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魏 離 川 主 編

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中華書局發行

著生先城新舒

我怎樣恢復健康的

定價五元二角

語云：無病就是福，但是病者如何方可恢復健康？無病者如何方可長保健康？這便是人們當前最急切的問題。舒新城先生在久病中，竭三年之力，研究保持健康的方法，本書就是他病弱奮鬥而達到健康之路的記錄。全書分十二章十餘萬言，因為他是根據自己的經驗，證明有病時不可單靠醫藥，而要在平時飲食起居方面下功夫，所以對於人體營養的需要量，食物的成份及維生素諸問題，都有深入淺出的說明。更因為作者原是心理學家，所以關於精神修養方面，尤有獨到的見解。書末所附食物成分表是就本國日常食品編成，絕非照抄外國書者可比。著者應上海大公報之請，曾將前九章陸續在該報發表，因國內外讀者要求印成單行本者至多，特續成後三章，並加附錄，以備讀者實際應用。復經海上名醫師戈紹龍趙師震兩先生校訂一過。戈序說：「本書對於身心的基本要素，都有科學的說明，可供讀者據以應用」；趙序說：「本書不但對於一般讀者非常有益，就是醫生們讀了，亦可作為他山之石」；由此可見本書的價值了。

新中華叢書 健康與人生

定價三元五角

自著者發表「我怎樣恢復健康的」一書以後，各地讀者紛紛函詢保健方法。在所提出的問題中，很多是性質相同的，著者乃擇要分類，在「新中華」半月刊「健康通訊」一欄中公開發復。其中以涉及營養方法，青年、中年、老年、婦女健康問題及精神病方面者為多。著者對於每一問題，均就生物、生理、醫藥及社會各方面的觀點作探源的說明，使讀者了然於致病與療養的原理原則，以為自求健康的根據。茲將去年一年之答問，集印一冊：一以使讀者有所參考，不必再提同樣的問題，以節省人力物力；一以補充「我怎樣恢復健康的」一書之簡略處，使它的讀者可得更具體的例證。

HOW BRIGHT IS A LIGHTNING BUG?

By W. A. PARLIN

The organ¹ which produces the light in a *lightning bug² or fire fly is located³ in the last two segments⁴ of the abdomen⁵. It consists of a *fatty tissue⁶ containing a large number of tiny *air tubes⁷. When the fire fly is stimulated or excited, *air rich in oxygen⁸ is released⁹ by these tubes, which unites with *a chemical substance¹⁰, and a slow combustion¹¹ or oxidation¹² process takes place. The ratio¹³ between the intensity of the light thus produced and the amount of matter oxidized is the largest known to science, the efficiency¹⁴ being better than 95 percent. The best man-made¹⁵ light is less than one percent! Most of the energy in the latter case is *radiated in the form of heat¹⁶.

*Under a high-power microscope¹⁷, the *radiating surface¹⁸ of the fire fly presents a gorgeous display of pyrotechnics¹⁹. After the eye become dark-adapted²⁰, one sees a soft glow, broken here and there by bright flashes at irregular intervals, and climaxed²¹ finally by the brilliant flash coming from the whole surface.

The easiest way to measure very small *light intensities²² is by means of the *photo-electric cell²³, developed during the past few years for the purpose of transforming *light energy²⁴ into *electrical energy²⁵. This can then be measured directly with a sensitive galvanometer²⁶ or micro-ammeter²⁷, these delicate

1. 器官. 2. 螢火蟲. 3. 位於. 4. 環節; 分裂片. 5. abdomen [æb-'doumən], 腹 (= belly). 6. 脂肪組織. 7. 裝有空氣的小管. 8. 富有氧氣的空氣. 9. 發散, 放出. 10. 某種化學成分. 11. 燃燒. 12. 氧化作用. 13. 比率. 14. 燃燒物質所發出之光的效率. 15. = artificial 人造的. 16. 成爲輻射熱而發散, 差不多沒有什麼光. 17. 用強度的顯微鏡來看. 18. 輻射着光的表面. 19. pyrotechnics [ˌpaɪərou'tekniks], 火花製造術. 20. 慣於黑暗的. 21. 達到頂點. 22. 光的強度. 23. 光電池. 24. 光能. 25. 電能. 26. galvanometer [gælva'nɒmɪtə], 電流計算器. 27. micro-ammeter ['maɪkrə'æmɪtə], 小電流計算器.

instruments being capable of indicating currents as small as the one hundred millionth part of an ampere¹.

One form of the photo-electric cell, the *Weston photronic cell², is especially convenient for measuring the intensity of fire-fly flashes. These cells are *of the self-generating type³, requiring no *external circuit voltage⁴. The flat glass surface and projecting rim of the photronic cell serves as the floor and side wall of the enclosure for the fire fly, and a small piece of *wire gauze⁵ for the top completes the miniature cage. A shield⁶ of black paper or other suitable material must be placed over the cell to protect it from any external light.

The photronic cell is connected directly with a very sensitive *ballistic galvanometer⁷. A switch is necessary to cut the photronic cell from the circuit, in order to prevent the effect of a second flash occurring before the galvanometer deflection for the first flash is completed.

The total energy of a given flash will be proportional to the maximum swing or deflection of the ballistic galvanometer. Single flashes from the same fire fly vary over a wide range, hence a series of readings are taken for each of several fire flies, and the average deflection each series is determined.

A diaphragm⁸ is now placed over the *sensitive surface⁹ of the photronic cell, having an opening approximately equal to the luminous area of the fire fly. A standard lamp *of known candle-power¹⁰ is placed above the cell, at such a distance that a flash from the lamp will produce the same deflection that produced by the fire. The light intensity of the standard lamp and of the fire fly are now the same at the surface of the photronic cell. This

1. ampere [ˈæmpɪə] 安倍 (測驗電流強弱的單位). 2. 維士頓公司製造的光電子管. 3. 自動發電式的. 4. 外路電壓. 5. 薄金絲. 6. 保護物. 7. 彈簧檢流器. 8. diaphragm [ˈdaɪəfræm], 隔板. 9. 感光面. 10. 一定發光的.

intensity is given by the ratio of the candle-power of the standard lamp to the square of its distance from the photronic cell. Finally, if we know the distance of the fire fly from the sensitive surface of the cell, its candle-power can be determined. The average brightness of the fire fly is about one fifteen hundredth that of a standard candle.

If we connect the photronic cell to a *radio amplifier¹, the flashes can be made audible and, by adding a *magnetic counter² to the circuit, a record of the number of flashes can be had independent of an observer.

Colonel Gorgas, at the time of the *Spanish-American war³, used the light from a bottle of fire flies to carry out an operation⁴.

Although the fire fly is a very efficient source of light as far as mere visibility is concerned, the fact that its light is concentrated in one color makes it very poor as a general illuminant⁵. The colors of objects illuminated by it would be distorted about the same as by the *mercury arc⁶.

How the fire fly can radiate "cold light", free from the enormous amount of heat which is present in all man-made sources of light, is a problem which has *baffled science⁷ for many years, and its solution will revolutionize⁸ our *lighting industry⁹.

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1. 無線電擴音器. 2. 磁氣計算器. 3. 1898年發生之美西戰爭. 4. 作戰.
5. 發光體. 6. 水銀弧光 (cold light). 7. 科學之力所不能及. 8. 改進; 改革.
9. 照明工業.

QUIZ

1. Does "patent pending" protect an inventor?
2. What is Mayfair?
3. Will a spoon keeps hot water from breaking a glass?
4. How high are the highest waves?
5. Why does corn have an even number of rows of kernels?

(Please turn to answers on page 20)

SPECIMENS OF TALKIE-TEXTS

電影脚本拔萃

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE

“IT'S IN THE AIR”

Dialogue Cutting Continuity

Part One—(續)

LS¹ HENRY WALKING TO F. G.² ALONG HALLWAY³—KNOCKS ON DOOR

MS⁴ CALVIN IN BED IN BEDROOM—HENRY ENTERS FROM LEFT—

Calvin: Come in.

Henry: Are you Calvin Churchill!

Calvin: *What's left of me⁵? Hello Doctor.

Henry: Do I look like a doctor? I'm *Special Investigator⁶ Potke of the *Revenue Department⁷.

Calvin: Hum⁸, and I sent for a doctor. What kind of a hote is this?

Henry: *Come on⁹, get up out of there.

Calvin: Don't... please, please *don't get too close¹⁰, Mr Potke. I'd¹¹ *hate to have you catch this¹².

Henry: Catch what?

Calvin: *Spanish influenza¹³.

Henry: Say¹⁴ how... how did you catch *this here¹⁵ influenza?

Calvin: I called on a friend of mine last night who had it and now *there's only one of us left¹⁶!

MCU¹⁷ OF HENRY STANDING—REACTS¹⁸—COUGHS—

MS HENRY MOVES TO *DOOR LEFT¹⁹—SPEAKING.

1. = Long Shot 遠寫. 2. = Foreground 前景. 3. = corridor 走廊.
4. = Medium Shot 中寫. 5. 依然故我吧? 6. 偵察, 特務. 7. 稅務署. 8. 哼.
9. = follow me. 10. 不要太靠近了我. 11. = I should. 12. 我真不願你傳染這個.
13. 西班牙流行性感冒. 14. 喂. 15. = this. 16. 傳染了的人只剩下我一個還活着.
17. = Medium Close Up 中位的特寫. 18. 現出感冒的反應. 19. = the door on the left.

Calvin: *Bless you¹.

Henry: Say, maybe you're right about this. *I didn't have no cold² when I came in here. Well, anyway you're *under arrest³, but *keep away from me⁴. (*knock o.s.*⁵) Who's that?

Calvin: I hope it's the doctor. Please open the door.

MCS⁶ HENRY CROSSES⁷—OPENS DOOR—CLIP ENTERS—THEY SPEAK

Henry: Come in.

Clip: Good morning, I am Doctor Hemmingway. Oh, there's the patient.

MCU OF CALVIN IN BED—COUGHS

MCS OF CLIP AND HENRY STANDING BY BUREAU⁸—THEY SPEAK—

CLIP TRIES TO GET HENRY OUT DOOR.

Henry: I didn't know there was an epidemic⁹.

Clip: That's what the word epidemic means. *Epi* means *never*, *demic* means *know*. You'll never know.

Henry: I was talking to him. *Do you think I could catch anything¹⁰?

Clip: How long have you been here?

Henry: Oh, about five minutes. I'm Potke of the Revenue Department.

Clip: Oh, *he's not allowed visitors¹¹...you must step out, *come on, son, step out¹². Hurry up now.

Henry: But wait, *look doc¹³, I've been exposed...couldn't you give me *a quick examination like¹⁴?

MCU OF CALVIN IN BED—SPEAKS.

Calvin: Doctor, hurry, please.

(*End of Part One*)

1. 願上帝保佑你。(意即你傳染上了)。 2. =I had no cold 我原來沒有傷風的。 3. 逮捕; 被拘。 4. 不要靠近我。 5. off-screen 幕外, 不現於銀幕。 6. Medium Close Shot 中位的近寫。 7. 橫過房間。 8. 化粧台。 9. 疫癘; 流行病。 10. =Do you think that it was possible that I should have caught any cold? 11. 禁止見客。 12. 喂, 你走出去吧。 13. 啊, 醫生 (doc=doctor)。 14. 馬上爲我診察一下。 like=as it were; so to speak.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON ENGLISH GRAMMAR

文 法 雜 拾

關於動詞的 NUMBER

在上次說到 every, each 一文中, 已將 indefinite pronouns 的 every, each, any (one), one, no (one), some (one) 等, 接用複數動詞, 並下面重述時以複數代名詞 they 來代替的事, 舉了許多正式的例來說明過了。但除此以外, 單複數混用的時候, 還有許多, 茲再申述一下。

新約聖經馬太福音第十八章第三十五節上, 便有下面這樣的句子:——

So likewise shall my heavenly Father do also unto you, if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother *their* trespasses (你們各人, 若不從心裏饒恕你的弟兄, 我天父也要這樣待你們了。)

其中 every one 是與 ye 相同的, his brother 自然是承上 every one 的, 但在 every one 之後, 却用上一個 *their* trespasses, 一下改爲複數了。參看希臘文的原文, word-order 也和英文一樣, 不過下面不是 his brother, 而是用的 your brothers 罷了。

在聖經上有 every one 一旦改爲代名詞 they, 後面又恢復單數而用 he 的例子也有, 如:

Surely *every one* walketh in a vain shew: surely *they* are disquieted in vain: *he* heapeth up riches, and knoweth not who shall gather them.——*Psalms*, xxxix, 6. (世人行動實係幻影。他們忙亂, 真是枉然。積蓄財寶, 不知將來有誰收取。)

至於普通慣用句子, 我們用得很多, 不過沒有注意罷了, 例如:

I am *friends* with him. (我和他是朋友。)

She changed *places* with me. (她和我調換了位置。)

He shook *hands* with her. (他和她握了手。)

這些句子中的複數, 仔細想起來, 也是不通的, 大概是受了下列句子的影響無疑:

He and I are friends.

She and I changed places.

He and she shook hands.

下面的例也是同樣的情形。

And thus I became *partners* with "Young Scratch" Nelson, the wildest, maddest of them all.—Jack London, *John Barleycorn*, xi. (這樣我便和那其中最狂暴的綽號為年輕抓子的納爾遜來合作了。)

此外還有俗語說的

She is both their mothers. (她是他們兩人的母親。)

It is both your faults. (這是你們兩人的不對。)

也值得注意。

又關於名詞的數，在十七、八世紀的英語與現在不同，常將 abstract noun 作複數用，例如：

distractions.—Bunyan.

these uneasinesses.—Richardson.

distresses.—Sheridan.

至於今日所應該用複數的，則為

at my *foot*.—Richardson.

keep his *eye* off me.—*Id.*

這些都有研究的餘地。現限於篇幅，且專就動詞的數來談一談。第一希望讀者注意的，為下列一個構造：

That is *one of* the most valuable *books* that *has* appeared in any language. (那是在任何國語所寫的書中最有價值的書之一。)

在今日正確的文法說來，*has* 應與 *books* 的數一致，即應當改用 *have* 才對。但這裏却把 Sweet 所說的 logical subject 的 *one* 作為 *has* 的 subject 了。

美國 Virginia 大學的 C. Alphonso Smith 在其所著 "Studies in English Syntax" p.26 上說 Thackeray, Dickens, Emerson, Ruskin 等常有這種用法，他還舉出下面幾個例子：

One of the errors which *has* been diligently propagated.—Irving. (常被傳播的謬見之一)

He appeared to me *one of the noblest creatures that ever was*.
—William Dean Howells. (我覺得他是這世上所存在的最高尚的人之一.)

In that short time Clive effected *one of the most extensive difficult, and salutary reforms that ever was accomplished by any statesman*.—Macaulay. (在那短時間中, 克雷夫實行了任何政治家所未會有的最大且難而又健全的改革之一.)

This reply [of Mr Burke] has always struck us as *one of the finest that ever was made in Parliament*.—*I'd*. (白克先生的這個答辯, 我們常覺得是議會中過去所有一切答辯中最好的答辯之一.)

此外我們還發現有下面的例句:

He was forced to account for it by *one of the most absurd unphilosophical notions that was ever started*.—*Sir Roger de Coverley* (Cassell), p. 106. (他被迫着用一種最荒謬的非哲學的想法來說明了這個.)

Quite *one of the brightest travel papers that has appeared for some time* is the first instalment of Miss Balfour's letters describing her waggon journey to the heart of Matabililand.—*Review of Reviews*, April, 1895. (巴福小姐描寫她乘車在馬搭比里蘭中部旅行的書簡集第一分冊, 是久矣不見的優越紀行文中的白眉.)

現在再舉一個 Shakespeare 的例句以資比較.

Thou art like *one of those fellows that when he enters the confines of a tavern claps me his sword upon the table*.—*Romeo and Juliet*, III, i, 5. (你好像一個走進酒店就把劍拔出來在桌上擊着的人一樣.)

句中緊接着 fellows 之後, 就用 he 來代表, 似乎很說不過去, 其實理由已如上述, 是因為 one 而來的. 至於 claps me 的 me 字, 是一種 ethical dative, 毫無意義的, 可以說是 superfluous. 這個容後當作專篇討論, 此地不多說了.

所謂 number 這回事, 本來是屬於主觀的, 因為想法的不同, 而有單數複數的混用, 也是難免的事. 在文法上所謂 concord, 是主詞為單數時, 動詞也要單數, 主詞為複數時動詞也要複數, 不過事實上與此原則不符的也很多, 例如:

family, clergy, public, people committee 一類的字，在文法上說，即照字面應該用單數動詞，後面可以 it 來代表，但說到這團體的各個人時，便得把它視為複數名詞而要用複數動詞，後面也不能用 it，而要用 they 來代表了。有時在同一句中，也可以把兩方面的意思同時用出，如。

The people *is* one, and *they* have (all) one language. (民族是一個整體的，大家用着一種語言。)

But this people who *knoweth* not the law *are* cursed.—John, vii, 49. (但是這些不知法律的人們是該罰的。)

Nodding *their* heads before her goes.

The merry minstrelsy.—Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*.

(快樂的伶人們點着頭從她前面走過。)

But where, thought I, *is* the crew? *Their* struggle has long been over—*they* have gone down amidst the roar of the temper—*their* Cones lie whitening among the caverns of the deep.—Irving, *Sketch Book*. (但是那些船員哪里去了，我想。他們的苦鬥早已過去了，——他們在暴風雨的怒吼中已經沈下去了——他們的白骨橫在海底的洞穴中。)

還有“no end”，事實上是等於 many 的，所以雖則 end 本身為單數，但動詞多用複數。

There *are* no end of people here that I don't know.—George Eliot. (這裏有許多我不認識的人。)

在詩人 Shelley 的信札中也有

The Quarterly *are* going to review me, 之句是指 Quarterly review 的編者全體，所以要用複數。

現在再說和上面相反的，即是複數名詞含有單數之概念的，也可以用單數動詞并可冠上 a 字。

For the wages of sin *is* death.—*Romans*, vi, 23. (罪的代價就是死。)

Five years *is* not a short time. (五年不為短。)

Sixpence *was* offered him. (給了他六便士。)

The place became *a* shambles. (此地變成殺戮之場。)

I do not think I ever spent *a* more delightful *three weeks*.——
Ch. Darwim. (我從來未有這樣快活的三星期.)

I wish to have *a* quiet *twenty minutes*. (我想靜靜地過二十分鐘)
古一點的則在聖經中也有.

And it came to pass about *an eight days* after these sayings, he took Peter and John and James, and went up into a mountain to pray.——*Luke*, ix, 28. (說了這話以後, 約有八天, 耶穌帶着彼得, 約翰, 雅各, 上山去祈禱.)

還有 *a fortnight* (=a fourteen-night), *a twelvemonth* 等也可參考.

又 subject 有兩個以上, 如果是表現一個概念時, 也要有單數動詞.

The mind and spirit *remains*.

Invincible.——Milton. (精神永不屈服.)

The long and the short of the matter *is* this. (結果如此.)

此外 subject 因倒裝法的關係, 在動詞後面的幾個名詞, 即不是表示一個概念, 古代也多用單數動詞. 如 Lord's Prayer 的末句:

For thine *is* the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever.——*Matthew*, vi, 13. (因為國度, 權柄, 榮耀, 全是你的, 直到永遠.)

即在今日也有同樣的說法:

Where's your manners? (你不知禮貌嗎?)

How's people to go to sleep when they're suffocated?——
Jerrold, *Curtain Lectures*, ii. (出不得氣的時候如何能睡?)

又以前置詞的 with 代替 and 的時候, 則有

The side A *with* the sides B and C *compose* the triangle. (邊 A 與邊 B 及 C 而成三角形.)

The captain *with* three of his men *were* taken prisoner. (船長及其船員三人被俘.)

The opinion of several eminent lawyers *were* in his favour. (五六個有名的律師的意見對他是有利的.)

是所謂 attraction, 其動詞的數是依照最靠近的複數名詞而決定的. 這種規則 (anomalies) 在 Shakespeare 中是習見不鮮的.

(Continued)

TURMOIL

SECOND PART OF THE *ECLIPSE* BY MAO TUN
TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE BY CHIEN GOCHUEN

動搖

茅盾原著——錢歌川英譯

『羅蘭，近來你和太太又有意見，是不是？不——你不必否認，你們有的，你們甚至要離婚，我全都知道。但是——羅蘭，你爲什麼變了臉色呢？你猜想起來，我是高興呢，還是生氣？哦，你不必那麼忸怩！你靜着，你聽我說。你的太太是一個上好的女人，你不應該叫她生氣。你聽我說。我也知道並不是你故意使她傷心。或者竟是她自己的錯誤。可是——你聽我說。你總得想法子使她快活。爲了我的緣故，你也得想法子使她快活。你們不能離婚。我不贊成你們離婚。你最能尊重我，或者你也是最能了解我；自然我感謝你，可是我不能愛你。啊，你不要傷心，聽我說

“Lo-lan, you have quarrelled again with your wife of late, haven't you?” asked Sun Wuyang. “No, you need not deny it. I know all about it; you have quarrelled, even gone as far as divorce. But—Lo-lan, why should you turn pale? But have you thought whether I should be delighted or angry? Oh, my dear, you should not be so nervous! Be quiet and listen to me. Your wife is a very good woman, and you ought not to irritate her. Listen to me, I know, of course, that you are not hurting her feelings on purpose. It might be due to her own mistake. But—listen to me, you must make her happy somehow or other. You must do it for my sake. You can't be divorced. I don't agree with your divorce. You are the one who can respect me the most and perhaps understand me best. Of course I must thank you for that, but I cannot love you. Oh, you must not be sorry, but listen to me. It is not

並不是我另有愛人。我有的是許多黏住了我胡纏的人，我也不怕和他們胡纏，我也是血肉做的人。我也有本能的衝動，我時或不免——但是這些性慾的衝動，拘束不了我。所以沒有一個人被我愛過，只是被我玩過。羅蘭，你覺得我這人可怕麼？覺得我太壞了罷？也許我是，也許我不是；我都不在意，我只是自尋消遣。然而決不肯因此使別人痛苦，使別人恨我，尤其不願因我而痛苦者，亦是一個女子。我知道女子失戀時的痛苦，也許有男子因我而痛苦，但不尊重我的人即使得點痛苦，我也不可憐他。這是我的人生觀，我的處世哲學。羅蘭，我很信任你，我老實對你說：我是自由慣了，不能做人家的老婆，所以即使你熱烈的愛着我，而我不能愛你。你太好了，我不願你因愛我而自惹痛苦。況且又要使你太太痛苦，你趕快取消了離婚的意

—because I have any lover. There are several people who pursued me and are attached to me, but I don't care for their attachment. I'm a mortal; I have instinctive impulses too and sometimes I cannot help them—but those sexual impulses cannot restrain me, so none of them has been loved by me, but only been played with by me. You will think what a dreadful siren I am, Lo-lan, and how wicked I am! Maybe so, and maybe not, but I don't care. I am enjoying my life. I don't like, however, to pain other people, nor to let them hate me, and especially if it is also a woman who is pained on account of me. I know what it is when a woman is love-lorn. There might be men who feel pained because of me, but I shall not pity them even though they are in pain if they don't respect me. This is my view of life, as well as my worldly wisdom. I believe in you, Lo-lan, I tell you frankly: I'm accustomed to be free, and I can't stand the idea of being a wife. So even if you love me fervently, I still can't love you. You are awfully good, and I don't like your being tortured just because you love me. And moreover, it tortures your wife too. I hope you will give up the idea of divorce as quickly as pos-

思，和梅麗很親熱的來見我。不然，我從此不理你。羅蘭，我看得出你戀戀於我的肉體，我喜歡給你幾分鐘的滿意。』

她擁抱了滿頭冷汗的方羅蘭，她的只隔着一層薄綢的溫軟的胸脯貼住了方羅蘭的劇跳的心窩；她的熱烘烘的嘴唇親在方羅蘭的麻木的嘴上；然後，她放了手，翩然自去，留下方羅蘭糊糊塗塗的站在那裏。

十分鐘後，方羅蘭滿載着苦悶走回家去。他心裏一遍一遍念着孫舞陽的那番話語；他想把平時所見的孫舞陽的一切行動言論態度，從新細細研究，但是他的心太亂了，思想不能集中，也沒有條理。只有孫舞陽的話在他滿腦袋裏滾來滾去。他已經失去了思考和理解，任憑火熱的說不出的情緒支配着。這味兒大概是酸的，但也有甜的在內，當他想到孫舞陽說信任他又安慰他擁抱他的時候。

sible, and come to see me with Mei-li, arm-in-arm. If not, I will cut you dead. I can see you are longing for my body, and I shall be glad to give you a few minutes' satisfaction."

She hugged Fang Lo-lan whose head was covered with sweat. Her breast covered with thin silk was closely in contact with that of Fang Lo-lan, which was beating hard. Her warm lips kissed his, which were torpid; then suddenly she released him and went away and left Fang Lo-lan standing there like a figure turned to stone.

Ten minutes later Fang Lo-lan went home in agony. He repeated to himself the words of Sun Wu-yang over and over again. He wanted to study afresh all her behaviour and talk which he saw at ordinary times, but his mind was too confused to do so. It was disordered and could not concentrate. His mind was full of Sun Wu-yang's words rushing this way and that. He had lost the power of consideration and comprehension, but let himself go under the control of the unknown flaming feelings, of which the taste was sour on the whole, but there was sweetness when he thought of Sun Wu-yang's talk of her confidence in him, as well as of her comfort and embrace.

晚上，似乎頭清明些了，方羅蘭再研究這問題。可愛的孫舞陽又整個的浮現在他眼前，懷中溫暖地還像抱着她的豐腴的肉體，雖則如此，他仍舊決定了依照孫舞陽的勸告。太太不肯了解，又怎麼辦呢？這本不是方羅蘭要離婚，而是太太。孫舞陽顯然沒有明白這層曲折。太太不是說過的嗎？除非是孫舞陽死了，或是嫁了人，才能消滅她的懷疑。第一，死，原是難說的，但孫舞陽不像一時便會死，她一定不肯自殺，而城裏也沒有時疫。第二，嫁人呢，本來極可望，然而現在知道無望了，她決不嫁人。在先方羅蘭尚以為太太的話不過是一時氣憤，無理取鬧，可是這幾天他看出太太確有這個不成理由的決心。所以孫舞陽的好意竟無法實行，除非她肯自殺。

When night came, Fang Lo-lan seemed to have recovered a clear brain, so he set himself to study the matter. The lovely figure of Sun Wu-yang had risen to his vision and he felt like embracing her warm round body. He still decided, however, to comply with her advice. But what should he do if his wife failed to understand him. It was not he but his wife who wanted divorce. It was obvious that Sun Wu-yang did not know this private detail. Had not his wife said that her doubt would never be rooted out unless Sun Wu-yang were dead or married? First, to die was not an easy thing to contemplate, and Sun Wu-yang did not look like dying soon; she would not commit suicide and there was no epidemic of cholera prevailing in the city. Secondly, as to getting married, it was most hopeful for her at the outset, but now he knew it was hopeless; she would never get married. Fang Lo-lan believed at first that his wife's suggestion was only made out of a temporary indignation or a mere unreasonable desire to be exasperating, but recently he was convinced of her determination, so there was no way to carry out Sun Wu-yang's well-meant intentions unless she would commit suicide.

(To be continued)

A SCIENTIFIC WHIPPING

BY HIRAM PERCY MAXIM

As a youngster I was *at times¹ a problem to Mother. My *besetting sins² were teasing my sisters and breaking things in the house. One day I had a most unfortunate accident, smashing a *full-length mirror³ in Mother's room.

When mother beheld her broken glass she sank into a chair and wept. I was desolated⁴. She told me that I had got beyond her control and that she would have to turn me over to Father for a good whipping—something that had never happened before.

That evening Father was shown my latest offense. He sank into a chair, held his head in his hands, rocked⁵ back and forth in exquisite agony and gave other indications of being completely undone⁶. He made it an extremely painful scene for me and said he was too prostrated⁷ to undertake the whipping then, but that he would attend to it later.

After a supper pervaded⁸ by the deepest gloom for the whole family, Father announced that he would read his paper and then take up the whipping matter. Mother had spanked me aplenty⁹, but I did not regard that as a whipping. I wondered what it would be like to be whipped. I waited patiently until Father had finished his paper, sitting in deep gloom.

Finally he arose briskly¹⁰, saying, "Well, now. Come along, Percy." He opened his pocket knife and led me into the back yard to cut a suitable whip. He explained that it was necessary to find a whip that had just the right length and thickness and straightness. If it were too short it would not have enough spring. If it were too long it would have too much; if it were too thick it would bruise¹¹, which of course would not do.

1. 有時, 間或. 2. 易犯的罪. 3. (照全身的鏡子). 4. 悲憫的. 5. 搖盪.
6. 無可奈何, 失敗. 7. prostrated [prɒs'treɪtɪd], 疲憊的. 8. 充滿, 瀰漫.
9. 許多. 10. 敏捷地, 活潑地. 11. bruise [bru:z], 打傷, 打碎.

We searched and searched without finding anything that just suited. I pointed out several likely-looking sticks. He discussed my selections with me, examining each one with care. After quite a time he finally decided to cut several and try them. He cut a long thin one, a long thick one, a middle-length one and several other compromises¹. I was very much impressed with his technique. I did not recognize it at the time, but I was receiving my first lesson in engineering research.

After all had been *whittled down smooth² he said, "Now come along up to my room and we will try them." He led the way to the third floor, took off his coat and collar, and rolled up his sleeves. I was concerned, for this suggested that a whipping must be something calling for considerable activity.

He laid the five whips on the bed and, taking one at a time, he smote³ the coverlet. The savage whir⁴ and the succeeding whack⁵ sounded all over the house. He put real muscle⁶ into it and the whip broke. He explained that he expected this to happen for the stick was too thin for its length. The thick one made a fearful whack when it hit the coverlet. We rejected this one because it probably would bruise. Later on I heard Mother say that she never suffered such horrible nervous strain in all her life, listening to the savage whir of the whip and the awful whack as it struck. I firmly believe that most of this bed-whacking business was for Mother's benefit, as she sat down-stairs trying to read.

When we had whacked the bed coverlet for a long time, testing the whips and breaking most of them, Father was far from being satisfied. Said he, "What we need is something fairly long, very strong, and yet very light and springy. Where can we find such a thing?"

1. (介乎中間性質的東西) 折衝物. 2. 斬削光滑. 3. (爲 smite 之過去式) 毆打. 4. (物體急動時發出的聲音). 5. 重擊. 6. =strength.

By this time I was as keenly interested in the problem as though it were someone else who was to receive the whipping. I suggested a *baseball bat¹, but pointed out that it would hit awful hard.

"Oh, *much* too hard," Father replied. "Why, you could break a man's back with a baseball bat."

"I suppose a broomstick² would be too stiff, too," I ventured.

"Altogether too stiff and too heavy. It would break bones." There was a long pause here while we both thought. Then an idea occurred to me. "Gosh³, Papa! I know the very thing. That thin cane⁴ of yours."

"*By Jove⁵!" he exclaimed. "That's a good idea. Go and fetch it."

Father whacked the coverlet with the cane with all his might. It made a particularly savage noise but he shook his head and handed the cane to me, asking me to try it. Getting the best grip I could on the curved handle, I whacked the bed for all that was in me. It made only a fair noise and Father feared that Mother downstairs would not hear it. He told me to put more "beef⁶" into it but I explained that I couldn't because the curved handle *got in my way⁷.

*We went into executive session again⁸, Father finally saying, "Well, I guess we shall have to give up the whipping, Percy we can't seem to find the right whip. But, anyway you understand that you must be more careful about the house and that you must not make so much trouble for Mamma. You *will* be a better boy, won't you, Percy?"

Being deeply impressed by the way he said it and resolving to make a serious effort, I said, "Yes, Papa. I will."

And time proved that I kept my promise in pretty fair shape.

1. 壘球棒. 2. 掃帚柄. 3. (感嘆之詞). 4. 籐, 竹. 5. 哎呀. 6. = strength, weight. 7. 阻擋了我. 8. 我們再度作執行的商議.

500 AMERICAN SLANG EXPRESSIONS

五百個美國俚語

H

hammer it (棒球) 重打。
 hang-over 夙醉。
 haywire 發狂的。
 hectic 熱狂的。
 hell bent 猛烈地; 毅然決然地。
 hep 得到或給以情報; 知道內情。
 hex 魅惑。
 hold-up 強盜; 無理的高價。
 homey, homely 平庸的; 拙劣的。
 honey 可愛的人, 情人。
 hook-shop 妓院。
 hook-up (無綫電的) 轉播。
 hopper, hooper 跳舞者; 舞女。
 horse feathers 牛皮; 瞎吹。
 horse play 惡作劇。
 horse-sense 常識。
 hot 極好的; 一流的; 喜歡的; 現成的。
 hot mamma 充滿着性的魅力的美人。
 hub, hubby=husband
 hula 草裙舞
 hubba-hubba 急迫; 急促。

I

I betcha=I bet you=I tell you
 真的; 確實; 一點不錯。
 I guess 確是這樣想; 我想。
 illy=ill
 in the know 知道內幕; 內行。
 in the money 賺了錢。
 in the red 有虧欠的。
 info (<information) 情報, 消息。
 inside of=within
 it 性的魅力; 美貌; 討厭的傢伙。
 it's a fright 不堪; 受不了。

J

jammed up (電車等的) 擁擠不堪。
 Jap=Nip 日本的; 日本人。
 jigger 腳踏車; 酒; 傢伙; 新花樣。
 jeep 吉甫車; 輕便小汽車。
 jitterbug 搖擺的跳舞; 騷鬧; 大驚小怪。
 jockey 帶夾帶的學生; 欺騙。
 junk 廢物; 破鐵; 便宜東西。

K

keep your shirt on 不要慌亂; 鎮靜一點。
 kick 反抗; 裁撤; 不平; 反對; 刺激。
 kick about 精神旺盛地東奔西走。
 kid 小孩; 生手; 嘲弄。
 kind of, kinda 多少, 幾分; 稍。
 kiss off 死。
 knock-down 介紹。
 knockout 大成功; 美人; 大好影片; 極好。
 know-how 知識; 研究; 真相。

L

lap (競技, 工作, 旅行等的) 一部分。
 lay off 作罷; 辜職; 脫; 使靜。
 laid-off worker 失業者。
 lay out 打得半死; 壓贖物。
 lay-out 設計; 事態; 賭具。
 leggs 離開。
 let out 自白; 自由行動; 毆打; 完結; 休假。
 let up 停止。
 lez=let us.
 live-wire 精力絕倫的活動家。
 loan 借貸 (=lend)
 loan office 當舖。

lotta=lot of.
lovee 被愛的人。
Lomisee=Let me see.
lump off 概算。
lump together 合計。

M

make good=make it 有始有終；成功。
Make it snappy! 趕緊做吧。
make a go 成功；獲得。
make out 立身處世；擴張；造作。
mebbe=maybe
meetcha=meet you
mooch 從他人榨取，行乞；游蕩。
motion picture=movie 有聲電影。
MP=Military Police 憲兵。
mug chaser 爭奪勝利杯的選手。
musta=must have
muss 使混亂；使成混亂狀態。
my gum!=my God!

N

nah, naw=no
near- 假的；恰恰的。
near 差不多 (=almost)
nag (女人的) 多嘴。
nasty 淫亂的。
newsreel 新聞片。
newscast 新聞廣播。
newsman 新聞記者；賣報者。
newsy 富有新聞的；作為新聞而有趣的；新聞報導員。
N. G. (<no good) 不好；不行。
nifty 漂亮的(女子)；惹人憐的。
nite spot 夜總會。
no go 意見不一致。
noisies 有聲電影。

non com=non commissioned office 下士。
nope=no
not on your life 斷然不。
not so hot 並不很好。
not taking any 斷然不願。
nothing (else) but 確是。
nut 發狂；愚蠢；怪人；極品；費用；價格。

O

oak (<o. k.) 好的。
OD (<Olive Drab) 美國兵的卡幾色的制服。
Off Limits 禁止入內。
off-day 休假日；法定休假日。
Oh yeah? [o:'ja:] 你說笑話吧？你想怎麼樣？
O.K., okay, oke 對的；不錯；可以。
old sox (or top) 喂。
old hand (or head, timer) 老手。
old man 老闆；經理；父親；監督。
ole=old
on 知道內幕；正在聽無線電；登臺。
on the air 廣播。
on and offer 臨時僱用。
on the job 忙碌中。
on the make 在成功途中；拼命想發財。
on the wagon 嚴厲執行禁酒中。
ooze out 洩漏(秘密等)；和盤托出。
Ouch, Ooch [u:t] 哎呀，啊，痛呀。
otta', oughtta=ought to
Out upon you! 滾出去；豈有此理。
outfit 部隊；身上的裝備。
out 外出許可；缺點；不在證明；辯解。
over 見後面；見背面。
over-all 所有各方面的。

(To be concluded)

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 3

1. The phrases *patent pending* and *patent applied for* stamped on manufactured articles are intended merely as notices to the public that application for a patent has been filed but has not yet been granted. The law makes no provision for the use of these terms and they have no legal significance. In the eyes of the law they afford no protection to the inventor, except so far as they may be a means of establishing a claim of priority in case of litigation in respect to the patent. The right to exclude others from making, using and selling a device does not exist until a patent has been granted.
2. *Mayfair*, often heard in connection with English society people, is a synonym for wealth and fashion. It is the name of what formerly was the most fashionable residential quarter of London. The district so known lies in the West End, east of Hyde Park, and is bounded by Piccadilly Street, Park Lane, Oxford Street and Bond Street. Mayfair received its name from a famous annual fair that was held there in May from the time of Charles II or earlier down to 1708, when it was abolished. The modern Mayfair is noted for the great men and women who have lived there rather than for its present residents. Years ago hotels, apartment houses and office buildings began to take the places of the stately mansions and spacious gardens once so familiar in Mayfair. In the latter part of the eighteenth century the famous "May fair" in that neighborhood was revived in a modified form. A writer described this second fair, as he knew it half a century earlier, in an article in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1816. Duck-shooting prize fighting donkey racing, bull-baiting and other rough amusements were the chief attractions.
3. It is commonly believed that a metal spoon placed in a glass will prevent boiling liquid from cracking the glass when poured into it. A silver spoon is said to be preferable because that metal is a good conductor of heat. According to the popular theory, the metal spoon absorbs part of the heat and prevents the boiling liquid from expanding the glass as much as it otherwise would. The United States Bureau of Standards, however, doubts the efficacy of silver spoons in preventing glasses from cracking. "From theoretical considerations," that authority has asserted, "it would seem that the custom of putting a silver spoon in a glass to prevent its breaking is not well founded, because the quantity of heat that would be absorbed by a spoon is almost negligible when compared with the total quantity of heat in a glass full of water."

4. Ocean waves are very deceptive in respect to both height and width and seafaring people generally have an exaggerated idea of the size of the towering waves that break over their vessels during storms. Frequently waves having heights of several hundred feet are reported. It is unusual for a wave to attain a height of more than 60 or 70 feet from trough to crest. Waves estimated to have heights of 110 and 112 feet were observed from the U.S.S. "Ramapo" in the North Pacific in February, 1933. The highest wave of which the United States Navy Department had any reliable previous report was encountered in the North Atlantic on December 22, 1922, by the British S. S. "Majestic." Its height was estimated at 80 feet. So far attempts to measure ocean waves during violent storms have been unsatisfactory owing to the difficulty of making the measurements. The width of a wave—the distance from the bottom of one trough to the bottom of the next, is estimated roughly to fifteen times its height. Thus a wave 50 feet high would have a base 750 feet wide, and one 100 feet high would have a base 1,500 feet wide. Most of the ocean waves described as being "mountain-high" are really only 30 or 40 feet in height.
5. The number of rows of kernels on a normal ear of corn or maize ranges from eight to twenty-six, depending to some extent on the variety of corn. There is always an even number of rows of kernels if the ear is normal. This peculiarity is due to a botanical characteristic, which is explained by the United States Department of Agriculture as follows: "An ear of corn is made up of two or more connate two-rowed spikes which have grown together or failed to separate during their early development. Each spike bears at the end two two-flowered spikelets, but the lower floret of each spikelet is abortive, leaving only one pair of carpels to develop at each end. This accounts for the uniformity in the development of rows of grain in pairs. As each spike is two-rowed, the entire ear must have an even number of rows, unless, as sometimes happens, an entire row of one spike aborts, in which case the ear will be abnormal and have an odd number of rows of kernels." Good ears of corn with an odd number of rows of kernels are scarcer than four-leaved clovers. When one was found in an Iowa cornfield in 1930 it was the subject of a newspaper report. There is a story to the effect that in slavery days a southern planter once offered a slave his freedom if he would bring the master a perfect ear of corn with an odd number of rows of kernels. The Negro vainly searched for such an ear for an entire season. Early the next season he selected a growing ear and with a knife carefully cut out one row of kernels. When the ear was ripe it looked like a normal ear with an odd number of rows of grain. True to his word, the master freed the slave.

THE USAGE OF PREPOSITIONS

By H. SAITO

I. "FROM" OF SEPARATION OR REMOVAL.

(2) "FROM" OF DISTANCE

Remote from towns he ran his godly race.

"From" of Separation is also used in the following phrases:—

- (a) **Away from**:—He is never happy *away from home*.
- (b) **Aloof from**:—The house stands *aloof from* the streets.
- (c) **Apart from**:—*Apart from* his imprudence, he has been very unfortunate
- (d) **Aside from**:—Your remark is *aside from* the question.
- (e) **Far from**:—We are still *far from* our object.
- (f) **Remote from**:—They live *remote from* cities.

Etc.

etc.

The idea of Separation readily passes into that of Distance, especially in the expressions—*far from, distant from, remote from, aloof from* etc.

The town is ten miles **from** the coast.

He lives at some distance **from** my house.

Compare:—

- { Is the place **a long way from** (= *distant from*) the station?
- { It is only **a little way from** (= *quite near*) the station.

Idioms:—

- (a) Is he prudent?—He is **far from** prudent.
- (b) **(So) far from** praising him, I must positively censure him.
- (c) **Far be it from me** to speak ill of my benefactor.

(3) "FROM" OF ABSENCE.

In was **absent from** school on that day.

It is the idea of Separation that causes *From* to be used after all expressions implying Absence:—

He is never **absent from** my mind.

Business makes my **absence from** home necessary.

You must not **absent yourself from** school on any account.

Those who were dissatisfied **stayed away from** the meeting.

From, by itself, is frequently used in the sense of "*absent from*" or "*away from*." Compare:—

{ He is **from home**. (*From* of Absence.)

{ He is not **at home**. (*At* of Presence.)

(4) "FROM" OF CONCEALMENT.

I have no **secret from** you.

Concealment (of anything *from* a person) is another instance of Separation, and is denoted by *From* after the following Verbs:—

(a) **To hide . . . from**:—The house is *hidden from view* by intervening trees.

(b) **To conceal . . . from**:—He tries *to conceal* his poverty from his friends.

(c) **To screen . . . from**:—There is nothing to *screen* the place *from* the public gaze.

(d) **To shut out . . . from**:—The place is *shut out from* the street by a high fence.

(e) **To keep . . . from**:—I can not *keep* the affair *from* him any longer.

Etc.

etc.

Also after the following Intransitive Verbs of *Disappearance*:—

(f) **To disappear from**:—The article in question has *disappeared from* the market

(g) **To vanish from**:—Vapour *vanishes from the sight* by being absorbed into the air.

Etc.

etc.

The Noun *Secret*, when in sense of concealment, is usually followed by *from*:—

A secret from:—
 { I have **no secret from** you.
 { I **keep** the affair **a secret from** everybody else.

(5) "FROM" OF DIFFERENCE.

My views are **different from** yours.

The idea of Distance passes into that of Difference, as—

There is a **wide difference between** the two.

The two are **widely different from** each other.

Hence the following Adjectives are followed by *From*:—

(a) **Different from**:—The two are as *different from* each other as cloud and mud.

(b) **Distinct from**:—My private affairs are *distinct from* my business.

(c) **Diverse from**:—The word is used in a sense *diverse from* its original meaning.

Note:—" *Different to*" is used in England, but not generally recognized.

The following Verbs govern *From* of Difference:—

(a) **To differ from**:—I am sorry I must *differ from* you.
 (=I am sorry I can not *agree with* you.)

(b) **To dissent from**:—There are always men who *dissent from* the established doctrines.

- (c) **To vary from:**—The translations all *vary* more or less *from* the original.
 - (d) **To depart from:**—There is a slight *departure from* the usual order.
 - (e) **To deviate from:**—It is at this point that my system *deviates from* the usual method.
- Etc.* *etc.*

(6) “FROM” OF DISTINCTION.

How do you **know** an Englishman **from** an American?

From of Difference is naturally used after Verbs of Distinction:—

- (a) **To distinguish . . . from:**—The artificial flowers are not to be *distinguished from* natural ones.
- (b) **To discriminate . . . from:**—It is sometimes very difficult to *discriminate* good English *from* bad.

It is from the Preposition *From* that the following Verbs acquire the meaning of Distinction:—

- (c) **To know . . . from:**—He does not *know* his friend *from* his enemy.
- (d) **Can tell . . . from:**—How can you *tell* a good mush-room *from* a bad one?

Note:—Verbs of Difference or Distinction may be followed by either *from* or *between*.

Difference	}	{	of one thing from another.
Distinction			between two things.
Discrimination			

Compare:—

- (a) How do you **know** an Englishman **from** an American?
- (b) How do you know the **difference between** an Englishman and an American?

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

傲慢與偏見

By JANE AUSTEN

CHAPTER II

錢歌川譯註

Mr Bennet was among the earliest of those who *waited on¹ Mr Bingley. He had always intended to visit him, though to the last always assuring his wife that he should not go; and till the evening after the visit was paid she *had no knowledge of² it. It was then disclosed in the following manner:— Observing his second daughter employed in trimming a hat, he suddenly addressed her with,

“I hope Mr Bingley will like it, Lizzy.”

“We are not in a way to know *what* Mr Bingley likes,” said her mother resentfully, “since we are not to visit.”

“But you forget, mamma, said Elizabeth, “that we shall meet him at the assemblies³, and that Mrs Long has promised to introduce him.”

彭納先生是第一批去拜訪賓雷先生的人。他心裏老是想要去拜訪他，不過直到最後，他口裏却老是對他太太說他不去；所以到了他已經去拜訪過了的那天晚上，她還不曉得。後來方用下面這樣的方式洩露出來。看見他的次女正在裝飾着一頂帽子，他突然這樣對她說。

「我希望賓雷先生會喜歡這樣的，麗芝。」

「我們既不去拜訪他，」她的母親怨恨地說，「我們怎也不會曉得賓雷先生喜歡的是什麼。」

「不過，媽媽，你忘記了，」麗芝說，「我們下回在跳舞會上會遇見他的，藍太太答應要為我們介紹的。」

1. 訪問. 2. 不知道. 3. 在十八世紀時，此字用於跳舞會等社交集會的意思。

“I do not believe Mrs Long will do any such thing. She has two nieces of her own. She is a selfish, hypocritical woman, and I *have no opinion of her¹.”

“No more have I,” said Mr Bennet; “and I am glad to find that you do not depend on *her serving you².”

Mrs Bennet deigned not to make any reply; but, unable to contain herself, began scolding one of her daughters.

“Don’t keep coughing so, Kitty, for heaven’s sake! Have a little compassion on my nerves. You *tear them to pieces³.”

“Kitty *has no discretion⁴ in her coughs,” said her father; “she *times them ill⁵.”

“I do not cough *for my own amusement⁶” replied Kitty fretfully. “When is your next ball to be Lizzy?”

“To-morrow fortnight⁷.”

“Aye, so it is,” cried her mother, “and Mrs Long does not come back till the day before; so it will be impossible for her to introduce him, for she will not know him herself.”

「我不相信藍太太會這樣做，她自己有兩個姪女。她是一個自私的，偽善的女人，我對她實不敢佩服。」

「我也不那樣佩服她，」彭納先生說：「幸虧你倒并不一定要靠她介紹。」

彭納太太對此不屑置答，不過又抑制不住自己的感情，她只好找着她的一個女兒來出氣。

「求求你好不好，琪蒂。不要老是這樣咳！我衰弱的神經，實在受不了，你應該體諒一點！」

「琪蒂，你咳嗽要看情形呀，」她的父親說：「現在咳得真不當其時。」

「我并不是高興要咳嗽，」琪蒂暴躁地回答了。「麗芝，你下次的跳舞會在什麼時候？」

「從明天起還有兩個禮拜。」

「哎，就是這樣，」她母親叫將出來，「而藍太太却要到開跳舞會的頭一天才得回來，所以她是沒有辦法替我們介紹的了，因為那時她自己也都不認識他。」

1. 對她不敢佩服，不信任她。 2. 她為你介紹。 3. 把我們的神經弄得錯亂不堪。 4. 沒有辨別。 5. 不識時務；時候不得當。 6. 為我自己的娛樂。 7. 兩星期後的明天。 Cf. tomorrow week 一星期後的明天。 Friday week 下星期五。

“Then, my dear, you may *have the advantage of¹ your friend, and introduce Mr Bingley to *her*.”

“Impossible, Mr Bennet, impossible, when I am not acquainted with him myself; how can you be so teasing?”

“I honour your circumspection². A fortnight's acquaintance is certainly very little. One cannot know what a man really is by the end of a fortnight. but if *we* do not venture *somebody else will³; and after all, Mrs Long and her nieces *must stand their chance⁴; and, therefore, as she will think it an act of kindness, if you decline the office⁵, I will take it on myself.”

The girls stared at their father. Mrs Bennet said only, “Nonsense, nonsense!”

“What can be the meaning of that emphatic exclamation?” cried he. “Do you consider the forms of introduction, and *the stress that is laid on them⁶, as nonsense? I cannot quite agree with you *there*. What say you, Mary? for you are a young lady of

「那末,親愛的,你許要勝過你的朋友了,你倒可以給她介紹賓雷先生。」

「那怎麼可能,彭納先生,那怎麼可能,在我自己都還不認識他的時候;你怎樣可以這樣挖苦我?」

「我欽佩你的小心謹慎。兩個禮拜的交情,當然算不了什麼。僅只兩個禮拜,我們是不會認識一個人的。不過如果我們不冒那個險,別人就會要先着一鞭的;總之,藍太太和她的兩個姪女,一定會要去試試,看她們成不成功的;要靠藍太太來介紹,她還要認為是一種恩惠,所以如果你不靠她的話,我就自己來給你們介紹好了。」

女兒們都睜大眼睛望着她們的父親。彭納太太只是說:「荒謬,荒謬!」

「你那加重的驚歎詞到底是什麼意思?」他丈夫叫出來。「你以為那介紹的方式,側重那個方式,是荒謬嗎?這點我可不能和你苟同。瑪麗,你覺得怎麼樣?因為

1. 勝過. 2. 小心謹慎. 3. 後接 venture to introduce Mr Bingley 解.
4. stand one's chance = take one's chance 獲取機會 (對於 Mr Bingley 成不成功,全看她們的運氣). 5. 介紹的任務. 6. 側重那種介紹的形式.

deep reflection, I know, and read great books and make extracts.”

Mary wished to say something very sensible, but knew not how.

“While Mary is adjusting her ideas,” he continued, “let us return to Mr Bingley.”

“I am sick of Mr Bingley,” cried his wife.

“I am sorry to hear *that*; but why did not you tell me so before? If I had known as much this morning, I certainly would not have called on him. It is very unlucky; but as I have actually paid the visit, we cannot escape the acquaintance now.”

The astonishment of the ladies was just what he wished; that of Mrs Bennet perhaps surpassing the rest; though, when the first tumult of joy was over, she began to declare that *it was what she had expected all the while¹.

“How good it was in you, my dear Mr Bennet! But I knew I should *persuade you at last². I was sure you loved your girls too well to neglect such an acquaintance. Well, how pleased I

1. 丈夫對家裏的人不說，而私自去訪問待着的。
2. 終將說服你的。

我知道你是一個深思熟慮的女孩，讀聖賢書，深有心得的。」

瑪麗很想說句把明達的話，但是不曉得怎樣說。

「當瑪麗在調理她的思想的時候。」她父親繼續說，「讓我們再回到賓雷先生的問題吧。」

「對於賓雷先生，我真是厭倦了，」他太太叫出來。

「聽你那樣說，真使我有點扼腕；不過你為什麼不早告訴我呢？如果今天上午我知道是這樣的話，我真的就不會去拜訪他了。真是倒霉；但是我已實際去拜訪過他了，現在我們已經沒有法子不認識他了。」

聽他這樣一說，那太太小姐們驚訝的程度，正如他所預料一樣；其中尤以彭納太太最為愕然，不過在最初的一陣驚喜過後，她便開始向大家表明這正是她始終所期待的。

「我親愛的彭納先生，你真是一個好人！但是我早曉得我是會勸動你的。我確實曉得你很愛你的女兒們，而決不會放過這樣一個好青年不去結識結識的。是呀，Mr. Bingley 的那回事是她一直在期

am! and it is such a good joke, too, that you should have gone this morning and never said a word about it till now.”

“Now, Kitty, you may cough as much as you choose,” said Mr Bennet; and, as he spoke, he left the room, fatigued with the raptures of his wife.

“What an excellent father you have, ‘girls!’” said she, when the door was shut. “I do not know how you will ever make him amends for his kindness; or me¹ either, *for that matter². *At our time of life³, it is not so pleasant, I can tell you, to be making new acquaintance every day; but for your sakes, we would do anything. Lydia, my love, though you *are* the youngest, I dare say Mr Bingley will dance with you at the next ball.”

“Oh!” said Lydia stoutly, “I am not afraid; for though I *am* the youngest, I’m the tallest.”

The rest of the evening was spent in conjecturing how soon he would return Mr Bennet’s visit, and determining when they should ask him to dinner.

1. i. e. make me amends for my kindness. 2. 對於那回事. 3. 到了我們這年齡.

我真高興! 這也真是一個大笑話, 你今天上午已經去過, 而一直到現在居然一聲不響。」

「琪蒂, 現在你可以儘量的咳嗽了,」彭納先生一面這樣說着, 一面便走將出去, 對於他太太的狂喜有點疲倦了。

「孩子們, 看你們有個多麼好的父親!」她說, 當房門被丈夫關上的時候。「我真不曉得你們要怎樣報答他才好; 對於我, 也是一樣, 關於那件事情。等你們到了我們這個年齡, 每天去結識新朋友, 並不是那樣快活的事, 我可以老實告訴你們, 不過爲得你們的關係, 我們什麼都願意去做的。麗荻, 我的寶貝, 雖則你是最小的, 我敢說, 在下次的跳舞會上賓雷先生會要和你跳舞的。」

「啊!」麗荻勇敢地說,「我不怕; 因爲雖然我最小, 但是我却最高。」

那天晚上她們就一直在猜度着賓雷先生好快會來回拜, 以及商量何時好請他來吃飯一類的事。

WORLD AFFAIRS

South Korea Proclaimed Republic After 40-Year Japanese Rule

*South Korea¹ will be proclaimed² a republic³ on August 15 after nearly 40 years of *Japanese rule⁴.

On the eve of the ceremony, *Korean Prime Minister Lee Bum Suk⁵ in a public statement expressed the new nation's gratitude to China and the United States for their recognition.

Lee's statement also expressed gratitude to *other members of the United Nations⁶ which made possible the establishment of the independent Korean Government.

The Government headed by *President Syngman Rhee⁷ rules only over *American-occupied South Korea⁸. The Soviet-occupied North boycotted⁹ the UN-sponsored election which created the Government.

*Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in the Pacific¹⁰, is flying here in Seoul¹¹ from Tokyo to make an address commending Koreans on their arrival at the mile-post of independence.

U.N. Headquarters In New York To Be Ready By End Of '50

*The United Nations Headquarters building in New York¹² will be ready by the end of 1950, a high official of the Secretariate¹³ revealed here at *Lake Success¹⁴ on August 5.

He added that work on the \$65,000,000 building would be started within the next few months.

1. 南韓. 2. 公開宣佈. 3. 共和國. 4. 日本的統治. 5. 朝鮮總理李範奭.
6. 聯合國的其他會員國家. 7. 總統李承晚. 8. 美軍佔領區的南韓. 9. 抵制, 斷絕交往. 10. 太平洋盟軍最高統帥麥克阿瑟將軍. 11. Seoul [soul 或 sei'oul], 漢城. 12. 在紐約建築的聯合國總會所的房子. 13. 秘書處. 14. 成功湖.

U.N. May Take Up Whole German Problem, Lie Hints

The possibility of *the entire German question being brought before the United Nations¹ was not discounted² by *Mr Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations³, at his *press conference⁴ on August 12.

He said that, *in view of⁵ the recent *exchanges between the Western Powers and Soviet Rissia⁶, the whole problem might conceivably be discussed at *the General Assembly in Paris next September⁷.

Commenting on his recent trip to Europe, Mr Lie expressed approval of the progress being made in the Assembly preparations which he estimated would last about 12 weeks.

1,218 CAF Officers Decorated On China Air Force Day

A group of 1,218 Chinese Air Force officers was decorated⁸ on August 14 by *Ho Ying-chin, National Defense Minister⁹, *on behalf of President Chiang Kai-shek¹⁰.

President Chiang also donated¹¹ *a cash award¹² of 150 billion dollars to *officers and men of the Air Force¹³ for past accomplishments.

Ho addressing the decorated officers stressed the importance of their part in *the Government's Communist suppression campaign¹⁴.

Chang Chun Is Leaving To Visit Japan

*Former Premier Chang Chun¹⁵ is *scheduled to leave Nanking within one week¹⁶ on a short visit to Japan *to make an overall first-hand study of general conditions in post-war Nippon¹⁷ and US occupation policies, an official source said on August 10.

Chang will hold talks with *General MacArthur¹⁸ and other *occupation authorities¹⁹ and Japanese Government leaders and

1. 將全部德國問題交付聯合國(處理). 2. 不予重視; 不加考慮. 3. 聯合國秘書長賴依. 4. 記者招待會. 5. 鑑於. 6. 西方強國與蘇聯之交換意見. 7. 下個九月在巴黎舉行之(聯合國)全體會員大會. 8. 授勳. 9. 國防部長何應欽. 10. 代表總統蔣介石. 11. 賞賜. 12. 一種現金的犒賞. 13. 空軍官兵. 14. 政府的剿共運動. 15. 前任院長張羣. 16. 預定一週內離京. 17. 對戰後日本一般狀況作一全般直接的研究. 18. 麥克阿瑟將軍. 19. 佔領當局.

gather materials for *a rounded report¹ to the Chinese Government.

It is said his mission² is prompted by widespread apprehensions³ about US occupation policies in Japan, which came to a head recently in *student demonstrations⁴ and *clamorings in the Legislative Yuan⁵ for investigation of conditions in Japan.

*The anti-American aid to Japan movement⁶ proved a troubling factor in Chinese politics. The Government is known lately to have been trying to find ways of placating⁷ the Chinese peoples' misgivings⁸ regarding the future of the ex-enemy state.

Chang Chun's mission is to find the truth in Japan and present it to the Chinese people.

Chang also is expected *to take advantage of⁹ his visit to talk with US occupation and Japanese authorities on many other problems connected with Sino-Japanese relations.

1. 一個完整的報告. 2. 使命. 3. 懼慮. 4. 學生示威運動. 5. 立法院之嘩然. 6. 反美扶日運動. 7. 撫慰, 安撫. 8. 憂懼. 9. 利用.

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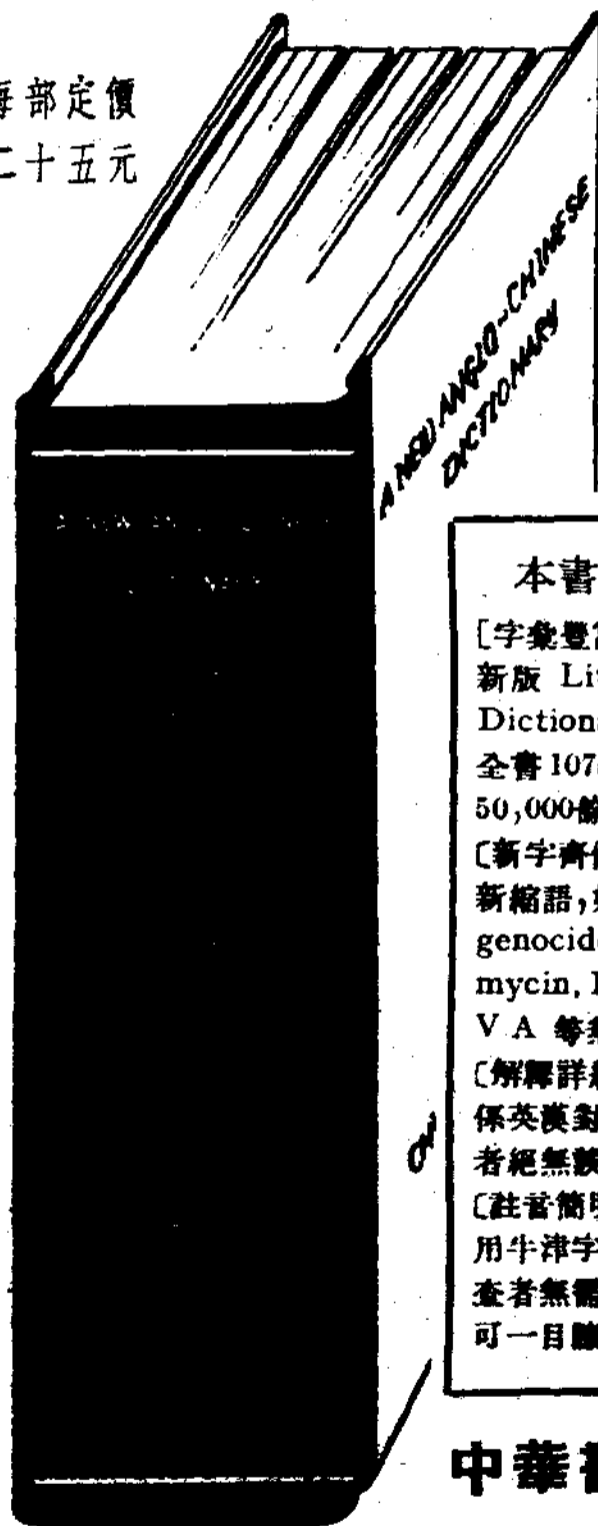
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[新字齊備] 戰後新字，新縮語，如 cyclotron, genocide, streptomycin, E R P, G2, Y V A 等無不搜羅齊備。

[解釋詳細] 每一單字均係英漢對照解釋，使查者絕無誤解之虞。

[註音簡明] 全書註音採用牛津字典之註音法，查者無需語音知識，即可一目瞭然。

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