

Chung Hua

English Fortnightly

中華英語半月刊

Vol. I

No. 11

CONTENTS

	Page
China Coast Is Allied Objective	1
English Elliptical Sentences	
By Chien Gochuen	3
Common Errors Corrected	11
Quiz	13
A Glossary of New Words and Phrases	14
Idiomatlc Expressions About "Examination."	
By L. C. Tsou	15
All Baba and the Forty Thieves	20
World Affairs.	30



中華書局發行



最新出版 中華書局 新書

西北建設論

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蔣主席云「西南是抗戰的根據地西北是建國的根據地」而開發西北之呼聲亦甚厲上究應如何開發如何建設非有具體調查精確計畫不為功本書即係應此需要而編輯

(安圖一五一三號)

戰後中國工業建設之路

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戰後我國首需現代工業化已為國策本書分十四章對於各種工業均專章論述有調查有統計切切實實洵為從事工業建設之參攷要籍

(安圖一二七六號)

醫院社會工作

社會部研究室主編

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(安圖字六〇五號)

學習心理學概要

段鈞著

定價一元八角

作者以其二十年研究之心得著為是書內容分(一)學習的性質(二)學習曲線(三)能够影響學習效率的幾個因子(四)訓練的遷移等本書對於各派學說兼容並蓄無所偏重而對於實驗結果尤絕對客觀不容曲解 (安圖字九三五號)

自耕農扶植問題

朱劍農著

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China Coast Is Allied Objective

“THE speed with which the Japanese in the Central and South-West Pacific are rolled back in the next six months will determine the length of the war in the Far East”, cables the Daily Telegraph’s correspondent at General MacArthur’s Headquarters. “The Japanese homeland may be under attack by *land-based aircraft¹ within eight months, although some observers put the time at 18 months. It can be seen that the Allied objective is the China coast for it is only from there—and by *co-ordinated attacks² from *the Philippines³—that a large-scale offensive aimed at the annihilation⁴ of Japan’s *military might⁵ can be mounted⁶.”

“Strategic⁷ islands will be seized by the Allies in their onward march. Established airfields and new airstrips⁸ will be used to enable them to leap to the next objective—more airfields. The easiest approach will be from northern New Guinea⁹ using the chain of islands extending to the Asiatic mainland¹⁰ as stepping stones.¹¹ The movement of troops across the Central Pacific will be more hazardous¹²—vast stretches of sea separate island groups.

“But the co-ordination of Allied efforts which has already paid dividends at Truk¹³ and Palau Islands¹⁴ will permit a combined drive¹⁵ towards the China coast. This much is clear: the Combined Chiefs of Staff have perfected the machinery¹⁶ of co-ordination.

“There are no longer three distinct Allied battle areas—the South, South-West and Central Pacific. The Pacific is one Allied battlefield with the mobility of forces which one front implies. As General MacArthur advances up New

Guinea and beyond he will remove the cushion¹⁶ protecting Japan's Central Pacific islands. Thrusts by the American Fleet across the Central Pacific will make the task easier. The powerful British Fleet in the Indian Ocean has aggravated Tokyo's troubles by hampering dispositions¹⁹ of enemy naval forces and their *already overtaxed air arm.²⁰

"Pressure by the Allies against Japan in Burma will help both the American Navy and General MacArthur, for, although the Japanese are now *staging an offensive²¹ in the South-East Asia Theatre they must dispose their air and land forces to meet the drives from the south-east and east.

"To ignore these major threats would be to *repudiate one of the cardinal rules of war.²² Allied air strength will play a decisive part in the months ahead; it will break the back²³ of Japan.

"There are already Japanese-occupied islands and garrisons behind our forward positions. When the Asiatic coast is reached there will be many more. These islands in enemy hands will not be any real impediments²⁴ to our advance.

"But the war will not end with the air and naval bombardment of the Japanese mainland or with landings on the chain of islands that constitute *Japan proper.²⁵ The Japanese on each island will have to be eliminated²⁶ and this may take years.

"Meanwhile, Japan's necessity for defending her homeland with big air forces is *spelling her undoing.²⁷ She has had to disperse the rest of her aircraft over the wide area of the Pacific. Events are proving that even with the inevitable shortening of the Japanese line the enemy has not enough aircraft to go round."

Notes

1. 以陸上為根據地的飛機。
2. 同等的攻擊。
3. 菲律賓羣島。
4. 殲滅。
5. 軍力。
6. 裝配, 配置。
7. 戰略上的。
8. 臨時飛機場。
9. 新登內亞。
10. 亞洲大陸。
11. 踏石, 手段, 方法。
12. 冒險的。
13. 土魯克。
14. 帛琉羣島。
15. 推進, 進軍。
16. 根據地。
17. 消除障礙。
18. 防衛。
19. 配置。
20. 已使用過度的空軍。
21. 發動着攻勢。
22. 違背一種主要的戰爭原則。
23. 背脊。
24. 妨礙。
25. 日本本土。
26. 剷除。
27. 不啻表示她的敗亡。

x x
 : English Elliptical Sentences :
 x x

英 文 省 略 法

在英文句子中，從文法上來看，有些是很不完全的，常有略去的字，這種辦法，叫作英文省略法 (Ellipsis)。省略法並不是隨便可以把一些字省去的，可省則省，不能省的還是非保留不可。省略法的用意，無非是要求簡單，但不可害意，只能把那些一見前後文即可知道的字省去，即是從讀者或聽者的經驗或常識，可以隨時補充進去的字省去。省略法的要點就在簡單明瞭四個字，要簡單而又明瞭，才是上乘。

普通英文中省略法的用法，有下列數種：

I. 在前面已經有過了的字，為避免重復起見，有時可以省略。例如：

My father fell down and (my father) broke his glasses.
 (我父親跌了一交，把他的眼鏡跌破了。)

You are as tall as I (am tall). (你和我一樣高。)

I will go if you will (go). (你去我也去。)

Some of the rebels were armed with rifles, others (were armed) with swords, still others (were armed) with spears.
 (有些叛徒拿着來復鎗，有些拿的刀，還有些拿着梭標。)

Is this enough?—No, it is not (enough). (這夠了嗎？不，不夠。)

Mr. Kwan speaks English better than (he speaks) Chinese. (關先生說英文比他說中文好。)

Her hair is light, her eyes (are) dark blue. (她的頭髮是淺色的，她的眼睛是深藍的。)

We ordinarily go to bed at ten o'clock, and father (goes) at ten thirty. (我們平常是十點鐘睡覺，父親是十點半睡。)

He is one of the most skilful tennis players in the state, if not the most skilful (player). (他是國內最會打網球的人。)

中的一個，即令不是第一人。)

II. 代名詞，接續詞的 *that*，以及簡單的主格譯詞，只要是很容易補充的，也可省略。例如：

1. 代名詞。

a. 命令法中的主格慣常省去：

Thank you = I thank you. (謝謝你。)

Pray consider = I pray you to consider. (我懇求你熟想一下。)

Get out! = You get out! (滾出去。)

b. 在目的格的關係代名詞，也可省去：

Here is the book (which) you wanted. (這是你要的那本書。)

The noise (that) I heard was the wind. (我所聽見的聲音是風。)

The girl (whom) you spoke to is a well known singer. (你和她說話的那個女子是一個著名的歌手。)

(注) 在其子句中為主格的關係代名詞，近代英文却不可省略，例如：The man who spoke to you at the station was my brother (在車站上和你說話的那個人是我的兄弟。)

句中的 *who*，決不能省。不過在莎士比亞時代的英文，依舊是可以省略的，例如 There be some sports are painful (有些競技是很痛苦的。) 在 *sports* 一字後顯然地應該有一個關係代名詞。

2. 接續詞的 *that*。

作名詞句的先導，以表某事之接續詞 *that*，尤其是在動詞 *say*, *hear*, *hope*, *believe* 等後，往往略去：

People say (that) he is rich. (聽說他有錢。)

I hope (that) you will come. (我希望你來。)

I believe (that) you are sincere. (我相信你是誠實的。)

She told me (that) she was very disappointed. (她告訴我說她很失望。)

(注) 現代英語用法 (Modern English Usage) 一書上說，凡子句的內容，由動詞 *to be* 與 *opinion*, *decision*, *view*,

declaration 等字接觸時，接續詞的 that 必不可省，例如：I am of the opinion *that* he should be consulted (我認爲要和他商量一下。) 不要說 of the opinion he should be...。又還有一些動詞後面，也以保留 that 爲佳，例如 Do you assert *that* he is wrong? (你斷言他錯了嗎？ 不說 assert he is....., 不過這些地方，完全由習慣用法來決定取舍。

3. 主格及其動詞。

有些在附從子句中的主格及其動詞，由 while, though, if, when 等字作先導的，也常省去：

While (we were drifting downstream, we grounded on a sand bar. (當我們順流而下的當兒，我們觸到一個沙灘上了。)

'Though he is) timid, he is no coward. (他雖膽小，但並不是膽怯者。)

If (it is) possible, send me word tonight. (如果可能的話，請今晚！送訊給我。)

He learned English when (he was) travelling in England (他在游英時學習了英語。)

III. 在問句，答句，或驚歎句中，有些字也常省去：

1. 問句。

What (did you say)? (你說什麼?)

What (is the) time? (現在什麼時候?)

Why (are) these tears? (爲什麼這樣哭?)

Why (are you) so dejected? (爲什麼這樣沮喪?)

2. 答句。

What did she say to you? (She said) nothing. (她對你說了些什麼？ 一點什麼也沒有。)

Who broke the glass? Henry (broke it). (誰把玻璃打破了？ 亨利打破的。)

Is your sister coming? I think (my sister is) not (coming). (你妹妹會來嗎？ 我想她不會來。)

Who saw him die? I (saw him die), said the fly. (誰

看見他死的？ 我看見他死的，蒼蠅說。)

3: 驚歎句。

What a beautiful night (it is)! (多麼美麗的夜呀!)

(It is) Well done! (做得好!)

IV. 許多習用語句中，有些省去的字，已成定案，如果勉強加上去，倒反覺得是多餘的了。

Good morning = I wish you good morning. (我祝君早安。)

God bless you! = May God bless you! (願上帝祝福你。)

How are you (feeling)? (你好嗎?)

(May it) please (you). (請。)

(I beg your) pardon. (請原諒) (我沒有聽清楚你的話，請再說一遍。)

(I give you) thanks for your advice. (謝謝你的忠告。)

(It is) no sooner said than (it is) done. (說了就做。)

V. 其餘省略的文句，不便分類者尚有不少，茲各舉一例如下：

I am safe, thanks to you = I am safe, thanks *being due* to you. (我得到安全，應當感謝你。)

He recovered, owing to his strong constitution. = He recovered, owing *his recovery* to his strong constitution. (由於他的強壯的體格，他痊愈了。)

Sink or swim, I will make the attempt. = *Whether I sink or whether I swim*, I will make the attempt. (不管我是浮是沈，我總要試試。)

After dining at the Joneses', I met him at my tailor's. = After dining at the Joneses' *house*, I met him at my tailor's *shop*. (在鍾斯家裏吃了飯，後來我又在裁縫店遇見了他。)

I did it, no matter how. = I did it, *it being no matter how I did it*. (我做了那個，不管我怎樣做的。)

Come at once, please. = Come at once, *if you please*. (請立刻來。)

Briefly, he has lost his post. = *To put the matter briefly, he has lost his post.* (簡單的說，他把他的位子掉了。)

The moment I saw it, I fired. = *At the moment at which I saw it, I fired.* (我一見那個就開鎗了。)

So much for the debts; now for his assets. = *So much has been said (or done) for (i. e. in regard to) his debts; now something must be said (or done) for his assets.* (關於他的債務我們說得很多了，現在說他的資產吧。)

To let well alone. = *To let that which is well alone.* (仍其舊貫；不圖改進；因循遷就。)

The weather is as hot as hot can be. = *The weather is as hot as it can be hot.* (熱得不能再熱了。)

This coin will pass current here = *This coin will pass as being current here.* (這錢在此通用。)

He laid about him with a stick. = *He laid blows about him with a stick.* (他用手杖在四方八面亂打。)

To see fair play. = *To see that play is fair.* (公平處理。)

No wonder you are ill. = *There is no (cause for) wonder that you are ill.* (怪不得你要生病。)

You may take it and welcome. = *You may take it and be welcome to it.* (你可以拿去，隨意取用。)

One more effort, and you will succeed. = *One more effort must be made and (then) you will succeed.* (再努力一下，你就成功了。)

He was so kind as to ask me to dinner. = *He was so kind as one would be kind to ask me to dinner.* (承他盛意請我吃飯。)

I am not so foolish as to believe that = *I am not so foolish as I should be foolish to believe that.* (我沒有那樣蠢會相信那個。)

He acted as if he were mad = *He acted as he would act if he were mad.* (他的行動如狂人所做的一樣。)

He acted as though he were mad—He acted as *he would not act* though he were mad (*i. e.* he acted worse than a madman). (他就是發了狂也不應那樣做的。)

He regarded me as his enemy.—He regarded me as *he would regard* his enemy. (他把我當作他的敵人看待。)

Come as soon as possible.—Come as soon as *is (or may be)* possible. (儘速的來。)

I worked hard, so as to get home early.—I worked hard, so (*i. e.* in such a way) as *I should work* to get home early. (我拼命地做，以便早些回家去。)

This method has been tried and found wanting—This method has been tried and found *to be* wanting. (這方法已經試過了，仍覺不夠。)

He thought fit to refuse my offer—He thought *it to be* fit to refuse my offer. (他以為不接受我的貢獻為宜。)

To be up and doing—To be *standing* up and doing work. (起來做工。)

'Time out of mind I have told you this—At time *now* out of mind (*i. e.* at times too numerous to remember) I have told you this. (這個我不知對你說過多少次了。)

I can make no use what ever of this—I can make no use, whatever *it may be*, of this. (不管這是什麼，我都沒有用處。)

I make bold to differ from you.—I make *myself* bold enough (*i. e.* I venture) to differ from you. (我大膽地和你不同。)

I shall return in an hour, if not sooner.—I shall return in an hour, if *I do not return* sooner. (我一個鐘頭就回來，或者不到一個鐘頭。)

He more than smiled, he laughed outright—He *did something* more than smile, he laughed outright. (他不僅微笑，而且大笑了。)

Not but he acted for the best = *I do not say but that he acted for the best.* (我並沒有說他不是照最好的做的。)

He gave me of his best. = *He gave me some of his best things.* (他給了我一點他最好的東西。)

My health has not been of the best = *My health has not been one of the best healths.* (我的健康不太好。)

VI. 如我已在上面說過的，省略的目的是求簡單，但要明瞭，若因省略幾個字，而使意思有欠明瞭，或甚至不通，則決不能省略。茲將錯誤的省略法分述如下：

1. 關於複合動詞的：

I never have and I never will accuse a man falsely. (我從沒有也決不會誣告一個人。)

在上句中的 *will* 後面固然是應接動詞的原形，但在 *have* 後面却應接動詞的過去分詞，所以全句應改為：*I never have accused and I will never accuse a man falsely.* 才對。

They did not and could not have known the truth. (他們不會曉得也不能夠曉得那真相。)

在上句中 *did* 是不接 *known* 的，所以應說 *They did not know and could not have known the truth.*

2. 關於 *same* 或 *such* 後的名詞或代名詞的：

Such men who were taught by him are dangerous. (被他教出來的人都是危險的。)

上例把關係代名詞拿來作 *as* 用是不對的，我們應該說：*Such men as those who were taught by him are dangerous.*

Is this the same which you showed me before. (這就是你上次給我看過的那個嗎?)

上例中 *same* 後的 *as* 決不可省，故全句應該作 *Is this the same as that which you showed me before.*

3. 關於前置詞和接續詞的：

He is as tall, if not taller than you. (他即令不比你高，也和你一樣高。)

在英文中不能說 *as tall that*，一定要說 *as tall as*，所以上半句是不完全的，應改為 *He is as tall as, if not taller than you.*

The novel is equal, if not better than the last one he published. (他這部小說，即令不比上次所發表的好，也和上次的一樣。)

照英文的語法，*equal* 後應跟 *to*，不能跟 *than*，所以本例應作 *The novel is equal to, if not better than the last one he published.*

4. 關於 *than* 或 *as* 後的動詞的：

Habit grips a person is much the same way as an octopus. (習慣像鱈魚一樣的緊握住一個人。)

這句新意思不明瞭，因為可以誤解為「習慣握住人和握住鱈魚一樣」所以應說 *Habit grips a person in much the same way as an octopus does.*

You know him better than I. (你比我更要知道他些。)

這句話在 *than* 後面的代名詞如果用得不錯，本來是沒有什麼問題的，不過有些人常要弄錯，以為在 *than* 後面不應用 *I*，而應用 *me*，所以說成 *You know him better than me* 即... *than you know me* (你知道他比知道我更要清楚。) 意思完全變了。為安全起見，上舉的例句還是不省字的好，即說成 *You know him better than I do.*

5. 關於其他的：

I have had experience in every phase of the automobile. (我有對於汽車的各種經驗。)

所謂 *every phase of the automobile* 是汽車本身的各種形象，頗為費解，應說 *I have had experience in every phase of automobile driving and repairing.* 把開汽車和修理汽車兩件事說明出來意思才可明白了。

About him were men whom he could not tell whether they were friends or foes (他自己不曉得他周圍的人到底是朋友還是敵人。)

這句句子應該說 *About him were men regarding whom he could not tell whether they were friends or foes.* 才對，或者最好是說 *About him were men who might have been either friends or foes.*

This is a note to tell you that I arrived safely, and whether I left my umbrella at your house. (這條子是告訴你我已經平安到家了，並問是不是我把洋傘丟在你家裏了。)

句中的 *tell* 一字，不包含「問」的意思，所以應說 *This is a note to tell you that I arrived safely, and to inquire*

(continued on page 19)

Common Errors Corrected

英文作文正誤詳解

關於英文中最麻煩的動詞的用法，我們已經講完，現在要繼續講的是前置詞 (Preposition)。前置詞都是一些極簡單的字，但用法上比動詞的用法，還要沒有規則，完全要服從習慣，我們外國人，尤其容易弄錯。茲將我們平日極易弄錯的地方，分類加以說明，即分為表時間的，表地點的，表來源的，表原因的，及表結果的等等。

I. 表時間的前置詞。

1. at, in, on 的用法：

凡短的時間，即指時間的一點，如正午、黎明、時刻等用 At，在年、月、四季、世紀等長的時間，便用 In，至於在一定的時候，或日，則用 On。

「最近返國的訪英國的歡迎會在今晚準六時開始。」

The welcome meeting of the Chinese Goodwill Mission who have recently returned from abroad will begin from 6 o'clock sharp in this evening. (誤)

The welcome meeting in honour of the Chinese Goodwill Mission who have recently returned from abroad will begin at 6 o'clock sharp this evening. (正)

「我明天上午十點鐘光景來看你。」

I will call to you about 10 o'clock tomorrow beforenoon. (誤)

I will call on you at about 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. (正)

(註)訪問的目的是人，則用 call on，如係地方則用 at，如 call at your office，又 at about 10 o'clock 在文法上一點不錯，不過在意義上，at 既係指時間的一點，再加上一個 about 便是既指定又不指定，故不宜用，俗語的說法，還可說 tennish (十時光景)。但前不用 at，其理由同上。上午在普通說話中多半用 morning，因此字係從黎明至正午的意思。

關於用 at 的成語，除幾點鐘外，最普通的還有 at dawn, at daybreak (黎明), at sunrise (日出), at noon (正午), at sunset (日沒), at night (或 in the night) (夜), at midnight (半夜), at present (現在, 目下), at the same time (同時), at what time (在何時), at the eleventh hour (在最後的機會), at this moment (在這時候), at birth (在生的時候), at death (在死的時候), at age (在老年), at youth (在青春), 等等。

「民國二十八年五月四日是我一個永遠不忘的日子。」

The 4th of May of the 28th year of Chinese Republic is the day which I never can forget. (誤)

The 4th of May in the 28th year of the Chinese Republic is the day which I shall never forget. (正)

「我第一次到重慶是在民國二十八年五月。」

It was in May in the 28th year of Chinese Republic when I at first came to Chungking (誤)

It was in May of the 28th year of the Chinese Republic when I first came to Chungking. (正)

(註) 表示日子如用數字, 後面可加 th, 不過 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 31st. 諸日應特別注意, 不可也用 th. 又春夏秋冬四季之前冠詞加與不加皆可, 如 in spring 或 in the spring.

「在本月十五日成都曾降大雪。」

The 15th of this month, there was heavy snow-fall in the city of Chengtu. (誤)

On the 15th of this month, there was a heavy snow-fall in the city of Chengtu. (正)

「在一九四三年十月二十一日的晚上他父親突然死了。」

In the evening of 21th of October, 1943, his father was died all of a sudden. (誤)

On the evening of the 21st of October, 1943, his father died all of a sudden. (正)

(註) 單說晚上 in the evening 是不錯的, 不過加上某日的晚上, 便不能再用 in 而要用日的前置詞 on 了。

QUIZ

1. What is a male swan called?
 2. What was the game of bridge originally called?
 3. When is Mothering Sunday?
 4. Who are entitled to the prefix "Right Honourable"?
 5. Do you know the difference between (a) Manikin, (b) Mannequin, (c) Manakin?
 6. Why is a panzer division so called?
 7. What is engine-turning?
 8. Can you list the signs of the zodiac?
 9. What does it mean when an M. P. is appointed to the Chiltern Hundreds?
 10. Who was Britain's youngest Prime Minister?
- (Answers will be found on page 32)

「上個禮拜天我去看王先生，他不在家。」

I called on Mr. Wang on last Sunday, but he was not at home. (誤)

I called on Mr. Wang last Sunday, but he was not at home. (正)

關於禮拜幾的前面照例要用 on, 如 on Sunday, 不過既有了 last 或 next 等字在前, 便要略去 on, 如一定要用, 就得把 last 等字放在禮拜幾之後, 如 on Sunday last, on Wednesday next.

EXERCISE XI

(答案將於下期發表)

1. 國立中央大學的入學試驗, 第一天是八月十五日午前八時起十二時止。
2. 黎明時附近發生火警, 但馬上就撲滅了, 沒有釀成巨災。
3. 在禮拜天的早上我普遍總是到公園裏去散步一回。
4. 下禮拜六我預備請幾個朋友吃飯, 你如果肯來我非常歡迎。
5. 天地書局在本月二十日開股東大會決定年費紅利三成。
6. 新巡洋艦黃蜂號定四月二十五日下水。
7. 如果天晴的話, 下禮拜六我想到北碚去遊覽一下。
8. 日出而作, 日入而息。
9. 平生不做虧心事, 半夜敲門心不驚。
10. 在聖誕節那天我們都休息。

A Glossary of New Words and Phrases

新辭彙解

L

- Lafograph 測笑器；笑的測定機。
- Landfall 涉水之後最先達到的陸地。
- Landing place 在海陸混合作戰中所選定登岸的地點。
- Lay eggs, to 飛機投彈。
- Lay mines, to 飛機投彈。
- Lay on, to 組織；使有；提出(如供應品)。
- Lease and Lend Act 租借法案(指此次大戰中美國以軍火物資供應同盟國之法案)
- Lebensraum (德) 生存空間。
- Lemonade 英國新式燃燒彈(形似檸檬汁瓶)。
- Leave visiting cards 飛機投彈。
- Lightning arrester 避雷塔。
- Light-o'-love 淫婦。
- Light quantum 光的傳播單位。
- Liquefaction of coal 由煤炭中提取煤油。
- Listener-in 無線電聽取者。
- Live wire 大活動家。
- Lizzie 英國 Lysander 飛機的俗稱；美國破舊的福特汽車。
- Lobbying 議院外決定議案運動(lobbyist 院外運動者；lobbies 院外運動團)。
- Logistics 軍隊調濟學。
- Loop service 環狀運轉。
- Loop the loop 翻筋斗(飛機的)。
- Lose face 失面子；丟臉(由中文譯出)。
- Luftschutz-keller (德) 防空洞。
- Luftwaffe 德國空軍。
- Luftwaffer 德國空軍將士。
- Lugubriousness 不幸；陰鬱。

Idiomatic Expressions About "Examination."

By L. C. Tsou (鄒立環)

1. We shall hold an examination tomorrow.
 An examination will be held tomorrow.
 An examination will take place tomorrow.
 There will be an examination tomorrow. } 明天有考試。
2. When will the final (term, oral, written, joint graduation, monthly) examination take place? 大考(期考, 口試, 筆試, 會考, 畢業考試, 月考)何時舉行?
3. Do you wish to take the examinations. 你欲受試驗嗎?
4. You may enter without examinations. 你可免試入學。
5. He was admitted without examinations into that school. 他免試入那校。
6. May he be excused from examinations? 他可免試嗎?
7. Admission to colleges should be by examinations only. 入大學須經考試。
8. Probably there will be a short test next week. 下星期或有小考試。
9. We had an examination in English (botany, Chinese) yesterday. 昨天我們考試英文(植物, 中文)。
10. The examination came off yesterday. 考試昨天舉行了。
11. They are to be examined in English. 他們將受英文考試。
12. Tell me why you come to this school to take the entrance examination. 告訴我你為什麼來考此校。
13. He made preparation (worked hard, prepared) for the examination all day long. 他正日預備考試。
14. In the evening, I made preparation for tomorrow's examination. 晚上我預備了明天的考試。
15. I am working hard for the examination. 我努力預備

考試。

16. He did not appear in the examination. 他考試時未到。
17. He was absent from (at the time of) the examination. 他考試未到。
18. I shall take a college entrance examination. 我將投考大學。
19. Did they take (sit for, go in for) the examination? 他們參加考試否?
20. The term examination is approaching (near at hand, drawing near). 期考將近。
21. They have entered the examination. 他們已經應試了。
22. He is cramming for the examination. 他匆匆預備應試。
23. The candidates are subjected to a severe (easy) examination. 應試者須受一嚴格(容易)考試。
24. Candidates for the army must undergo (submit themselves to) a medical (physical) examination. 投軍者須受體格檢驗。
25. The government will hold an examination for diplomatic service. 政府將舉行外交人員考試。
26. We shall have (take) a test (examination) on the words tomorrow. 我們明天將考試這些字。
27. You will not be examined on these two lessons. 這兩課書不考試你們。
28. If I miss another class, I shall be required to take an extra examination. 如我再缺課，我須受另外試驗。
29. In how many subjects are you going to be examined? 你們考試幾門功課?
30. Are the examinations to be oral or written? 口試或筆試?
31. The schedule for the examination was published this morning. 考試時間表今晨公佈。
32. The results of the examination are to be made public on Tuesday. 考試結果將於星期二公佈。

33. As soon as he has finished the written examination, he must take the oral examination. 他筆試完畢，須參加口試。
34. I don't like the examination week. 我不喜歡考試週。
35. He tried to cheat in examinations. 考試時他想舞弊。
36. He was caught cribbing in the geography test in the the last morning period. 晨末一小時他考地理時抄襲被發見。
37. The teacher has corrected (looked over) the examination papers. 先生已批改試卷。
38. The scope of the examinations was very comprehensive. 考試範圍頗廣。
39. We are going to take a week for review (revision). 我們將溫課一星期。
40. How many days will be given for us to review our lessons? 我們複習幾日？
41. We shall have revision work (review) and examinations soon. 我們不久要溫課考試了？
42. Would there be many applicants for the next examination? 下次考試報名者多否？
43. Over one thousand students registered for the last examination. 上次考試報名者達一千餘人。
44. How many were received. 錄取多少人？
45. He passed (in) the examination. 他考試及格。
46. He failed in the examination. 他考試失敗。
47. He is plucked in the examination. 他考試失敗。
48. He is unsuccessful in (passing) the examination. 他考試失敗。
49. He failed in the entrance examination in algebra. 他入學考試代數失敗。
50. Did you pass? 你及格否？
51. He let every student pass. 他讓各生皆及格。

52. It is difficult to get through (pass) an examination in English. 英文考試不容易及格。
53. Mr. Lee passed me in English. 李先生給我英文及格。
54. He failed (passed) in Chinese (English, mathematics). 他中文(英文, 數學)考試失敗(及格)。
55. I have got through my examination. 我考試及格了。
56. He passed the examination with success (with honours, on a high standard). 她考試成績很好(成績優良, 成績優等)。
57. He passed as A on his physical examination. 他體格檢驗列甲等。
58. Do you think he will pass in all subjects. 你以為他各科皆能及格嗎?
59. My brother has passed the Higher Civil Service Examination with honours. 我兄弟高等文官考試名列優等。
60. It is impossible for him to get admission right now. He may come to our entrance examinations this summer. 他現在馬上入學是不可能的, 今暑可來參加我們入學試驗。
61. How many marks do you need to pass (for a pass)? 及格需多少分?
62. What is the lowest mark that you can pass in a subject. 一科最低及格分數是多少?
63. We must get sixty. The passing mark is sixty. 及格分數是六十。
64. What was your average? 你平均分數是多少?
65. He has good (full) marks for English. 他英文分數很好(全分)。
66. His English is marked high (low). 他的英語分數佳(劣)。
67. How many marks do you think I shall get in this paper?

你想這卷子我可得多少分？

68. I have received a high mark on the examination. 考試我得分數甚多。
69. He got two demerits and a big zero in geography. 他記了兩過，地理卷子得了個大零。
70. I have (got) 90. 我得九十分。
71. He made sixty on the examination. 他此次考試得六十分。
72. The teacher will take off five for each mistake that you make. 你每一錯先生扣五分。
73. Who came out best in the Civil Service examination (the examination for Civil Service)? 文官考試誰考的最好？
74. This school should adopt the honour system in examinations. 此校應採取學生自行監視制。
75. Certificates were awarded to the successful candidates at the second national higher civil service examination yesterday. 昨天發給第二屆高等文官考試錄取諸人文憑。

(continued from page 10)

whether I left my umbrella at your house.

We watched that movie for three hours, and it was not worth ten minutes of our time. (我們看了三個鐘頭的電影，其實值不得我們花十分鐘的時候去看。)

照上面的說法 was 的主格還是 we, 所以不通，應加一個 it 進去，即 We watched that movie for three hours, and it was not worth ten minutes of our time.

I am very astonished at his rudeness. (我對於他的無禮，很覺得驚訝。)

在 past participle 之前，不能像普通形容詞一樣單用一個 very, 一定要說 I am very much astonished at his rudeness. 或單用一個 much 不用 very 倒是可以的。不過 tired 和 pleased 兩字已被習慣用法所認可，單加一個 very 就夠了。

Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves

(Continued from previous issue)

- Ali Baba:* Morgiana—Morgiana. *(Shouting)*
- Morgiana:* Yes, master. *(Away)*
- Ali Baba:* *(start shouting and drop¹ to ordinary voice as Morgiana approaches)* Have you seen our guest? I have looked everywhere and he is not to be found—but his mules are in the stable² and the oil jars are still here in the yard.
- Morgiana:* My good master, *I have much to tell you.³ Go forward and look into that first oil jar.
- Ali Baba:* *(makes terrified exclamation)* There's a man—a man in the jar!
- Morgiana:* Have no fear, master, he is dead.
- Ali Baba:* *(shouting)* Dead—dead—what do you mean, girl? How is he dead? Why is he there? What does this mean? *(His voice threatens to become hysterical⁴)*
- Morgiana:* Quieten your voice *I beseech you,⁵ master. I will explain. But we must keep this secret. Look in all the other jars!... ..In every jar but⁶ one, master.
- Ali Baba:* What does this mean? Morgiana—
- Morgiana:* It means, master, that the oil merchant was that same robber captain who has been *on your track⁷ ever since you brought your brother's body back from the cave.
- Ali Baba:* Oh—and these are his men—but how is it they are dead?
- Morgiana:* I will tell you, master—Late last night when

you were all in bed the lamp in the kitchen flickered⁸ and went out for *want of⁹ oil—I still had work to do so I took a dish and came out here to get a little oil from one of these great jars. As I bent over the first one a voice said, “Is it time yet, master?” When I heard that, my knees trembled, and my heart *stood still,¹⁰ but *praise be to Allah,¹¹ I had the wit to say, “Not yet.”

Ali Baba: Brave girl—go on.

Morgiana: Well—I tell you, master, I did not like the look of that oil merchant, from the moment I set eyes on him, so, *thinks I,¹² a man in an oil-jar—this is strange, and what shall I find in the next one?

Ali Baba: And you looked?

Morgiana: Aye, and another voice said, “Is it time yet?” And to him I made the same reply, “Not yet,” and so from jar to jar I went and from every one a voice spoke, until I came to that last jar and it was full of oil.

Ali Baba: But why did you not come for me, Morgiana?

Morgiana: Master, I knew by this time that the oil merchant must be the captain of the forty thieves and that I must act secretly and swiftly. Abdallah was with me and together we heated¹³ the great kettle of oil and brought it out here and—

Ali Baba: Poured some into each jar?

Morgiana: Yes, master—that is how we—

Ali Baba: But the captain, where is he? *What have you done with him?¹⁴

- Morgiana:* Let me go on with my tale—when we had poured boiling oil into every jar Abdallah and I returned to the kitchen—put out the light and waited. Presently the captain came creeping into the yard and went from jar to jar—Suddenly he gave a cry and drew his sword.
- Ali Baba:* He had a sword?
- Morgiana:* Yes, hidden beneath his merchant's cloak.¹⁵ We thought he would rush back into the house and kill us all—but he *thought better of it¹⁶ and climbed over the wall there, and disappeared.
- Ali Baba:* Morgiana—you have saved our lives again. From this moment you shall be free.¹⁷ You are no longer a slave. You are one of my family and as dear to me as a daughter. Call me master no longer—but Ali Baba—your friend.
- Morgiana:* A thousand thanks good ma.....good Ali Baba—but do not think me ungrateful if I say no more about the freedom you have given me. There is much work to be done for I feel sure that this robber captain will never rest until he has *avenged the death of his followers¹⁸—and we must watch and plan and take every care to prevent him—
- Ali Baba:* You are right, Morgiana—and the first thing we must do is to bury these *wicked wretches!¹⁹—and that Abdallah and I will do at once—
- Morgiana:* I will call him—he's in the garden.
- Ali Baba:* And all this must be kept secret as you say,

- Morgiana. I will tell my son, of course. In fact, Morgiana, when you have sent Abdallah to me, go into the city and tell my son to *leave others in charge of his shop;²⁰ and bid²¹ him come here to me quickly for he must help us.
- Morgiana:* I'll go at once Ali Baba—Abdallah, Abdallah, come to your master quickly. He is in the yard and—
- Abdallah:* You wanted me, master? I was digging, for the new seed has come—
- Ali Baba:* Well, there's digging of another sort* ahead of us both.²² Abdallah—Morgiana has told me what happened here last night.
- Abdallah:* She's a strange girl, master—while I shivered and could scarce²³ stand for²⁴ terror, there she stood strong and calm—*giving the orders²⁵— and—
- Ali Baba:* I know—I know—she's *put us all in her debt,²⁶ Abdallah, and from this day she's free, Abdallah—she's one of the family now—she'll be a daughter to me as I've none of my own—
- Abdallah:* That's good news, master and 'twill²⁷ be good news for the young master too.
- Ali Baba:* What do you mean?
- Abdallah:* Only that I think your son would like Morgiana better than most young women for his wife.
- Ali Baba:* (*thoughtfully*) Would he indeed? Well that's a good thought too, Abdallah—and if she thinks that way too, I'll *not stand in their way²⁸—but come we must bury these wretches with all possible speed.
- Abdallah:* Aye—the best place would be down at the end

of the garden there under the large trees—

Ali Baba: Why so far away?

Abdallah: Well, master, the earth is light there, so digging will not take long.

Ali Baba: Good—get to work then—dig a trench long and deep enough to take them all—my son will soon be here to help you.

Abdallah: That's *good hearing²⁹—but what will you do with the oil jars, master? And the swords and knives and so on—

Ali Baba: We must hide them—as for the mules you can take them and sell them in the market.

Abdallah: Aye, two or three at a time—would be a good plan, master—or the neighbours would wonder where you got them all—

Ali Baba: Yes—we must work secretly.—The captain of these men will never rest till he has avenged their death. We must keep ears and eyes open, Abdallah, but keep our mouths shut.

Abdallah: That's right master, *mum's the word³⁰—for all of us—I'll do my digging.

But where was the captain of the forty thieves? In the forest near the town he was walking up and down inside the great treasure cave mourning³¹ aloud for his men, and he made a vow³² to revenge their death.

Captain: Where are you now my brave lads—old friends who *stood by me in danger³³—what can I do without you—you were brave as lions, alas, you did not die with swords in your hands—No, you died like rats in a trap—But I will avenge your death. Never fear—Ali Baba *shall die³⁴—and his son shall die, and every

creature in his house—this I swear—and when that is done I will gather round me another band of thieves to take your place—and guard the treasure we have gathered here. Open, Sesame.....Shut, Sesame.

After that Ali Baba and his family settled down again and when it was arranged that Morgiana was to marry Ali Baba's son everyone was happy and delighted.

Now Ali Baba's son had a shop in the town. One day a rich elderly merchant opened a shop next to his and soon became his friend. And one evening Ali Baba's son asked him to go home with him and meet his father Ali Baba. Ali Baba saw them coming down the street so he hurried into the house to tell Morgiana.

Ali Baba: Morgiana. Here is my son coming down the street with Cogia Houssain.

Morgiana: But who is Cogia Houssain?

Ali Baba: Why, the rich new merchant who has the shop next to my son's stall in the *cloth merchants' street.³⁵

Morgiana: Ah yes—his new friend.

Ali Baba: And a fine friend to have, one that will help a young man by his age and experience.

Morgiana: I'll make haste in the kitchen then, Ali Baba, and serve a dinner *worthy of³⁶ such a guest.

Ali Baba: Good Morgiana. I'll go and greet them.
(Pause) Ah, welcome. Welcome, good sir, to my *humble house.³⁷ Your kindness to my son shows the quality³⁸ of your heart. Accept a grateful father's thanks.

Cogia Houssain: Ali Baba, the pleasure I have in your son's company repays any small service I may do

- for him—would³⁹ that I had such a son.
- Ali Baba:* You have no son?
- Cogia* No, I am a lonely man. It is good to find
- Houssain:* friends in a strange city.
- Ali Baba:* It is, indeed, and *within the hour⁴⁰ you shall eat with us and carry our friendship further.
- Cogia* Forgive me, but I cannot eat with you.
- Houssain:*
- Ali Baba:* Not eat with us? Can you not stay?
- Cogia* Stay, yes, but not eat. I have a strange
- Houssain:* fancy⁴¹ about food—I must eat alone.
- Ali Baba:* But what is this strange fancy? Perhaps we can arrange our food to please you?
- Cogia* Well—all my life, Ali Baba, I have eaten no
- Houssain:* salt in my food.
- Ali Baba:* No salt? Is that all? But that is simple. I will give orders—I will go at once—I will tell Morgiana.
- Ali Baba:* Morgiana, I trust that you can still cook separate dishes for our guest?
- Morgiana:* Certainly—but why this *odd procedure?⁴²
- Ali Baba:* Cogia Houssain has a strange fancy. There must be no salt in his food. You'll *see to⁴³ this, Morgiana? 'Tis troublesome, I know. But you'll see to it, Morgiana?
- Morgiana:* Yes, yes, I'll see to it.
- Morgiana:* Abdallah, have you seen this Cogia Houssain?
- Abdallah:* No, Morgiana.
- Morgiana:* He will eat no salt with Ali Baba. That's strange. Men eat no salt with their enemies. Is this Cogia Houssain Ali Baba's enemy, think you? I'll go and look *through the

curtains⁴⁴ at this cloth merchant. Look after the fire, Abdallah. It's nearly out—blow, man—blow.

Abdallah: Be careful, Morgiana... ..Well, did you see him, Morgiana?

Morgiana: Yes, Abdallah. Merchant indeed. No wonder he would eat no salt. He is the *false oil merchant,⁴⁵ and intends to kill your master, for there is a dagger under his robe.

Abdallah: Oh, Morgiana. What shall we do?

Morgiana: Do? Kill him.

Abdallah: But how, Morgiana?

Morgiana: Listen. When the dinner is almost over, you are to go in and say that a dancer is ready to perform for the pleasure of Ali Baba and his guest.

Abdallah: And you will dance, Morgiana? What will you dance?

Morgiana: A new dance—a dagger dance, Abdallah. You can tell them so—I will wear a mask and I will carry a sharp dagger in my strong right hand.

Abdallah: Yes, and then?

Morgiana: And then I'll go in and dance. First I'll point my dagger at Ali Baba, then at his son, but I'll plunge it into the heart of Cogia Houssain.

Abdallah: You dare to do that, Morgiana?

Morgiana: That and more. Now to the saltless dinner. Ha, ha, 'tis the last you will eat, false knave of a cloth merchant.

Ali Baba: Well, Abdallah—

Abdallah: Master, if you wish, Morgiana will dance for

your entertainment.

Ali Baba: Let her come in. What will she dance?

Abdallah: The war dance of her tribe, master, or another if you wish.

Ali Baba: No, no, the war dance first.....Seize her. Seize her, Abdallah. Unhappy wretch, you have killed Cogia Houssain, our guest.

Morgiana: Look at him closely, Ali Baba. He is no cloth merchant. Do you not see that he is the false oil merchant and the captain of the forty thieves?

Ali Baba: Morgiana! You have saved our lives again.

Son: Here is his dagger loosened ready in its sheath.

Ali Baba: The villian!

Son: But now we are safe!

Ali Baba: No, my son, there are two thieves not accounted for. We buried thirty-seven in the garden, and their captain makes thirty-eight—But I know there were forty thieves for I saw them with my own eyes.

Morgiana: Yes, we must watch and keep things secret still.

Ali Baba: Aye, for ever, methinks. ⁴⁶

Son: But the cave, father. Will you never visit the cave again?

Ali Baba: Oh, the cave. H'm. It's hard to think of that treasure lying there—we could use it, my son:

Son: We could, indeed.

Ali Baba: We'll not go near the cave for a year, my son—then we'll go and cry "Open, Sesame" and see what comes of it.

Morgiana: But keep the secret in this family always.

Ali Baba: Aye, always—I've told you, my son, and you'll

tell your sons when the time comes, and they'll tell theirs, and so on through the years that are coming.

- Abdallah:* What shall we do with the body, master?
Ali Baba: Oh—we'll bury him in the garden with the rest of the troupe.¹⁷
Morgiana: And that, we hope, is the end of the forty thieves—
Son: Thanks to you, Morgiana.

Well, that was the end of the forty thieves, for the other two had been put to death by the captain himself. Years later Ali Baba and his son visited the robbers' cave once more. From time to time they took treasure back with them to their house, but the secret was kept by their family for hundreds of years.

Notes

1. 降低. 2. 處. 3. 我有不少的話要告訴你. 4. 患歇斯的里亞病的. 5. 我請求你. 6. 只除開. 7. 跟着你. 8. 搖曳;閃爍(例如將熄之火). 9. 缺乏. 10. 停止跳動. 11. 菩薩保佑. 12. 下等話, 如 says I. 13. 養開. 14. 你怎樣對付他的呢? 15. 外衣. 16. 再想一下. 17. 得到自由, 不再把你作奴隸看待了. 18. 爲他的部下之死報仇. 19. 邪惡的壞人. 20. 讓別人照顧他的店子. 21. 要吩咐. 22. 在我們兩人的前面. 23. =scarcely=hardly. 24. 因爲. 25. 發號施令. 26. 使我們大家都感激不忘. 27. =it will. 28. 不妨礙他們. 29. 好聽的消息. 30. 不要說話;言多必失. 31. 悲傷. 32. 發誓. 33. 危險相隨, 患難與共. 34. 非死不可. 35. 布匹商街的. 36. 值得(這樣一個客人來吃). 37. 寒舍. 38. 善良. 39. (假定法)如果...就好了. 40. 一點鐘之內. 41. 辦好. 42. 奇怪的舉動. 43. 注意. 44. 從櫃後. 45. 上次那個假裝的油商. 46. =I think. 47. 一羣.

KEY TO EXERCISE X

(上期習題答案)

1. I make it a rule to go to bed by eleven and get up by six.
2. Call on me whenever you have time to spare.
3. It is injurious to the eyes to read at twilight.
4. Sunlight and air are essential to keep human life.
5. Some people live in comfort, while others have no houses to live in nor any money to buy food with.
6. You had better leave home a little earlier lest you should be behind time.
7. His speech in English was made too fast to be understood distinctly.
8. The best way to learn a foreign language is to go and study in the country where it is spoken.
9. To make the matter worse, the mist was so thick on that day.
10. Two persons are reported to have been burnt to death in last night's fire.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Nimitz and MacArthur Act in Closest Concert

To Smash Japanese Lifelines

THIS attack is only part of a wider movement which is designed to deny to the enemy his string of naval, air and supply bases in the central Pacific. It is this movement which may have profound strategic consequence, says the Times commenting on the American sea and air attack on Palau.¹

The forces of Admiral Nimitz² and General MacArthur³ are acting in the closest concert, says the paper. Truk⁴ in the Carolines,⁵ Wouleai Island⁶ between Truk and Palau, Hollandia⁷ in Dutch New Guinea, and Wewak⁸ to the south-east—all these bases on the Japanese lifeline⁹ are under either from the air or the sea. A significant fact reported attack by Admiral Nimitz was the hasty flight of Japanese surface ships from Palau as soon as the approach of the American task force was observed.

The experience of Truk, where some thirty ships, naval and mercantile, great and small, were destroyed by the naval and aerial bombardments of February 16-17, without doubt impelled their commanders to put as much of the Pacific as possible between them and the big guns and *carrier-borne aircraft¹⁰ of their enemies while escape was still possible. The heavy losses sustained by the Japanese Navy and *Mercantile Marine¹¹ justify their prudence.

26,000 Japanese Dead in Central and South-west Pacific

More than 26,000 Japanese dead have been counted in recent months in the South-west and Central Pacific war zones, Mr. Henry Stimson,¹² the U. S. War Secretary, disclosed at his Press conference recently.

These figures, he added, did not include Japanese who had died of wounds or disease in the jungle or who had been killed by naval bombardments or drowned at sea.

Japanese Activity in Manipur Slackens

On the *Assam-Burma front¹³ the position in the Kohima¹⁴ area shows improvement and Allied operations to clear the Imphal¹⁵ road in the vicinity are continuing.

Japanese attempts to encircle the Imphal plain from the south have also been checked. The South-East Asia Command communique says the enemy was cleared from a hill position to the south-west of the plain after fierce *hand-to-hand fighting.¹⁶ On the *Tiddim-Imphal road¹⁷ our artillery continues to harass the enemy.

A correspondent on the front says that reduced Japanese activity in the Imphal and Kohima areas must mean the enemy is short of ammunition. It is very unlike the enemy to sit still, the correspondent adds. He has probably been able to find food, but his ammunition must be transported by mules or horses and pending its arrival he cannot continue his attacks.

In northern Burma, American infantry¹⁸ have driven the Japanese from a village east of the Mogaung Valley¹⁹. Chinese troops continue their advance along the valley, have inflicted further casualties on the enemy and captured a considerable quantity of equipment.

There is no *strategic importance²⁰ in the cutting of the Manipur²¹ road by small parties of Japanese, though tactically it is a great nuisance, declared Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Joubert,²² Deputy Chief of Staff, South-East Asia Command in a broadcast.

Notes

1. 帛琉羣島。
2. 尼米茲將軍。
3. 麥克亞撒將軍。
4. 土魯克。
5. 加羅林羣島。
6. 烏雷埃島。
7. 荷蘭羣島。
8. 威瓦克。
9. 生命線。
10. 航空母艦載的飛機。
11. 商船。
12. 史汀生。
13. 亞細亞緬甸前線。
14. 科希馬。
15. 伊姆法爾。
16. 短兵相接。
17. 塔第姆伊姆法爾公路。
18. 步兵。
19. 孟拱河谷。
20. 戰術上的重要。
21. 曼尼坡。
22. 朱伯特(空軍中將)。

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 13

1. A cob.
2. Biritch, or Russian whist (introduced to England in 1880)
3. Mid-Lend Sunday.
4. All peers below the rank of marquess (who is styled "Most Honourable"); all commoners who are Privy Councillors.
5. (a) Little man; (b) dressmaker's model; (c) small foreign bird.
6. The word "panzer" is medieval German for coat of mail—hence "armoured."
7. The engraving of symmetrical patterns on metals by machinery.
8. Aries (the Ram), Taurus (the Bull), Gemini (the Twins), Cancer (the Crab), Leo (the Lion), Virgo (the Virgin), Libra (the Scales), Scorpio (the Scorpio), Sagittarius (the Archer), Capricornus (the Goat), Aquarius (the Water Carrier), Pisces (the Fishes).
9. As an M. P. cannot resign his seat, he may apply for the Chiltern Hundreds, an office of profit which disqualifies him from membership of the House.
10. William Pitt (1759-1806), Prime Minister at 24.

Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man.—Bacon.

Chung Hwa English Fortnightly

中華英語半月刊

第一卷 第十一期

不許轉載

編輯者：中華英語半月刊社

發行者：中華書局有限公司

代表人 姚賡權

印刷者：中華書局印刷廠

重慶李子壩

定閱處：各地中華書局

通訊處：重慶民權路中華書局三樓

定價：零售 每册十二元 預定半年

十二册 一百四十四元

郵費：每册平寄一元掛號三元(自取不收)

中華民國三十三年六月一日出版

中華書局 出版新書

英漢對照讀本

余山光譯註

定價二元四角

本書係選取英文中有趣味之故事，凡三十六篇，譯成中文與之對照，而對於難字成語，一一加以詳釋。所收各文，文字流利淺明，且富有文學價值，而無枯燥無味之弊，初學英文者可作自修課本，倘對中英文之異同詳加體會，則於英文之造詣上，中英文之翻譯上，當有極大之進步。（安圖字三三三號）

裝甲防禦

吳光傑譯

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裝甲車輛原發明於一九一一年，其後經各國致力研究，進步甚速，威力較鉅，其影響於現代陸地戰爭中，往往佔一決定之因素。本書原著者為德國軍事專家，在學理上和實務上，均有精確之論列，洵為近代軍人及研究軍事學者不可或缺之參考書。（安圖字五〇六號）

步兵教練手冊

吳光傑譯

定價三元五角

本書為德國步兵教育及國民軍事教育完善之教材，共分四編：（一）制式教練及射擊教練，（二）步兵新武器與新編制，（三）野外教練與戰鬥教練，（四）附錄四篇，包括軍事教育之大要。譯者為便利我國教育新兵計，又按我國國情，加撰補編十四課。本書誠為我國訓練步兵建設新軍之最佳參考材料，於提高我國陸軍素質上，有極大之貢獻。（安圖字一一〇三號）

北平夜話

味橄著

定價一元二角

這是一部用隨筆寫的遊記，計收最初印象，飛霞妝，帝王遺物，閒中趣味，吃過了嗎，愛的教育，演戲之都，遊牧遺民，春風宵塚，北門銷鐘十篇。文筆生動，趣味雋永，使人讀之，如冬夜面爐，促膝閒談，寓意深刻，觀察入微，故都之人情風俗，莫不躍然紙上。（安圖字一二三二號）

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出征異域之遠征軍不可或缺的讀本！

投筆投戎之通譯員急切需要的手冊！

高級英軍會話

(第一冊)

田世英編

定價二元五角

近年來我軍之出征異域者，盟軍之涉洋遠來者，爲數日衆，爲交日親，傳情達意，通譯之訓練，益感需要。本書即爲應此需要而編，共分五編，三十課：(一)總論團體生活軍紀軍人禮節編制管理訓練，(二)戰爭原則，(三)空軍，(四)海軍，(五)陸軍。末附「英國海陸空軍階級比較表」「英漢軍用語對照表」「常用軍事略語」，可作訓練團課本，並爲一般從軍及通譯者所必備。(安圖字一五四九號)

漢英對照軍語會話

田世英編

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本書供英文程度較低之士兵學習初步會話之用，與「高級英文軍語會話」程度相銜接。共十課，分列兵與官長對話、訪問、旅行、編制、講堂授課、操場教練、陸軍禮節、野外演習、戰場等，凡軍中普通用語，大致已備。英漢對照，易於瞭解。不特爲從軍學生所必備，抑亦爲有志遠征壯士所宜究通。

(安圖字二八七號)

◆ 版 出 局 書 華 中 ◆

(費運加另埠外。售發倍八十二價定照書各)