

研究現代, 純正, 習用英文的

# THE CHING WEN ENGLISH MAGAZINE

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## Read a Summary First, If Possible

Whatever I might have to say against<sup>1</sup> adopting the Lambs' *Tales from Shakespeare*<sup>2</sup> as a text-book, I would strongly recommend it to all who wish to read Shakespeare in the original<sup>3</sup>. In like manner<sup>4</sup> I would strongly recommend Clarke's *Tales from Chaucer*<sup>5</sup> to all who wish to read Chaucer in the original. The value of these two books lies less<sup>6</sup> in<sup>7</sup> the interest of the tales themselves and in the foretaste<sup>8</sup> they give of the great authors<sup>9</sup> they are devoted to than in the fact that each tells one what one is to expect from the play<sup>10</sup> or poem upon which it is based. As a matter of fact<sup>11</sup>, the difficulty of the language of Shakespeare and Chaucer is such that<sup>12</sup> the average<sup>13</sup> student of English who has not been told the story beforehand may fail to<sup>14</sup> understand anything even after he has read several pages of a play or poem.

Experience has convinced me of<sup>15</sup> the value of summaries to readers of comparatively difficult works<sup>16</sup>, and also those of longer works. Even such a simple humorous poem of two hundred odd<sup>17</sup> lines as William Cowper's *The Diverting History of John Gilpin*<sup>18</sup> seems to me to have proved too much for<sup>19</sup> many Chinese students who had not read a summary like this (written by myself):

注| 1. against, 反對. 2. the Lambs' (læmz) *Tales from Shakespeare* ('ʃeɪkspɪə), Lambs 指英國文學家 Charles Lamb 和 Mary Lamb (弟和姊, Charles 生在一七七五年, 死在一八三四年, Mary 生在一七六四年, 死在一八四七年), 這書是二人合著的; Shakespeare 指 William Shakespeare, 英國大戲劇家, 生在一五六四年, 死在一六一六年. 3. original, 原文. 4. In like manner, 同樣也. 5. Clarke's (klaɪks) *Tales from Chaucer* ('tʃɔɪsə), Clarke 指英國學者 Charles Cowden Clarke, 生在一七八七年, 死在一八七七年; Chaucer 指 Geoffrey Chaucer, 英國大詩人, 約生在一三四零年, 死在一四零零年. 6. less, 這字和下文 "than" 呼應. 7. lies in, 在於. 8. foretaste ('fɔɪteɪst), 預嘗; 先享. (後面省去 "that" 或 "which"). 9. authors, 指 Shakespeare 和 Chaucer; 後面省去 "that" 或 "whom". 10. play, 劇本. 11. As a matter of fact, 在事實上. 12. is such that..., 是這樣的, 所以... 13. average ('ævərɪdʒ), 一般的. 14. fail to..., 不... 15. convinced me of, 使我深信. 16. works, 著作. 17. two hundred odd, 二百多; 二百以上三百以下. 18. William ('wɪljəm) Cowper's (ku:pəz) *The Diverting History of John* (dʒɒn) Gilpin ('gɪlpɪn), Cowper 英國詩人, 生在一七三一年, 死在一八零零年. 19. proved too much for, 被證對於...太難.

A linen-draper<sup>20</sup> of London<sup>21</sup> and his wife decide to celebrate the twentieth anniversary<sup>22</sup> of their wedding-day. They make a trip to a village outside London. He goes on a borrowed horse. She, her three children, her sister, and her sister's child go together in a chaise<sup>23</sup>. But when the horse begins to trot<sup>24</sup>, the man loses control. Man and horse go very fast far beyond the village. Then they come back to London—aslo very fast.

Summaries of famous novels, poems, and plays of the nineteenth and earlier centuries are easily available<sup>25</sup>. Unfortunately<sup>26</sup>, there do not seem to have been published<sup>27</sup> summaries<sup>28</sup> of such works of the present century—THE EDITOR.

[注] 20. linen-draper, 布商. 21. London (ˈlʌndən), 英國京城. 22. anniversary (ˌæniˈvɜːsəri), 週年紀念日. 23. chaise (ʃeɪz), 馬車. 24. trot, 跑快步. 25. available (əˈveɪləbl), 可以得到的. 26. Unfortunately, 不幸地. 27. there do not seem to have been published, 似乎不曾出版過. 28. summaries, 這字是本句的 subject.

### 陸貞明教授英文

本誌編輯陸君富於教學茲願以餘暇時間教授英文文法作文翻譯正音等科目以出外爲原則待遇每小時一元有志來學者請致函競文書局接洽

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## MEMORIES OF MY LIFE 我的回憶

BY Z. K. ZIA (謝頌羔)

"Loyalty" is the Word

One of the new virtues that I have tried to practise with zeal is loyalty. I have known this word for years, but did not live up to it to the best of my ability. Now this word has a new meaning to me. I must be loyal to my task, and loyal to my nation.

One of the famous Chinese novels is *San Kuo* (三國誌). Its value lies in teaching loyalty. We find these words: "We three, Liu Pei, Kuan Yü, and Chang Fei, though of different families, swear brotherhood, and promise mutual help to one end. We will rescue each other in difficulty; we will aid each other in danger. We swear to serve the state and save the people. We ask not the same day of birth, but we seek to die together. May Heaven, the all-ruling, and Earth, the all-producing, read our hearts, and if we turn aside from righteousness or forget kindness may Heaven and man smite us!"

What a noble pledge this was! Shall we adopt the same? By all means, keep this pledge. China needs just this kind of noble friends. Loyalty is the word for us to carve in our very being.

## My Indebtedness

I cannot forget those who have helped me. Some of the physicians who have ever cured me are always in my

memory. When I can do something for them, I generally make an effort. I cannot forget some of my best teachers. They moulded me, and influenced my character. Dr Cline of Soochow University has helped me and my two brothers a great deal. Dr Bible, my father's best friend, also deserves mention. He helped me to go abroad. Dr Chang, Dr Pao, and Dr Lo have cured me from time to time. Some of the professors in America influenced my thinking considerably. I also owe a lot to my parents, wife, and brothers and sisters. Some of my new friends have given me a lot of encouragement. They are always to be remembered.

Friendship is a precious thing. One of the books that a friend of mine and I put into Chinese recently is called *How to Win Friends and Influence People*. This book teaches us to be tactful and nice to others. I recommend you to read it.

(concluded)

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(Continued from page 158)

Van Dine, he was the author of many popular mystery stories, in which appeared the famous detective Phil Vance, the Sherlock Holmes of Wright. It is interesting to note that Wright published several scholarly works before he wrote any mystery story and that it was while recuperating in a hospital in 1925 that he wrote his first mystery entitled *The Benson Murder Case* (published in 1926), by way of occupational therapy.

## My Impressions of Hongkong

BY Z. K. ZIA (謝頌羔)

So far as weather is concerned<sup>1</sup>, Shanghai is better than Hongkong. But we must admit that Hongkong is cleaner and more orderly.

Like Shanghai, Hongkong is very crowded. People tell me that Hongkong has now a population of a million and a half. Its cost of living<sup>2</sup> is mounting up<sup>3</sup> every day.

Most of the people living here are well-to-do<sup>4</sup>. Quite a few of them have come from Shanghai, Canton, and other parts of China. They live here as people of leisure.

Some of them have already started some kind of business. Business as a rule<sup>5</sup> is good. Many have made a fortune<sup>6</sup> already, owing to<sup>7</sup> the war conditions.

Sickness seems to be common. Doctors have good business. Department stores<sup>8</sup> and restaurants have good business. In fact, most of the shops make money, only some more and some less.

The *Ta-Kung-Pao*<sup>9</sup> seems to appeal to<sup>10</sup> the people here. But it is much smaller than when it was published in Shanghai.

New buildings are being put up in Kowloon<sup>11</sup>, and rents are high. I think the mind of the people is much influenced by British people. The style of almost all the new buildings is western.

I have jotted down these impressions of Hongkong at random<sup>12</sup>. I hope to write more fully later on. At any rate<sup>13</sup>, I hope to visit Hongkong again, and I believe that from now on<sup>14</sup> I may do more for the mutual understanding of these two Oriental cities, namely, Shanghai and Hongkong.

注] 1. So far as...is concerned, 就...而說. 2. cost of living, 生活費用. 3. mounting up, 升上去; 增加. 4. well-to-do ('wel-tə'du:), 有錢的. 5. as a rule, 通常. 6. made a fortune, 發財. 7. owing to, 因為. 8. Department stores, 百貨公司. 9. *Ta-Kung-Pao*, 大公報. 10. appeal to, 引動..的心. 11. Kowloon ('kau'lu:n), 九龍. 12. at random, 隨意地. 13. At any rate, 不論怎樣. 14. from now on, 從今以後.

## Words We Often Mispronounce

BY D. Z. ZIA (謝大任)

(continued)

<i>Words</i>	<i>Correct pronunciation</i>
conclude	kən'klu:ɪd
constable	'kɒnstəbl
75. corps	kɔ: (sing.) kɔ:z (plur.)
couple	'kʌpl
courage	'kʌrɪdʒ
covetous	'kʌvɪtəs
cupboard	'kʌbəd
80. current	'kʌrənt
danger	'deɪndʒə
deaf	def
debt	det
decisive	dɪ'saɪsɪv
85. declaration*	\dekle'reɪʃən
<p>*The stress lies immediately before the endings: <i>-sion</i>, <i>-sive</i>, <i>-tive</i>, <i>-tory</i>, <i>-ture</i>, as in <i>vacation</i> ('væ'keɪʃən), <i>solution</i> (sə'lu:ʃən), <i>occasion</i> (ə'keɪʒən), <i>conclusive</i> (kən'klu:zɪv), <i>positive</i> ('pɒzətɪv), <i>inclusive</i> (ɪn'klu:zɪv), <i>attentive</i> (ə'tentɪv), <i>attractive</i> (ə'træktɪv), <i>satisfactory</i> (\sætɪs'fæktəri), <i>manufactory</i> (\mænju'fæktəri), <i>manufacture</i> (\mænju'fæktʃə), <i>pasture</i> ('pɑ:stʃə).</p>	
delicious	dɪ'liʃəs
democracy	dɪ'mɒkrəsi
democratic	\demo'krætɪk
depot	'depəʊ
90. desert* (v.)	dɪ'zɜ:t
<p>*desert (wilderness, desolate.) 'dezət</p>	



diamond	'daɪəmənd
diploma	di'ploumə
diplomat	'dipləmæt
disciple	di'saɪpl
95. division*	di'vɪʒən
*The endings <i>-sion</i> , <i>-sure</i> and <i>-zure</i> with <i>f</i> -sound are pronounced with <i>ʒ</i> -sound when preceded by a vowel, as in <i>vision</i> ('vɪʒən), <i>occasion</i> (ə'keɪʒən), <i>confusion</i> (kən'fju:ʒən), <i>decision</i> (di'sɪʒən), <i>pleasure</i> ('pleʒə), <i>treasure</i> ('treʒə), <i>leisure</i> ('leɪʒə), <i>azure</i> ('æʒə).	
drew	dru:
dynasty	'dɪnəsti
eighth	eɪt̩
employ	ɪm'plɔɪ
100. employee	ˌemplɔɪ'ɪ
England	'ɪŋɡlənd
envelop	ɪn'veləp
envelope	'envɪləʊp
error	'erə
205. evening	'i:vnɪŋ
event	ɪ'vent
excellent	'eksələnt
excuse* (v.)	ɪks'kju:z
*excuse (n.)	ɪks'kju:z
exhibit	(ɪg'zɪbɪt [eg-])
110. fatigue	fə'ti:ɡ
few	flu:
flourish	'fla:ɪʃ
flute	flu:t
fool	fu:l
115. foolish	'fu:lɪʃ

	forest	'fɔrɪst
	forehead	'fɔrɪd
	foreign	'fɔrɪn
	fountain	'fauntɪn
120.	fruit	fruɪt
	genii	'dʒiːniəɪ
	genius*	'dʒiːnjəs
	*In the unstressed syllable, <i>i</i> , preceded by the single <i>l</i> , <i>n</i> , or <i>v</i> and followed by a vowel, has the sound of the consonant <i>y</i> , as in <i>folio</i> ('fɒljou), <i>saviour</i> ('seɪvjə), <i>alien</i> ('eɪljən), <i>union</i> ('juːnjən), <i>behaviour</i> (bi'heɪvjə).	
	geography	dʒi'ɒgrəfi
	gesture	'dʒestʃə
125.	glove	glʌv
	govern	'gʌvən
	government	'gʌvənmənt
	grammar	'græmə
	grew	gruː
130.	ground	graʊnd
	group	gruːp
	handkerchief	'hæŋkətʃɪf
	handsome	'hænsəm
	haste	heɪst
135.	heir	ɛə
	heroine	'herəʊɪn
	honey*	'hʌni
	*In the unstressed ending <i>-ey</i> , <i>e</i> is silent and <i>y</i> is short, as in <i>journey</i> ('dʒɔːni), <i>kidney</i> ('kɪdni), <i>alley</i> ('æli), <i>pully</i> ('pʊli), <i>turkey</i> ('tɜːki), <i>money</i> ('mʌni).	
	horizon	hɒ'raɪzn

(to be continued)

## Two Letters from Lt-Col. H. G. Le Mesurier to the Editor

## I

4 BARNFIELD AVENUE<sup>2</sup>  
EXMOUTH<sup>3</sup>, DEVON<sup>4</sup>, ENGLAND  
FEBRUARY 28, 1939

DEAR SIR,

My colleague, Mr Fowler<sup>5</sup>, has just handed me your letter of the 5th February<sup>6</sup>. He is very ill indeed; in fact, there is no hope of his recovery. He cannot write at all, and can only read and speak very little. He asked me to thank you for your letter and the book, and to explain the situation. If possible I shall try to answer your letter myself very shortly.

Yours very truly,  
H. G. LE MESURIER.

## II

MARCH 2, 1939

DEAR SIR,

I wrote to you on the 28th February to explain why Mr Fowler was unable to acknowledge your letter of the 5th February personally, and said that I would answer your questions if and when I could.

So far as I know, Prof. Wyld<sup>7</sup> is living. He certainly was<sup>8</sup> a few months ago, and I should have heard had anything happened to him<sup>9</sup>. I have corresponded with him, but do not know him personally. His dictionary has been bought up<sup>10</sup> by Selfridge's<sup>11</sup>, I think, and so is unlikely to be revised. I

[注] 1. Lt-Col. (lef'tenant'kɔ:nl) H. G. Le Mesurier (lə'mezərə), 是 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary* 補編的編者, 現在編 *The Oxford Dictionary of Modern English*; Lt-Col=Lieutenant-Colonel, 陸軍官職名。2. Barnfield ('bɑ:nfi:ld) Avenue ('ævinju:), 路名。3. Exmouth ('eksmaʊθ), 城名。4. Devon ('devn), 郡 (county) 名。5. Fowler ('faʊlə), 指英國字典家 A. J. Fowler, 生在一八六八年。6. your letter of the 5th February, 指本誌第三十二期所登寫給 A. J. Fowler 的信。7. Prof. (=Professor) Wyld (waɪld), 指 Henry Cecil Wyld, 英國語言學家, 生在一八七零年。8. was=was living。9. had anything happened to him, 若倘他已經死了。10. bought up, 把...的版權買進。11. Selfridge's ('selfridʒɪz), 英國出版家名。

make use of it, more especially for its etymology<sup>12</sup> and pronunciation.

Mr Horwill<sup>13</sup> has not published another book on American English, and is getting old. I find his work both useful and entertaining, and you will find the small part I played in its production referred to on p. (xi)<sup>14</sup>.

I have never heard of the "League of Pals", nor of Norman Booth<sup>15</sup>.

Your word-notes: *ad* is a commercial vulgarism, and *advert.*, also common, is in even worse taste. *cash*: I have made a note of this—thanks. *involved*: I agree that this sense should have been given—it will be in the above book. *of itself*: see "of oneself" s.v.<sup>16</sup> *of*. *pay*: the examples given are ordinary uses of the verb in the sense "yield adequate return", given under *pay*<sup>(2)</sup>.

The sense of *point*, "direct attention of (person to)" is not very common, nor is it clearly explained in C.O.D.<sup>17</sup> The use is exemplified in "He pointed his son to heaven", meaning that he exhorted his son to think of heavenly things, or to look for help from the Almighty<sup>18</sup>; it is not used in the concrete sense you give (and, of course, *point out* has a special meaning).

*revise*: in some schools and by some people the word is used in the sense you give, but it is hardly in general use. *whatever*: your sentence is perfectly idiomatic; see the article "what ever, whatever" in *Modern English Usage*<sup>19</sup>. Fairly well covered in C.O.D. in the space available, I think? *revised edition*: the main thing is that the phrase is *understood*, and that is what language is for<sup>20</sup>. *Revised version* would be "correct", but that is bagged<sup>21</sup> for the Bible.

*Misprint* (vb) is as old as printing, an art understood by the vulgar<sup>22</sup> as including type-setting.

Yours very truly,

H. G. LE MESURIER

[注] 12. etymology (ˌetɪˈmɒlədʒi), 字源. 13. Horwill (ˈhɔːrwɪl), 指 H. W. Horwill, *A Dictionary of Modern American Usage* 的編者. 14. p. xi, 本文以前的第十一頁. (指 *A Dictionary of Modern American Usage* 的本文前面的第十一頁, 那裏說 "The whole dictionary was read in typescript by Lieut.-Col. H. G. Le Mesurier...") 15. Norman (ˈnɔːmən) Booth (buːθ), 姓名. 16. s. v. = *sub voce* (拉丁文), 在...字的下面. 17. C. O. D. = *The Concise Oxford Dictionary*. 18. the Almighty (əˈlmaɪtɪ), 上帝. 19. *Modern English Usage*, H. W. Fowler 著. 20. what language is for, 語文的目的. 21. bagged, 佔有. 22. the vulgar, 平民.

## The Journal of Henry Bulver

## 亨利·部爾弗的日記

BY CHERRY VEHEYNE

ANNOTATED BY C.

## Chapter I

(continued)

I fail to see that I have a terrible record<sup>91</sup>, yet they speak as if I am a perpetual source of fear and harassment<sup>92</sup>. They are like that<sup>93</sup>. Perhaps if I did something desperate<sup>94</sup>, it would give them a truer sense of proportion<sup>95</sup>. Is anything worth desperation? It cannot be that we live and die like this, though, so I suppose some things are. I wish I could find out which.

*September 2nd.*

I have been spending the week with Jimmy Fanshawe<sup>96</sup>. I went without telling anybody, as there would have been a lot of argument<sup>97</sup>, any continuation of my theatrical acquaintanceships not being encouraged<sup>98</sup>. I have also told Harold several things about Jimmy, which<sup>99</sup> I know he has repeated, from<sup>100</sup> the

[注] 91. terrible record, 可怕的過去所做的事情。 92. they speak as if I am a perpetual source of fear and harassment, 他們所說的話, 好像我是一個永久給他們恐懼和煩惱的人。 93. They are like that, 他們總是那樣的。 94. did something desperate, 做了不顧一切的事。 95. it would give them a truer sense of proportion, 它要使他們對於大小比較有正確些的見地。(我以前做的種種, 實在算不得可怕, 可是我家裏人認為可怕了。要是我做些真真可怕的事, 他們才會明白我以前的種種還不算可怕。) 96. Jimmy ('dʒimi) Fanshawe ('fænfəʊ), 伶人名。 97. as there would have been a lot of argument, 因為(要是我告訴了他人)就要大起議論了。 98. any continuation...being encouraged, 這是 absolute construction, 等於 as any continuation...was not encouraged. 99. which, 指上文 "things". 100. from, 從; 因。 ("from the...on tour" 是 adverbial phrase, 形容 "know".)

various remarks<sup>101</sup> Mother and Dad have made at times regarding the dreadful class of person I mixed with on tour<sup>102</sup>. I simply left a note saying I had gone to spend a week with a friend. Instead of<sup>103</sup> avoiding trouble, I jumped straight into it<sup>104</sup>, for they<sup>105</sup> immediately concluded that I had gone to spend the week with Lorna Durham, owing to Katie having told them that I had visited her at the theatre when she<sup>106</sup> was playing here the other week<sup>107</sup>. Trust the virtuous for suspecting vice<sup>108</sup>!—and where I am concerned they would dig it up from the bottom of the sea<sup>109</sup>.

I decided to leave them their bone<sup>110</sup>. It was amusing to watch them with it. Katie was delightfully excited and endeavoured to look scandalized<sup>111</sup>. Harold was envious and looked<sup>112</sup> disgust; Mother's expression defies description<sup>113</sup>. Dad was in a terrible passion<sup>114</sup> and interviewed me alone<sup>115</sup>. He displayed unmitigated horror<sup>116</sup>.

“But why?” I asked him. “You have been married over twenty-five years yourself.”

(to be continued)

[注] 101. remarks, 說話 (這字後面省去 “that” 或 “which”). 102. regarding the dreadful...on tour (tuə), 關於我在來往各地的時候所交的那班可怕的人 (“person” 後面省去 “that” 或 “whom”). 103. Instead of, 而不. 104. jumped straight into it, 直跑進煩惱裏去了. 105. they, 指家中人. 106. her 和 she, 都指上文 Lorna Durham, 並非指 Katie. 107. the other week, 最近過去的某一個星期; 不久以前的某星期. 108. Trust the virtuous for suspecting vice!, 信託善人們去猜疑罪惡啊! (善人們總是疑心他人不善的. “the virtuous” 這裏有譏諷的意味.) 109. and where I am...bottom of the sea, 而且凡和我有關的事, 他們總要查根究底的. 110. bone, 爭點. 111. look scandalized (‘skændəlaizd), 表示憤慨的神情. 112. looked, 在面容上表示. 113. Mother's expression defies description, 母親的面容是難以形容的. 114. terrible passion, 令人可怕的暴怒. 115. interviewed me alone, (爲欲訓斥而) 單獨和我談話. 116. displayed unmitigated horror, 表示着極端的恐怖.



## Portraits and Biographical Notes of Living Authors

## 現代作家像傳



JAMES HILTON

Born on September 9, 1900 at Leigh<sup>1</sup>, Lancashire<sup>2</sup>, England, a cotton town near Manchester<sup>3</sup>, James Hilton<sup>4</sup> was the son of a schoolmaster. He was educated at various schools in England and Cambridge University<sup>5</sup>. While still at school he wrote for some newspapers, chiefly the *Manchester Guardian*<sup>6</sup>.

Having been just too young for service in the World War<sup>7</sup>, Hilton travelled widely in post-War<sup>8</sup> Europe, living for a time in Vienna<sup>9</sup>. His first novel, *Catherine Herself*<sup>10</sup>, was published just after the War, when he was eighteen.

He lectured and did research work at Cambridge University in 1922. He was engaged in journalism and novel reviewing<sup>11</sup> until 1933, when *Lost Horizon*, his first very successful novel, was published. *Good-bye, Mr Chips* followed shortly afterwards. It was originally written as a Christmas supplement<sup>12</sup> story for an English magazine, and was completed in four days.

He visited America for the first time in 1935. He lectured in various places and went to Hollywood<sup>13</sup> to write a script<sup>14</sup> of *Camille*, the famous story by Alexandre Dumas fils<sup>15</sup>. Simultaneously, films were being made of *Lost Horizon* and an earlier story entitled *Without Armour*. At present a film of *Good-bye, Mr Chips* is being planned by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer<sup>16</sup>.

Hilton is married but without children. Among his hobbies<sup>17</sup> are travel and music.—THE EDITOR.

[注] 1. Leigh (li:), 英國鎮名。 2. Lancashire (læŋkəʃɪə), 英國郡 (county) 名。 3. Manchester (mænɪʃɪstə), 英國城名。 4. James (dʒeɪmz) Hilton (hɪltn), 姓名。 5. Cambridge (keɪmbrɪdʒ) University, 英國大學名 (在 Cambridge 城)。 6. *Manchester Guardian*, 英國日報名。 7. World War, 世界大戰; 歐戰 (一九一四年到一九一八年)。 8. post-War, 戰後的。 9. Vienna (vi:ənə), Austria 的京城。 10. *Catherine (kæθərɪn) Herself*, 小說名。 11. novel reviewing, 作小說的評論。 12. Christmas (krɪsməs) supplement, 耶誕節附刊。 13. Hollywood (həliwud), 美國地名。 14. script, 電影說明書稿本。 15. *Camille (kə'mɪ:l)*, the famous story by Alexandre (alɛksɑːndr) Dumas (dʒu:mɑː) fils (fɪs), Alexandre Dumas 是法國小說家, 生在一八二四年, 死在一八九五年, *Camille* 是小說名, 普通譯作「茶花女」。 16. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (metrəʊ'gəʊldwɪn'meɪ), 美國影片公司名。 17. hobbies, 業餘嗜好。

**CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES 投稿選登**

[選登讀者投來的短篇創作; 作者有教師, 學生, 和其它各界人士。]

**MY TEACHER OF ENGLISH**

By 孔繁燾(天津進修中學)

Mr C. C. Liu, my teacher of English, is an excellent teacher. He is very kind. He has not only acquired a good knowledge of English but also had much experience in teaching the language. He teaches English so well that all his pupils take a great interest in the subject. In order to improve his own English, he avails himself of every opportunity of coming into contact with foreigners.

Now something about his method of teaching English. When he gives us a new lesson, first he teaches us the correct pronunciation of the new words. Then he tells us to say them in chorus until we can pronounce them very well. It is a pity, he often says, that there are many Chinese students who have studied English for years but cannot pronounce certain common words correctly. In teaching the text, he calls our attention to sentence structure, and encourages us to make sentences of our own by imitation. In this way, we gradually learn to write English without blunders in grammar. He often tells us to pay attention to idiomatic expressions, and gives us many examples in explanation of certain idioms. What is more, he constantly tells us to do a lot of reading and writing. He corrects all our essays very carefully, and explains to us why he has had to make those changes. He says that one cannot call a word or phrase one's own until one can use it correctly.



Thanks to his efforts as well as my own, my English has been improved a great deal. Now I flatter myself that I can write English fairly well. Here I digress. It is my hope that Mr Liu will find time to conduct an English-speaking society after school every other day so as to enable us to make use of what we have learnt in class. If this hope can be realized, I will try to make a speech in English. What would I not give to obtain his consent to carry out this suggestion in the not distant future?

## A RIDICULOUS DOUBLE DECOMPOSITION\*

BY JAMES TSEU

As it is defined in chemistry, a double decomposition is a reaction in which two compounds decompose to form two new and entirely different compounds. It sounds rather ridiculous that one could ever find a double decomposition in a piece of English composition. But I did find one. The fact is that only the other day I found the word "bridesman" in a piece of English composition written by a class-mate of mine. It seems that the two words "bestman" and "bridesmaid" have decomposed to form two new words "bestmaid" and "bridesman". I am rather inclined to think that the writer must be a skilful chemist in English, otherwise he could not possibly have been capable of such word-building. At any rate, this is a very ludicrous blunder peculiar to Chinese students of English, and one ought to be sorry to find that instances of this are only too common.

\*In publishing this short article, which is written in perfect English and offers a valuable piece of advice to students of English composition, I have to point out (1) that "bridesman" is English, though far less common than "best man", and (2) that so far as I know "best man" is always written as two words, never as one word.—The Editor.

## THE GREATEST MISTAKE IN MY LIFE

*A Prize Essay*

BY 陳 兀

I do not know how many years more I can live, and therefore I have no idea how many more mistakes I may make in the future. I have already made many, although I am still a young man. —

Well, what is my greatest mistake? It may be a surprise to many when I say that it is my not having studied English whole-heartedly, seriously, like Hertz C. K. Kê and some others, in the past. I had many opportunities to do so, but I was too lazy to take advantage of them.

By my mistake China has been robbed of a possible **Shakespeare**, Shaw, Pearl S. Buck, or Hertz C. K. Kê. Had I studied hard, I have no doubt that I should be the first Chinese to get the Nobel Prize for literature for my thirteen-volume book, the title of which would be "The Greatest Mistake in My Life" and which I would dedicate to Mr Hertz C. K. Kê for his attainments in English.

Oh, what a fool I was! However, it is no good crying over spilt milk. There is still time for me to start and be a Nobel Prize winner or at least be a Hertz C. K. Kê.

## SELECTIONS FOR STUDY 精讀文選

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

## Odd Medical Coincidence 希奇的醫事上的巧事

BY HAMILTON WILLIAMSON

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY WILSON Y. YUI (俞允詠)

(continued)

The old doctor's eyes held<sup>77</sup> hers calmly<sup>78</sup>. "And you want me to go. You want me to say Agnes did come to me. And that I found, like her mother, she had waited too long. That she promised me to go<sup>79</sup> to a specialist<sup>80</sup>. Promised<sup>81</sup>, too, to tell her husband. That, in fact, I was sure she had told him."

The girl's hands were clasped as if<sup>82</sup> she were praying. "Oh, if<sup>83</sup> you would say that. If you could. For him!"

"I can, my dear, gladly.

這老醫生的眼睛泰然自若地對着他的眼睛。「那末你的意思要我去一趟。要我說阿格內確曾到我這兒來過。還說我像她的媽一樣地認為她等得太久了。還說她答應我去看專科醫生去。也答應去告訴她的丈夫。還要我說，事實上我相信她確已告訴他的丈夫。」

這女郎雙手像在禱告似地緊合着。「噢，但願你肯那樣說。但願你能夠那樣說。爲了他呀！」

「親愛的，我能夠的，我

[注] 77. held, 注視. 78. calmly ('kɑ:mli), 鎮靜地; 泰然. 79. she promised me to go, 她答應我去. (注意去的是她, 不是我.) 80. specialist (s peʃəlɪst), 專家; 專科醫生. 81. Promised=That she promised. 82. as if, 好像. 83. if, 但願.

For you both. Because, strangely enough, it<sup>84</sup> happens to be the truth.”

He watched her stand, her face, for a second, an oval<sup>85</sup> of pure joy. Then she was crying hysterically<sup>86</sup>. “It isn’t true! : No! You are just being<sup>87</sup>—good to us.”

“So<sup>88</sup> you think I would lie for you and Andrews? That’s a compliment<sup>89</sup>.” he said, and added<sup>90</sup> slowly: “A good doctor lies when he has to<sup>91</sup>”.

Her slender body drooped<sup>92</sup> but straightened at his crisp<sup>93</sup>. “Turn round. There, that file. Open drawer A. Take out the folder marked ‘Andrews, Agnes’. Read it. It’s your title to happiness<sup>94</sup>, my dear.”

高興的。爲了你們倆。因爲，怪希奇的，這恰巧是事實呀！」

他會神地看她立着，她的面龐在一剎那間是一個純粹快活鵝蛋臉。她接着就像發狂般地叫了起來：「這不是事實！不！你祇在——要想幫助我們。」

「那末你以爲我願爲你和愛特盧斯說謊麼？那也未免客氣。」他說，又慢慢地說：「好醫生在必要時說謊」。

她那嬌柔的身體俯着，可是聽了他的清脆的話，便挺直起來：「轉身過去。那邊，那隻文件櫃。把『甲』抽屜打開。把那有『愛特盧斯，安特內』字樣的摺子拿出來。讀它。親愛的，它就是你該得快樂的權利。」

(concluded)

[注] 84. it, 泛指上文 “You want me to say” 以下的事情。 85. oval, 橢圓體；蛋形物。 86. hysterically (his/terikeli), 像發歇斯底里亞病似地；瘋狂般地（歇斯底里亞 [hystria] 是一種流行於婦女間的神經病）。 87. are just being, 注意這裏用進行式 (progressive 或 continuous) 的 verb “to be”; 這種用法祇能在現代英文裏見到。 88. So, 如此說來。 89. compliment, 客套話。（這裏有詼諧意，參看下面一句 “A good...has to.”） 90. added, 又說。 91. has to=has to lie, 不得不說謊。 92. drooped, (因倦極或過分悲痛而) 無勁；不能雄糾糾地直立。 93. crisp, 清脆的；口齒清晰的。 94. It’s your title to happiness, 它是你的對於快樂的權利；因爲了它而你該得快樂 (“happiness” 指和 Andrews 結婚)。

Further Notes by the Editor

39. "had waited too long". That is, "had let the pregnancy continue for too long a time".

40. "to tell her husband". The implied meaning perhaps is that a wife can quite justifiably have an abortion procured for her if she has already told her husband about it.

41. "watched her stand". "Stand" is an infinitive, without "to" because of the "watched".

42. "an oval". "Being" is understood before "an".

43. "good to us". "Good" means *kind*. The nurse thought that the doctor meant to tell a lie to make her willing to marry Andrews.

44. "A good doctor lies when he has to". But the doctor did not lie!

45. "crisp". This adjective here modifies the whole quotation that follows.

46. "Andrews, Agnes". In an alphabetical list of names the general rule is to put the surnames first, so that when one has to look up "Agnes Andrews" one ought to look up "Andrews", not "Agnes".

47. "title". Just claim; usually followed by "to".

## ★ 本局代售下列各書 ★

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

## SHORT SKETCHES 短篇紀事

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

### A New Eye for the Doctor 賦給醫生的一種新眼睛

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY DICKSON TING (丁時藥)

From the United States<sup>1</sup> comes word<sup>2</sup> of a new aid to medical skill<sup>3</sup>.

The superintendent<sup>4</sup> of mechanical laboratories<sup>5</sup> at a tuberculosis<sup>6</sup> hospital has invented a type of X-ray<sup>7</sup> apparatus. It is claimed that<sup>8</sup> with its aid the doctor and surgeon will be able to see any portion of the body, no matter<sup>9</sup> how much it may be hidden by bones.

Medical X-ray photographs as we know them today are little more than<sup>10</sup> a mass of shadows, and often the organ<sup>11</sup> to be examined is partly hidden by an intervening bone. Now it

從美國傳來關於在醫藥技巧上的一種新的幫助的消息。

一所癆病醫院裏機械化驗室的總監，發明了一種愛克司光器具。據說用了它的助力，內外科醫生能夠看見身體的任何一部份，不論被骨頭遮蔽得如何程度。

我們現在所曉得的醫藥上用的愛克司光照相比一團影子清楚得不多，而要查驗的器官往往被一個夾在中間的骨頭隱蔽着。現在也許能夠

[注] 1. the United States, 美(洲合眾)國. 2. word, 消息(這字是全句的主題). 3. medical skill, 醫藥上的技巧. 4. superintendent (ˌsju(:)prɪntendnt), 總監. 5. laboratories (ˈlæbrətɔːrɪz), 化驗室. 6. tuberculosis (tʊˈɪləbeɪkjʊˈlɔːsɪs), 癆病. 7. X-ray, 愛克司光. 8. It is claimed that ..., 據說... 9. no matter, 不論. 10. are little more than, 並不比...好得幾多. 11. organ, 器官.

should be possible to produce accurate and clear-cut<sup>12</sup> pictures of any organ.

[注 12. clear-cut, 明晰的.]

出任何器管的正確而明晰的圖像。

## Buddhist Relics in America 在美國的佛骨

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

San Francisco<sup>1</sup> enjoys the distinction of<sup>2</sup> being one of only six cities in the world that are said to<sup>3</sup> possess part of the relics of Gautama Buddha, who lived and taught in India about 500 years B.C.<sup>4</sup>

The sacred relics consist of three pinches of his ashes and a fragment of bone, brought from Siam<sup>5</sup> some years ago.

They are hidden in a small house on Pine Street, where they are constantly under the guard of priests of the Buddhist Church<sup>6</sup>. Their repository<sup>7</sup> is in a miniature duplicate<sup>8</sup> of an Oriental

舊金山已經很榮幸的是全世界據說佔有高塔馬佛一部遺骨的六個城市之一了，高塔馬佛是在大約公元五百年前生活和設教在印度的。

這聖骨包括三撮他的尸灰和一片碎骨，在幾年前從暹羅帶來的。

這些聖骨是藏在松街的一間小屋中，在那裏常川有佛教的僧人守護着。這些聖骨的貯藏處是在一隻烏檀雕成

[注] 1. San Francisco (sæn frən'sɪskou), 美國城名. 2. enjoys the distinction of, 享受...的榮譽. 3. are said to..., 據說是...的. 4. B. C.=Before Christ, 耶穌紀元以前. 5. Siam (saɪ'æm), 暹羅 (亞洲國名). 6. Buddhist ('budɪst) Church, 佛教. 7. repository (rɪ'pɒzɪtəri), 貯藏處. 8. miniature ('mɪnjətʃə) duplicate ('dju:plɪkɪt), 縮小的複製物; 小形物.

temple carved in ebony, with an ancient lock on its gold-studded doors.

At the time of Buddha's death, tradition holds that<sup>9</sup> the body was cremated<sup>10</sup> and the ashes preserved. For centuries, Oriental priests and scholars sought the ashes. But it was only in 1898 that an Englishman discovered a stone urn containing ashes and inscribed "Gautama Buddha". It was following<sup>11</sup> this discovery that the ashes were distributed among the five great Buddhist nations of the world, with a part of those<sup>12</sup> assigned to Siam, coming finally to San Francisco.

[注] 9. tradition holds that ..., 傳說堅持着...; 據傳說. 10. cremated (kri/meitid), 火葬. 11. following, 在...以後. 12. those=the ashes.

(continued from page 154)

老父曰「子非崔護耶？我女見此題詩，絕食而卒」。崔亦感動。詣殯所大呼曰「護在此」。女遂復生。  
(錄麗情集)

的小形東方寺院裏。有一具古代的鎖鎖在飾金的門上。

在佛死的時候，據傳說那尸體被火葬，尸灰被保留下來。東方的僧人和學者尋訪這尸灰有數世紀了。但是直到一八九八年一個英國人發現一隻石甕，裏面藏尸灰，上面刻着「高塔馬佛」字樣。在這個發現了以後，這尸灰分佈到全世界五個大的佛教國，有一部派給暹羅，最後到了舊金山。

someone crying. On seeing him, an old man said: "Aren't you T'sui Hu? My daughter starved herself to death after reading your poem". Moved by the story, her lover went to her coffin and cried out "I, Hu, am here, my dear". Strange to say, these words did bring her back to life.



## TWO TRANSLATIONS

## I

## A Wonderful Sight in Moscow

## 莫斯科奇景 (胡愈之作)

TRANSLATED BY C. S. CHOSEN TSOU (鄒朝濬)

出了車站，在車站門前的廣場上，我便看到了奇景。

因為這時候正是冬日，一歲中最寒冷的季節。冬日的莫斯科真有着生長在溫帶熱帶的人們所夢想不到的奇景哩！這是一片銀世界，大地整個的被白雪籠罩着。建築物 and 電桿木都披着縞素。飄揚在車站頂上的赤幟，交叉在廣場上的紅色標語帶，格外顯出些威風，微弱的太陽光照在雪地上，柳絮一般的雪花却在空中飛舞。這是可驚的美麗的景物，是風景畫家所不易找得的題

Walking out of the station, I saw a wonderful sight in the square before the gate of the station.

For it was just winter—the coldest season in a year. Moscow in winter really has such a wonderful sight as the people in the temperate and torrid zones would never dream of! It was a silvery world, the whole land covered with white snow. All the buildings and poles were in white. The red flag fluttering at the top of the station and the red slogan bands laid across over the square looked especially dignified. The feeble sunlight shone on the snow-covered ground, but snow flakes were flying in the air like the willow catkins. This was a wonderfully beautiful sight not easy for a painter to find. It is said that in

材。據說莫斯科過了十一月後直到三月爲止，幾乎天天飛着雪花，但也天天見着太陽。生活在西歐的人，冬日被昏黑的霧氣包圍着，不易見到日光。生活在南部的人，又整年是烈日當空。在這裏的冬日，却有着和別處全然不同的景色。

冷可是冷極了，溫度總是在零下二十到三十度。在街上是不能駐足的，因爲朔風吹來，是刺刀樣的尖利。街上的人們都披着茸茸的皮大衣，除了面部以外，全用皮毛緊緊地裹着，脚上都着了膠皮的靴套。有了這些禦寒的工具，也還是冷到不可忍耐。可是空氣却很清冽，使人精神格外地振作。

R 女同志和我說：這幾

Moscow, from November to March snow falls almost every day, but the sun shines as well. The people in western Europe, wrapped up as they are in the gloomy mist in winter, find it difficult to see the sun. Those in southern Europe see the burning sun in the sky all the year round. Here in winter we found a scene entirely different from that in any other place in the world.

Indeed, it was cold enough here, and the thermometer always read 20° or 30° below zero. It was hardly possible to set foot on the streets; for the north wind cut like a knife. All who walked in the streets wore heavy fur coats, and were tightly wrapped in furs except for the face, and they all were in rubber boots. In spite of all these means of keeping out the cold, we still could not very well stand it. The air, however, was so brisk as to keep us unusually enlivened.

Our comrade Miss R told me

天莫斯科正在舉行一九〇五年革命的二十五週紀念。二十五年以前的今日，天氣也是和現在一般嚴寒，當時莫斯科罷工工人，和軍警對抗，在露天死守到二十四小時，全不退縮。革命的熱情，竟把寒冷沖散了。還有那年列寧去世，恰巧也在這最寒冷的時節。莫斯科幾十萬的民衆，都去向列寧的遺骸行最後的敬禮。因爲人太多，許多人要在露天站立十餘小時，方才能夠擠到列寧的身旁。R女同志是親自看到的。當時滿街站着的人，都已興奮到忘却寒冷了。

(選自蘇俄印象記)

that in those few days Moscow was celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Revolution of 1905. On the same day twenty-five years before, when the weather was as severely cold as it was now, the strikers in Moscow, in opposition to the army and police, held their position firmly for twenty-four hours without the least skinking. Their revolutionary fever seemed to break the spell of cold weather. It was also just in the coldest season that Lenin passed away. Several hundred thousand people in Moscow went to pay the last tribute to the remains of this great revolutionist. There was so tremendous a crowd that people had to stand in the open for over ten hours before they could push their way near the remains of Lenin. Our comrade Miss R witnessed the great event. The people standing all over the streets were so excited as to forget the cold.

## II

## 人面桃花 Her Face and Peach Blossoms

TRANSLATED BY SU CHAO LUNG (蘇兆龍)

崔護清明日，獨遊都城  
南，見莊居桃花繞宅，叩  
門求漿。有女子開門，以  
盂水飲護，四目注視，屬  
意甚殷。來歲清明，護復  
往，則門已扃鎖，因題其  
上曰：

去年今日此門中，  
人面桃花相映紅；  
人面不知何處去，  
桃花依舊笑春風。  
後日復往，聞哭聲。一

T'sui Hu strolled alone about the south suburbs of the capital at the Tomb Festival. There he found a villa surrounded with peach blossoms. He knocked at the door to ask for some hot water. A maiden opened the door and gave him a bowl of water to drink. As he drank, he looked into her eyes, and they seemed to love each other. At the Tomb Festival next year, he strolled again to the villa, where he found the door locked. So he wrote on the door a poem, which runs:

Today last year, here with  
eyes mine,  
I saw her face like peach  
flowers fine.  
Where she now is I can  
know never;  
The blossoms look as gay as  
ever.

Soon afterwards he returned to the house, where he heard

(continued on page 150)

## ENGLISH USAGE 英文用法

[就是葛傳槩做的英文用法字典 (*A Dictionary of English Usage*);

參看本誌第七期「編者之頁」]

before (*continued*)

2. “three hours before” 裏的 “before” 是 adverb, “before three o'clock” 裏的 “before” 是 preposition; 該注意 “three o'clock” 是一點時間, 不是一段時間; “before” 不可在一段時間的前面用作 preposition, 所以下面各語都不對:

before a few minutes

before four weeks

before ten years

before many centuries

“before long” (不久) 這習語好像和這通例不合, 其實這習語裏的 “before” 原來是 conjunction, “before long” 等於 “before a long time has passed”。

3. 當 “before” 用作 conjunction, 說「...以前」的時候, 它所引起的 clause 裏的 verb 不該屬 future tense, 例如不該說 “He will arrive before she *will start*.”, 該說 “He will arrive before she *starts*.”。

beg. 1. 下面二句都可說, 意義相同:

I beg (of) you to do it.

I beg (that) you will to it.

## EVERYDAY IDIOMS 日用習語

BY HERTZ C. K. KÊ (葛傳榮)

as . . . so . . . — . . . in the same way or to the same extent  
as . . . . . —和...同一情形或同一程度。

As you treat me, so will I treat you. 我要像你待我那樣待你。

As bees love sweetness, so flies love rottenness. 蜜蜂喜歡甜，同樣地蠅喜歡腐爛。

Just as he was unprepared for misfortune ten years ago, so he is now. 他現在正像十年以前地對於惡運沒有準備。

As the father is a degenerate, so the son is a criminal. 正像那父親是一個墮落的人，那兒子是一個犯罪的人。

[說明] 1. 上面解釋裏的兩個“...”和“as... so...”裏兩個“...”位置是顛倒的；解釋裏的第一個“..”代表“as ..so ..”裏的第二個“...”，解釋裏的第二個“..”代表“as...so ..”裏的第一個“...”。

2. 這語並不作「因為...，所以...」解釋；例如不可說“*As you will not go, so I shall have to go alone.*”，這裏的“as”或“so”該省去（但不可以都省去）。

as soon as—immediately after. 在...以後立刻；一等到了

As soon as I saw him, I knew that he was a rogue. 我一見了他便知道他是一個壞人。

I will communicate with him as soon as I hear from you. 我接到了你的信便要通知他。

She returned home as soon as she heard of her servant's death. 她一聽到了她的僕人的死便回家去了。

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 問答

CONDUCTED BY HERTZ C. K. KÊ (葛傳樂)

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

祝紹齡君

(一) "The piece of cloth is spread on the table by the tailor." 與 "The piece of cloth is spread by the tailor on the table." 均通，惟前句較佳。(二) "If a man can..., he can..." 是 indicative mood, 不算作 subjunctive mood.

Mr L. Y. Y.

"Your Wenchow June warehouse report" 與 "Your Wenchow warehouse June report", 似略有不同; 前者重在 "warehouse report", 後者重在 "Wenchow warehouse".

郡天仁君

(一) "He had heard how Harry had hissed Hubert." 一句每字之開首音均為 [h], 讀時可將兩個 "had" 之 [h] 音省去, "heard", "Harry", "hissed", "Hubert" 四字應重讀, "how" 可次重讀。(二) 中華書局所出之正音字典, 係依據 Jones 之字典注音。

Mr Kemlimbu

(1) "Worth knowing anything about" is correct. (2) I am glad that you like my "English Usage", which has not yet reached "time". "Two times" is hardly ever used, but "two or three times" is quite common.

## WIT AND HUMOUR 滑稽和幽默

[滑稽和幽默, 在一般英美的雜誌和報紙裏都有, 文字大都很淺近, 可是意思往往並不是我們中國人所容易明白的; 本欄的注解, 把妙處都說出, 你讀了總會笑的吧。]

SELECTED AND ANNOTATED BY NATES WONG (王耐之)

"Alice<sup>1</sup>, it's not our baby—you've taken the wrong pram<sup>2</sup>!"  
"Well, it's a much better pram<sup>3</sup>."

[注] 1. Alice ('ælis), 女僕名。2. wrong pram, 誤了的孩車; 不是自己的孩車。3. it's a much better pram, 主人着急在不見自己的孩子, 可是因為說了 "you've taken the wrong pram!", 女僕以為主人着急在「拿錯了車子」, 她以為錯雖錯, 却換了一輛好些的來, 並不吃虧。

\* \* \* \*

The newlyweds<sup>1</sup> had just got off their train. "John, dear," said the bride "let's try to make the people think we've been married a long time".

"All right, honey<sup>2</sup>," was the answer "you carry the suitcases<sup>3</sup>".

[注] 1. newlyweds, 新婚的夫妻。2. honey, 愛人。3. you carry the suitcases, 新娘以為結得婚較久的夫妻, 行為更親密, 那知新郎以為舊娘子該替他任粗役。

## THE EDITOR'S PAGE 編者之頁

As can be found from the first of the two letters from  
**A. J. Fowler Ill** Lt-Col. H. G. Le Mesurier as printed  
 in the present issue, Mr A. J. Fowler  
 was very ill about a month ago, and there was "no hope  
 of his recovery". I do not know whether Lt-Col. Le  
 Mesurier meant any immediate danger or merely cer-  
 tainty of invalidhood. At any rate, Mr A. J. Fowler has  
 given up work on *The Oxford Dictionary of Modern  
 English* for good. Incidentally, Lt-Col. Le Mesurier  
 is the compiler of the Addenda to the 1929 edition of  
*The Concise Oxford Dictionary*.

Mr Z. K. Zia's article "My Impressions of Hong-  
**Z. K. Zia in Hongkong** kong" has been sent from Hong-  
 kong. It is hoped that he will  
 write more about Hongkong before long.

"English Usage", as I said in No 7, will continue  
**English Usage** to appear in this MAGAZINE till the  
 publication of the book, which I hope  
 will take place before it reaches E in its serial publica-  
 tion. In the book the part that has already appeared in  
 this MAGAZINE will have been revised and considerably  
 added to as well as that part which formerly appeared in  
*The Chung Hwa English Weekly (Section B)*. I am  
 sorry that the manuscript is so slow in getting into  
 shape.

W(illard) H(untington) Wright, American editor,  
**W. H. Wright Dead** art critic, and author, died in New  
 York on April 12. He was born  
 in 1888. Better known under the pseudonym of S. S.

(continued on page 132)



## Surely You Can Read These? 自讀文選

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

Moving Pictures under  
the Sea

(*A scientific wonder*)

Fascinating films taken in natural colours under the sea were shown by an engineering firm at a recent convention in Detroit; they are the first ever taken in colour, and the photographers not only had camera and divers on the sea bottom, but electric lamps below the water to carry artificial light.

Sea water being greenish, special light filters had to be worked out to put over the camera lens so that the real colours should not be falsified; but it was found that the light "scatter" caused by the water created a mist over all pictures taken at any distance, and only in pictures taken ten or fifteen feet away were the submarine colours really vivid. One of the great

surprises of the expedition, which took place off Bermuda, was the complete indifference of the fish, great and small, to the intense beams of light thrown by the lamps, or to the presence of the divers and camera men.

A Wonderful Magnet

(*A discovery*)

What is believed to be the world's most wonderful magnet has been made at the General Electric laboratories in New York State. It weighs less than a fifteenth of an ounce, but will lift a six-pound flat iron. Capable of raising 1500 times its own weight, this remarkable magnet is made of nickel, cobalt, aluminium, and iron.

Mutual

(*A joke*)

A village doctor was

noted for his failure to attend church services. A new clergyman in the village was taken ill and this doctor attended him. Time passed and the doctor could not be induced to render a bill for his services. The clergyman insisted he must know what he owed the doctor.

“Well, in order to keep down an argument” the doctor said “let’s make a deal. I understand you are a pretty good preacher, and you seem to have the opinion that I am a fair doctor. So let’s work it out this way: I’ll do what I can to keep you out of Heaven if you will do what you can to keep me out of the other place. And it will not cost either of us a penny.”

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“King” of Chinese  
Cooks Dies

(A news item)

The “uncrowned king of

all cooks” died at Chungking on January 23. Huang Ching-lin, the 64-year-old scholar, who once cooked for the Empress Dowager, suffered a shock when Chungking was bombed by Japanese planes on January 15, from which he never recovered. He was taken to a house in the hills on the south bank of the Yangtze River for a rest, but succumbed on the morning of January 23.

Huang Ching-lin was probably the most independent of all the cooks in the world. The date and time of a dinner had first to be fixed by him, while the list of guests had to be submitted to him for approval.

He selected the dishes to be served and fixed his own prices for them. He cooked only in his own house, where the dinner was always served. Moreover, he cooked only once a day and for only one table.

## 研究英文的好書

《中等學生及自修者》  
《進修英文必讀》

1. 英文報讀法入門  
葛傳棻編 一冊 七角
2. 華童遊英記  
陳東林編 一冊 六角
3. 英文中國軼事  
王翼廷編 一冊 四角
4. 現代英文選注  
葛傳棻編 一冊 八角
5. 青年勵志文選  
蘇兆龍編 一冊 四角

競文書局出版

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The Senior Declaimer  
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Everyday Idioms  
葛傳棻編

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本誌已呈請內政部登記 上海工部局登記證 U 字一一九號

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“不能造句，那能作文”，要學作文必先從造句入手，造句是作文的基本工夫。下面這本書共分四十課，有例句，譯文，講解，練習題 注譯等，指示怎樣造句作文的門徑，有初中程度者即可閱讀。

四 角

ELEMENTARY ENGLISH COMPOSITION

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文章中的標點，在一般人看來，以為並不難用。然而我們到了作文的時候，甚至一點一撇之微，如果要用得恰當無誤，都會覺得困難的，有時因為一點一撇的用錯，竟有鬧出極大的笑話者。下面這本書，對於新式標點的用法，有詳細的指示。

六 角

STANDARD ENGLISH PUNCTUATION

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