰. Bears no fruits 不結果. Not of the least use for man 於人無絲毫之用. Interrupting 止之. Ungrateful fellows 忘恩負義之徒. Receiving benefits 受益. Resting under my shade 息於余蔭之下. Describe 說. Unprofitable 無益.

3. THE MONKEY AND THE CAMEL

The beasts of the forest gave a great feast at which the monkey stooped up and danced.

Having amused everybody, he sat down amidst great applause. The camel, envious of the praises given to the monkey, proposed to stand up in his turn and dance for their amusement. He moved about in such a clumsy way that the beasts in great anger beat him with clubs, and drove him out.

The monkey and the camel 猴與駱駝. Beasts 野獸. Forest 森林. Great feast 盛筵. Stooped up 屈身而起. Danced 跳舞. Amused 娛樂. Amidst Great applause 在大聲讚揚之中. Envious 嫉忌. Praise 頌揚. Proposed 提議. In his turn 輪及他. A clumsy way 態度愚笨. Anger 怒. Clubs 棍棒. Drove 驅逐.

4. THE LION AND THE THREE BULLS

Three bulls for a long time pastured together. A lion lay in hiding in the hope of making them his prey, but was afraid to attack them whilst they kept together. Having at last by crafty speeches succeeded in separating them, he attacked them without fear, as they fed alone, and feasted on them one by one at his leisure.

The lion and the three bulls 獅與三牛. For a long time 長久. Pastured together 共同飼草. Hiding 藏匿. Prey 魚肉,掠奪物. Afraid 恐懼. Attack 攻擊. Whilst they kept together 當彼等在一處時. At last 最後. By crafty speeches 用奸猾之言. Succeeded 成功. Separating 分開. Without fear 無懼. As they fed alone 當彼等獨食之時. Feasted 享盛饌. One by one 逐一. At his leisure 在彼閒暇時候.

5. THE WOLF AND THE LION

A wolf, walking on the mountains's side as the sun was setting, saw his own shadow become greatly extended and said to himself, "Why should I, being of such an immense size, and extending nearly an acre in length, be afraid of the lion? Ought I not to be king of all the beasts?" While he was enjoying these proud thoughts a lion fell upon him and killed him. He exclaimed with a too late repentance, "Alas! and this conceit is the cause of my destruction."

The wolf and the lion 狼與獅. Mountain's side 山邊. As the sun was setting 當日落之時. Shadow 影. Extended 放大. Immense size 體積甚大. Acre 英畝.

King of all the beasts 羣獸之王. Enjoying 享受. Proud thoughts 驕矜之想. Fell upon 襲擊. Exclaimed 呼喊. A too late repentance 悔之太晚. Conceit 意念. Cause 緣由. Destruction 敗亡.

6. THE MULE

A mule, feeling lively from want of work and from eating a great deal of corn, galloped about the fields and said to himself: "My father surely was a high-mettled racer, and I am his own child is speed and spirit." On the next day, being driven a long journey and feeling very weary, he exclaimed very sadly: "I must have made a mistake; my father, after all, could have been only an ass."

The mule 騾. Lively 活潑. Want of work 缺乏工作. A great deal 許多. Galloped 疾奔. High-mettled racer 有血性之賽跑者. In speed and spirit 在速力及精神上. On the next day 次日. Being driven a long journey 被迫爲長途之行. weary 疲乏. Mistake 差誤. After all 總而言之. Ass 鈍漢.

7. THE HEN AND THE GOLDEN EGGS

A man and his wife had a hen, which laid every day a golden egg. They supposed that it must contain a great lump of gold, and killed it in order that they might get the treasure, when to their surprise they found that the hen was just like other hens inside. The foolish pair, thus hoping to become rich all at once, lost the gain of which they were sure every day.

The hen and the golden eggs 母雞與金蛋. Laid 生. Supposed 以爲. Contain 包含. A great lump 一大塊. Gold 金. In order that 專爲. Treasure 財寶. To their surprise 使驚訝. Inside 內部. The foolish pair 此愚蠢之夫婦. All at once 立刻. Lost the gain of which they were sure every day 失其每日所必能得者.

8. THE DOG IN THE MANGER

A dog lay in a manger, and by his growling and snapping prevented the oxen from eating the hay which had been put there for them. "What a mean dog!" said one of them to his companions;

“He cannot eat the hay himself, and yet will not allow those to eat who can.”

The dog in the manger 槽中之犬. Lay 居. Growling 咆哮. Snapping 作尖銳聲. Prevented 阻止. Hay 乾草. Mean 鄙賤. Companions 同伴. Allow 允許.

9. THE ASS AND THE WAR HORSE

An ass congratulated a horse on being so well fed and cared for, while he himself had hardly enough to eat, nor even that without hard work. But when war broke out, the heavy-armed soldier mounted the horse, rode to the war and rushed into the very midst of the enemy, and the horse, being wounded, fell dead on the battle-field; then the ass, seeing all these things, changed his mind, and was sorry for the horse.

The ass and the war horse 驢與戰馬. Congratulated 慶賀. Fed 餵. Cared 注意. Hardly enough 不夠. Hard work 勞苦工作. War 戰爭. Broke out 開始. Heavy-armed soldier 重甲兵士. Mounted 騎. Rushed 衝入. midst 中間. Wounded 受傷. Fell dead 倒斃. Battle-field 戰場. Changed his mind 改變心思. Sorry 憂慮.

10. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

A lion was awakened from sleep by a mouse running over his face. Rising up in anger, he caught him and was about to kill him, when the mouse prayed for mercy, saying: "If you would only spare my life, I would be sure to repay your kindness." The lion laughed and let him go. It happened shortly after this that the lion was caught by some hunters, who bound him by strong ropes to the ground. The mouse, knowing his roar, came up, and gnawed the rope with his teeth, and setting him free, exclaimed: "You laughed at the idea of my ever being able to help you, not expecting to receive from me any return of your favor; but now you know that it is possible for even a mouse to give help to a lion."

The lion and the mouse 獅與鼠. Was awakened 被驚醒. Running over his face 在面上跑過. About to 將要. Prayed for mercy 乞恩. Spare my life 饒我命. Sure 一定. Repay 圖報. Happened 適遇. Shortly after this 過此不久. Hunters 獵人. Bound 綁縛. Ropes 繩. Roar

吼. Gnawed 咬. Setting him free 放伊走. Idea 意見.
 Expecting 希望. Return 報酬. Favor 恩德.

11. THE MILKMAID AND HER PAIL

A farmer's daughter was carrying her pail of milk from the field to the farmhouse, when she began to think: "The money for which this milk will be sold will buy at least three hundred eggs. The eggs, allowing for all accidents, will produce two hundred and fifty chickens. The chickens will become ready for the market when poultry will bring the highest price; so that by the end of the year I shall go to the Christmas dances, when all the young fellows will ask me to marry them, but I will toss my head, and refuse them every one." At this moment she really tossed her head as she thought of it, when down fell the milkpail to the ground, and all her fine plans were ruined in a moment.

The milkmaid and her pail 擣乳婦與乳桶.
 Farmer's daughter 農夫之女. Field 田. Farmhouse 農家.
 At least 最少. Eggs 蛋. Allowing for all accidents

假定有各種不測之事。Produce 生。Chickens 小雞。
Market 市場。Poultry 家禽(雞鴨類)。Bring the highest
price 售最高價。By the end of the year 近年底。
Christmas dances 耶誕跳舞。Young fellows 少年。
Marry 結婚。Toss 搖。Refuse 拒絕。Thought of 想
到。Plans 計劃。Ruined 破壞。In a moment 一刻
之間。

12. THE FOX AND THE CROW

A crow having stolen a bit of meat, perched in a tree, and held it in her beak. A fox who was very hungry took this means to get the meat for himself. "How handsome is the crow," he exclaimed, "in the beauty of her shape and in the fairness of her complexion! Oh, if her voice were only equal to her beauty, she would rightly be called the Queen of Birds!" This he said in a soft voice; but the crow, anxious to show that her voice was equal to her other charms, set up a loud caw, and dropped the meat. The Fox quickly picked it up, and thus addressed the crow: "My good crow, your voice is all right, but your wit is wanting."

The fox and the crow 狐與鴉. Stolen 偷. A bit of meat 一些肉. Perched 棲. Hungry 飢. Took this means 用此法. Handsome 佳麗. Beauty 豔美. Shape 形狀. Fairness 美麗. Complexion 容色. Equal to 相等. Rightly 適宜. Queen of Birds 鳥中之后. Anxious 切心. Charms 妖媚. Set up 發出. Caw 啞啞之聲. Dropped 落下. Picked 拾起. Wit 智慧. Wanting 缺乏.

13. THE CROW AND THE PITCHER

A crow dying with thirst saw a pitcher, and, hoping to find water, flew to it with great delight. When he reached it, he saw to his grief that it held so little water that he could not possibly get at it. He tried everything he could think of to reach the water, but all his efforts were in vain. At last he brought as many stones as he could carry, and dropped them one by one with his beak into the pitcher, until he brought the water within his reach, and thus saved his life.

The crow and the pitcher 鴉與水瓶. Dying with thirst 渴將死. Flew 飛. With great delight 大喜. Reached 到. To his grief 使彼憂愁. Could not possibly

不能. Get at 及. Efforts 用力. In vain 無效. Brought 取, 拿. Dropped 擲下. Beak 鳥嘴. Within his reach 所及之範圍內. Saved 救.

14. THE FOX AND THE CRANE

A fox invited a crane to supper, and provided nothing for him to eat but some soup poured out into a broad, flat stone dish. The soup fell out of the long bill of the crane at every mouthful, and the fox thought that it was one of the funniest things he had ever seen. The crane, in his turn, asked the fox to eat with him, and set before him a pitcher with a long narrow mouth, so that he could easily put his neck in, and enjoy its contents at his leisure; while the Fox, unable even to taste it, met with a fitting reward for his own inhospitality.

The fox and the crane 狐與鶴. Invited 請. Supper 晚餐. provided 預備. But 除, 不過. Soup 湯. Dish 盆. Fell out 傾下. Bill 鳥嘴. At every mouthful 每一口. Funniest 最可笑的. Ever 曾. Set 置. Contents 內容. Taste 嘗味. Met with 遇着. Fitting reward 適當之酬報. Inhospitality 慢客.

15. THE BOY BATHING

A boy bathing in a river was in danger of being drowned. He called out to a traveler passing by for help. The traveler, instead of holding out a helping hand, stood by and scolded the boy for his imprudence. "Oh, sir!" cried the youth, "pray help me now, and scold me afterwards."

The boy bathing 沐浴之孩. In danger of being drowned 有滅頂之危. Called out 呼喊. Passing by 經過. For help 求助. Instead of 並不. Holding out 伸出. Helping hand 援手. Stood by 立在旁邊. Scolded 責備. Imprudence 粗忽. Youth 年輕者. Pray 請.

16. THE ASS IN THE LION'S SKIN

An ass, having put on the lion's skin, ran about in the forest, and frightened all the foolish animals he met on the way. At last, meeting a fox, he tried to frighten him also, but the fox no sooner heard the sound of his voice than he exclaimed, "I might possibly have been frightened myself, if I had not heard your bray."

The ass in the lion's skin 驢蒙獅皮. Put on 著上.
 Frightened 恐嚇. Foolish 愚笨. On the way 在路上.
 At last 最後. No sooner.....than 即刻. Possibly 可
 以. Bray 驢鳴.

17. THE STAG AT THE SPRING

A stag came to a spring to drink. Seeing his own shadow in the water, he greatly admired the size and variety of his horns, but felt angry with himself for having such slender and weak legs. While he was thus looking at himself, a lion came to the water and got ready to spring upon him. The stag at once took to flight; and as long as the plain was smooth and open, kept himself with ease at a safe distance from the lion. But entering a wood he became entangled by his horns; and the lion quickly came up with him and caught him. When too late he thus reproached himself: "Woe is me! How have I deceived myself! These feet which would have saved me I despised, and I was proud of these horns which have proved my destruction."

The stag and the spring 鹿與泉. Admired 羨慕. Variety 多樣. Horns 角. Slender 細. Got ready 預備. Spring upon 攻擊. Took to flight 逃避. Plain 平原. Smooth and open 平坦空曠. Ease 安適. At a safe distance 適當之距離. Wood 森林. Entangled 纏繞. Came up with 追及. Caught 捉着. Reproached 責備. Woe is me! 悲哉予也. Deceived 欺騙. proved 證明. Destruction 滅亡.

18. CHINA'S SORROW

During the reign of Yao and Shun the Yellow River caused great destruction and death by overflowing its banks. The people call this river China's Sorrow, because of the millions that have been swept away by its floods. The next emperor, Yu, spent nine years in digging canals to drain off the waters. But the unruly stream refused to stay in its new channels, and from time to time, when the spring floods came, it would break over its banks, drowning people and carrying away their houses.

China's Sorrow 中國之憂. During the reign of Yao and Sun 當堯舜在位之時. The Yellow River 黃

河. Overflowing 汎溢. Millions 數百萬. Swept away 掃除. Floods 洪水. The next emperor 其次爲皇者. Yu 禹. Digging canals to drain off the waters 開河道以洩水. Unruly Stream 猖獗之河流. Refused to stay in its new channels 不肯止於新道. From time to time 時常. Spring floods 春季大水. Break over 陷. Drowning 溺斃. Carrying away 沖壞.

19. CONFUCIUS

Confucius spent his long life of seventy-three years in teaching and in collecting the old writings of the Empire. His works include the Book of History, the Book of Rites, the Book of Odes, and the Spring and Autumn Annals. These books are greatly prized by the Chinese and are carefully studied.

Confucius was once asked if he could give some rule by which we can live at peace with all men.

“Yes,” said he, “do not do to others what you would not like to have them done to you.”

Here are some sayings of Confucius:

“To see what is right and not to do it is to be a coward.”

“He who offends against Heaven has none to whom he can pray.”

“The superior man is slow in his words and earnest in his conduct.”

Confucius 孔子. Spent 費. Old writings 古代著作. Empire 帝國. Works 著述. Include 包含. The Book of History 史記. The Book of Rites 禮記. The Book of Odes 詩經. The Spring and Autumn Annals 春秋. Prized 珍重. Rule 規則. At peace 和平. Do not do to others what you would not like to have them done to you 己所勿欲, 勿施於人. To see what is right and not to do it is to be a coward 見義不爲無勇也. He who offends against Heaven has none to whom he can pray 獲罪於天, 無所禱也. The superior man is slow in his words and earnest in his conduct 君子慎於言而敏於行.

20. KUBLAI KHAN

Kublai Khan built the city of Peking, which is still the capital of the Chinese Republic. The city was eight miles square and surrounded by a

high wall. Within the outer wall was another city, six miles square, and within this still another, one mile square. In the inner square was the royal palace, containing dining halls for hundreds of guests, and there were hundreds of other rooms, made very beautiful with pictures and statues. The palace was surrounded by a park and a lake, where the king fished and hunted. Outside the park, the king kept his army of a hundred thousand men always ready for war. Marco Polo, a traveller from Venice of Italy, once visited Kublai at Peking and remained many years at his court. When he returned home he wrote an account of his visit. He told his countrymen all about the wonderful land of China, with its wealth of gold and jewels, and his stories made the people of Europe eager to visit this rich country.

Kublai 忽必烈. Khan 可汗. Peking 北京. Capital 京城. The Chinese Republic 中華民國. Square 方. Surrounded 圍繞. Outer wall 外城. Inner square 內城. Royal palace 皇宮. Dining halls 膳廳. Statues 雕像. Park 公園. Lake 湖. Army 軍隊. A hundred thousand

十萬。Marco Polo 馬可博羅(意大利人,外國人首到中國者)。Traveller 旅行家。Venice 威匿思(意大利城名)。Remained 居住。Court 朝庭。Account 報告。Countrymen 同國之人。The wonderful land 奇怪之國。Eager 切心。

6. SPECIMENS OF TRANSLATION

FROM CHINESE TO ENGLISH

繙 譯 示 範

(由 漢 譯 英)

(一) 慾 念

清心寡慾爲入聖之門。多慾之人。陷溺於聲色。沈湎於酒食。奴隸於金錢。顛倒於權勢。熱中於功名。由是天真琢喪。品格墮落。智慧閉塞。其結果則終其身於憂患罪惡之中。如繭自纏。不能自脫。此自覺悟者之難能而可貴也。

1. PASSIONS

Purity of heart and the curbing of our sensual desires are means for the attainment of sanctity. In the case of inordinate persons who are captivated by the pleasures of the senses, who are indulged in rich viands and intoxicating drinks, who are swayed by the power of money, who are mad over authority and influence, and who are stirred by thoughts of name and fame, we

find that their innocence is marred, their personality degraded, and their intelligence obscured; and, in consequence, their life is consumed by anxieties and vices like the silkworm which entangles itself until it is unable to free itself. This is due to the difficulties attached to the valuable faculty of self-knowledge.

(二) 深呼吸

人之肺如爐如燈.得養氣則燃.不得養氣則熄.養氣愈充足.則爐愈旺.燈愈明.故爐與燈均須有進風之烟突.肺亦爐也.吸養氣而燒之.其吐出燼餘之氣爲炭養氣.與烟突燈罩內放出者相同.

2. DEEP BREATHING

A man's lungs resemble a stove or a lamp which burns in the presence of oxygen and goes out in the absence of it. The stove offers a better heat in proportion to the amount of oxygen with which it is supplied, and, in a similar manner, an increase of oxygen gives us a light of increased brilliance. It is for this reason that chimneys are provided for the admission of air into the

stove and the lamp. As I have said, a man's lungs resemble a stove. To keep their functions normal they must consume oxygen. The air which is pumped out from our lungs becomes carbonic acid similar to that which escapes from the chimneys of stoves or lamps.

(三) 南京路慘案

一千九百廿五年五月三十日，上海中國學生多人，在南京路各處作反日演說。租界巡捕拘演講者數人入老關捕房。有大隊學生及路人遂隨入巡捕房內，要求將被拘者釋放。其後守門印捕即向羣衆開鎗，傷斃多人。於是南京路之巡捕，從浙江路起至西藏路止，在各街口嚴行守護，立即宣佈警備矣。

3. NANKING ROAD TRAGEDY

On May 30, 1925, many Chinese students in Shanghai made anti-Japan speeches at various points on Nanking Road. The Settlement police arrested a few speakers and took them to the Louza police station. A great many students and street people followed to the station to ask

for the release of the arrested. Later the Sikh constables at the station gate opened fire on the crowd, killing and wounding many. Soon after that the police on Nanking Road stood on strict guard at all street corners from Chekiang Road to Tibet Road, and emergency was declared at once.

(四) 中國與日本

一千八百九十四年.中日二國因在朝鮮國利益衝突之結果.即行宣戰.戰事在七月念五日開始.其時有日本分艦隊擊敗中國艦隊.一千八百九十五年五月.中國被迫乞和.以免北京之陷落.戰事乃止.中國海陸軍之大弱點關於軍紀及組織者.有極明瞭之顯示.日本得大宗軍事賠款.並得朝鮮獨立之承認.在東方諸國中.彼遂一躍而為第一等強國.並得西方各國之敬禮.以為彼乃一強盛而進步之國也.

4. CHINA AND JAPAN

War broke out between China and Japan in 1894 as a result of their conflict of interests in Korea. The hostilities began July 25, when a

Japanese squadron defeated the Chinese fleet; and the war ended in May, 1895, when China was forced to make peace in order to avert the capture of Peking. The great inferiority of the Chinese fleet and army in all matters pertaining to discipline and organizations was shown in a striking manner. Japan received a large war indemnity, and secured to recognition of the independence of Korea. She rose to the first rank among Oriental nations, and earned the respect of the Western powers as a strong and progressive state.

(五) 長江公約

當拳匪起事之際.長江各省能安靜無事者.宜感謝張之洞與劉坤一二督也.自大沽砲臺失陷之後.清政府即傳令全國各處.凡遇洋人即行殺戮.然二督已自榮祿處接到消息.得知主謀之人.於是與上海外國領事訂約.申明在中國中部及南部二處.由彼等負責保護外人生命財產云.

5 THE YANGTZE COMPACT

The provinces of the Yangtze valley owed their peace and safety, during the Boxer Rising,

to the two viceroys, Chang Chi-tung and Liu K'un-yi. After the capture of the Taku Forts, orders were sent throughout China to massacre foreigners wherever found. But the two Viceroys had learned from Yung Lu of the authors of these instructions. Accordingly they concluded with the foreign consuls in Shanghai an agreement in which they undertook to protect foreign lives and property in Central and South China.

(六) 葉澄衷

葉澄衷鎮海農人子。兄弟三人。澄衷居仲。少寒苦。頗負奇志。九歲就塾師讀。未半年。以貧輟學。十一歲傭於油坊。主婦待之虐。怒去之家。鄉人倪某見而憐之。允挈往上海。需資斧二千。母指秋禾爲質。始得成行焉。

6. YEH CHING-CHONG

Yeh Ching-chong came from the family of a farmer in Changhai. He was the second of three sons. When young he found himself in adverse circumstances but was inspired by ambitious

designs. At the age of nine, he studied under a private tutor, but before six months had elapsed, he had to give up his studies on account of his poverty. At his eleventh year he was employed in an oil shop, and because of the ill-treatment of the mistress, he was so much annoyed that he returned home. A villager surnamed Nih had pity on him and agreed to bring him to Shanghai. The sum of 2000 cash was required for his travelling expenses, and his mother, in order to raise the money needed, had to mortgage her autumn crop.

(七) 葉澄衷 (續)

同治初年.遂於裏虹口設一肆.是冬.又移設於外虹口.嗣是規劃商業.日益擴張.信用益厚.中外實業家.均樂與交易.分肆遍通商各埠.其後遂成巨富焉.

7. YEH CHING-CHONG (Continued)

In the first year of Tung Chih he opened a store in Inner Hongkew, and in the same year in winter he removed to Outer Hongkew. Thence-

forth he laid plans for the extension of his business, and the confidence of the public in him steadily increased. Chinese and foreign industrialists were very fond of dealing with Ching-chong. In due course he established branch offices in the outports, and finally became a very rich man.

(八) 商業市場之中國

中國自上古以來，各國商人，莫不視為最好市場。紀元前一百六十六年，羅馬皇帝安多雷拉斯之使者，載象牙犀角之貢禮，蒞中國以求通商。其時巴底亞商人亦與中國通市，購得中國出產如絲綿織品甚夥。他處人民，亦接踵而至。希臘人，波斯人，亞刺伯人，葡萄牙人，西班牙人，荷蘭人，英吉利人，猶太人，回人等，或行陸，或經海，悉向東方來。其中少數有為傳教者，然為貿易而來者實居多數。

8. CHINA AS A MARKET

From time immemorial China has been a luring market to the traders of the world. As early as 166 A. B. the representatives of Emperor

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, loaded with gifts of ivory and rhinoceros horns, came to China to establish direct commercial relations with the Chinese Empire. Even at that time the merchants of Parthia had already enjoyed a prosperous trade in silk or cotton fabrics of Chinese production. Others followed in their train. The Greeks, the Persians, the Arabs, the Portuguese, the Spaniards, the Dutch, the English, the Jews and the Mohammedans all journeyed eastward by land or by sea; some few for evangelical work, but most of them for purposes of trade.

(九) 孫中山先生遺囑

(一) 關於國事者

余致力國民革命凡四十年。其目的在求中國之自由平等。積四十年之經驗。深知欲達到此目的。必須喚起民衆及聯合世界上以平等待我之民族。共同奮鬥。現在革命尚未成功。凡我同志。務須依照余所著建國方略。建國大綱。三民主義。及第一次全

國代表大會宣言.繼續努力.以求貫徹最近主張.開國民會議.及廢除不平等條約.尤須於最短期間.促其實現.是所至囑.

9 THE WILL OF DR. SUN YAT SEN

1. CONCERNING THE REPUBLIC

“For the past forty years I have engaged myself in national revolution, the aim of which has been to secure freedom and equality for China. From my experience I know well that to gain such ends we must urge the masses to cooperate with those races of the world that have treated us equally. The revolution is not yet completed, and, to carry out our latest schemes, all my colleagues ought to strive continually in accordance with my writings—‘Plans of National Construction,’ ‘Outline of Reconstruction,’ ‘Three People Theory,’ and my declaration at the First Delegates’ Conference in Canton.

“Regarding the convocation of the National Conference and the abolition of unequal treaties, you must work speedily to achieve these objects within the shortest period of time.”

(十) 孫中山先生遺囑

(二) 關於家事者

余因盡瘁國事，不治家產，其所遺之書籍衣物住宅等，一切均付吾妻宋慶齡，以爲紀念。

余之兒女已長成，能自立，望各自愛，以繼余志。此囑。

10. THE WILL OF DR. SUN YET SEN

(2) CONCERNING HIS HOUSEHOLD

“I have sacrificed myself for national affairs, so I have no property. What I have left consists only of books, clothes and my house, all of which go to my wife as a remembrance.”

“My son and daughters are already grown up and able to live by their own means. I hope they will follow in my footsteps.”

7. SPECIMENS OF TRANSLATION

FROM ENGLISH TO CHINESE

繙 譯 示 範

(由 英 譯 漢)

1. THE BENEFITS OF SINGLE LIFE

- (1) The high cost of living affects married people more seriously than it does single people.
- (2) Relieved of domestic cares, the bachelor could do more for the advancement of social welfare.
- (3) The bachelor has more time at his disposal for the acquisition of technical and general knowledge and for following a systematic course of physical culture.
- (4) The bachelor, having only himself to look after, has exceptional facilities for going abroad and for travelling generally.

(一) 獨 身 之 益

- (一) 生活費用之高昂,其影響於已婚者,較諸獨身之人,尤為嚴重。

- (二) 獨身者得免家室之顧慮。於社會幸福之進步。可多所從事。
- (三) 獨身者之時間較多。可資支配以進求藝術及他種普通智識。並於體育之修養。得循序之進行。
- (四) 獨身者祇須自顧一身。於旅行國外及通常游歷。有無上之利便。

2. A GOOD HUSBAND

A good husband should be pure and be perfectly faithful to his wife, and never fall into impure connection with any other person of the female sex. His love for his wife should be above his love for all other persons except, of course, his parents. He should be most eager to spend his leisure at home in the company of his wife and children. He should be thoroughly honest and reliable, and reputed for fair dealing. He should be sweet-tempered and slow-tongued.

(二) 賢 夫

爲賢夫者應清正而又完全的忠於其妻。對於其他女性。不再有不清正之關係。其愛其妻也。除父母外。應駕於其他諸人之上。公餘之暇。當最樂於退

處家庭與妻孥相伴，並應完全誠實可恃而有公正之譽，性質宜溫柔，言詞宜審慎。

3. A GOOD WIFE

A good wife should be a gentle woman, not necessarily beautiful but of respectable appearance. She should be in good health with an abundant reserve of power of resistance and endurance. She should have mastered the little virtues of humility, meekness, patience, frugality and sympathy whereby the chances of friction will be reduced to the minimum. She should endeavour to make progress intellectually in order to share her lifemate's intellectual joys and enhance them. She should also know how to be a successful mother and what her rightful place in society is.

(三) 良 妻

凡為良妻者當係品高之婦人，不必定須豔麗，但期儀態端方，應具強健之體質，而富於抵抗耐苦之能力，所謂溫良恭儉，雖屬小節，尤宜嫻曉，並常懷同情之心，如是則家庭間衝突之動機，當減至最小。

限度.並當力求知識之進步.俾伉儷間才調上之樂趣.堪以共同領略而益覺濃厚.更當知所以爲賢母之道.與社交上自處之地位.

4 THE SHANGHAI TRAM SYSTEMS

In the International Settlement the extreme ends of the system are Bubbling Well in the west, Yangtzepoo in the east, Marché de L'est in the south, and North Szechwan Road in the North. In the French Concession there are lines running from Siccawei in the west to Marché de L'est in the east, also to Pont St. Catherine in the extreme south and to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station in the extreme north, utilising the International Settlement line. In the Chinese territory, there are lines running around the former city walls, — lines from the Kiangnan Arsenal and to Marché de L'est. All the Shanghai lines are of one meter gauge.

(四) 上海電車事業概況

公共租界之電車路線.西達靜安寺.東止楊樹浦.十六舖爲其南終點.北四川路爲其北終點.法租

界之路線。西起徐家匯。東止十六舖。南以斜橋爲終點。北則利用公共租界路線。而以滬甯車站爲終點。華界電車路線。環行縣城舊址一周。起於江南製造局而終於十六舖。三界軌道。同一標準。均寬一米突。

5 HOW TO STOP ROBBERIES IN SHANGHAI

No man is a born robber. Deprived of good home training under the care of parents and pressed with hunger and cold, a man begins to expose himself to risk and gets others to join him in robbery gang. Shanghai is a place where men from all parts of the Republic congregate, and as it is inhabited by men of means it is naturally looked upon as the favourite *rendez-vous* of robbers. From the standpoint of a fundamental solution, I would say that the cure for robbery lies in rescuing the poor people from the nightmare of hunger and cold by giving them employment, and this is nothing difficult when the North and the South are re-united, and internal troubles are brought to an end, for the result of this will be the development of commerce and industry.

(五) 上海弭盜策

人未有生而爲盜者也。父母失教於前，飢寒交迫於後，於是始挺而走險，相率爲盜。滬上五方雜處，精華所萃，故尤爲盜賊淵藪。予謂根本解決之策，須使貧苦之民，有謀生之計，無凍餒之憂，然此非難事也。南北統一，內亂停止，使商務得以推廣，工業漸次振興，則盜自弭矣。

6. CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES

No two countries are so similar in their physical characteristics as are the United States and China. They both lie in the temperate zone and are similar in area. Each is possessed of great plains, plateaus, mountain regions, and river valleys; and each has rich resources in coal, iron, and water power. Economically, the problems of transportation and agriculture are of outstanding importance both to China and to the United States. Politically, the United States has developed as a federation of states. So also does it appear that China will have to work out a modern political system on the basis of a federation of provinces.

(六) 中國與美國

以地理言之。世界各國中無如中國與美國之相似者。同處溫帶。幅員相若。各有平原。高原。山嶺。及大河流域。各有煤鐵水力之饒富。以言經濟。則運輸農業同為兩國重要問題。以言政治。則美以聯邦立國。而中國方面。亦有根據聯省制度。建設一近代政制之必要也。

7: A SPEECH ON THE PRESENTATION OF A WATCH BY PUPILS TO TEACHER

The students of the Hung Chi High School, in grateful recognition of your labors among them and as a token of their esteem and regard for you, now present for your acceptance this slight testimonial. It is the joint contribution of all the students of this school, and is intended as an ever-present reminder to you of the hours you have passed in our society; and we venture to express the hope that the recollection of those hours may ever be pleasant to you and that whenever you look upon the face of this watch you will never count as wasted the time you have devoted to our education.

(七) 學生全體贈教師 時計演說詞

宏濟中學學生，感佩先生歷年教導之勤勞，謹贈此區區微物，為敬愛之表記。望先生收納。此薄禮係全體學生醴資購贈。欲使先生將歷來與我等相處時之鐘點，常常記憶。我等敢表示一種希望。蓋欲先生念此許多鐘點，覺得非常愉快。一見此時計面上之晷刻，覺得所費於我等教育上之光陰，並無枉費也。

8. SAKYAMUNI

Sakyamuni was the son of a king in northern India. In later life he was called Buddha, meaning the Enlightened One. His mother, Maya, was thought to be the most beautiful woman in the world. She died soon after Sakyamuni was born, and he was brought up by his aunt. He was a very beautiful boy and he became more thoughtful and wiser than any of his playmates. When he went to school his teachers soon found that he already knew more than ordinary men. He

could write from memory all the old hymns, and in arithmetic they found that he could write numbers large enough to tell how many drops of water would fall upon the earth if it rained every day for ten thousand years.

(八) 釋迦牟尼

釋迦牟尼者，印度北部某國王之子也。晚年被稱爲佛。佛者開明之謂也。釋迦之母名摩耶。人以爲世界上最美麗之婦人也。摩耶生釋迦後卽死。釋迦由其姑母撫養成人。自少丰姿甚美。與其任何遊伴較。彼實爲更聰明而富有思想者。入學後。諸教師覺彼之所知者。已能超越常人。所有古代詩歌。彼能一一默寫。至數學方面。彼能寫極大數目。足可表示日日落雨。一萬年之後。共有若干雨點積在地上者。

9. SAKYAMUNI (Continued)

Sakyamuni loved to be by himself. He would wander into the forest and stay all day lost in deep thought. When he grew older, his father thought that it would cure him of his habit of idle dreaming if he should get married.

Now it happened that a neighbouring king had a daughter, Gona, for whom he wished to find a husband. Sakyamuni wished to marry her, but the king said that he did not want his daughter to marry a dreamer. So he decided to hold a great athletic contest, and that the young man who showed himself strongest should have the princess.

(九) 釋迦牟尼 (續)

釋迦喜獨居.往往遨遊森林中.竟日作深密之幻想.年漸長.其父以爲惟結婚乃能去其幻想之習慣.

其時適一鄰國之君.方欲爲其愛女名瓜那者擇一婿.釋迦意欲娶之.但國君曰.彼不欲其愛女妻於一深思夢想之人.於是決定開一運動大會.凡青年男子能表示其體力最強者.得娶此女.

10. SAKYAMUNI (Continued)

On the appointed day, about five hundred young princes assembled. Sakyamuni was the best runner, leaper, swimmer, and archer, although

he had never practised any of these things. One story says that he split a hair with his arrow at a distance of ten miles, though it was as dark as night.

After Sakyamuni had won all the contests, the princes threw a wreath of flowers over his shoulder. This was a sign that she was willing to marry him.

Although the king gave them a beautiful palace to live in, the prince was not happy. He wanted to do something to help his fellow-men to be happy. He felt that he was in the world to do something, and not to lead a life of pleasure.

(十) 釋迦牟尼 (續)

屆時有年輕之王子五百人集賽。釋迦雖未嘗習武而竟爲最佳之賽跑者，高跳者，游泳者，及發射者。一故事言，釋迦曾以頭髮一根，置之十英里距離之外，在黑暗如深夜之時，竟能以箭射裂之爲二。

釋迦於各項藝術獲勝之後，王女擲一花圈於其肩，此爲彼願嫁之表示也。

國君雖給一極華麗之宮室於釋迦夫婦。令其居住。但釋迦仍不樂也。彼意實欲做些事業。使國人同樂。彼以爲人生在世。必須做事。不能專享快樂生活也。

8. SOME LETTERS

信札繙譯

(一) 賀年

海瀾先生：

雙丸跳盪。倏又新年。際茲一元復始。敬祝慶集
崇階。恭維
福躬康強。
智德並進。
駿業鴻圖。定占勝利也。

弟王正德上

1. NEW YEAR

36 The Bund, Shanghai,
Dec. 23, 1926.

My dear Mr. Henry:

So quickly does time fly that now we are again at the threshold of a new year. Allow me to wish you a very happy and prosperous year throughout 1927.

May the New Year bring with it to you and yours a rich harvest of all kinds of blessings con-

ductive to your physical, mental and moral welfare! May success and prosperity crown all your undertakings!

Yours very sincerely,

T. T. WONG.

(二) 賀友結婚

踐書仁兄：

適聞足下將與蘇文秀女士結婚。逃聽之下。莫

名歡忭。伏維

雀屏妙選。

瑞靄門楣。茲附上拾圓禮券一紙。聯表弟與內子恭

祝魚水合歡之意。且願

賢伉儷百年康健。廣為同胞造福也。尚乞嘉納。

弟方安夫上

2. A FRIEND'S MARRIAGE

Shanghai, Aug. 20, 1926.

My dear James:

I was very happy to hear of your coming marriage with Miss Soo Ven-hsiu, and must

congratulate you on your good luck in having so able and virtuous a lifemate to make life sweet and happy for you.

I am sending herewith a gift coupon for the modest sum of \$10. Please accept the most heartfelt greetings from my wife and myself for a very successful married life, characterised by constant good health and a record of highly useful service to society.

Yours most sincerely,

A. F. FONG.

(三) 唁喪母

約翰吾兄：

驚聞令堂大人抱病多時，雖盡力醫治，竟於本月十三日仙逝，中心悲悼，莫可言宣。

但事已如此，必須節哀順變，否則令堂在天之靈，因我兄哀思不絕，且爲之不安，總之此事誠屬痛心，深願上蒼恩施撫慰，此弟之所禱祝者也。

弟江治本上

3. OVER LOSS OF MOTHER

Hangchow, May 2, 1926.

My dear John:

Words can hardly express the depth of my grief on my receipt of the sad news that your honorable mother passed away on the night of the 13th, this month, after a lingering illness and after everything possible has been done in the attempts made to effect her recovery.

But you must moderate your grief, for unless you do so, the spirit of your mother now in the celestial world will not approve of your policy of uninterrupted lamentation. The loss is surely heartrending, and may God in His mercy temper the blow to your heart is my sincere prayer.

Yours very sincerely,

S. P. KIANG.

(四) 唁喪弟

喬治吾兄：

接讀台訃，得悉令弟於上月六日以肺炎逝世。哀啓中除稍敘其生平事略外，並詳述得疾致死之

情形。弟展誦再三。並追想昔日相處之樂。不禁涕淚交揮而不能自己也。

吾兄手足情深。一朝剝奪。而平日賢昆仲合作計劃。亦成泡影。祇能獨身自任。此固實在情形。然仍望勉節悲懷。勿過憂傷也。端此奉慰。尚祈垂鑒。

弟周禮伯上

4 OVER LOSS OF BROTHER

My dear George:

Your most beloved brother, according to the circular you sent me, breathed his last on the 6th of last month, having died of pneumonia. I read and re-read the circular describing the circumstances of his sickness and death, besides giving a little sketch of his life. Tears flowed continuously from my eyes as I recall the many happy days we spent together.

It is perfectly true that you will be deprived of the joyful companionship of your brother, and the plans you had in mind of carrying out with the co-operation of your brother are now left to your own resources. I earnestly hope that you will be moderate in your sorrows.

Accept my heartfelt condolences.

Yours very sincerely,

L. P. CHOW.

(五) 請晚餐

吾友：

本月十七日禮拜六下午七句鐘。請屈駕至禮查飯店餐敘。

深望我兄惠然肯來。不因事阻。此係盛會。我兄可從此獲得許多新交也。即頌時安。

妹方愛儷上

5. TO DINNER

My dear Friend:

I have the pleasure of extending you our invitation to dinner on the coming Saturday, the 17th of this month, at seven o'clock, at the Astor House.

I sincerely hope that nothing will prevent you from coming as we shall have a pretty large party, and the occasion will afford you opportunities of making the acquaintance of some new friends.

With the season's compliments.

Yours sincerely,

ALICE FONG.

(六) 邀 赴 園 遊 會

安倫先生：

弟與顧保羅先生方擬招集一園遊會。在下月二日(下星期日)舉行。預會者於十一句鐘在車站齊集。並在滬太飯店會餐。下午會於新園。已佈置一極快樂之秩序矣。

深盼我兄與夫人同來一聚。此樂何如。

弟方德生上

6. TO A GARDEN PARTY

My dear Allen:

Mr. Paul Kuo and myself are getting up a garden party, on Sunday next, the 2nd of next month. The party will meet at the railway station at eleven o'clock and will lunch at the Wu Tai Restaurant. The afternoon will be spent in the Hsin Yuan where a delightful programme has been arranged.

We look forward eagerly to the pleasure of the companionship of Mrs. Allen and your good self.

Yours very sincerely,

T. S. FONG.

(七) 教員自薦

校長先生：

聞貴校有英文教授一缺，晚擬冒昧自薦。在過去十年中，晚擔任教授職務，對於文法作文及漢英繙譯，頗有專長。在起始時，晚並不希冀高薪，因晚知一學期之末，先生對於晚之成績，可以瞭然也。務請早日約期賜晤為盼。

晚 馮 吉 倫 上

7. A TEACHER OFFERING HIS SERVICES

Dear Sir:

I beg to apply for the position of professor of English in your school. I have been teaching for the past ten years, and have specialised in English grammar and composition, and Chinese-English translation. I do not expect a very high

salary at the start, for I feel convinced that by the end of one term you will have some idea of my services.

I trust that you will be good enough to grant me an interview at an early date.

Yours respectfully,

K. L. VONG.

(八) 求友助覓職務

約瑟吾兄：

弟因病請假半年，刻下方自廣州歸，曾竭力珍攝，目前頗見壯健，茲擬在一營業進步之公司內，覓一書記位置，如承注意此事，俟有機緣，即行賜知，則兄之惠吾深矣。

所懇之事，倘荷厚助，至為感激也。

弟 鄭懷一 上

8. ASKING A FRIEND TO ASSIST IN FINDING A POSITION

My dear Joseph:

I have just returned from Canton after having gone on the sick list for nearly half a year. I

have taken good care to recuperate my health, and so now feel that I am quite a strong man. I am looking out earnestly for a clerical position in a progressive firm. You will do me a great favour by bearing my situation in mind and letting me know whenever an opportunity occurs.

Thanking you in anticipation of your valuable co-operation.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

W. Y. CHENG

(九) 明信片「背面有雷峯塔照」

林先生：

吾等來此遊覽西湖十景，足下若與吾等同來，弟敢信足下對此勝景，當必爲之神往也。

此片乃雷峯塔傾圮之像，足下於此，猶得見中國古代建築之雄壯也。

弟鐘約翰上

POST CARD (THUNDER PEAK PAGODA)

My dear Mr. Ling:

We have come here to visit the ten traditional sights on and around the West Lake. I am sure

you would be captivated by the scenic beauty of this place, if you were among us.

This picture represents the "Thunder Peak Pagoda" in ruins. Yet even this bespeaks China's architectural triumph of old.

yours truly,

JOHN CHUNG.

(十) 明信片「背面有端午競渡照」

徐女士：

此乃每年五月五日端午節龍舟競渡之照也。據稱龍舟競渡極有可觀。惜弟未能目覩。用是惆悵耳。

賤軀壯健如常。深獲旅行之益。

弟余錫安上

POST CARD (DRAGON BOAT RACE)

Dear Miss Hsü:

This beautiful picture represents the "Dragon Boat Race" which is yearly held on the fifth of the fifth moon, the so-called "Dragon Boat Festival." Sorry I could not witness the race which is said to be a very interesting sight.

I am as healthy as ever. Travelling seems to do a great deal of good.

Yours very truly,

S. Y. Yü

9. TELEGRAMS

電 報 繙 譯

(1)

杭州興武路二號王福父病危方。

F. Wong,

2 Shin Wu Street,

Hangchow.

Father illness critical.

Curzon Fong.

(2)

速回。

Return immediately.

(3)

有急需速匯八百元。

Remit eight hundred dollars urgently needed.

(4)

下午四時到車站接。

Meet us station four afternoon.

10. MISCELLANEOUS

雜 件

教

請 帖

六月七號星期二晚七
時潔樽候

王錫藩夫婦謹訂

席設北街三六號
請賜回示

INVITATION CARD

Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Wang
request the pleasure of

.....'s

company at dinner on Tuesday evening

June the seventh

at seven o'clock

R. S. V. P

36 North Street

REPLY (1)

Mr. and Mrs..... have much pleasure in accepting Mr. and Mrs. Wang's kind invitation to dinner on Tuesday evening, June the seventh, at seven o'clock.

覆 帖 (一)

承王先生與王夫人寵招六月七日星期二七時晚宴。謹當奉陪。

.....夫婦謹覆

REPLY (2)

Mr. and Mrs..... regret that a previous engagement prevents their acceptance of Mr. and Mrs. Wang's kind invitation to dinner on Tuesday evening, June the seventh.

覆 帖 (二)

承王先生暨王夫人寵招六月七日星期二晚宴。適預有他約。不克奉陪。歉甚。

.....夫婦謹覆

ADVERTISEMENTS

廣告

(1)

Offices To Let

TO LET, two large office rooms, situated in most desirable business center, every modern convenience, rent moderate. Apply to Box 596, THE CHINA TRIBUNE.

寫字間出租

有大號寫字間二間出租。位置在商業中心地段。各種新式設備均有。租價從廉。請投函中國公論報館596號信箱接洽。

(2)

中國茶葉

花籃牌

每聽一元半

各處雜貨舖出售

製造者

華茶有限公司

CHINA TEA

Flower Basket Brand

\$1.50 per tin

Sold by all Grocers

Produced by

The

China Tea Co., Ltd.

RECEIPT (A)

Shanghai, June 30, 1927.

Received of

THE WORLD BOOK Co., Ltd.

*One hundred dollars only (\$100⁰⁰/₁₀₀), being
my salary for June, 1927.*

S. P. Wang.

收 據 (一)

今 收 到

世 界 書 局 六 月 份 薪 水

壹 百 元 正

黃 錫 本

一 九 二 七 年 六 月 卅 日

RECEIPT (B)

No. 32. Shanghai, Aug. 20, 1927.

*Received from Mr. J. D. Wang the
undermentioned goods:—*

*1 copy Webster's New International
Dictionary*

1 doz. Chalk Erasers

K. Z. Chang.

收據(三)

茲收到

王先生韋氏大字典一

冊楷粉一打

張克成

一九二七年八月二十日

I. O. U.

*To Mr. James White,**I. O. U. Dollars Two hundred only
(\$200)**H. Z. Chen.**Shanghai, June 26, 1927.*欠
據茲
欠白
先
生
洋
二
百
元
正鄭
海
成一
九
二
七
年
六
月
廿
六
日

PUBLIC SIGNS

公共揭示

由此進。

Way In.

由此出。

Way Out.

入場免費。

Admission Free.

閒人莫入。

No Admittance; No Admittance Except On
Business.

入口。

Entrance.

出口; 太平門。

Exit.

禁止吸烟。

No Smoking; No Smoking Allowed.

禁止吐痰。

No Spitting; Spitting Prohibited.

謹防扒竊。

Beware Of Pick-pockets.

辦公時間: 自午前八時至午後四時.

Office Hours: 8 A. m. — 4 P. m.

問事處.

Inquiries.

夜鈴.

Night Bell.

本日休業.

Closed.

招租.

To Let.

出售.

For Sale.

非賣品.

Not For Sale.

油漆未乾.

Wet Paint.

不許招貼.

Post No Bill.

不許塗寫.

No Scribbling.

路不通行。

No Thorough Fare.

車馬緩行。

Drive Slowly.

禁止攜犬入內。

Dogs Not Allowed.

請勿動手

Please Keep Hands Off.

禁止攀折樹木。

Forbidden To Injure The Trees.

草上不許踐踏。

Keep Off the grass.

廁所。

W. C. (Water Closet.); Lavatory.

男便所。

Gentlemen.

女便所。

Ladies.

APPENDIX

A VOCABULARY OF EVERYDAY WORDS

Schools And Universities 學校

Kindergarten (kīn'dēr-gār'tēn)	} 幼稚園	College of Law	{ 法科學大
Elementary school	{ 初等學校	Medical college	{ 醫科學大
Lower primary school	{ 國民學校	College of agriculture	{ 農科學大
Higher primary school; Grammar school	} 高等小學校	Engineering college	{ 工科學大
Junior Middle school	{ 初級中學	Commercial academy	{ 商業學校
Senior middle school	{ 高級中學	School of sericulture	{ 蠶桑學校
College	{ 專門學校	School of marine products	{ 水產學校
Normal school	{ 師範學校	School of fine arts	{ 美術學校
Higher normal school; Teachers' college	} 高等師範學校	Academy of music	{ 音樂學校
Vacational school	{ 職業學校	School for the blind	{ 盲童學校
Girls' school	女學校	Military college	{ 陸軍學校
Girls' normal school	{ 女子師範學校	Naval college	{ 海軍學校
University	大學		

Government institute	{ 國立學 校	Missionary school	{ 教會學 校
Provincial school	{ 省立學 校	Charity school	{ 慈善學 校
District school	{ 縣立學 校	Correspondence school	{ 函授學 校
Municipal school	{ 市立學 校	Evening school	{ 夜學校
Public school	{ 公立學 校	Free school	{ 義務學 校
Private school	{ 私立學 校	Compulsory education	{ 強迫教 育
		Popular education	{ 平民教 育

Schools Courses 學 科

Drawing (dra'ing)	圖畫	High algebra	{ 高等代 數
Water-colour painting	水彩畫	Analytic geometry	{ 解析幾 何
Free-hand painting	自在畫	Differential calculus	微分
Mechanical painting	用器畫	Integral calculus	積分
Music	音樂	Literature	文學
Singing	唱歌	Rhetoric	修辭學
Manual work	手工	Classics	經學
Physical training	體育	Letter writing	尺牘
Ethics	{ 倫理學; 修身	Bookkeeping	簿記
History	歷史	Typewriting	打字
Geography	地理	Shorthand	速記
Mathematics	數學	Physics	物理
Arithmetic	算術	Chemistry	化學
Geometry	幾何	Natural science	{ 自然科 學
Trigonometry	三角		
Algebra	代數		

Zoology (zō-ōl'ō-jǔ)	動物學	Astronomy	天文學
Botany	植物學	Navigation	航海學
Mineralogy	礦物學	Meteorology	氣象學
Natural history	博物學	Engineering	工程學
Sociology	社會學	Mechanical engineering	{ 機械工程學
Theology	神道學	Civil engineering	{ 土木工程學
Economics	經濟學	Railway engineering	{ 鐵路工程學
Statistics	統計學	Electrical engineering	{ 電機工程學
Commercial science	商業學	Chinese	國文
Politics	政治學	Japanese	日文
Law	法學	English	英文
Philosophy	哲學	French	法文
Logic	{ 論理學; 名學	German	德文
Psychology (sīcō'lōji)	心理學	Latin	拉丁文
Hygiene	衛生學	Greek	希臘文
Physiology	生理學		
Geology	地質學		

School Terms 學校用語

New educational system	新學制	Grade	級
Co-education	{ 男女同 學	Section	組
Dalton laboratory plan	{ 道爾頓 制	Freshman	{ 大學一 年級生
Project method	{ 設計教 學法	Sophomore	{ 大學二 年級生
Unit system	學分制	Junior	{ 大學三 年級生
Class	班	Senior	{ 大學四 年級生

Honours student	{ 得 榮 譽 獎 之 學 生	Tuition fee	學 費
Boarder	寄 宿 生	Boarding fee	膳 宿 費
Day student	通 學 生	Laboratory fee	試 驗 費
Special student	特 別 生	Miscellaneous fee	雜 費
To graduate with } honours }	{ 優 等 畢 業 }	Athletic fee	運 動 費
Graduation; Com- } mencement }	畢 業	Contribution	捐 款
Examination	考 試	President	{ 校 長 (大 學)
Entrance examination	{ 入 學 考 試 }	Dean	{ 教 務 主 住 }
Final examination	{ 學 科 終 結 考 試 }	Principal	{ 校 長 (中 等 學 校)
Test	測 驗	Professor	教 授
Honor system	{ 自 治 式 試 驗 }	Instructor	助 教 師
Annual examination	{ 學 年 考 試 }	Teacher	教 師
Semi-annual examin- } ation }	{ 學 期 考 試 }	Tutor	{ 私 家 教 師 }
Monthly test	月 考	Proctor	{ 訓 育 主 任 }
Written test	筆 試	Class union president	級 長
Oral test	口 試	Moral culture	德 育
Physical examination	{ 體 格 檢 查 }	Intellectual culture	智 育
To pass an examination	{ 考 試 及 格 }	Physical culture	體 育
To fail	不 及 格	School endowment	{ 學 校 基 金 }
Grade	等 第	Board of trustees	校 董 會
Daily mark	積 分	Catalogue	{ 章 程 ; 一 覽 表 }
Average mark	{ 平 均 分 數 }	Attendance	上 課
Full mark	滿 分	Absence	缺 課
		Suspension	{ 暫 停 上 課 }
		Dismissal	開 除
		Withdrawal	退 學

Admittance	{ 准 許 入 學	Classroom	講 堂
Platform	講 壇	Laboratory	試 驗 室
Gymnasium	健 身 房	Library	圖 書 室
Playground	運 動 場	School strike	罷 課
Drill ground	操 場	Supplementary reading	{ 課 外 閱 讀

10. Communications 交 通

Post office	郵 局	Message form	電 底 單
Parcel post	{ 包 裹 郵 件	Telegraph code	電 碼
Dead letter	{ 無 法 投 件 遞 信 件	Telegraph line	電 線
Express post	快 信	Submarine cable	{ 海 底 電 信
Registered letter	掛 號 信	Wireless telegraph	{ 無 線 電 報
Poste restante	{ 存 局 待 件 領 信 件	Radiophone	{ 無 線 電 話
R. R. (return receipt)	雙 掛 號	Broadcast	播 音
Post-card	明 信 片	Telephone	電 話
Postal money order	{ 郵 政 匯 票	Telephone exchange	電 話 局
Postage	郵 費	Operator	{ 電 話 接 線 人
Postage due	欠 資	Railway; railroad	鐵 路
Postage stamp	郵 票	Light railway	{ 輕 便 鐵 路
Postman	郵 差	Elevated railway	{ 高 架 鐵 路
Telegram	電 報	Underground railway	{ 地 下 鐵 路
Telegraph administration	電 報 局	Station	車 站
Telegrapher	{ 打 電 報 人	Station master	站 長
Urgent telegram	急 電		
Cipher telegram	密 電		

Platform	月臺	Locomotive	車頭
Booking office	售票房	Collision	撞車
Baggage room	行李房	Derailment	出軌
Time-table;	{ 行車時 刻表	Tramcar	電車
Signal	信號	Tramway	電車路
Conductor	車長	Motorman	司機人
Guard	車守	Conductor	賣票人
Engineer driver	司機	Inspector	查票員
Signal man	揚旗夫	Motor car; Automobile	汽車
Main line	幹線	Bicycle	自由車
Branch line	支線	Tricycle	{ 三輪自 由車
Track; rails	軌道	Carriage	馬車
Single track	單軌	Coach	{ 四輪轎 車
Double track	複軌	Open carriage; victoria	{ 皮篷敞 車
Tunnel	隧道	Coachman; driver	{ 御者; 馬 夫
Train	列車	Chauffeur	汽車夫
Passanger train	客車	Jinrikisha; ricksha	人力車
Through train	通車	Sedan chair	轎
Fast train	快車	Ambulance	病車
Express train	{ 特 別快 車	Hearse	柩車
Special train	專車	Tyre	橡皮胎
Train de luxe	花車	Steamship; steamboat	輪船
Freight train	貨車	Sailing ship	帆船
Up train	上行車	Merchant ship; } merchantman }	商船
Down train	下行車	Lighter	{ 平底駁 船
Ticket	車票	Ferry boat	渡船
Single ticket	單行票	Steam-tug	{ 拖船用 之小輪
Return ticket	來回票	Tow boat	拖船
Season ticket	月季票		
Platform ticket	月臺票		
Baggage check	行李票		

Launch	小輪船	Mate	船副
Boat	艇	Pilot	領港
Hulk	躉船	Sailor	水手
Sampan	舢板船	Voyage	航程
Cabin	船艙	Harbour; port	港灣
Berth	床位	Ship yard	造船廠
Anchor (ǎn'kǎr)	錨	Dock	船塢
Oar (ōr)	槳	Wharf; Jetty	碼頭
Mast	桅	Pontoon	{浮橋; 浮碼頭}
Deck	甲板	Tonnage	噸數
Sail	帆	Displacement	排水量
Rudder	舵	Draught	吃水
Captain	船長		

Persons And Relationship 人 倫

Mankind	人類	Ancestor; fore-father	祖先
Race	人種	Descendant; posterity	後裔
Human being	人	Generation	世; 代
Sex	男女性	Blood	血統
Child	小孩	Family	家族
Lad	男童	Lineage	世系
Lass	女童	Relative	親戚
Infant; Baby	嬰兒	Friend	朋友
Youth	青年	Parents	雙親
Virgin; maid	處女	Grand-father	{祖父; 外祖父}
Bachelor	{未婚男 子}	Grand-mother	{祖母; 外祖母}
Spinster	{未婚女 子}	Great grand-father	{曾祖父; 曾外祖父}
Nobleman	貴人		

Great grand-mother	{ 曾祖母; 外曾祖母	Illegitimate son	私生子
Son	子	Twin	{ 雙生(指 二人中 一人)
Grandson	孫;外孫	Posthumous son	遺腹子
Daughter	女	Brother	兄弟
Grand-daughter	{ 孫女;外 孫女	Elder brother	兄
Great grandson	{ 曾孫;外 曾孫	Younger brother	弟
Great grand-daughter	{ 曾孫女; 外曾孫 女	Sister	姊妹
Father-in-law	岳父;舅	Elder sister	姊
Mother-in-law	岳母;姑	Younger sister	妹
Step-father	後父	Brother-in-law	{ 內兄弟; 姊夫;妹 婿
Step-mother	後母	Sister-in-law	{ 兄弟之 妻;夫或 妻之姊 妹
Foster-father	養父	Uncle	{ 伯;叔;母 舅;姑丈; 姨丈
Foster-mother	養母	Aunt	{ 伯母;叔 母;舅母; 姑母;姨 母
Son-in-law	婿	Cousin (küz'n)	{ 從兄弟; 表兄弟; 從姊妹; 表姊妹
Daughter-in-law	媳	Nephew	姪;甥
Heir (âr)	嗣(男)	Niece	{ 姪女;甥 女
Heiress (âr'ës)	嗣(女)	Husband	夫
Step-son	{ 前夫或 前妻之 子	Wife	妻
Step-daughter	{ 前夫或 前妻之 女	Concubine	妾
Adopted father	{ 嗣父;義 父	Widower	鰥夫
Adopted son	{ 嗣子;義 子		
Godmother	教母		
Legitimate son	嫡子		

Widow	寡婦	Servant	僕
Orphan	孤兒	Employer	雇主
Bride	新婦	Employee	受雇者
Bridgeroom	新郎	Landlord	{地主;房東}
match-maker; Go- between }	媒人	Tenant	{租戶;房客}
Intimate friend	密友	Inhabitant	居民
Acquaintance	相識者	Citizen	公民
Master	男主人	Countryman	同國人
Mistress	女主人		

The Human Body 身體

Head	頭	Eye	眼
Brain	腦	Eyeball	眼球
Nerve	神經	Pupil	瞳
Hair	髮	Eyelash	睫
Face	面	Eyebrow	眉
Skin	皮	Cheek	頰
Bone	骨	Dimple	面窩
Flesh	肉	Ear	耳
Blood	血	Nose	鼻
Blood vessel	血管	Nostril	鼻孔
Vein	靜脈	Mouth	口
Artery	動脈	Lip	唇
Muscle (mūs'1)	肌肉	Jaw	顎
Pulse (pŭls)	脈	Tooth	齒
Complexion	{容色;皮 色}	Tongue	舌
Countenance	容貌	Vocal cord	聲帶
Forehead (fŏr'éd)	額	The five senses	五官
Temple	太陽穴	Chin	頤
		Neck	頸;項

Throat	喉	Bowels	腸
Gullet	食管	Gall	胆汁
Wind-pipe	氣管	Bladder	膀胱
Limbs	四肢	Gall bladder	胆
Shoulder	肩	Navel	臍
Arm	臂	Back	背
Wrist	腕	Backbone	脊骨
Hand	手	Waist	腰
Palm	手掌	Thigh (thī)	大腿
Finger	手指	Leg	小腿
Thumb	拇指	Foot, feet (多數)	脚
Finger-nail	指甲	Ankle (ăn'k'l)	脚踝
Breast; bosom	胸	Sole	脚板
Heart	心	Heel	脚跟
Lungs	肺	Urine (ū'rin)	小便;尿
Respiration	呼吸	Excrement	{大便;排 泄物
Diaphragm (dī'á-frām)	橫隔膜	Knee	膝
Rib	肋骨	Sweat (swět)	汗
Abdomen	腹	Fat	脂肪
Stomach	胃	Saliva (sáli'vá)	涎
Liver	肝	Phlegm (flēm)	痰
Kidneys	腎		
Spleen	脾		

Diseases 疾病

Sickness; illness	病;恙	Chronic disease	慢性病
Disease	病症	Acute disease	急病
Indisposition	微恙	Epidemic disease	流行病
Symptom	病象	Contagious } disease	傳染病
Incurable disease	{不治之 病	Infectious }	
		Venereal disease	花柳病

Mental disease	精 神 病	Syphilis (sif'í-lís)	梅 毒
Lunacy	瘋 癲	Rheumatism } (ru'má-tíz'm)}	風 濕 骨 痛
Plague; pestilence	瘟 疫	Beri-beri	脚 氣 病
Cold	{ 感 冒; 傷 風	Gout	骨 節 痛
Influenza	{ 流 行 性 感 冒	Apoplexy (áp'ã-plëks'y)	中 風
Headache	頭 痛	Heart failure	心 臟 病
Toothache	牙 痛	Ľeprosy	癩 病
Asthma	哮 喘	Piles	痔
Paralysis	癱 痺	Sunstroke	中 暑
Constipation	便 祕	Diabetes	糖 尿 病
Diarrhœa	腹 瀉	Jaundice	黃 疸 病
Typhoid fever	{ 腸 窒 扶 斯; 傷 寒	Dizziness; giddiness	眩 暈
Scarlet fever	猩 紅 熱	Trachoma	沙 眼
Whooping cough	百 日 咳	Dysentery	痢 疾
Malaria	瘧 疾	Carbuncle	癰
Diphtheria	白 喉	Cancer	疽
Smallpox	天 花	Appendicitis	腸 癰
Chicken-pox	水 痘	Inflammation	發 炎 症
Measles	痧 子	Bronchitis	{ 支 氣 管 炎
Chilblains	凍 瘡	Pneumonia (nū-mō'ní-á)	肺 炎
Suppuration; Pus	膿	Nephritis	胃 臟 炎
Itch	癬	Carditis	心 臟 炎
Corn	雞 眼	Pleurisy (plū'rī-sy)	肋 膜 炎
Boil	癰 腫	Peritonitis	腹 膜 炎
Abscess	瘡 癤	Typhlitis	盲 腸 炎
Bowel complaint	腹 痛	King's evil; scrofula	癧 症
Lumbago	腰 痛	Hydrophobia	瘋 犬 病
Gripes	絞 腸 痛	Dropsy	水 蠱 病
Tuberculosis	{ 肺 結 核 病	Kidney troubles	腎 病
Gonorrhœa (gōn'ōr-rē'á)	白 濁	Epilepsy	羊 癲 風
		Hernia	疝 氣

Food and Beverage 飲 食

Bill of fare	菜單	Yolk (yōlk or yōk)	蛋黃
Meal	餐	Soft boiled egg	半熟蛋
Breakfast	早餐	Hard boiled egg	煮熟蛋
Lunch	午餐	Omelet (ōm'ê-lēt or ōm'lēt)	炒蛋
Dinner	大餐	Rice	米;飯
Supper	晚餐	Congee	粥
Bread	麵包	Porridge	軟糊
Meat	肉	Macaroni	通心粉
Minced-meat	斬碎肉	Vermicelli (vēr'mê-chí- ēl'li or ver'mê-sél'li)	切麵
Stewed meat	燒肉	Dessert (dézúrt')	{ 餐後之 糕餅糖 果
Cutlet	片肉	Pudding	布丁
Beef	牛肉	Sandwich	{ 夾肉麵 包
Beefsteak	牛排	Toast	{ 烘麵包; 土司
Veal	小牛肉	Biscuit	餅乾
Mutton	羊肉	Tart	{ 果釀餅; 塔
Pork	猪肉	Dumpling	團子
Pickled pork	鹹漬肉	Bun	小圓饅
Bacon	鹹肉	Pie	{ 有餡麵 點
Ham	火腿	Candy	糖食
Sausage	臘腸	Condiments	調味品
Boiled meat	煮肉	Pepper	胡椒
Fried meat	煎肉	Mustard	芥末
Roasted meat	{ 炙肉; 薰 肉	Table salt	食鹽
Poultry	家禽	Soy	{ 中國醬 油
Liver	肝		
Rib	肋肉		
Soup	湯		
Cheese	乾酪		
Butter	奶油		
Lard	豬油		

Vinegar	醋	Champagne (shām-pān')	香 檳 酒
Sugar	糖	Ale	大 麥 酒
Sauce	{和 味 醬 油	Gin	燒 酒
Oil	油	Cider (sī'dǎr)	蘋 菓 酒
Black tea	紅 茶	Claret	紅 酒
Green tea	綠 茶	Curacoa (kōō'rá-sō)	{口 利 沙 酒
Coffee	咖 啡	Cocktail	{米 燒 香 甜 酒
Cocoa	可 可	Peppermint	薄 荷 酒
Chocolate	朱 古 力	Aerated water	{荷 蘭 水; 汽 水
Liquor	酒	Soda water	{蘇 打 水; 鹹 水
Wine	{葡 萄 製 成 之 酒	Lemonade	檸 檬 水
Beer	啤 酒	Juice	果 子 汁
Port wine	{黑 葡 萄 酒	Ice-cream	冰 淇 淋
Whisky	{感 司 格 酒	Milk	牛 乳
Brandy	{白 蘭 地 酒	Condensed milk	{煉 製 牛 乳

Articles of Clothing 服 裝

Cothes, dress	衣 服	Gown	衫 袍
Coat	短 衣	Jacket suit	短 外 衣
Morning coat	晨 服	Shooting jacket	獵 衣
Dinner coat	餐 服	Over-coat	大 衣
Swallow-tailed coat	燕 尾 服	Trousers	袴
Frock coat	禮 服	Drawers	觀 袴
Dress coat	晚 禮 服	Petticoat	裙
Jacket	{短 褂; 馬 褂	Apron	帷 裙
		Collar	硬 領

Necktie	領帶	Shoes	鞋
Bow-tie	橫領結	Boots	靴
Bath robe	浴衣	Overshoes; galoshes	套鞋
Rain-coat	雨衣	Slippers	拖鞋
Night-shirt	寢衣	Belt	帶
Uniform	制服	Handkerchief	手帕
Shawl	披肩	Pinafore; bib	{小孩用 涎布
Scarf	肩巾	Cloth	布
Neckerchief	頸巾	Cotton cloth	棉布
Veil (vāl)	面紗	Silk cloth	絲織品
Sleeve	袖子	Woolen cloth	毛織品
Cuff	硬袖	Silk	{絲;絲織 品
Pocket	袋	Satin	緞
Button	鈕扣	Crape	縐紗
Hat	大帽	Muslin	{毛絲倫; 薄紗布
Silk hat}	大禮帽	Velvet	絲絨
Top hat}		Flannel	法蘭絨
Derby	常禮帽	Serge	嗶嘰
Gloves (glüvs)	手套	Tweed	細呢
Gaiter	裹腿	Linen	麻紗
Garter	吊襪帶		
Socks	短襪		
Stockings	長襪		

The House 房 屋

Palace	宮	Hotel	旅館
Castle (käs'1)	堡	Cottage; hut	小屋
Mansion	大屋	Thatched house	茅屋
Residence	住宅	Shed	棚
Town hall	市政廳	Room	房間
Villa	別墅	Story; floor	層

Ground floor	平 地 層	Attic	{ 屋 頂 小 室
First floor	二 層 樓	Ceiling	天 花 板
Second floor	三 層 樓	Window	窗
Basement	地 下 層	Gate	大 門
Entrance	入 口	Door	門
Exit	出 口	Window-pane	{ 玻 璃 窗 片
Chamber	內 室	Window-sill	窗 檻
Hall	{ 廳; 堂; 入 口 房 間	Shutter	百 葉 窗
Parlour	客 廳	Barn	穀 倉
Drawing-room; recep- tion room	} 應 接 室	Bower	亭
Bedroom	臥 室	Tower	塔
Dining-room	餐 室	Garden	園
Sitting-room	起 坐 室	Orchard	果 園
Smoking-room	吸 烟 室	Cellar	地 窖
Kitchen	廚 房	Stable	馬 房
Boudoir (bōō'dwōr')	閨 房	Wall	牆 壁
Study	書 齋	Fence; hedge	柵; 籬
Bathroom	浴 室	Pillar	柱
Water closet (W.C.); lavatory	} 便 所	Foundation	屋 基
Staircase	樓 梯	Porch	廊; 廡
Upstairs	樓 上	Veranda	洋 臺
Downstairs	樓 下	Gallery; corridor	走 廊
Roof	屋 頂	Ditch	溝
Eaves	屋 簷	Well	井
		Railing	欄

Furniture 家 具

Table	桌	Desk	寫 字 檯
Dining-table	大 餐 桌	Wash-stand	盥 洗 檯
Dressing-table; Toilet- stand	} 梳 妝 檯	Chair	椅
		Armchair	太 師 椅

Easy-chair	安樂椅	Paper basket	字紙籠
Rocking-chair	搖椅	Pot	壺; 罐
Cane chair	藤椅	Jar	甕; 缸
Bench	長凳	Bottle	瓶
Stool	凳	Flower vase	花瓶
Bookcase	書櫥	Teapot	茶壺
Wardrobe	衣櫥	Cup	杯
Sideboard	食具櫥	Glass	玻璃杯
Cupboard	碗櫥	Bowl	碗
Hat-rack	帽架	Pitcher	水瓶
Sofa	沙發	Dish; plate	碟
Couch	臥榻	Spoon	匙
Stove	火爐	Teaspoon	茶匙
Fireplace	壁火爐	Tablespoon	羹匙
Mantel-piece	壁爐架	Fork	叉
Bedstead	床架	Knife	刀
Cradle	搖籃	Chopsticks	筷
Pillow	枕	Napkin	餐巾
Mattress	褥	Kitchen knife	切菜刀
Sheet	被單	Duster	拂塵
Coverlet; quilt	被	Pole	棒
Blanket	毯	Rod	竿
Counterpane	被單	Stick; cane	杖
Screen	簾	Candle stick	燭臺
Curtain	幃; 帳	Lantern	燈籠
Cushion (kōōsh'ün)	墊; 墩	Lamp	燈
Looking glass; mirror	鏡	Gas lamp	煤氣燈
Safe	{ 鐵箱; 保 險箱	Electric lamp	電燈
Jewel-box; casket	首飾箱	Smoothing-iron	熨斗
Bath tub	浴盆	Toilet-set	梳妝具
Wash-basin	面盆	Comb (kōm)	木梳
Basket	籃	Brush	毛刷

Beasts 獸類

Domestic animal	家畜	Squirrel (skwēr'rēl or } skwīr'rēl	松鼠
Wild animal	野獸	Mole	田鼠
Cat	貓	Monkey (mūn'kŷ)	猿
Dog	犬	Ape	無尾猿
Hound	獵犬	Otter	獺
Pig	豬	Stallion	牡馬
Rat	鼠	Mare	牝馬
Mouse; mice (多數)	小鼠	Pony	小馬
Ox	牛	Colt	駒
Bull	牡牛	Camel	駱駝
Cow	牝牛	Lion (lī'ūn)	牡獅
Calf (kāf)	犢	Lioness	牝獅
Sheep	綿羊	Tiger	牡虎
Ram	牡羊	Tigress	牝虎
Ewe (ū)	牝羊	Wolf	狼
He-goat	牡山羊	Bear (bâr)	熊
She-goat	牝山羊	Elephant	象
Antelope	羚羊	Giraffe	駝豹
Fox	狐	Leopard (lēp'ērd)	豹
Rabbit	家兔	Ant bear	食蟻獸
Hare	野兔	Hippopotamus (hīp'pō- } pōt'a-mūs)	河馬
Badger	獾	Rhinoceros (rī-nos'e-rōs)	犀
Marten	貂	Bat	蝙蝠
Kangaroo	袋鼠	Elk	麋
Sable	{黑貂:紫貂	Deer	鹿
Weasel (wē'z'l)	黃鼠狼	Zebra	斑馬

Birds 禽 類

Domestic fowl	家 禽	Heron (hě'r'ün)	鷺
Wild fowl	野 禽	Sea gull	海 鷗
Water fowl	水 禽	Owl	貓 頭 鷹
Cock	雄 鷄	Crow	烏
Hen	雌 鷄	Wren	鶯 鶯
Chicken	雛 鷄	Bush warbler	鶯
Pheasant (fěz'ant)	野 鷄	Nightingale	夜 鶯
Duck	鴨	Canary	金 絲 雀
Mandarin duck	鴛 鴦	Goldfinch	金 翅 雀
Gander	雄 鵝	Swallow	燕
Goose	雌 鵝	Sparrow	雀
Wild goose	雁	Thrush	畫 眉
Turkey	火 鷄	Jay	喜 鵲
Parrot (pär'rüt)	鸚 鵡	Magpie	四 喜 鵲
Pigeon (pīj'ün)	鴿	Robin	知 更 雀
Dove (dūv)	鳩	Titmouse	白 頰 鳥
Cuckoo (kōōk'ōō)	杜 鵑	Ostrich	駝 鳥
Lark	百 靈	Chaffinch	黃 鶯
Peacock	雄 孔 雀	Kingfisher	翠 鳥
Peahen	雌 孔 雀	Woodpecker	啄 木 鳥
Stork	鶴	Partridge	竹 鷄
Crane	鶴	Bullfinch	牛 雀
Eagle	鷹	Quail	鶉 鶉
Eaglet	小 鷹	Rich bird	禾 花 雀
Hawk	鷹	Snipe	沙 鷄
Kite	鷹		

Fishes, Crustaceans, Mollusk, Reptiles, etc.

鱗, 介, 爬 蟲 等

Eel	鰻	Lobster	龍蝦
Roach	鱧	Prawn	明蝦
Carp	鯉	Oyster	蠔
Goldfish	金魚	Clam	蛤 綱
Herring	鱈 白魚	Snail	蝸 牛
Flounder	板魚	Slug	蛭 蚰
Dab	比目魚	Cuttlefish	烏 鰐魚
Pike	鱈魚	Tortoise (tôr'tis)	龜
Shad	鱈魚	Turtle	鼈
Mullet	鰱魚	Crocodile (krök'ôdil)	鱷魚
Salmon (sām'ŭn)	鮭魚	Snake	蛇
Mackerel	鯖魚	Serpent	蟒
Sardine	沙定魚	Scorpion	蠍
Tunny	金鎗魚	Centiped; centipede	{ 百脚蜈蚣
Shark	鯊魚	Frog	蛙
Crab	蟹	Toad	蝦 蟆
Shrimp	蝦		

Insects and Worms 蟲 類

Fly	蠅	Flea	蚤
Horsefly	馬 虻	Louse; lice (複數)	虱
Dragon-fly	蜻蜓	Bug; bedbug	臭 蟲
Bee	蜜蜂	Mosquito (mōskē'tō)	蚊
Wasp (wōsp)	黃 蜂	Spider	蜘蛛
Drone	雄 蜂	Cockroach	蟑 螂
Ant	蟻	Silkworm	蠶

Caterpillar	{ 毛蟲;青 蟲	Butterfly	蝴蝶
Locust	蝗	Earthworm	蚯蚓
Bookworm	書蠹	Leech	蛭;馬蝗
Grasshopper	蚱蜢	Firefly	螢
Cricket	蟋蟀	Maggots	蛆
Mantis	螳螂	Moth (mōth)	蛾
Beetle	甲蟲	Cicada (sī-kā'dá)	蟬

Trees, Plants, and Flowers 樹 與 花

Trunk	幹	Maple	楓樹
Branch	枝	Ginkgo	銀杏
Root	根	Dryandra	梧桐
Leaf	葉	Laurel (lā'rēl)	月桂
Bud	蕊	Ebony (ěb'ūn-ŷ)	黑檀
Blossom; flower	花	Magnolia	木蘭
Shrub	矮樹	Beech	山毛櫸
Evergreen tree	冬青	Palm (pām)	櫻櫚
Pine tree	松樹	Bamboo	竹
Ivory pine	檜樹	Rose	玫瑰
Teak	柚木	Peony	{ 牡丹;芍 藥
Cedar	柏樹	Pink	石竹
Fir	杉樹	Violet	紫羅蘭
Mulberry tree	桑樹	Lily	百合花
Oak (ōk) tree	橡樹	Cockscomb; coxcomb	鷄冠花
Birch	赤楊	Water lily; lotus	荷花
Box wood	黃楊	Daffodil (dāf'fō-dīl)	水仙花
Willow	柳樹	Flag	菖蒲
Ash tree	槐樹	Mugwort	艾
Daphne (dāf'nê)	瑞香	Dandelion (dān'-dē-lī'ūm)	蒲公英
Elm	榆樹		

Brake; fern	鳳尾草	Ivy	長春藤
Chrysanthemum (krīś- ān'thê-mūm)	} 菊花	Wistaria	紫藤花
Jasmine	茉莉花	Peppermint	薄荷
Tulip	鬱金香	Poppy	罌粟花
Morning glory	牽牛花	Buttercup	毛茛
Primrose	蓮馨花	Carnation (kār-nā'shūn)	} 康乃馨 花
Daisy	{ 雛菊; 金 錢花	Rue	芸香花

Fruits and Nuts 果 實

Apple	蘋果	Kumquant	金橘
Orange	橘	Water caltrop	菱
Peach	桃	Cantaloupe (kǎn'tà-lōōp)	{ 甜瓜; 香 瓜
Sweet peach	水蜜桃	Muskmelon	甜瓜
Pear (pâr)	梨	Water chesunut	荸薺
Grape	葡萄	Mango	芒果
Persimmon (pêrsim'mūn)	柿	Lemon	檸檬
Apricot	杏	Almond	杏仁
Plum	梅	Litchi	荔枝
Banana (bà-nā'nà)	香蕉	Date	棗
Olive	橄欖	Sugar cane	甘蔗
Pomegranate (pūm'- grǎn'ât)	} 石榴	Chestnut	栗
Fig	無花果	Walnut	胡桃
Cherry	櫻桃	Hazelnut	榛子
Pineapple	波羅蜜	Melon seed	瓜子
Loquat	枇杷	Groundnut; poanut	落花生
Strawberry	草莓	Breadfruit	麵包果
Water melon	西瓜	Pip (橘類菓等)	細果核
Lotus root	藕	Stone (桃梅等)	果核

Kernel	{ 果內之 心	Shell Peel	殼 皮
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Grains and Vegetables 穀類及蔬菜

Rice	米	Lettuce (lēt'tis)	萵苣
Bean	豆	Sea lettuce (sē-lēt'tis)	青海苔
Haricot (här'ê-kô or há' rê-kô')	} 青豆	Salad	生菜
Pea	豌豆	Beet	甜菜
Wheat	麥	Cabbage	白菜
Buck wheat	蕎麥	Parsley	玉蘭芹
Barley	大麥	Cauliflower	花椰菜
Rye	小麥	Chive	韭菜
Oat	雀麥	Celery	芹菜
Indian corn; maize	玉蜀黍	Spinach (spīn'āj or -'ëch)	菠菜
Taro	芋頭	Cucumber (kū'-kūm-bēr)	王瓜
Potato	馬鈴薯	Gherkin (gēr'kīn)	小胡瓜
Sweet potato	山芋	Pumpkin (pūmp'-kīn)	冬瓜
Turnip	蘿蔔	Squash	南瓜
Radish	紅蘿蔔	Snake gourd	絲瓜
Carrot (kär'rūt)	胡蘿蔔	Egg plant	茄
Onion (ūn'yūn)	葱	Tomato (tō-mā'tō or tō- mā'tō)	} 番茄
Shallot	冬葱	Bamboo shoot	筍
Garlic	蒜	Mushroom	菌
Ginger	薑		

Minerals and Jewels 礦物與珍寶

Metal (mēt'al or met''l)	金屬	Copper	銅
Gold	金	Iron (ī'ūrñ)	鐵
Silver	銀	Tin	錫

Lead	鉛	Sapphire (săf'ir or săfēr	藍寶石
Steel	鋼	Turquoise (túrkoiz' or	} 瑪玉
Platinum	白金	túrkēz'	
Cast iron	生鐵	Carbuncle	紅玉
Wrought (rať) iron	熟鐵	Moonstone	月光石
Mercury; quick-silver	水銀	Bloodstone	血石
Zinc	鋅; 亞鉛	Opal	蛋白石
Nickel	鎳	Jade	綠玉
Brass	黃銅	Garnet	石榴石
Bronze (brōnz or brōnz)	青銅	Agate	瑪瑙
Jewel (jū'él or ju'él)	寶石	Gum coral	蜜蠟
Diamond (di'amünd or	} 金鋼石	Coral	珊瑚
dī'münd)			
Ruby	紅寶石	Tellina	玳瑁
Emerald	翡翠	Pearl	珍珠
		Crystal	水晶