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# CHINA'S ACHIEVEMENT

*By Jack Lawson, M. P.*

WHAT would have happened to the world if the leaders and people of China had \*yielded to<sup>1</sup> Japan, or \*compromised with<sup>2</sup> her? Five hundred million Chinese, a vast world rich in minerals<sup>3</sup>—and Japan's \*driving force.<sup>4</sup> The struggle<sup>5</sup> in the west today seems colossal<sup>6</sup> but if China had yielded or compromised in 1937 it would have been like that of which John spoke in his Revelation<sup>7</sup>—“And in those days shall men seek death and shall not find it; shall desire to die and death shall \*flee from<sup>8</sup> them.”

It is one of the miracles of history that pacifist<sup>9</sup> and unarmed China should have challenged<sup>10</sup> one of the most powerfully armed and ruthlessly efficient nations on earth—and survived.<sup>11</sup> It is not enough to talk of “space” and “time”—which is easy if one can forget the murder, massacre<sup>12</sup> and suffering of \*scores of<sup>12</sup> millions of men, women and children.

Neither the historian nor the strategist<sup>14</sup> will even explain the survival of China in these years following the attack by Japan unless they can explain that strange, \*indestructible quality<sup>15</sup> vaguely described as human spirit which is beyond analysis or description.

Let all doubters, unbelievers and cynics<sup>15</sup> who smile in an assurance of old-time knowledge of China know that something has happened in China. It would be foolish for anyone with only a \*short acquaintance<sup>17</sup> to speak as one having authority<sup>18</sup> on the character of a people; but a man or woman must be wooden who could not sense and be deeply impressed by the pride<sup>19</sup> in a great achievement.

The throb<sup>20</sup> of this thing<sup>21</sup> is unmistakable and the effects of it are everywhere—in workshops and schools alike. A new factor of incalculable proportions<sup>22</sup> must be reckoned with<sup>23</sup> among nations in the world of the future—the people of China. A new China was born when the revolution inspired<sup>24</sup> and planned by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, started on October 10, 1911, and in an astonishingly short time and with very little bloodshed overthrew<sup>25</sup> the decadent Manchu regime.<sup>26</sup>

Out of the ruins of the old Chinese Empire rose a young and vigorous Republic—a new nation inheriting<sup>17</sup> the wisdom of the most ancient civilization in the world. Few nations<sup>28</sup> have suffered more than China since her revolution. National unity has been forged under the hammer blows of ruthless war.

But China has had two inestimable assets.<sup>29</sup> the leadership of two great men, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and after his death Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek; and the boundless resources of human power<sup>30</sup> of the indomitable<sup>31</sup> and innumerable people of China.

They say time does not matter in China but strangely enough it was a sense of restless energy—as though time did matter very much—which gripped and almost mesmerized<sup>32</sup> me in China. In cities, in the country, on crowded streets, or remote rural roads it was ever the same—endless lines of tireless, trotting human beings. It was like a first experience of standing near the Niagara Falls<sup>33</sup> when the weight of the falling waters leaves you speechless before their power.

The masses of China are an inexhaustible source of human power. When the full story of the retreat to the west is told it will probably be found that the existence of a

government and the institutions necessary to a nation's life was assured as much by the sheer physical power of the masses as by the wisdom of the leaders of Free China.

The capacity to travel fast and far is as impressive as China's gift of patience and concentration. Old and young can stand<sup>34</sup> patiently for long hours when \*there is an object in view<sup>35</sup> under conditions which would test even soldiers. Whether in the fields as a food producer or in a class room, the \*Complete subordination of the Chinese to<sup>36</sup> the immediate object, his self-control, and his concentration on a given purpose are most remarkable.

The agricultural worker and unskilled labourer never \*do things by halves.<sup>37</sup> The sons and daughters of these workers are now either in industry or the class-room—often in both. While not lacking in humour, with machines and books they are \*deadly serious.<sup>38</sup> If I had a word of warning to give I should advise young Ching \*not to exalt books too much.<sup>39</sup> The experience of the humble which has cost much is worth consideration.

Books can be useful but so can experience and that everyday experience of China is a \*great reservoir to draw on.<sup>40</sup> The man in the fields and on the road can tell a learned thing or two, while the learned can guide the masses so that the value of their experience is multiplied. I know well that those responsible for the education of the young are not unmindful of this point for I had many conversations on the matter. But I also know the danger.

That there is a definite link between education and industry \*at some levels<sup>41</sup> is true. China has long had industries, of course, but considering the vast area of that land these were negligible. Now the scene is changing. \*The impact of Japan<sup>42</sup> has stirred deep forces. It has not only made China nation-conscious but, faced by a powerful enemy and equipped with industries \*on a western scale,<sup>43</sup> she has been made, conscious of her need for machines.

Coal, iron and many minerals are needed. Some mines are modernized, steel mills have been established and machines are being produced. I saw mills, machines and

men at work—creditable work by Chinese workmen and Chinese managers. Sometimes the crude beginnings of an industrial system were evident; always there was a deep sense of the need for machines and technical skill and an obvious determination to get them.

The respect<sup>44</sup>—almost reverence<sup>45</sup>—for machines strikes<sup>46</sup> one \*at every turn.<sup>47</sup> The understanding of a great industrial revolution can be heard clearly. Men trained in Britain, America and France work wonders under limited conditions. One day tools will come, workmen will improve their skill as in other countries by practice, and schools will \*turn out<sup>48</sup> technicians and then what then?

I have met those who are sceptical.<sup>49</sup> That type were typical of Russia. They know China just as their prototype<sup>50</sup> new Russia. I cannot claim<sup>51</sup> to know China or the Chinese as a result of a short stay in that land but I can claim to know something of industry. For 20 years I was a \*manual worker.<sup>52</sup> All my life has been spent in a great industrial area where opportunities have been taken to study industry \*on many sides.<sup>53</sup>

Based on that experience and the observation of many industrial activities in China \*taken with<sup>54</sup> her present outlook,<sup>55</sup> I venture the opinion that changes are taking place in that land which will ultimately have a profound effect upon the world. It is affecting China now. There one can see those once engaged in age long avocations<sup>56</sup> being transformed into modern industrial workers with an outlook so familiar to us in the west.

Mass outlook and mass action spring spontaneously from mass production even in its most elementary forms. It will ultimately profoundly affect China's life.

The standard of life in Chinese industry varies but \*at the best<sup>57</sup> it is very low by our western standards. It is the hope of great sections<sup>58</sup> of thinkers in China that increased output<sup>59</sup> should mean improved standards. There is a healthy \*body of opinion<sup>60</sup> on this question. The International Labour Office could be very helpful in this respect.<sup>61</sup> I think those who guide China's destinies would welcome

co-operation in this.

A vast country like China ravaged and torn by a ruthless enemy for years will have many great difficulties. Like other nations she will travel by trial and error in things social. There are many \*currents of thought<sup>62</sup> in sharp contrast to differences which may prove deep. But she has a sagacity<sup>63</sup> born of old experience and a patience which is proverbial.<sup>64</sup>

Much has been learnt and achieved since the Revolution of 1911. Years of war have also been years of reconstruction in agriculture, in education and, above all, in industry. In all these spheres<sup>65</sup> immense progress has been made and the free China which will emerge from the war will have a great future as an industrial as well as an agricultural power.

The most ancient of peoples, she is the youngest of nations. Her detachment<sup>66</sup> and tolerance born of experience, combined with the virility<sup>67</sup> and enthusiasm of her youth are one of the world's wonders to a visitor like myself. When I remember the kindness, courtesy and good humour of her people and the \*part she has played<sup>68</sup> at this critical period in the world's history, I have no doubt of the contribution she will make to the well-being of mankind as a member of the \*United Nations.<sup>69</sup>

### Notes

1. 局限於。 2. 與妥協。 3. 殘廢。 4. 大舉進攻的軍隊。 5. 爭鬪。 6. 巨大的。
7. 新約聖經之末卷。 8. 逃走。 9. 和平主義者。 10. 挑戰。 11. 至今尚健在。
12. 屍體。 13. 多餘。 14. 兵法家。 15. 不可毀滅的特性。 16. 憤世嫉俗者。
17. 略知。 18. 權威。 19. 光榮。 20. 助學。 21. 指上述的大成就。
22. 一個大得不可計算的新約要素。 23. 清算, 計算。 24. 喚起。 25. 推翻。 26. 腐敗的滿清政府。
27. 繼承者。 28. 很少別的國家。 29. 兩種不可估計的資產。 20. 無敵的人力的資源。
31. 不屈不撓的。— 32. 催眠。 23. 美國與加拿大交界處之大瀑布。
34. 忍受。 35. 有個目標在望。 36. 中國人的完全服從。 33. 做一個。 38. 極其惡劣。
39. 不要大爭大辯。 40. 取之不盡的大貯蓄所。 41. 在某種程度。 42. 與日本衝突。
43. 照西洋的規模。 44. 揮霍。 45. 畏敬。 56. 令趨起(觸目)。
47. 在所有時分。 48. 產生出。 49. 懷疑的。 50. 原型。 51. 譬喻。 52. 手工寫的主人。
53. 在各方面。 54. 為之所迷。 55. 光景。 53. 職業。 57. 至夕。 58. 部分。
59. 流傳。 60. 主要的意見。 61. 在這一點上。 62. 思潮。 63. 機敏, 聰明。
64. 有名的。 55. 範圍。 66. 不注意。 67. 勇氣。 68. 中國所擔任的工作。 69. 這大戰爭中的聯合國。

# MONEY TO BURN

誘 惑

By Oscar Schisgali

錢川歌譯註

It's no use. I can't \*keep anything from<sup>2</sup> my wife. Amy spots<sup>3</sup> a secret like a dog smells meat, and once she starts after<sup>4</sup> it, I \*might as well<sup>5</sup> \*give up.<sup>6</sup>

"What's the matter, Mike?" she asks while I'm drinking my tea. \*"You ill?"<sup>7</sup>

"No," \*I says.<sup>8</sup> "I'm all right." I start unfolding the evening paper.

"You don't look all right, Mike."

I says, "I'm \*O.K.,<sup>9</sup> I tell you. Forget it."

She sits down, pushes back some yellow hair, and leans across the table, worried. "Your stomach all right?"

"Fine," I says. But I begin to squirm.<sup>10</sup> "It's nothing, Amy. Just a—a

那是沒有用的。我無論什麼事都瞞不過我的老婆。愛蜜之能發覺秘密，就和狗之能嗅到肉一樣，而且一度她開始來追尋了，我最好就作罷。

「你怎麼啦，買克？」我在喝茶的時候，她這樣問我。「你不舒服嗎？」

「沒有什麼，」我說。「我很好。」我把晚報打開來。

「你看去不好過的樣子，買克。」

我說，「我很好過，你不要疑心。」

她坐下來，把她的黃頭髮向後面掃了兩下，靠在桌子上，很擔心地問：「你肚子好嗎？」

「很好，」我說。可是我開始哩机不安了。「沒有什麼，



little trouble I had with the cab last night.”

“Mike!” \*All of a sudden<sup>11</sup> she's scared. “You didn't hit anybody!”

“Hell, no,” I says. “Nothing like that.” And then, first thing, I know, I'm showing the newspaper away and I'm talking. Don't ask me why. Perhaps it's because Amy is so worried. Maybe it's because I'm feeling so low.<sup>12</sup> Anyhow, I'm telling her, and I sound as bad as I feel. “Amy,” I'm saying, “I reckon I was a fool last night...”

“Why, Mike? Come on! What happened?”

“Well—I'm cruising along, about half past one in the morning, and I'm thinking how we could use a few pounds, you and me.<sup>13</sup> I'm thinking we got no right having a baby, being broke<sup>14</sup> the way<sup>15</sup> we are. Where's the sense in bringing up a baby in a couple of top-floor rooms? A bloke<sup>16</sup> like me, who can't even afford a little

愛蜜。就只是一一那車子昨天晚上鬧了一點兒麻煩。」

「買克！」突然間她嚇得叫出來。「你沒有碰壞什麼人吧！」

「沒有，沒有，」我說。「全不是那樣的事。」於是，我把報紙拋到一邊，來和她談話了。你不要問我為什麼要這樣。也許是看了愛蜜那種擔心的樣子，也許是因為我自己覺得很沮喪。總之，我要把一切都對她和盤托出，而我說話的聲音，也和我所感覺的一般糟。「愛蜜，」我對她說，「我覺得我昨天晚上真做了一個傻子。」

「為什麼，買克？快說吧！倒底是什麼事？」

「就是我在早上一點半鐘的時候，開着車子到處在兜攬生意，而我心下就在想你我怎樣來利用這幾鎊錢。我們的生活一直就這樣不舒服，實在沒有權利養一個小孩子。在屋頂上的兩間小房子裏，來撫養一個孩子，又有什麼意思呢？像我這樣一個笨人，連小小的一層

flat—”

“But, Mike,” she says, “it’ll be all right! I’m not complaining, am I? Four or five months from now, when you get the cab paid off, we’ll have money. We’ll move into one of them self-contained flats—”

“Yes,” I says. “Sure. Four or five months from now. Meanwhile, with the baby due... Well, never mind. I’m cruising along and still, grouching when this drunk<sup>17</sup> yells for a cab. He’s so cock eyed<sup>18</sup> he can’t let go of a lamp-post. I have to step out and put an arm round him and steer<sup>19</sup> him into the cab. He crawls in on his knees and I help him into the seat and he stretches out, ready to go to sleep. I get to shake him before he tells me where he wants to go. It’s an address out<sup>20</sup> Hampstead way. Then he curls up and starts snoring. Me,<sup>21</sup> I’m feeling better when I get behind the wheel.<sup>22</sup> I’d just been think-

樓房，都無力租來住——」

『但是，買克，』她說，『這總會弄好的！我並不埋怨，你聽見我埋怨過一聲嗎？在四五個月以後，你把車子的本錢付清了，我們就可以餘錢了。我們就可以搬進一個廚房，廁所，什麼都有的一層樓房去住——』

『對呀，』我說。『一點不錯。就在四五個月以後。同時，你的小孩子也正要生了……就讓他去吧，不要緊的。且說我正開車子到處在兜攬生意，仍然在抱怨的時候，竟遇到那個酒醉鬼來叫車子。他醉得站立不穩，抱着街燈的柱子放不得手。我只好走出車子，去把他扶過來，招呼他上車。他跪在車子上，慢慢地爬將進去，我再把他抱上座位，他便把兩脚一伸，預備睡覺，我不得不把他搖醒，問明他住在那里，我好送他回去。他住的地方是在哈孟斯特原野的那邊。隨即他就臥起來，鼾聲大作。我呢，直待回到駕駛座位上，才覺得舒服一點。我當時在想遇到

ing I wasn't going to get a fare at all."

I stop talking then and drink a little more tea. There's no use telling Amy about the things that kept stringing through my mind while I was driving. The baby's due in less than a month, and I got plenty to be jittery<sup>23</sup> about, with hardly enough cash to pay the doctor.

A year ago, when we'd been married, things looked fine. I was drawing six pounds a week in a factory, and Amy was pulling down about three<sup>24</sup> selling dresses in a big stores. We planed to have a neat little flat.

So then? You guessed it. The factory closed down, and there I was. I wasted about six weeks hunting for another job. Finally Joe Balch made me this taxi proposition. He said how about us going partners in a cab. Working shifts,<sup>25</sup> he said, we could keep it rolling twenty-four hours a day. A

這樣一個主題，也許連一個錢車費都拿不到手。」

說到這里我停止了，端起杯子來，再喝了一點茶。當我在開着車子送他回家的路上，心下不斷地所想的有些事用不着告訴愛蜜。小孩子不到一個月就要生下來了，我沒有那麼多的現款來付醫生的錢，想來使我非常不安。

一年以前，當我們剛結婚的時候，一切事情看去都很好。我在一家工廠裏作事，每禮拜可以拿到六鎊錢，而愛蜜在一家大百貨公司裏賣服裝，一禮拜也可以拿到三鎊錢。我們計畫租一層清潔的樓面來住。

以後呢？你猜吧。那工廠關閉了，而我更失了業。我花了六個禮拜工夫去找事。結果巴齊主張我來幹這個開汽車的工作。他說了許多我們怎樣合作來經營這汽車的生意。他說兩個人輪班來開，晝夜不停，二十四小時都有生意好做。每個人一禮拜可以收入八鎊到十鎊

man could make eight or ten quid<sup>26</sup> a week. It sounded fine, and I threw my savings in with Joe's.

Only I don't make any eight quid a week. Nor anywhere near it, the cab to pay for. Amy and I live mostly on her salary, as long as he's able to go on working. You think I like it? Every time I look at her I feel like a louse.<sup>27</sup> Some husband, I tell myself. Some husband, all right. Can't even give his wife a home.

"So what happened with the drunk, Mike?" she says.

"So we got to his house," I says, "and the meter reads<sup>28</sup> 8s. 3d. The bloke doesn't get out. He's asleep. I go round and shake him. \*Nothing doing.<sup>29</sup> He's out for the night. I switch on the light—and then, Amy, I see his wallet<sup>30</sup> on the floor. It's a fat wallet, open, and full of notes."<sup>31</sup>

By this time I'm looking straight at the teacup. I don't want to talk to Amy's

。這說來很動聽，所以我就拿出所有的積蓄，和巴齊來合作經營這個了。

只是我現在每禮拜並沒有賺到八鎊錢。而且和那個數目差得很遠，為的是要分期付出車價，愛蜜和我大半靠她的薪水來維持，只要她沒有到臨產，還可以去工作的話。這情形你看我會喜歡嗎？每次我看到她，我就覺得好像是一個虱子似的。也算是一個丈夫，我自言自語。一個丈夫，不錯。甚至連一個家都不能給她的妻子。

「賈克，後來那酒醉老怎樣了呢？」她問。

「於是我們就到達他屋門口了，」我說，「而車費表指着八先令三便士。那傢伙却沒有走出車子來，他睡着了。我於是走過去把他搖醒。可是搖不醒。他是預備出來過夜的。我把車裏的電燈開燃了——於是，愛蜜，我看見他的皮包落在地下了。那是一個很臃腫的皮夾，打開來一看，裏面滿塞着鈔票。」

到這時候，我一直望着茶杯未動。我不想對着愛蜜的眼睛交談。我的聲音很低。「你知

eyes. My voice is low.

“You know what I see in that wallet?” I says. “A three-room flat, Amy, all furnished. Rent paid for six months. Plenty of stuff for you and the baby, too…… While I’m picking it up, something inside me tightens hard. I feel a lump in my stomach. I look back at the house. The windows are dark. I look along the street, and there’s nobody about.<sup>32</sup> My hands \*kind of<sup>33</sup> shake when I count the notes. A hundred and twenty pounds, Amy. A hundred and twenty!”

“Mike,” she says, and her voice is a high, scared whisper. “Mike, you didn’t—”

“I dragged the bloke to the door and left him snoring on the step.<sup>34</sup> Then I got into the cab and drove away. Fast. With the wallet in my pocket.”

“Mike!”

“Yer. My hands sweat on the wheel. I keep telling myself there’s nothing to

道我在那皮夾裏看見了什麼呀

？」我說：「一層三間房的雜房木器都佈置好的，愛蜜。預付了半年的房租，還有儘你和小孩吃的東西……當我把那皮包拾起來的時候，我身子裏面有點東西絞得很緊。我覺得肚子裏有一塊大的石頭。我回頭望了一下那屋子。窗戶都是漆黑的。我再看街上，也闕無一人。我的手有些發抖，當我拿出那些鈔票來數的時候，有一百二十鎊，愛蜜，一百二十鎊！」

「買克，」她說，她的聲音是一種受驚的尖銳的低語。「買克，你沒有——」

「我把那傢伙拖下到他的屋門口，讓他在階級上打着瞌睡去了。於是我再回到車子上，把車子開走了，開得很快。那傢伙的皮夾，已經在我口袋裏了。」

「買克！」

「是呀。我的手在輪盤上發着汗。我老是安慰自己，用不着憂慮。誰見到那酒醉老坐進

worry about. Who saw that drunk get into the cab? Nobody. Who saw him get out? Nobody. And he wasn't awake long enough to read my number.<sup>35</sup> I'm all right, then. I'm safe—with a hundred and twenty quid in my pocket. So I feel fine. I feel wonderful.”

Amy stands up, and I know she's looking at me as if I'd worked the Jekyll-Hyde<sup>36</sup> trick in front of her eyes. I can “sort of”<sup>37</sup> hear her holding her breath. Whatever she's going to say, it'll come like an explosion. So I get in first.

“Only,” I says, “by the time I'm back near Oxford Circus I don't feel so good any more. Don't ask me what happened. Nothing happened. Maybe I just “lost my nerve.”<sup>38</sup> Maybe I'm yellow.<sup>39</sup> Maybe I'm thinking too much about you and the kid.”

Amy whispers, “What—what did you do, Mike?”

“I drive round for a while,

了我的車子？沒有誰。誰見到他出來的？沒有誰。而且他一直都是睡沈沈的，沒有時間來看清我車上的號碼。這樣，我是沒有事的。我是安全的——偷了他那一百二十鎊放在口袋裏，因此，我覺得很妙。我覺得很了不起。』

愛蜜站起來了，我知道她是在望着我，儼然我是在她眼前玩着那二重人格的把戲似的。我能夠聽見他屏着氣息的聲音。他想要說什麼話，却都像爆炸一般。所以我更先說了。

『只是。』我說，『等到我回到牛津圓場附近的時候，我已經不那末舒服了。你不要問我後事如何。什麼也沒有發生。也許只是我的神經過敏。也許是因為我膽怯。也許是因為我過於想到你和未來的孩子了。』

愛蜜低聲說，『買克，你怎麼辦了呢？』

『我開着車子再兜了一會，

all mixed up. Everything seems wrong. I feel like shrivelling up and crawling under something. Finally I can't stand<sup>40</sup> it any more. I turn round and \*head for<sup>41</sup> the police station. Maybe I should've gone back to the drunk, but I didn't want to leave the money on him, laying there, or wake up his family and make explanation. I'm so \*fed up<sup>42</sup> with the whole mess I never want to see him again. So I go to the police station and hand over the wallet. I tell 'em<sup>43</sup> the bloke lost it in my cab."

Look up, and Amy's get her hands to her cheeks. Her eyes are wide and shiny, like the time I got her the engagement ring. She comes round the table and takes my face in her hands and kisses me right<sup>44</sup> on the mouth.

"Mike," she says, "you did right. You were right, Mike."

"Hundred and twenty quid," I says with a sigh.

"I love you, Mike."

心下混亂不堪。一切好像都不對了。我感覺到似乎萎縮起來，而做賊心虛，不敢露面。這種心情終至我忍受不住了。我掉過頭來，朝警察局跑去。也許我應該回到那酒醉鬼那兒去的，不過我不想把錢去還她，放到他那裏去，或是把他的家人叫醒，來解釋一陣。我對於他乘車那回整個的事，感到厭恨，我也不想再見他。所以我要到警察局去，把錢包交給他們了。我告訴他們說是那傢伙掉在我車上的。」

我擡頭望了，愛蜜已將她的手舉起來，摀着她的面頰。她的眼睛睜得圓圓的，同時放着光，正像我把訂婚戒指送給她的時候一樣。她走到桌邊來，用手推着我的臉，在我嘴唇上吻了。

「買克，」她說，「你做得

。買克，你這樣是對的。」  
「一百二十鎊，」我說，歎了一口氣。

「我愛你，買克。」

“And you know what?” I says. “In all the excitement I clean forgot about the eight and three pence fare he owed me. So I says to the sergeant—how about taking eight and threepence out of the wallet? But he says no, he can't do that. He puts down my name and address and says they'll ask the bloke to send it to me. So now I even got to wait for that.”

I shake my head and pick up the teacup. The newspaper is there, next to my hand, and I look over it while I'm drinking. Amy's eyes are still shiny, and she's running her fingers through my hair. All of a sudden I see something that makes me choke on the tea and let out a yelp.

“Amy!” I says. “Amy, look!”

It's all there in the newspaper. It says how a bloke in Hampstead was arrested by ‘C. I. D.’ men who'd been hunting him for seven months. What led to his

『你知道弄糟了的是什麼？』我說。「在那種興奮之中，我把他應該付我的八先令三便士的車錢，完全忘記了所以我對那警官說——我可不可以從那錢包裏取出八先令三便士來？但是他說不行，那個他不能做。他把我的姓名住址寫下來，說他們要那客人將車錢寄給我。所以我現在甚至連車錢都還沒有到手呢。」

我搖著頭，又把茶杯端起來，報紙就在我手邊，我一面喝茶，一面看著報。愛蜜的眼睛仍在發光，她正用手指在撫我的頭髮。突然之間，我看見一點東西，使我茶也喝不下去了。

，我叫出來：

「愛蜜！」我說，「愛蜜，看！」

那一切報上都有了。報上詳細地記載着一個壞人怎樣在哈孟斯特被偵緝隊捕獲，他們七個月來都在搜索他。他怎樣會



arrest, it says, is a lost wallet turned in by a cab driver. The bloke is wanted for passing \*faked notes,\* and this wallet is filled with a hundred and twenty pounds in counterfeit.

Amy and I read the whole story. We hardly breathe. When we finish she looks at me and says, "Mike, if you'd kept that money—" And then, after a long time, she whispers, "Mike, do you think the Government pays rewards for a thing like this?"

"I don't know about rewards," I says with a groan. "All I know is, there goes my eight and three-pence."

被補到的，那新聞上說，是因為一個汽車夫送還他掉了的一個錢包，那傢伙是一個偽造鈔票的犯人，而他那錢包裏所放的一百二十鎊，就全是假票子。

愛蜜和我兩人，把那整個的故事讀了一遍。我們幾乎轉不過氣來了。當我們讀完了的時候，她望着我說，「買克——」她有點戰慄了。「買克，如果你拿了他那筆錢的話——」在經過一個相當長的時間之後，她於是又低聲說，「買克，你覺得政府對這樣的事，會給點獎金嗎？」

「我不曉得有沒有獎金，」

我呻吟地說。「我只曉得我丟了八先令三便士呢。」

### Notes

1. 直譯為「待焚燬的紙幣」。這篇小說為一汽車夫的故事，所以文字多採用俚俗的話，常有不合文法者，今逐來詳註，並不是要讀者取法，而是用作一例，以供讀者以後讀到此類文字時得以了解而已。2. 躲避。3. 指認(用現在動詞，不用過去，非上品文字)。4. 追求。5. 不如...的好。6. 放棄。7. 應作 Are you ill? 8. =I said. (俚語)。9. =All right. 10. 杌隉，苦悶。11. 突然。12. 沮喪。13. 慶祝。14. 窮無一文。cf. stony broke 金錢信用俱無，破產。15. 狀態。16. (俚語) 人，徒。17. =drunken man. 18. 東歪西倒。19. 引導。20. 遠在。21. =As for me. 22. 車夫座前運轉的輪盤。23. 精神不安。24. 三鎊錢一個禮拜。25. 換班。26. =pound, 一鎊的俚語。27. 虱，寄生蟲。28. 記，示。29. 沒有辦法(表示失敗或拒絕要求的俚語)。30. 錢包。31. =banknotes 紙幣。32. 周圍。33. =Somewhat 有一點兒(俚語)。34. 大門前的石級。35. 汽車照會號數。36. 二重人格的(出自史蒂文生小說化身奇談)。37. more or less 大概，(俚語)。38. 賭性，氣綫。39. 膽怯(美國俗語)。40. 忍受。41. 向着而去。42. 厭倦。43. =them. 44. 正。45. 即Criminal Investigation Department 之略寫。46. 假幣，偽鈔。

LI CHING-CHAO
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*By Chien Gochuen*

A woman who has no talent is moral,<sup>2</sup> says an old Chinese proverb; in other words, if a woman has talent, she might be an immoral woman. For this reason, there were very few women \*versed in<sup>3</sup> literature in old China; they were too dependent on men.

Li Ching-chao of the \*Sung Dynasty<sup>4</sup> was the greatest among the so-called blue-stockings<sup>5</sup> in Chinese literature. She was a brilliant poetess as well as a celebrated \*prose writer,<sup>6</sup> and her husband Chao Ming-chen,<sup>7</sup> although a \*university man,<sup>8</sup> was her inferior. She was married to him at the age of twenty one while he was studying at the university. He loved her very much and used to \*ask leave<sup>9</sup> to go back to his beloved home on the first and fifth day every month, bringing some \*rubblings from old tablets<sup>10</sup> and confections which he bought with the money from a \*pawn shop.<sup>11</sup>

In the first years of \*Chung Ling<sup>12</sup> in the reign of \*Fei Tsung of the Sung Dynasty,<sup>12</sup> when her husband Ming-chen made his débat<sup>14</sup> in political life, she went to his post<sup>15</sup> with him. They had a little more money than to buy curiosities<sup>16</sup> and old prints,<sup>17</sup> and once they had some of them, they made a study of them together and classified them. Because they were so \*fond of <sup>18</sup>things of that sort and their study<sup>19</sup> looked like a gallery,<sup>20</sup> full of books, paintings, rubbings from tablets and other articles precious to the collector, they never went to bed before the candle expired.

When they had finished their work of revision,<sup>21</sup> they would sit there with a pot of tea and guess which quotation<sup>22</sup>

was in which line, page, volume and book. The winner had the first cup of tea, but they always laughed very much and poured all the tea on their clothes without drinking a drop.

They had led a \*delicious life in connubial harmony<sup>28</sup> for a long time until he died at Huchow<sup>24</sup> when the invaders of Chin<sup>25</sup> drove southward and caused a great confusion, then she went from place with her favourite belongings to avoid the war. She had lost most of them in moving and felt very sad, first, for the loss of her beloved husband, then for that of her cherished treasures.

She went from Hangchow<sup>26</sup> and settled at Kinhwa,<sup>27</sup> when the war was over, and designed to spend the rest of her years there, for she was a woman, of fifty and no more great hopes lay ahead of her.

She engaged in writing at Kinhwa, compiling a \*Chin Shih Lu<sup>28</sup> (a record of antique metal works and tablets). She made many poems and *tzu*<sup>29</sup> and wrote an essay on tea to criticize contemporary masters of *tzu* such as Su Jung-po<sup>30</sup> and Huang San-ku<sup>21</sup> and others.

As we said previously, Li Ching-chao was superior in literary talent to her husband; once he was trying to surpass her, so he spent three whole days in completing fifty pieces of *tzu*, mingling them with some passages of her's and sent them to Lu Teh-hu<sup>32</sup> to criticize. After going through them, Lu said to him there were only three lines extraordinarily good, which ran:

\*How can I help ecstasy!

When the autumn wind blows the curtain aside,

And I see the flowers less slender than I am.<sup>33</sup>

But these were just what he had taken from his wife's poem, so he never dared challenge comparison with her after that.

### Notes

1. 李清照, 以 1081 年生 1141 年卒, 爲中國文學史上第一個天才女詞人。
2. 女子無才便是德。
3. 精通。
4. 宋朝。
5. 女文學家。
6. 散文作家。
7. 趙明誠。
8. 太學生。
9. 請假。
10. 碑帖。
11. 當鋪。
12. 樂器。
13. 宋徽宗。
14. 初次出來。
15. 職所。
16. 珍品古物。
17. 敗盡。
18. 愛好。
19. 書寫。
20. 陳師道。
21. 投打。
22. 引用字句。
23. 琴瑟和諧的甜蜜生活。
24. 湖州。
25. 金人。
26. 杭州。
27. 金華。
28. 金石錄。
29. 詞。
30. 蘇東坡。
31. 黃山谷。
32. 陸游夫。
33. 莫道不消魂, 簾捲西風, 人比黃花瘦。

## 主格及其賓詞

(續)

- 六. 有些名詞是單複數同形的，如 *sheep, deer, cod, craft, perch, snipe, salmon, swine* 等等。意為單數時，用單數動詞，複數時用複數動詞。

*A sheep is very useful for we can get wool from it.*

(羊是很有用的，因為我們可以從它剪取羊毛)。

*They are like a flock of sheep that have no shepherd.*

(他們像一羣沒有牧童的羊；羣龍無首；無人指導的烏合之衆)。

*A deer lives in the forests or on the mountains.*

(鹿居林中或山中)。

*Deer have antlers on their heads.*

(鹿頭上都長有得角)。

- 七. 有些名詞是只有複數形的，但仍然用單數動詞，如 *news, whereabouts, tidings, acrobatics, aerobatics, dynamics, eaves, gallows, gymnastics, hysterics, optics species, series* 等等。

*Ill news runs apace.*

(惡事傳千里)。

*The whereabouts of the thief is unknown to the police.*

(警察不知賊的蹤跡)。

- 八. 有些名詞，也僅只有一種複數形，但動詞複數均可用，如：*headquarters, alms, barracks, billiards, shambles, mumps, measles, shingles, gripes* 等等。

*The headquarters are (or is) located on the hill.*

(總部設在山上)。

*Billiards are (or is) introduced into China at the end of the Ching Dynasty.*

(彈子是清末時候傳入中國的)。

## Idioms Of The House And Home

### 日 常 事 物 的 成 語

1. **As a man makes his bed so he must lie on it.**  
自作自受。
2. **Between you and me and the bedpost (or post), it was Chen who did it** 這是陳做的，請勿漏露出去。
3. **He is trying to bolster up excuses.**  
他提出很虛弱的辯解。
4. **His wife used to give him curtain lectures.**  
他的老婆常要給以帳中垂訓。
5. **You can't put back the clock.**  
過去的事是不能改變的。
6. **It goes like clock-work.** 這進行得正常而又準確。
7. **The swing of the pendulum is that way.**  
一般的傾向那是樣的。
8. **His life was snuffed out without warning.**  
他突然一下就死了。
9. **A new broom sweeps clean.**  
一個新來的僕人總是好的。
10. **I made a clean sweep of it.** 我把一切都換過了。
11. **He washes his dirty linen in public.** 他使家醜外揚。
12. **That won't wash** 那好像不真確。

### ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 30

1. The extra pay (two shillings a day) given to British parachute troops.
2. Chief of Combined Operations. Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.
3. Grog.
4. Instrument used for measuring wave lengths of light.
5. (a) cygnet. (b) parr. (c) leveret. (d) elver. (e) owlet.
6. It is an automatic weapon of the machine-gun type which weighs only about 25 pounds and can be fired from the shoulder or on an improvised rest. It can be used as an anti-aircraft gun, being mounted for that purpose on a special stand. It was invented by Colonel Lewis of the United States Army.
7. The full moon which makes game visible to hunters.
8. Three.
9. Six.
10. From the Russian "bolshe" (larger); the Bolsheviks were the majority group in Russia.

## Common Errors Corrected

### 英文作文正誤詳解

本報上期已將關於現在既事時所易發生的錯誤，舉出許多實例，說明其大概；現在想再就過去既事時，和進行式過去既事時 (Past Perfect and Progressive Past Perfect) 來談談。過去既事時的一般形式是 Had + Past Participle. 進行式過去既事時的一般形式是 Had been + Present Participle.

#### I. 表示過去的過去。

當我到車站的時候快車已經開走了。

When I got to the station, the express started already. (誤)

When I got to the station, the express **had** started already. (正)

等到下雨，我們已經到了目的地很久了。

We reached to the destination long before it rained, (誤)

We **had** reached the destination long before it rained. (正)

#### II. 表示過去的經驗。

在那以前我還沒有看過有聲電影。

Till then I have never seen a talking picture. (誤)

Till then I **had** never **seen** a talking picture. (正)

我因為從來沒有去過那裏，所以沒有找到他的地方。

As I have never gone there before, I was unable to find out his house. (誤)

As I **had** never been there before, I was unable to find out his house. (正)

#### III. 表示過去的繼續。

我父親辦綿綿樺業已很久，昨夜實然因心臟病而逝世。

My father who was ill in bed for a long time suddenly died from the heart disease last night. (誤)

My father who had been ill in bed for a long time suddenly died of heart disease last night. (正)

他在入實業界以前我就認識他。

I know him before he went into business. (誤)

I had known before he went into business. (正)

IV. 表示某一事(或動作)發生於另一事(或動作)之前, 及與此有關的成語的用法。

船剛到吳淞口外, 就發起暴風來了。

The steamer hardly arrived at the place outside Wusung and a storm suddenly sprang up. (誤)

The steamer had hardly arrived off Wusung when a storm suddenly sprang up. (正)

[註] 如上例兩個動作緊接着發生的時候英文有二種說法。即除上例之外, 當可譯作 No sooner had the steamer arrived off Wusung than a storm suddenly sprang up, 或 As soon as the steamer arrived off Wusung, a storm suddenly sprang up. 在 as soon as 一種譯法之中, Tense 前後都可以用 Past 但如用 hardly—when 和 no sooner—than 兩種譯法時, 第一個 Clause 的 Tense, 要用 Past Perfect, 第二個 Clause 用 Past. 又在以 No sooner 開始的文句, 是加重意見的說法, 所以 had 要放在主格之前, 不過普通說法不變, 即 The steamer had no sooner arrived ..... 爲加重語氣計 hardly 也可放在一句之首, 即 Hardly had the steamer arrived..... 關於 as soon as 的 Tense 還有其他種種, 即:—

as soon as +	{	Present	}	.....	{	will
		Present Perfect				shall
						Imperative

例如: 我預備好了, 馬上就進來。

I shall come in as soon as I am ready.

你一到那裏，就請用電報通知我。

Please let me know by telegram as soon as you reach there.

我吃完飯馬上就出去。

I shall go out as soon as I have had my dinner.

以上已把過去既事時大概的用法都說完了，現在我們再看進行式過去既事時。

他在出洋以前，已經學過多年的英文了。

He studied English for many years before he went abroad. (誤)

He had been studying English for many years before he went abroad. (正)

我叔叔在美國遊歷了很久之後，前天回國來了。

My uncle who was travelling in the States for a long time came back the day before yesterday. (誤)

My uncle who had been travelling in the States for a long time came back the day before yesterday. (正)

## EXERCISE II

(答案將於下期發表)

1. 當我昨天去看他的時候，他已經把第二天的功課預備好了。
2. 在那以前我沒有見到他的機會。
3. 今天早晨我到校時，他們已經上課了。
4. 他蒐集了多年的書籍盡付一炬。
5. 我們還沒有走到半哩路，天就下起雨來了。
6. 我一個多年不見的朋友，昨天出乎意外地來看我，我高興得和他談了一整天我們過去同在一塊兒的往事。
7. 他一離開學校，就進到政界去了。
8. 車子一到站上，我就發現我的錢包和車票被竊。
9. 失蹤已久之太和輪昨晨安全回港。
10. 我是去年才搬到這官舍裏來住的，那以前我住在朋友家裏。



## Idiomatic English Of The Present Day

### NO THE WAY

在路上

by

B. T. KNIGHT SMITH

- Chang* So that's Westminster Abbey?  
那就是西冥寺吧？
- Freem.* Yes; we must go over it together one of these days, mustn't we? I haven't been there for ages.  
是的；我們那天必得去看看，是不是？我有多年沒有去了。
- Chang* I should like to \*read it<sup>1</sup> up beforehand.....<sup>2</sup>My word,<sup>3</sup> the road's pretty bumpy<sup>4</sup> just here..... What time d'you generally \*knock off<sup>5</sup> [work]?  
我想在去之前先讀一點關於那兒的書.....哦呀，這兒的路，真是顛簸得很.....你們普通是什麼時候停止辦公？
- Freem.* Generally about this time, unless we're behind with things at the office.....It's turned out a fine day after all, hasn't it?  
普通就差不多是這時候，除非是辦公房里的事情沒有做得完.....天氣終於要晴了，你看是不是？
- Chang* I thought it would, because the glass<sup>6</sup> still keeps high.  
我想是的？了，因為晴雨表還是指示得很高的。
- Freem.* What's the weather been like on your [or the other] side<sup>6</sup> lately?  
大陸上近來的天氣怎樣？

*Chang* Oh, the heat's been intense [or terrific]: \*swelteringly hot<sup>7</sup> all day long and very oppressive at night.....Is that Hyde Park? It \*puts me in mind of<sup>8</sup> the Bois de Boulogne, rather.

哦，熱得厲害：白天終日苦熱，夜裏也悶得很……那是海德公園嗎？看了那兒使我有點想起巴黎的波倫林園。

*Freem.* Yes, it is something after<sup>9</sup> that style.....\*Excuse me,<sup>10</sup> you've got your hat dented in...That's right. 是呀，這就是仿效那樣式造的……喂，你的帽子弄得有點凹進去了……現在好了。

*Chang* .....I'm afraid I've been giving you a lot of trouble, haven't I?

……我恐怕給了你不少的麻煩是不是？

*Freem.* \*Not an atom.<sup>11</sup> It's the least I could do.....I've got you a bed-sitting room at a Mrs. Rogers's, in Lydford Road. It's a poky<sup>12</sup> little room, but she seems \*a good sort,<sup>13</sup> and that's the \*great thing,<sup>14</sup> isn't it?

沒有一點什麼。我簡直沒有什麼幫功……我替你找到了一間住房，是在利福街羅吉斯太太家裏。那是一間極小的房間，不過房東太太人倒好像很好，那是很重要的，你覺得對嗎？

### Notes

1. =read about it. 讀點敘述那地方的書籍。 2. 即 Upon my word. 的確，我呀。(驚怒等的發誓)。 3. 多瘤的，凸凹不平。 4. 停止工作。 5. =barometer 晴雨表；glass 有時也可指寒暑表。 6. = the other side of the English Channel 英吉利海峽的那邊。 7. 炎暑，苦熱。 8. = reminds me of. 使我想起。 9. 仿效。 10. 對不起(向人道歉或喚起人的注意時的措詞)。 11. = Not at all 12. 狹隘的。 13. = a good sort of person, 好人。 14. = important thing, 重要的一件事。

## Chinese Idioms Translated

### 英 譯 中 國 成 語

錢 歌 川

一	刀	兩	斷	to cut the Gordian knot; cut acquaintances with.
一	介	書	生	a mere student; nothing but a student.
一	心	一	意	with all one's mind; with one's whole heart; heart and soul; devotedly.
一	毛	不	拔	to be close (tight-) fisted; be so stingy that he would skin a flint.
一	目	瞭	然	to be clear at (by) a glance; be self-evident.
一	衣	帶	水	across a narrow strip of water.
一	年	四	季	all the year round; throughout the year.
一	見	傾	心	to love at first sight.
一	別	以	來	since I saw you last; since our last meeting.
一	知	半	解	half-knowledge; sciolism; a smattering understanding.
一	面	之	識	slight acquaintance.
一	笑	置	之	to laugh off.
一	氣	呵	成	without a break; at a stretch; completing at one effort.
一	陣	狂	風	a gust (puff) of wind.
一	生	尚	存	so long as I live.
一	敗	塗	地	to meet a complete defeat; meet one's fate; go down in defeat; be crushed; beat (all) hollow.
一	親	同	仁	fraternal spirit; universal brotherhood.
一	路	福	星	farewell; bon voyage.

- 陽 來 復 the return of spring; the return of prosperity.
- 掃 面 空 to sweep away; make a clean sweep of; clean of; free entirely of; root out.
- 諾 千 金 His word is as good as his bond.
- 勞 逸 一 試 Only the first step is difficult.
- 落 葉 知 秋 a great fall.
- 舉 兩 得 The fall of a leaf signifies the advent of the autumn.
- 臂 之 力 to cut both ways; kill two birds with one stone.
- 髮 千 鈞 to lend a helping hand; give (lend, render) one assistance.
- 瀉 雷 千 里 with lightning rapidity.
- 覽 暴 十 一 a bird's-eye view; a commanding view.
- 憂 喜 一 一 to do a thing by fits and starts.
- 聲 一 不 笑 one's smile or frown; one's caprice.
- 一 不 打 誓 not breathe a word.
- 一 打 莫 盡 to make a wholesale arrest; round up.
- 一 箭 莫 展 at one's wit's end.
- 一 箭 雙 鵰 to kill two birds with one stone.
- 一 線 之 金 a gleam (ray) of hope; the last straw.
- 一 擲 之 金 to make a fortune at one stroke; getting-rich-quick.
- 一 言 以 蔽 之 In a word; in short; to make a long story short.
- 一 不 做 二 不 休 in for a penny, in for a pound; Over shoes, over boots.
- 一 蟹 不 如 一 蟹 from bad to worse.
- 一 斑 以 窺 全 豹 to judge the whole by a part.
- 一 年 之 計 在 於 春 The year's at the spring—R. Browning.
- 一 日 思 君 十 二 時 I think of you all day long.
- 一 失 足 成 千 古 恨 A slip brings about eternal regret.
- 一 騎 手 一 投 足 之 勞 to be done without great effort; need no particular effort; be no task to speak of.

## Hints To Stamp Collectors

THE hobby<sup>1</sup> of stamp collecting, or philately<sup>2</sup> as it is called, is not only interesting, but is an educational pastime<sup>3</sup> too. It is a hobby you can carry on even when you are grown up. Stamp collecting usually takes a \*firmer hold<sup>4</sup> on collectors \*as the years pass,<sup>5</sup> and you will find many keen philatelists<sup>6</sup> are quite elderly people.

Then again your interest in the world will be quickened and your knowledge broadened as a result of your hobby. When you get a new stamp you say to yourself, "Where is this place?" You look it up on your map and then you like to read about the countries of which you have stamps. From stamps in this way you can learn geography,<sup>7</sup> history and \*natural history<sup>8</sup>?

\*For instance<sup>9</sup> you collect stamps of certain types, such as \*zoological stamps,<sup>10</sup> bearing pictures of animals, birds, etc. or portrait,<sup>11</sup> view<sup>12</sup> or map stamps. You can also collect stamps of kings, queens, princes and presidents, or \*scenes of historical interest.<sup>13</sup> In the stamps of the \*U. S. A.<sup>14</sup> you may build up a collection of presidents of that great American republic, and as you do so you will long<sup>15</sup> to find out all about them. Some of the Ceylon<sup>16</sup> stamps are very beautiful with palm trees<sup>17</sup> and views of Ceylon.

Old Chinese stamps have dragons on them, and some of the stamps from Liberia<sup>18</sup> have elephants, and many stamps have animals.

When you begin to collect stamps you should begin with your \*own land.<sup>19</sup>

Sometimes you will find a stamp which has \*its original value<sup>20</sup> printed out with black ink and \*another value overprinted.<sup>21</sup> These stamps are sometimes valuable. There is for instance, a South African stamp printed by the Boers<sup>22</sup> just before the South African War that ended at the \*present century dawned.<sup>23</sup> When the British captured

certain cities they seized the stamps and over their faces they printed in black ink, V. R. L.<sup>24</sup> and the value, halfpenny, penny, etc., \*as required.<sup>24</sup> Here is a stamp with a history, a stamp no longer printed, and therefore, a stamp that becomes more valuable as the years goes on.

Stamp collecting is really fun,<sup>26</sup> and anybody can collect stamps. It does not necessarily mean you must \*spend money; you can save the stamps which come to you on your letters and your parents' letters, and you can exchange with your friends.

Not many hobbies suitable for young people are \*capable of<sup>28</sup> becoming good, investments<sup>29</sup> later on,<sup>30</sup> but stamp collecting is one.

Wars come and go, empires fall and republics arise. King's heads disappear from stamps and those of dictators<sup>31</sup> appear, so stamps \*bear a record<sup>32</sup> of world upheavals,<sup>33</sup> \*re-distribution of land<sup>34</sup> and the \*rise of new governments.<sup>35</sup> When this war is over, perhaps we shall have many more new stamps. What a fascinating hobby it is!

Never paste<sup>36</sup> or gum<sup>37</sup> down your stamps. \*Hinge them with a stamp mount,<sup>38</sup> then they will not get damaged. The strip is folded in half, gummed side out, and while one half is attached to the back of the stamps the other is stuck to the page in your album.<sup>39</sup>

You will find the older you grow the more fascinating your hobby will become and your \*general knowledge<sup>40</sup> will increase.

### Notes

1. 嗜好。 2. 集郵。 3. 娛樂。 4. 更堅定。的保有。 5. 經過多年。 6. 集郵家。
7. 地理。 8. 博物學。 9. 例如。 10. 上面印有動物的郵票。 11. 人像。 12. 風景。
13. 有歷史趣味的情景。 14. = United States of America, 美國。 15. 希臘。
16. 錫蘭。 17. 棕櫚樹。 18. 索比利亞 (在西非洲之黑人共和國)。 19. 本國。
20. 票面原價。 21. 加印改定之價。 22. 南非洲之荷屬人。 22. 二十世紀之初。
24. 維多利亞女王 (拉丁字, 即英文的 Victoria, Queen and Empress)。
25. 依需要。 26. 有趣。 27. 花錢。 28. 可以。 29. 投資。 30. 後來。 31. 獨裁者。
32. 保持一種記載。 33. 政治革命。 34. 土地之重新分配。 35. 新政府之興起。
36. 用漿糊黏。 37. 用膠水膠。 38. 用黏貼郵票之小紙片折合黏在郵票後面。 39. 黏郵票的冊子。 40. 一般知識。

# A Glossary of New Words and Phrases

## 新 辭 彙 解

### B

- Back 偽幣  
 Backyardism 排他主義  
 Bad break 不得當的言行  
 Balbo 列陣的飛機大隊  
 Bale out 以降落傘從飛機跳下  
 Ballon d'essai 試驗風速之氣球  
 Ball up 失敗; 混亂  
 Ballyhoo 誇大, 吹牛皮  
 Baranometer 測量器  
 Bantam 三呎三吋以下之矮兵  
 Barrage fire 密集炮火; 阻截炮火  
 Barrier fire 阻截炮火  
 Bathosphere 海底探險用之深海球  
 Bearded lady 一種探照燈  
 Bejant 大學新生  
 Beauty-wash 美容品  
 Big Bertha 德國遠射炮  
 Bind 阻撓 (以飛機對敵機)  
 Bingle 攪擾 (空中的)  
 Black 做得不好之事物  
 Black hand 美國恐嚇者的秘密組織  
 Black Maria 德國巨彈  
 Black-out 燈火管制 (原意爲防止空襲, 今又泛指一切管制或阻撓)  
 Blighty 英倫三島  
 Blighty one 重傷須送回本國之兵士  
 Blimp 小型飛艇  
 Blue law 禁酒法  
 Blitz 閃擊; 轟炸, 德國空軍之一大隊  
 Blitzkrieg 閃電戰 (希特勒所發明)  
 Blonde job 金髮少女  
 Boche 德國兵  
 Bogus 偽造的; 假詩  
 Bolonism 上流社會的反動  
 Boloney 荒謬; 預解; 牛皮  
 Bombers' moon 使轟炸者可以看見目標之滿月  
 Bomphleteers 參加初期小規模轟炸之空軍將士  
 Bootlegger 私販酒者  
 Box-barrage 高射炮火 (可在該區域內阻止敵機之襲擊)  
 Bozo 人, 傢伙  
 Brains trust 顧問, 問題解答者  
 Brain wave 靈感, 妙想  
 Brassed off 倦怠 (因空襲而散時的)  
 Bren gun 自動機關鎗  
 Bridge-head 橋頭堡壘  
 Briefing 最後之指示 (在出發轟炸前所受的)  
 Brock's benefit 探照燈, 高射炮及爆炸彈之總稱  
 Broolly 降落傘

## QUIZ

1. What is PARACHUTE PAY?
  2. Who and what is the C. C. O.?
  3. What is the general name for a mixture of any spirit and water?
  4. What is an INTERFEROMETER?
  5. What are the correct names for the young of the (a) swan? (b) salmon? (c) hare? (d) eel? (e) owl?
  6. What is a Lewis gun?
  7. You know what "harvest moon," means but do you know what "hunters' moon" is?
  8. How many miles in a league?
  9. How many feet is a fathom?
  10. How did the word BOLSHEVIK originate?
- (Answers will be found on page 19)

### KEY TO EXERCISE I

#### (上期習題答案)

1. (a) You have a great many books, haven't you? Have you read all of them?  
(b) How many books you have! Have you read them all?
2. (a) I have never had a serious illness from my childhood.  
(b) I have never been attacked by a serious illness since I was a child.
3. (a) Three years have passed since I came to Chungking.  
(b) It is three years since I came to Chungking.
4. Have you ever been to Shanghai?
5. (a) Our line of business has been very dull these two or three days.  
(b) Our business has been very inactive for the past few days.
6. (a) I have lived in Szechuen these five years, and we have never experienced so hot as this summer.  
(b) I have been living in Szechuen for the past five years, and it has never been so hot as this summer.
7. The American has been staying at that hotel since Monday.
8. How long have you been studying English?
9. (a) If you have done with the books I lent you the other day, please hand them to the bearer of this note.  
(b) If you have finished with the books (which) I lent you some days ago, kindly give them to the bearer of this note.
10. What have you been doing all this while?

Brown, brownie 女童子軍

Browned off 倦怠 (因空襲而  
陸戰時的)

Buck 會話; 誇口; 美國金元

Buckshee 意外之拾得物

Bull 警察

Bump 着陸; 落地 (訓練航空  
員的)

Bus driver 轟炸機駕駛員

Buttoned up 正當完成之事;  
精通



## WORLD AFFAIRS

### *Moscow Talks<sup>1</sup> End In Full Agreement*

THE Moscow conference, lasting<sup>2</sup> 12 days, has ended in full agreement between the United Kingdom,<sup>3</sup> the United States<sup>4</sup> and Russia. These three countries have agreed to \*set up machinery for ensuring the closest collaboration<sup>5</sup> between the three governments in the examination of Europe and Questions arising as the war develops. For this purpose they have decided to establish in London a \*European Advisory Commission<sup>6</sup> to make joint recommendations.<sup>7</sup>

### *Allied Agreement on Far East War*

The Allies have reached complete agreement on the handling<sup>8</sup> of the \*continental campaign<sup>9</sup> in the Far East, declared President Roosevelt \*at a press conference.<sup>10</sup> This agreement was reached at a meeting in Chungking of British, American and Chinese \*military leaders.<sup>11</sup> Those \*taking part<sup>12</sup> in the conference included \*President Chiang Kai-shek,<sup>13</sup> \*Generals Stilwell,<sup>14</sup> Chennault<sup>15</sup> and Somervell,<sup>16</sup> and Lord Louis Mountbatten.<sup>17</sup> An operational plan for joint action by the Chinese, British and Americans had been drawn up as a result of these talks.

### *How British Red Cross is Helping China*

"My job is to interpret<sup>18</sup> the deep sympathy of the British people for the sufferings<sup>19</sup> of China," declared Mr. A. P. Blunt, newly arrived Commissioner<sup>20</sup> of the \*British Red Cross Society<sup>21</sup> and \*the Order of St. John of Jerusalem,<sup>22</sup> speaking at a luncheon at which he was host

at the "Sino-British Cultural Association"<sup>23</sup> in Chungking.

Mr. Blunt continued: "I know that it is the earnest desire of the executive<sup>24</sup> that the work of the British Red Cross shall be done not only in the closest co-operation with the Chinese Red Cross and other Red Cross Societies working in China, but also with such bodies<sup>25</sup> as the "British United Aid to China Fund"<sup>26</sup> and American organizations engaged in the relief of distress caused by the war in the Far East."

### Notes

1. 蘇京三國會議. 2. 蘇聯. 3. 聯合王國即英國. 4. 侵略者 of America 即美國. 5. 設立保證密切合作之目標. 6. 歐洲顧問委員會. 7. 聯合遠征. 8. 陸軍. 9. 大陸上的戰役. 10. 在格特勒斯諾克席上. 11. 軍事領袖. 12. 參加. 13. 爵士. 14. 史坎威將軍. 15. 勞勃遜將軍. 16. 索姆威爾將軍. 17. 蒙巴頓勳爵. 18. 說明. 傳達. 19. 苦痛. 20. 委員. 21. 英國紅十字會. 22. 獲有英國耶路撒冷勳章者. 23. 中英文化協會. 24. 執行委員. 25. 團體. 26. 英國援華基金會聯合會.

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(渝安圖一〇七四號)

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本書敘述歷史上我國偉人之事蹟如張騫通西域班超平西域諸國均為漢代武功最著之人戰國時趙武靈王經略胡地為捍衛外患之英主明袁崇煥知兵熟邊情立功闢外明鄭和造大船下南洋揚威海外此外如梁道明張璠鄭昭吳元盛羅大等所稱殖民八大偉人皆為我國之民族英雄

(渝安圖二一八號)

