

中學英文名著選
POPULAR SELECTIONS
FOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS

葛傳槩編注

上海競文書局印行

註冊商標



POPULAR SELECTIONS

FOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS

by

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THE CHING WEN BOOK COMPANY

796 PEKING ROAD (WESTERN) (9)

SHANGHAI

國民政府內政部註冊三十七年六月執照內審字第一一〇七號

中學英文名著選

中華民國三十七年三月初版

中華民國三十八年三月再版

有 著 作 權
不 許 翻 印

編注者：葛 傳 棊

發行者：桂 紹 盱

上海(9)北京西路796號

發行所：競 文 書 局

電話：三四九九一

定價七角五分

PREFACE

These selections are "popular" in the sense that they have been found frequently reprinted in books of English reading for use in Chinese middle schools. They are herein fully annotated both for self-taught students and for those who need more help in preparing their lessons than can be expected of the notes usually provided in school-books.

Since the reader does not necessarily read these selections in the order of their presentation, nor necessarily read all of them, I have written the notes on each as if it were in a separate book; I have neither included any cross references nor omitted to explain a point merely because it has been explained in a previous selection.

HERTZ C. K. KÊ

March 1948

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I

DR SAMUEL JOHNSON

BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

"Sam," said Mr Michael Johnson of Lichfield one morning "I am very feeble and ailing today. You must go to Uttoxeter in my stead, and tend the bookstall in the market-place there".

The speaker was an elderly man, a bookseller in Lichfield, England, who used to go every market-day and sell books at a stall in the neighbouring village of Uttoxeter.

When Mr Michael Johnson spoke, Sam pouted and grumbled; then he looked his old father in the face, and said "Sir, I will not go to Uttoxeter market".

"Well, Sam," said Mr Johnson, as he took his hat and staff, "if, for the sake of your foolish pride, you can suffer your poor sick father to stand all day in the noise and confusion of the market, when he ought to be in his bed, I have no more to say. But you will think of this, Sam, when I am dead and gone!"

So the poor old man, perhaps with a tear in his eye, certainly with sorrow in his heart, set forth to Uttoxeter. Sam looked after Mr Johnson with a sullen countenance until the latter was out of sight. But when the old man's figure, as he went stooping along the street, was no more to be seen, the boy's heart began to smite him.

His fancy tormented him with the image of his father standing in the market-place of Uttoxeter and offering his books to the noisy crowd around him. "My poor father!" thought Sam to himself "how his

head will ache, and how heavy his heart will be! I am almost sorry that I did not do as he bade me”.

Then the boy went to his mother, who was busy about the house. She did not know of what had passed between her husband and Sam.

“Mother,” said he “did you think father seemed very ill, today?”

“Yes, Sam,” answered his mother, turning with a flushed face from the fire, where she was cooking their scanty dinner, “your father did look very ill, and it is a pity he did not send you to Uttoxeter in his stead. You are a big boy now, and you would rejoice, I am sure, to do something for your poor father, who has done so much for you”.

Sam spoke nothing in reply; but he thought within his own heart: “Oh, I have been a cruel son! God forgive me! God forgive me!” Had he been truly sorry, he would have hastened away that very moment to Uttoxeter, and have fallen at his father’s feet, even in the midst of the crowded market-place. There he would have confessed his fault and besought Mr Johnson to go home and leave the rest of the day’s work to him. But such was Sam’s pride that he could not bring himself to yield.

Fifty years passed away. It was again market-day in the village of Uttoxeter. The streets were crowded with buyers and sellers, with cows, pigs, carts, and horses. In one place there was a puppet-show, with a ridiculous merry andrew, who kept the people in the roar of laughter.

At the busiest hour of the market—the hour before noon—a strange old gentleman was seen mak-

ing his way among the crowd. He was tall and bulky, but he walked with a slouching gait. He wore a brown coat and small-clothes, with black worsted stockings and buckled shoes. On his head was a three-cornered hat, beneath which a bushy grey wig thrust itself out, all in disorder.

The old gentleman elbowed the people aside, and forced his way through the midst of them, rolling his body hither and thither, so that he needed twice as much room as any other person there. "Make way, sir!" he would cry out in a loud, harsh voice, when somebody happened to interrupt his progress, "sir, you push forward your person into the public thoroughfare!"

"What a queer old fellow that is!" muttered the people among themselves, hardly knowing whether to laugh or to be angry. But when they looked into the venerable stranger's face, not the most thoughtless among them dared to offer him the least rudeness. There was in his look something of authority and wisdom which impressed them all with awe.

So they stood aside and let him pass; and the old gentleman made his way across the market-place, and paused near the corner of the ivy-mantled church. Just as he reached it, the clock struck twelve.

On that very spot of ground where the stranger now stood, some aged people remembered that old Michael Johnson had formerly kept his bookstall. The children who had bought picture-books from him were now fathers and grandfathers.

"Yes, here is the very spot" muttered the old gentleman to himself. There this unknown personage

took his stand, and removed the three-cornered hat from his head. It was the busiest hour of the day. What with the hum of the human voices, the lowing of cattle, the squeaking of pigs, and the laughter caused by the merry andrew, the place was in very great confusion.

But the stranger seemed not to notice the bustle any more than if the silence of a desert had been around him. He was wrapt in his own thoughts. Sometimes he raised his furrowed brow to heaven, as if in prayer; sometimes he bent his head, as if under a great weight of sorrow.

The hot sun blazed upon his unprotected head, but he seemed not to feel its fervour. A dark cloud swept across the sky, and raindrops pattered in the market-place; but the stranger heeded not the shower. The people began to gaze at the mysterious old gentleman with fear and wonder. Who could he be? Where had he come from? Wherefore was he standing bare-headed in the market-place? Even the schoolboys left the merry andrew and came to gaze with open eyes at the tall, strange-looking old man.

There was a cattle dealer in the village who had recently made a journey to London. No sooner had this man forced his way through the throng, and taken a look at the unknown personage, than he whispered to one of his friends: "I say, neighbour Hutchins, would you like to know who this old gentleman is?"

"Ay, that I should;" replied neighbour Hutchins "for a queerer fellow I never saw in my life. Somehow it makes me feel small to look at him. He is more than a common man".

“You may well say so” answered the cattle dealer. “Why, that is the famous Doctor Samuel Johnson, who, they say, is the greatest and the most learned man in England! I saw him one day in the streets of London walking with Mr Boswell.”

Yes, the poor boy, the friendless Sam, had become the famous Doctor Samuel Johnson! He was generally considered the wisest man and the greatest writer then living in England.

He had given shape and permanence to his native language by his Dictionary. Thousands upon thousands of people had read his books. Noble and wealthy men and beautiful ladies were his companions. Even the king of Great Britain had sought his friendship, and had told him what an honour he considered it that such a man had been born in his dominions. He was now at the summit of literary fame.

But all his fame could not extinguish the bitter remembrance which had tormented him through life. Never had he forgotten his father’s sorrowful look. Never, though the old man’s troubles had been over for so many years, had the son forgiven himself for inflicting such a pang upon his heart.

And now in his old age he had come to the marketplace of Utoxeter to do penance by standing at noon-day on the very spot where Michael Johnson had once kept his bookstall.

The aged and illustrious man had done what the poor boy had refused to do. By thus expressing his deep repentance and humiliation of heart, he hoped to gain peace of conscience and forgiveness of God

NOTES

Nathaniel (nə'θænjəl) Hawthorne ('hɔ:θɔ:ɪ) (霍桑) 是美國小說家，生在一八〇四年，死在一八六四年。這篇記英國大文豪約翰遜 (Samuel ['sæmjʊəl] Johnson, 生在一七〇九年，死在一七八四年) 因為在小的時候違反了父親的命令而到老感覺不安。

P. 1. Sam 是 "Samuel" 的親暱稱呼。

Michael ('maɪkl), Samuel Johnson 的父親的名字。

Lichfield, 英國 Staffordshire ('stæfədʃɪə) 郡 (county) 的市鎮, 是 Johnson 的故鄉。

ailing, 有病的。

Uttoxeter (ju:'tɒksɪtə; ʌ'tɒksɪtə), Staffordshire 郡的市區, 當時是一個村。
in my stead, 代替我。

tend, 照顧。

market-place, 市場。

used to...(infinitive), 慣常.... 這語指過去的習慣; 在現代英文裏不用 "use to..." 指現在的習慣。

pouted, 撅起他的脣(表示不悅意)。

looked his old father in the face, 直視着他的年老的父親。這裏 "looked" 是 transitive verb.

for the sake of your foolish pride, 爲了顧全你的愚笨的自尊心起見。
suffer, 容忍。

poor, 可憐的。

all day, 全天; 一天到晚。

have no more to say, 沒有別的話可以說。

dead and gone, 死了的。這語比單用 "dead" 語氣重些。

a tear, 一滴淚。注意 "tear" 指「淚滴」, 不指淚的物質, 不是 material noun.

set forth, 勸身。

countenance, 面容。並不指「面孔」那東西。

the latter, 指 Mr Johnson.

out of sight, 不再被看見了的。

no more to be seen, 不能再被看見了的。

the boy's heart began to smite him, 這男孩(指 Samuel Johnson)的心開始打他了; 這男孩心裏不安起來了。

His fancy tormented (tɔ:'mentɪd) **him with the image of**, 他的想象力用了...的影象使他困苦; 他因為想象到...的景象而心裏痛苦。

P. 2. heavy, 悲傷的。

do as he bade (beɪd; bæd) **me**, 做他吩咐我(做)的事; 服從他。

what had passed between, 在...中間發生過什麼事。

did look very ill, 確然在狀貌上看來很有病。 “did look” 比 “looked” 語氣重。

pity, 可歎的事。 這字後面省去 conjunction “that”。

would rejoice, 將是愉快的。 用 “would” 而不用 “will”, 含着「未必有這回事」的意思。

God forgive me!, 但願上帝寬恕我! 這是 optative sentence; 注意用 “forgive”, 不用 “forgives”。

Had he been truly sorry = If he had been truly sorry; 實在並不 “truly sorry”。

would have hastened away, 將曾經 (實在不會) 匆匆地去。

that very moment, 就在那個時刻。

have fallen at his father's feet, (將) 曾經 (實在不會) 伏倒在他的父親的腳邊。

would have confessed, 將曾經 (實在不會) 承認。

leave the rest of the day's work to him, 把那天的工作的其餘部分交給他。

such was Sam's pride that..., Sam 的自尊心是這樣的, 所以...; Sam 是這樣地驕傲, 以至於...

bring himself to yield, 使他自己讓步 (而去代父親工作)。

puppet-show, 傀儡戲; 木偶戲。

merry andrew (‘ændru:) 小丑。

kept the people in the roar of laughter, 使周圍的人們繼續笑着。 注意用 “laughter” (是 abstract noun), 不用 “laugh”。

hour, 時刻。

was seen making his way, 被人看見正在走。

P. 3. slouching gait, 蹣跚的步態。

small-clothes, 英國第十八世紀所穿的緊身短褲。

worsted (‘wustid), 羊毛絲。

wig, 假髮。

thrust, 這裏是 past tense。

all in disorder, 完全紊亂的。

forced his way, 擠向前去。

rolling his body hither and thither, 把他的身體滾來滾去。

so that, 因而; 所以。

he needed twice as much room as any other person there, 他需要在那裏的任何別人(所需要的二倍)的地位。

Make way, 讓開。

would, 慣常; 屢次。

happened to... (infinitive), 恰巧....

person, 身體.

hardly knowing whether to laugh or to be angry, 幾乎不知道該笑還是該怒; 幾乎啼笑皆非.

looked into, 仔細看.

not the most thoughtless among them dared to offer him the least rudeness, 即使他們中間的最輕率的人也不敢給他一些無禮的舉動.

look, 容貌.

which, 這字的 antecedent 是 "something".

ivy-mantled, 被常青藤所包着的.

struck twelve, 敲出十二點鐘.

On that very spot of ground, 就在那個地點.

aged ('eidʒid), 老年的.

picture-books, 兒童用的完全圖畫或圖多字少的書.

P. 4. took his stand, 立定.

What with, 因為. 這語後面接不止一個 object.

lowing, (牛)叫(聲).

squeaking, (豬)叫(聲).

seemed not to notice the bustle ('bʌsl) any more than if the silence of a desert ('dezət) had been around him = seemed not to notice the bustle any more than he would have done if the silence of a desert had been around him, 似乎並不注意(周圍)的忙碌情形. 正像倘若在他的周圍有着一片沙漠的靜寂(他也不會注意一般).

was wrapt in his own thoughts, 精神貫注在他自己的思想裏.

furrowed ('fʌroud) brow (brau), 有皺紋的額.

as if, 好像. "as if..." = "as he would have done if he had done so..."

unprotected, 不被保護的(指脫去了帽的).

heeded not, 不注意.

Who could he be?, 他可能是誰?

Wherefore, 爲什麼. 這字現在不普通.

with open eyes, 張着眼地(表示驚奇).

No sooner had this man forced his way through the throng, and taken a look at the unknown personage, than he..., 這個人擠過了人羣, 向這不相識的人看了一眼, 便.... 注意 "No sooner" 後面用 "had this man forced" 而不用 "this man had forced".

I say, 這是談話裏常用的開端語.

that I should = I should like to know who this gentleman is.

for a queerer fellow I never saw in my life = for I never saw a queerer fellow in my life, 我生平不曾見過(比他)更古怪的人.

Somehow it makes me feel small to look at him, 不知怎樣我看了他總感覺自己渺小。

P. 5. You may well say so, 你很可以這樣說；你這樣說很有道理。

Why, 唔。

“they say, 據 (大家) 說. “they” 泛指一般人。

learned ('lə:nɪd), 有學問的。

Mr Boswell ('bɒzwəl; 'bɒzweɪ), 指 James Boswell, 蘇格蘭 (Scotland) 的律師, 生在一七四〇年, 死在一七九五年; 他追隨 Samuel Johnson 多年, 所作 Johnson 傳記是一本很大的著作。

given shape and permanence to, 把形狀和久長給與...; 使...有定形而能够持久。

his Dictionary, 他(所編著)的字典。Johnson 在一七五五年出版他的 *A Dictionary of the English Language*。

Thousands upon thousands, 數千; 千千萬萬。

what an honour he considered it that..., 他把...這件事看作一件怎樣榮幸的事。“honour” 是 “considered” 的 complement, “that” 引起的 noun clause 是 “it” 的 appositive。

dominions (də'mɪnjənz), 領土。

all his fame could not..., 他一切的名譽不能...; 他雖然有很大的名譽, 卻不能...

Never had he forgotten, 因為前面用 “Never”, 所以用 “had he” 而不用 “he had”。

the old man's troubles had been over for so many years, 那老人的煩惱已經完結了這許多年 (就是說那父親已經死了多年)。

his heart, “his” 指父親。

do penance ('penəns), 因懺悔而使自己喫苦。

II

MY FIRST DAY IN PHILADELPHIA

BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

I have been the more particular in this description of my journey, and shall be so of my first entry into that city, that you may in your mind compare such unlikely beginnings with the figure I have since made there. I was in my working dress, my best clothes being to come round by sea. I was dirty from

my journey; my pockets were stuffed out with shirts and stockings; and I knew no soul, nor where to look for lodging. I was fatigued with travelling, rowing, and want of rest; I was very hungry; and my whole stock of cash consisted of a Dutch dollar, and about a shilling in copper. The latter I gave the people of the boat for my passage, who at first refused it, on account of my rowing; but I insisted on their taking it, a man being sometimes more generous when he has but a little money than when he has plenty, perhaps through fear of being thought to have but little.

Then I walked up the street gazing about, till, near the market-house, I met a boy with bread. I had made many a meal on bread, and, inquiring where he got it, I went immediately to the baker's he directed me to, in Second Street, and asked for biscuit, intending such as we had in Boston; but they, it seems, were not made in Philadelphia. Then I asked for a threepenny loaf, and was told they had none such. So, not considering or knowing the difference of money, and the greater cheapness nor the names of his bread, I bade him give me threepenny-worth of any sort. He gave me, accordingly, three great puffy rolls. I was surprised at the quantity, but took it, and, having no room in my pockets, walked off with a roll under each arm, and eating the other. Thus I went up Market Street as far as Fourth Street, passing by the door of Mr Read, my future wife's father; when she, standing at the door, saw me, and thought I made, as I certainly did, a most awkward, ridiculous appearance. Then I turned and went down Chestnut Street and part of Walnut Street, eating my roll all

the way, and, coming round, found myself again at Market Street wharf, near the boat I came in, to which I went for a draught of the river water; and, being filled with one of my rolls, gave the other two to a woman and her child that came down the river in the boat with us, and were waiting to go farther.

Thus refreshed, I walked again up the street, which by this time had many clean-dressed people in it, who were all walking the same way. I joined them, and thereby was led into the great meeting-house of the Quakers near the market. I sat down among them, and, after looking round a while and hearing nothing said, being very drowsy through labour and want of rest the preceding night, I fell fast asleep, and continued so till the meeting broke up, when one was kind enough to rouse me. This was, therefore, the first house I was in, or slept in, in Philadelphia.

NOTES

Benjamin ('bendʒəmin) Franklin (富蘭克林) 是美國哲學家, 政治家, 和科學家, 生在一七〇六年, 死在一七九〇年. 這篇從他的自傳 (*Autobiography*, 在他死了以後出版) 選出. Philadelphia (,filə'delfjə) 是美國 Pennsylvania (,pensil'veinjə) 州 (state) 的大城.

P. 9. the, 因而. 是 demonstrative adverb; 因為下文有 "that you may...", 所以用這字.

particular, 詳細的.

this description of my journey, 指本文前面的一段文字; "my journey" 指從作者的故鄉 Boston ('bɒstən) (波士頓, 在 Massachusetts [,mæsə'tɪ:sets] 州) 到 Philadelphia.

so = particular.

of, 關於; 涉及.

entry, 進; 入.

that city, 指 Philadelphia.

that you may..., 使得你能够.... 這語表示目的; 注意用 "may".

compare such unlikely beginnings with the figure I have since made there, 把這樣沒有希望的開始和我後來在那裏做成的人物比較 (我初到 Philadelphia 的時候是那般狼狽, 後來卻在那裏做了許多事業, 前後大不相同). “figure” 從「人形」轉指「人物」; 後面省去 relative pronoun “that” 或 “which”.

working dress, 工裝.

my best clothes being to come round by sea, 我的最好的衣服預備從海上運過來. 這語是 absolute construction. “be(ing) to... (infinitive)” 作「預定將...」解釋. “round” 指「從甲地到乙地」.

P. 10. were stuffed out, 因被塞而膨起.

soul, 人.

look for, 找.

with, 因為.

want, 缺乏.

my whole stock of cash, 我所有的現錢.

copper, 銅幣們.

The latter I gave = I gave the latter. “the latter” 指 “about a shilling in copper”.

passage, 船費.

on account of, 因為.

insisted on, 堅持.

being, 用在 absolute construction.

but, 祇是 adverb.

plenty = plenty of money.

perhaps through fear of being thought to have but little, 也許因為恐怕被人以為祇有很少 (的錢).

up, 沿着 (向...的中心).

gazing about, 向四周注視着.

market-house, 商場.

made, 喫; 進 (餐).

many a..., 許多的 (一個)....

baker', 烘製麪包的店. 這字後面省去 relative pronoun “that” 或 “which”.

biscuit, 一種熱喫的餅乾. 這是美國用法; 在這用法裏 “biscuit” 和 “biscuits” 都可以用.

such = such biscuit(s).

they, 指 “such (biscuit(s))”.

threepenny (ˈθreɪpəni), 價值三便士 (penny; pence) 的.

they, 指那烘製麪包的店裏的人們。

none such, “none” 是 pronoun, “such” 是 adjective.

nor, 在現代英文裏該改作 “or”.

him, 指那 baker.

threepenny-worth, 價值三便士的貨物。

puffy rolls, 膨大的麪包捲。

quantity, (大)量; (多)量。

room, 空間; 地位。

my future wife's father, 我的未來的妻的父親。 “future wife” 指「未來的妻」, 不指「未婚妻」。

when, 在那時候。 “when” = “and then”.

thought I made, as I certainly did, a most awkward (^{ɔːkwəd}), ridiculous (ri'dikjʊləs) appearance, 以爲我做出很難看而惹笑的形狀, 我確然是那樣。 “did” = “made”. “a most...” 作「一個很... 的...」解釋; “most” 是「很」, 不是「最」。

down, 沿着 (向...的端)。

all the way, 在路上不停地。

P. 11. coming round, 回了轉來。

boat, 後面省去 relative pronoun “that” 或 “which”.

draught (dra:ft), 一飲的量。

filled, (使) 飽。

two = two rolls.

down, 向着...的下游。

farther, (向着下游) 再過去。

Thus refreshed = Being thus refreshed.

by, 至遲至...; 在...的時候已經。

thereby, 因而。

meeting-house, 教堂。通常指 Quaker 們的教堂。

Quakers, 教友派 (Society of Friends) 的教徒們。這種教派在一六四八到一六五〇年在英國被 George Fox 創立, 教徒們自稱 “Friend”, 不稱 “Quaker”; “Quaker” 是這教派以外的人用來稱他們的。

hearing nothing said, 不聽得說什麼話 (Quaker 開會很少說話)。

the preceding night, (那天的) 前夜。

fell fast asleep, 熟睡起來了。

so = fast asleep.

broke up, (會) 散。

when, 在那時候。 “when” = “and then”.

one = one of the Quakers.

house, 後面省去 relative pronoun “that” 或 “which”.

III

GOD SEES THE TRUTH, BUT WAITS

BY LEO N. TOLSTOY

In the town of Vladimir lived a young merchant named Ivan Dmitrich Aksionov. He had two shops and a house of his own.

Aksionov was a handsome, fair-haired, curly-headed fellow, full of fun, and very fond of singing. When quite a young man he had been given to drink, and was riotous when he had had too much; but after he married he gave up drinking, except now and then.

One summer day Aksionov was going to the Nizhny Fair, and, as he bade good-bye to his family, his wife said to him: "Ivan Dmitrich, do not start today; I have had a bad dream about you".

Aksionov laughed, and said: "You are afraid that when I get to the fair I shall go on a spree".

His wife replied: "I do not know what I am afraid of; all I know is that I had a bad dream. I dreamt you returned from the town, and when you took off your cap I saw that your hair was quite grey".

Aksionov laughed. "That's a lucky sign" said he. "See if I don't sell out all my goods, and bring you some presents from the fair."

So he said good-bye to his family, and drove away.

When he had travelled half-way, he met a merchant whom he knew, and they put up at the same inn for the night. They had some tea together, and then went to bed in adjoining rooms.

It was not Aksionov's habit to sleep late, and, wishing to travel while it was still cool, he aroused his driver before dawn and told him to put in the horses.

Then he made his way across to the landlord of the inn (who lived in a cottage at the back), paid his bill, and continued his journey.

When he had gone about twenty-five miles, he stopped for the horses to be fed. Aksionov rested awhile in the passage of the inn, then he stepped out into the porch, and, ordering a samovar to be heated, got out his guitar and began to play.

Suddenly a troika drove up with tinkling bells and an official alighted, followed by two soldiers. He came to Aksionov and began to question him, asking him who he was and whence he came. Aksionov answered him fully, and said: "Won't you have some tea with me?" But the official went on cross-questioning him and asking him: "Where did you spend last night? Were you alone, or with a fellow merchant? Did you see the other merchant this morning? Why did you leave the inn before dawn?"

Aksionov wondered why he was asked all these questions, but he described all that had happened, and then added: "Why do you cross-question me as if I were a thief or a robber? I am travelling on business of my own, and there is no need to question me".

Then the official, calling the soldiers, said: "I am the police-officer of this district, and I question you because the merchant with whom you spent last night has been found with his throat cut. We must search your things".

They entered the house. The soldiers and the police-officer unstrapped Aksionov's luggage and searched it. Suddenly the officer drew a knife out of a bag, crying: "Whose knife is this?"

Aksionov looked, and, seeing a blood-stained knife taken from his bag, he was frightened.

"How is it there is blood on this knife?"

Aksionov tried to answer, but could hardly utter a word, and only stammered: "I—don't know—not mine".

Then the police-officer said: "This morning the merchant was found in bed with his throat cut. You are the only person who could have done it. The house was locked from inside, and no-one else was there. Here is this blood-stained knife in your bag, and your face and manner betray you! Tell me how you killed him, and how much money you stole?"

Aksionov swore, he had not done it; that he had not seen the merchant after they had had tea together; that he had no money except eight thousand roubles of his own; and that the knife was not his. But his voice was broken, his face pale, and he trembled with fear as though he were guilty.

The police-officer ordered the soldiers to bind Aksionov and to put him in the cart. As they tied his feet together and flung him into the cart, Aksionov crossed himself and wept. His money and goods were taken from him, and he was sent to the nearest town and imprisoned there. Inquiries as to his character were made in Vladimir. The merchants and other inhabitants of that town said that in former

days he used to drink and waste his time, but that he was a good man. Then the trial came on he was charged with murdering a merchant from Ryazan, and robbing him of twenty thousand roubles.

His wife was in despair, and did not know what to believe. Her children were all quite small; one was a baby at her breast. Taking them all with her, she went to the town where her husband was in jail. At first she was not allowed to see him; but after much begging she obtained permission from the officials, and was taken to him. When she saw her husband in prison-dress and in chains, shut up with thieves and criminals, she fell down, and did not come to her senses for a long time. Then she drew her children to her, and sat down near him. She told him of things at home, and asked about what had happened to him. He told her all, and she asked: "What can we do now?"

"We must petition the Tsar not to let an innocent man perish."

His wife told him that she had sent a petition to the Tsar, but it had not been accepted.

Aksionov did not reply, but only looked down-cast.

Then his wife said: "It was not for nothing I dreamt your hair had turned grey. You remember? You should not have started on that day". And passing her fingers through his hair, she said: "Vanya dearest, tell your wife the truth; was it not you who did it?"

"So you, too, suspect me!" said Aksionov, and, hiding his face in his hands, he began to weep. Then

a soldier came to say that the wife and children must go away; and Aksionov said good-bye to his family for the last time.

When they were gone, Aksionov recalled what had been said, and, when he remembered that his wife also had suspected him, he said to himself: "It seems that only God can know the truth; it is to Him alone we must appeal, and from Him alone expect mercy".

And Aksionov wrote no more petitions, gave up all hope, and only prayed to God.

Aksionov was condemned to be flogged and sent to the mines. So he was flogged with a knout, and, when the wounds made by the knout were healed, he was driven to Siberia with other convicts.

NOTES

Leo (li(:)ou) N. Tolstoy ('tolstoj) (託爾斯泰) 是俄國文學家，生在一八二八年，死在一九一〇年。這篇短篇小說寫一個商人被人誤認他犯了殺人罪，過着二十六年的牢獄生活。後來正兇自首了，正要把這商人釋放，可是他已經死了。題目 "God Sees the Truth, but Waits" 說「上帝知道那真相，但是等待着」，竟然等了二十六年纔替那商人洗淨了不白之冤。

P. 14. Vladimir ('vlædimiə; vla'dji:mio), 俄國城。

merchant, 商人；店主。這字指「店主」是美國用法。

Ivan ('aivən) Dmitrich ('dmitritʃ) Aksionov ('æksio:vɔ:f), 姓名。

of his own, 他自己的(不是租來的)。

fair-haired, 有淡金黃色的頭髮的。

When quite a young man = When he was quite a young man.

given to drink, 沈湎於喝酒的。"given to" 「沈湎於」裏的 "to" 是 preposition; "drink" 「多飲酒類的習慣」是 noun.

had had too much, 喝了太多的酒。

gave up drinking, except now and then, 除了偶然以外，放棄了喝酒；戒了酒，不過偶然還得喝一些罷了。

Nizhny ('njɪfɲi) Fair, Nizhny 城的定期市集。

bade (beɪd; bæd) good-bye to, 向...告別。

get to, 到達。

go on a spree, 多喝酒; 濫喝。

all I know is..., 我所知道的一切是...; 我(不知道旁的事)祇知道...

“all”後面省去 relative pronoun “that”。

See if I don't..., (你可以)看出我是否不.... (你可以見到我將果然...)

sell out, 賣完。

put up, 投宿。 “put”是 intransitive verb.

went to bed, 就寢。注意 “bed”前面沒有 “a”, “the”, “their” 等字; 也注意用 “bed”而不用 “beds”。

P. 15. sleep late, 睡得晏起; 不早起。

it was still cool, 天氣尙還涼爽; 天氣還不曾變熱。

put in the horses, 把馬駕好。 “in”是 adverb.

made his way across, 走過去。

ordering a samovar ('sæmova:), to be heated, 叫(旅館裏的)人把一壺茶燙着。 “samovar”是俄國的一種金屬茶壺, 裏面有管, 管裏放着炭; 這字原來是俄文, 直解作「自沸器」。

play, 演奏。

troika ('troika), 三隻平行駕着的馬拖着的車。這字從俄文來。

up, 到那兒來地。

followed = being followed.

Won't you...?, 你不要...麼?; 請你...好麼?

went on cross-questioning, 繼續盤問。 “went on ...ing”作「繼續...」解釋; “on”是 adverb, “...ing”是 present participle.

questions, 是 retained object.

that, 是 relative pronoun; 不可改作 “which”, 更不可改作 “what”。

cross-question me as if I were a thief or a robber = cross-question me as you would do if I were a thief or a robber. “as if”作「好像」解釋; 注意用 “I were” (subjunctive), 不用 “I am”。

on business of my own, 爲了我自己的事。

police-officer, 警官。

has been found with his throat cut, 已經被發現他的喉被人割破(而死)了。

things, 行李。

P. 16. luggage, 行李(的總稱)。這字前面不可加 “a”, 也沒有 plural 式 “luggages”。

How is it...?, 怎樣會得...呢? “it”後面省去 conjunction “that”。

not mine = the knife is not mine.

could have done it, 可能曾經做這件事 (指殺那商人).

was locked from inside, 從裏面鎖的 (所以不能從外面開進去).

betray, 顯出...有罪.

?, 嚴格說來, 這裏該用 full stop (“how you killed him, and how much money you stole” 是二個 indirect question); 但因為說這句話的時候帶着疑問口氣, 所以用 question mark.

roubles ('ru:blz), 羅布 (從前的俄國銀幣和紙幣名).

pale = was pale.

as though = as if.

crossed himself, 用雙手在他自己胸前 (或前額) 做出十字架的形狀 (請上帝幫助他).

Inquiries as to his character were made, 關於他的品行的調查被幹着; 他的品行被調查着. “as to” 作「關於」解釋.

P. 17. used to... (infinitive), 慣常... 這語指過去的習慣; 在現代英文裏不可用 “use to...” 指現在的習慣.

drink, 喝酒過度.

trial, 審問.

came on, 開始了.

was charged with, 被控以...的罪. 注意用 “with”.

Ryazan (rja'zɑ:nj), 俄國城.

robbing him of, 從他搶去; 搶去他的 注意用 “of”.

did not know what to believe, 不知道該相信什麼; 將信將疑.

at her breast, 被她哺乳的.

was taken to, 被領到

chains, 鍊銬.

'shut up = being shut up, 被監禁着.

fell down, 跌倒.

did not come to her senses for a long time, 好久不醒; 好久以後纔醒轉來.

of, 關於.

things, 一切情形.

told her all, 把一切情形告訴她. “all” 是 direct object.

Tsar, 俄皇國帝.

let an innocent ('inosnt) man perish ('perif), 讓一個沒有罪的人死去 (而不去救他).

It was not for nothing I dreamt your hair had turned grey, 我在夢裏見你的頭髮變成了灰白色, 那並不是沒有原因的. “nothing” 和 “dreamt” 後面都省去 conjunction “that”. “turned” 是 copulative verb, “grey” 是它的 complement.

should not have started, 不應該曾經動身(可是實在曾經動身).
was it not you who did it?, 那幹那件事的不是你麼?; 那件事不是你
幹的麼? “who did it” 是 adjectival clause, 形容 “it”.

P. 18. for the last time, 最後一次地.

said to himself, 想.

it is to Him alone we must appeal, and from Him alone expect
mercy, 我們必須祇向他(指上帝)求恩助, 也必須祇向他希望慈悲.

“Him” 指上帝, 所以用大寫字母開首. 第一個 “alone” 後面省去
conjunction “that”; 第二個 “alone” 後面省去 “that we must”.

wrote no more petitions, 不再寫呈(訴)文. “no” 和 “more” 都是
adjective.

gave up, 放棄.

mines, 鑛.

knout (naut), 從前俄國的刑具, 是責打罪人的皮鞭.

Siberia (sai'biəriə), 西伯利亞(俄國地區名, 在亞洲北部).

convicts ('konvikts), 已定罪的犯人們.

IV

GOD SEES THE TRUTH, BUT WAITS

BY LEO N. TOLSTOY

(CONTINUED)

For twenty-six years Aksionov lived as a convict in Siberia. His hair turned white as snow, and his beard grew long, thin, and grey. All his mirth went; he stooped; he walked slowly, spoke little, and never laughed, but he often prayed.

In prison Aksionov learnt to make boots, and earned a little money, with which he bought *The Lives of the Saints*. He read this book when there was light enough in the prison; and on Sundays in the prison-church he read the lessons and sang in the choir; for his voice was still good.

The prison authorities liked Aksionov for his meekness, and his fellow prisoners respected him:

they called him "Grandfather", and "The Saint". When they wanted to petition the prison authorities about anything, they always made Aksionov their spokesman, and, when there were quarrels among the prisoners they came to him to put things right, and to judge the matter.

No news reached Aksionov from his home, and he did not even know if his wife and children were still alive.

One day a fresh gang of convicts came to the prison. In the evening the old prisoners collected round the new ones and asked them what towns or villages they came from, and what they were sentenced for. Among the rest Aksionov sat down near the new-comers, and listened with downcast air to what was said.

One of the new convicts, a tall, strong man of sixty, with a closely-cropped grey beard, was telling the others what he had been arrested for.

"Well, friends," he said "I only took a horse that was tied to a sledge, and I was arrested and accused of stealing. I said I had only taken it to get home quicker, and had then let it go; besides, the driver was a personal friend of mine. So I said 'It's all right'. 'No,' said they, 'you stole it' But how or where I stole it they could not say. I once really did something wrong, and ought by rights to have come here long ago, but that time I was not found out. Now I have been sent here for nothing at all... Eh, but it's lies I'm telling you; I've been to Siberia before, but I did not stay long";

"Where are you from?" asked someone.

“From Vladimir. My family are of that town. My name is Makar, and they also call me Semyonich.”

Aksionov raised his head and said: “Tell me, Semyonich, do you know anything of the merchants Aksionov of Vladimir? Are they still alive?”

“Know them? Of course I do. The Aksionovs are rich, though their father is in Siberia: a sinner like ourselves, it seems! As for you, Gran’dad, how did you come here?”

Aksionov did not like to speak of his misfortune. He only sighed, and said: “For my sins I have been in pr son these twenty-six years”.

“What sins?” asked Makar Semyonich.

But Aksionov only said “Well, well—I must have deserved it!” He would have said no more, but his companions told the new-comers how Aksionov came to be in Siberia; how someone had killed a merchant, and had put the knife among Aksionov’s things, and Aksionov had been unjustly condemned.

When Makar Semyonich heard this, he looked at Aksionov, slapped his own knee, and exclaimed: “Well, this is wonderful! Really wonderful! But how old you’ve grown, Gran’dad!”

The others asked him why he was so surprised, and where he had seen Aksionov before; but Makar Semyonich did not reply. He only said: “It’s wonderful that we should meet here, lads!”

These words made Aksionov wonder whether this man knew who had killed the merchant; so he said: “Perhaps, Semyonich, you have heard of that affair, or maybe you’ve seen me before?”

“How could I help hearing? The world’s full of rumours. But it’s a long time ago, and I’ve forgotten what I heard.”

“Perhaps you heard who killed the merchant?” asked Aksionov.

Makar Semyonich laughed, and replied: “It must have been him in whose bag the knife was found! If someone else hid the knife there, ‘He’s not a thief till he’s caught’, as the saying is. How could anyone put a knife into your bag while it was under your head? It would surely have woke you up”.

When Aksionov heard these words, he felt sure this was the man who had killed the merchant. He rose and went away. All that night Aksionov lay awake. He felt terribly unhappy, and all sorts of images rose in his mind. There was the image of his wife as she was when he parted from her to go to the fair. He saw her as if she were present; her face and her eyes rose before him; he heard her speak and laugh. Then he saw his children, quite little, as they were at that time: one with a little cloak on, another at his mother’s breast. And then he remembered himself as he used to be—young and merry. He remembered how he sat playing the guitar in the porch of the inn where he was arrested, and how free from care he had been. He saw, in his mind, the place where he was flogged, the executioner, and the people standing around; the chains, the convicts, all the twenty-six years of his prison life, and his premature old age. The thought of it all made him so wretched that he was ready to kill himself.

“And it’s all that villain’s doing!” thought Aksionov. And his anger was so great against Makar Semyonich that he longed for vengeance, even if he himself should perish for it. He kept repeating prayers all night, but could get no peace. During the day he did not go near Makar Semyonich, nor even look at him.

A fortnight passed in this way. Aksionov could not sleep at night, and was so miserable that he did not know what to do.

One night as he was walking about the prison he noticed some earth that came rolling out from under one of the shelves on which the prisoners slept. He stopped to see what it was. Suddenly Makar Semyonich crept out from under the shelf, and looked up at Aksionov with frightened face. Aksionov tried to pass without looking at him, but Makar seized his hand and told him that he had dug a hole under the wall, getting rid of the earth by putting it into his high-boots, and emptying it out every day on the road when the prisoners were driven to their work.

“Just you keep quiet, old man, and you shall get out too. If you blab, they’ll flog the life out of me, but I will kill you first”.

Aksionov trembled with anger as he looked at his enemy. He drew his hand away, saying: “I have no wish to escape, and you have no need to kill me; you killed me long ago! As to telling of you—I may do so or not, as God shall direct”.

Next day, when the convicts were led out to work, the convoy soldiers noticed that one or other of the prisoners emptied some earth out of his boots.

The prison was searched and the tunnel found. The Governor came and questioned all the prisoners to find out who had dug the hole. They all denied any knowledge of it. Those who knew would not betray Makar Semyonich, knowing he would be flogged almost to death. At last the Governor turned to Aksionov, whom he knew to be a just man, and said:

"You are a truthful old man; tell me, before God, who dug the hole?"

Makar Semyonich stood as if he were quite unconcerned, looking at the Governor and not so much as glancing at Aksionov. Aksionov's lips and hands trembled, and for a long time he could not utter a word. He thought: "Why should I screen him who ruined my life? Let him pay for what I have suffered. But if I tell, they will probably flog the life out of him and, maybe, I suspect him wrongly. And, after all, what good would it be to me?"

"Well, old man," repeated the Governor "tell me the truth: who has been digging under the wall?"

Aksionov glanced at Makar Semyonich, and said: "I cannot say, your honour. It is not God's will that I should tell! Do what you like with me; I am in your hands".

However much the Governor tried, Aksionov would say no more, and so the matter had to be left.

That night, when Aksionov was lying on his bed and just beginning to doze, someone came quietly and sat down on his bed. He peered through the darkness and recognized Makar.

“What more do you want of me?” asked Aksionov. “Why have you come here?”

Makar Semyonich was silent. So Aksionov sat up and said: “What do you want? Go away, or I will call the guard!”

Makar Semyonich bent close over Aksionov, and whispered: “Ivan Dmitrich, forgive me!”

“What for?” asked Aksionov.

“It was I who killed the merchant and hid the knife among your things. I meant to kill you too, but I heard a noise outside, so I hid the knife in your bag and escaped out of the window.”

Aksionov was silent, and did not know what to say. Makar Semyonich slid off the bed-shelf and knelt upon the ground. “Ivan Dmitrich,” said he “forgive me! For the love of God, forgive me! I will confess that it was I who killed the merchant, and you will be released and can go to your home”.

“It is easy for you to talk,” said Aksionov “but I have suffered for you these twenty-six years. Where could I go to now?... My wife is dead, and my children have forgotten me. I have nowhere to go...”.

Makar Semyonich did not rise, but beat his head on the floor. “Ivan Dmitrich, forgive me!” he cried. “When they flogged me with the knout it was not so hard to bear as it is to see you now, ...yet you had pity on me, and did not tell. For Christ’s sake forgive me, wretch that I am!” And he began to sob.

When Aksionov heard him sobbing, he, too began to weep.

“God will forgive you!” said he. “Maybe I am a hundred times worse than you.” And at these words his heart grew light, and the longing for home left him. He no longer had any desire to leave the prison, but only hoped for his last hour to come.

In spite of what Aksionov had said, Makar Semyonich confessed his guilt. But when the order for his release came, Aksionov was already dead.

NOTES

P. 21. grew, 漸漸變成。是 copulative verb. went, 消滅了。

The Lives of the Saints, 聖徒列傳(書名)。

lessons, (在做禮拜的時候誦讀的聖經) 日課。

authorities, 當局者們; 在上者們。

P. 22. put things right, 調整一切; 解決一切。

did not even know if..., 竟然不知道是否...; 有些疑並不.... “if” = “whether”。

fresh, 新的。

what they were sentenced for, 他們爲了什麼而被判罪。

air, 神色; 面容。

closely-cropped, 薙光的。

accused of, (被) 控犯...的罪。注意用 “of”。

had only taken it to get home quicker = had taken it only to get home quicker, 祇因爲要回家快些而取它(指馬)。

let it go, 釋放它(指馬)。

But how or where I stole it they could not say = But they could not say how or where I stole it.

ought by rights to have come here long ago, 照理早該到這裏來了(實在不會來)。“by rights” = “by right”。

that time, 那一次。不作「在那時候」解釋。

found out, 覺察。

for nothing at all, 簡直無端地。

Eh (ei), 這裏表示「是不是？」的意思。

it's lies I'm telling you, 我正在向你們說的都是謊話. "lies" 後面省去 relative pronoun "that".

I've been to Siberia before, 我以前曾經 (因犯罪而被送) 到西伯利亞過了.

P. 23. Makar (mɑ'kɑ:), 人名.

they, 大家; 一般人.

Semyonich ('semjonitʃ), 姓.

the merchants Aksionov, 姓 Aksionov 的商人們; 姓 Aksionov 的那生意人家.

The Aksionovs, 姓 Aksionov 的一家人們.

As for, 至於.

Gran'dad = Grand-dad; 祖父; 老公公.

these, 最近過去的.

it, 指被定罪而送到西伯利亞.

He would have said no more, but..., 他原來將不說下去, 但是....

lads, 少年們 (指青年犯人們).

heard of, 聽人說起.

maybe, 也許. 是 adverb.

P. 24. How could I help hearing? 我怎會避免聽到呢?; 我怎會不聽到呢? "help" 用在 gerund 前面作「避免」解釋.

The world's (= world is) full of rumours, 社會上很多 (關於這件事的) 傳說.

him, 照文法這字該改作 "he"; 用 "him" 是談話體.

He's (= He is) not a thief till he's caught, 在他被捉以前不是一個賊; 一個賊必須被捉到了纔算賊.

as the saying is, 像那俗語所說的.

It would surely have woke you up, 那當然將曾經弄醒你 (既然不會弄醒你, 當然便沒有那件事).

lay awake, 醒着躺着; 睡不着.

all sorts of images rose in his mind, 在他的心裏浮起各種景象.

saw, (在想象裏) 看見.

with...on, 穿着....

free from care, 沒有憂慮的.

premature (premə'tjuə; pri:mə'tjuə) old age, 過早的老年; 未老先衰.

The thought of it all made him so wretched ('retʃɪd) that he was ready to kill himself, 想着了這一切, 使他這樣地苦惱, 竟想要自殺了. "all" 形容 "it".

P. 25. it's all that villain's ('vilənz) doing, 這都是那個惡人 (指 Makar Semyonich) 所做的.

long for, 盼望；渴望。

perish for it, 因它而死(指因為復仇而死)。

kept repeating, 繼續重複說着。“repeating”是 present participle.

peace, 心裏的平靜。

stopped to see what it was, 止了步看看這是什麼事。“stopped”是 intransitive verb; infinitive “to see”表示目的。

getting rid of, 除去。“get(ting)”是 copulative verb, “rid”是 past participle 用作 adjective, 做 “get(ting)”的 complement.

high-boots, 長統靴。

Just you keep quiet, old man, and you shall get out too, 你祇須緘默(不說出我的行爲), 你也一定可以(逃)出去。“you”用作 imperative sentence 裏的 subject, 可以省去。“keep”屬於 imperative mood. 注意用 “and”; 全句 = “If you just keep quiet, you shall get out too”. “shall”用在 second person 這裏表示說話者對於對方的允諾。

blab, 洩漏祕密。

they'll (=they will) flog the life out of me, 他們(指管理犯人的人們)將打死我。

his enemy, 他的敵人; 向他懷惡意的人。

As to, 至於。

telling of, 告發。“to”是 preposition; 所以後面用 “telling”而不用 “tell”。

as God shall direct, 照着上帝的命令。

convoy (‘kɒnvɔɪ) soldiers, 護送的兵士們。

one or other, 某一個。

P. 26. found = was found.

Governor, 典獄官。

They all denied any knowledge of it, 大家都否認知道這件事。

before God, 在上帝面前(你不可說謊)。

unconcerned, 漠不關心的。

not so much as..., 竟不...; 連...也不。

screen, 庇護。

pay for, 因...而受苦。

suspect him wrongly, 疑錯他(疑他是兇手而他實在不是)。

after all, 畢竟

what good would it be to me?, 這個(指告發)對於我將有什麼用呢?

your honour, 對於官員的尊稱。

It is not God's will that I should tell, 上帝不要我告發。

Do what you like with me, 隨你怎樣處置我。

in your hands, 在你的掌握中的; 由你擺佈的。

the matter had to be left, 那件事不得不被擱置了。

P. 27. What more do you want of me?, 你還想向我要什麼? 這裏用

“of”, 是美國語; 英國用 “with”.

or, 否則。

What for? = What shall I forgive you for?

It was I who..., 那...的 (不是別人而) 是我。

meant (ment) to... (infinitive), (原來) 要想...

For the love of God, 爲了愛上帝起見。

released, 釋放。

it was not so hard to bear as it is to see you now, 那個不及我現在
見你的難受 (被打雖然難受, 現在見到你卻更難受)。

had pity on, 哀憐。

For Christ's sake, 爲了基督; 爲順從基督起見。

wretch that I am, (雖然) 我是一個惡人。注意 “wretched” 前面沒有 “a”。

P. 28. at these words, 說了這些話以後。

light, 愉快的。

the longing for home left him, 對於家的渴望離開了他; 他不再想念
家鄉了。

no longer, 不再 (像以前那樣地)。

last hour, 死去的時刻; 臨終時刻。

In spite of what Aksionov had said, 不管 Aksionov 所說過的話; 雖
然 Aksionov 說過那些話。

V

A TRIBUTE TO THE DOG

BY GEORGE GRAHAM VEST.

The best friend a man has in this world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose.

It flies away from him; perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honour when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that a man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog.

A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer; he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounters with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert, he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces, he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journeys through the heavens.

If fortune drives the master forth an outcast into the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him. When the last scene of all comes, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by his grave-side will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even unto death.

NOTES

George Graham ('greɪəm) Vest 是美國律師，生在一八三〇年，死在一九〇四年。"Tribute" 指「讚辭」，後面習慣接 "to".

P. 31. friend, 後面省去 relative pronoun "that".

this world, 這個世界；今生（不是在死後）。

turn against, (原來愛而) 開始恨；對於...開始反抗。

his enemy, 他的敵人；向他懷惡意的人。

reared, 養育。

prove ungrateful, (結果) 證明爲不感激 (父親) 的；(結果) 證明爲不孝。

"prove" 是 copulative verb, "ungrateful" 是它的 complement.

Those who..., 那...的人們。

nearest and dearest, 最親近而最被愛的。"near(est)" 指骨肉上的近。

whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, 把我們的

幸福和名譽都付託給他們；信任他們決不會害及我們的幸福和名譽。

traitors to their faith, 對於他們的信諾的叛反者們；不守信約者們。

The money that a man has he may lose = He may lose the money

that a man has = A man may lose the money that he has.

P. 32. when he needs it most, 在他最需要它的時候。

ill-considered, 不曾被審慎考慮的；不智的。

prone to...(infinitive), 有...的傾向的；易於...的。

fall on their knees, 跪下。

do us honour, 對我們表示尊敬。

when success is with us, 當成功和我們在一起的時候；當我們得意的時候。

be the first to... (infinitive), 是...的第一個；比別人先...

throw the stone of malice ('mælis), 投惡意的石；害(我們)。

failure settles its cloud upon our heads, 失敗把它的雲停在我們的

頭上；失敗臨到了我們；我們初遭失敗。

The one, 惟一的。

the one = the one friend.

deserts (di'zɔ:ts), 遺棄。

the one = the one friend.

stands by, 對於...繼續忠誠。

will, 一定...；決不會不....

drives, 很快地行着 (指因被風吹着而很快地飛舞)。

if only, 祇以...做條件；祇須....

come in encounters with the roughness ('rʌfnɪs) of the world, 因爲和世界上的(一切)崎嶇相遇而發生。

He guards the sleep of his pauper ('pɔ:pə) **master as if he were a prince** = He guards the sleep of his pauper master as he would do if his master were a prince. "pauper" 指「窮得無以爲生的人」. "as if" 作「好像」解釋. "prince" 指「國王」.

riches ('ritʃɪz), 財富. 這字實在是 singular 式, 現在通常被當作 plural.

take wings, 開始飛去; (被) 喪失.

falls to pieces, 碎; 敗.

constant, 不變的; 忠心的.

the heavens, 天空.

fortune drives the master forth an outcast ('aʊtkɑ:st) **into the world**,

命運把那主人趕到世界上做成一個被棄者(他因為遭了惡運而被人遺棄). "outcast" 是 "drive" 的 complement.

privilege, 特權.

that = the privilege.

last scene (si:n) **of all**, 最後的一幕 (指死).

no matter if..., 即使...也不妨.

pursue their way, 走他們的路; 去(而不來).

there by his grave-side will the noble dog be found = the noble dog will be found there by his grave-side.

alert (ə'le:t) **watchfulness**, 機警的提防.

unto ('ʌntu) **death**, 直到死亡(纔停止).

VI

THE DAFFODILS

BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

I wander'd lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils,
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,

They stretch'd in never-ending line,
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced, but they
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee:—
A Poet could not but be gay
In such a jocund company!
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought;

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

NOTES

William Wordsworth ('wɔ:dzwɔ:(:)) 是英國詩人，生在一七七〇年，死在一八五〇年。這首詩是一八〇四年所作的。第一節 (stanza) 和第二節描寫所見湖邊的水仙花 (daffodils ['dæfədɪlz])。第三節寫因見了水仙花而快樂。第四節寫因想起水仙花而快樂。

P. 34. wander'd ('wɒndəd) = wandered.

on high, 在高處；在天空裏。

o'er = (o:; ɔ:; ɔ:) = over.

valley, 山谷。這字現在遠不及 "valley(s)" 普通。

When, 在那時候。這裏 "When" = "And then".

all at once, 忽然。

host, 大羣。是 "crowd" 的 appositive.

Continuous = Being continuous.

milky way, 天河；銀河。

P. 35. stretch'd (= stretched) in never-ending line, 蔓延在永無窮盡的一條線裏 (多得像長蛇陣一般)。**"never-ending"** 的前面省去 "a".

Ten thousand saw I=I saw ten thousand, 我見萬 (梁水仙花). “Ten thousand” 指極多, 並不直解作「十千」或「一萬」.

sprightly dance, 快活的舞. 前面省去 “a”.

they, 指水仙花.

Outdid (aut'did) the sparkling waves in glee, 在歡樂上勝過閃光的波浪.

A Poet could not but be gay In such a jocund ('dʒɔkənd; 'dʒɔukənd) company!, 一個詩人在這般歡樂的伴侶中間, 也不禁快活起來了! “A Poet” 指 Wordsworth 自己. “could not but”... 作「不得不...」或「不禁...」解釋. “jocund company” 指水仙花. “company” 和上面 “glee” 協韻, “y” 該讀作 i:.

little thought What wealth the show to me had brought, 不曾想到這景象帶給我了什麼財富 (不曾想到這景象對於我怎樣地有益). “to me had brought” = “had brought to me”.

oft, 往往. 這字現在很少用.

on my couch I lie=I lie on my couch, 我躺在我的睡椅上.

vacant, 沒有思慮的. 前面省去 “a”.

pensive, 多思慮的.

They, 指水仙花.

flash upon that inward eye Which is the bliss of solitude, 忽然現在那靜中清福的「內眼」上. “inward eye” 指想象力; 想象到什麼東西, 也就可以說「見」到它; 真的眼是在外面的, 想象力是在裏面的. 所以說 “inward eye”.

with pleasure fills=fills with pleasure, 充滿着快樂. “fills” 這裏是 intransitive verb.

dances with the daffodils, 和水仙花一同舞着 (因為想起了水仙花的臨風招展而心中十分愉快, 好像和花一同舞起來了).

VII

THE SELFISH GIANT

By OSCAR WILDE

Every afternoon, as they were coming from school, the children used to go and play in the Giant's garden.

It was a large lovely garden, with soft green grass. Here and there over the grass stood beau-

tiful flowers like stars, and there were twelve peach-trees that in the springtime broke out into delicate blossoms of pink and pearl, and in the autumn bore rich fruit. The birds sat on the trees and sang so sweetly that the children used to stop their games in order to listen to them. "How happy we are here!" they cried to each other.

One day the Giant came back. He had been to visit his friend the Cornish ogre, and had stayed with him for seven years. After the seven years were over he had said all that he had to say, for his conversation was limited, and he determined to return to his own castle. When he arrived he saw the children playing in the garden.

"What are you doing there?" he cried in a very gruff voice, and the children ran away.

"My own garden is my own garden;" said the Giant "anyone can understand that, and I will allow nobody to play in it but myself". So he built a high wall all around it, and put up a notice-board.

TRESPASSERS WILL BE PROSECUTED

He was a very selfish Giant.

The poor children had now nowhere to play. They tried to play on the road, but the road was very dusty and full of hard stones, and they did not like it. They used to wander round the high wall when their lessons were over, and talk about the beautiful garden inside. "How happy we were there" they said to each other.

Then the Spring came, and all over the country there were little blossoms and little birds. Only in the garden of the selfish Giant it was still winter. The birds did not care to sing in it as there were no children, and the trees forgot to blossom. Once a beautiful flower put its head out from the grass, but when it saw the notice-board it was so sorry for the children that it slipped back into the ground again, and went off to sleep. The only people who were pleased were the Snow and the Frost. "Spring has forgotten this garden;" they cried "so we will live here all the year round". The Snow covered up the grass with her great white cloak, and the Frost painted all the trees silver. Then they invited the North Wind to stay with them, and he came. He was wrapped in furs, and he roared all day about the garden, and blew the chimney-pots down. "This is a delightful spot;" he said "we must ask the Hail on a visit". So the Hail came. Every day for three hours he rattled on the roof of the castle till he broke most of the slates, and then he ran round and round the garden as fast as he could go. He was dressed in grey, and his breath was like ice.

"I cannot understand why the Spring is so late in coming;" said the Selfish Giant, as he sat at the window and looked out at his cold white garden "I hope there will be a change in the weather".

But the Spring never came, nor the Summer. The Autumn gave golden fruit to every garden, but to the Giant's garden she gave none. "He is too selfish" she said. So it was always Winter there, and the North Wind, and the Hail, and the Frost,

and the Snow danced about through the trees.

One morning the Giant was lying awake in bed when he heard some lovely music. It sounded so sweet to his ears that he thought it must be the King's musicians passing by. It was really only a little linnet singing outside his window, but it was so long since he had heard a bird sing in his garden that it seemed to him to be the most beautiful music in the world. Then the Hail stopped dancing over his head, and the North Wind ceased roaring, and a delicious perfume came to him through the open casement. "I believe the Spring has come at last" said the Giant; and he jumped out of bed and looked out.

What did he see?

He saw a most wonderful sight. Through a little hole in the wall the children had crept in, and they were sitting in the branches of the trees. In every tree that he could see there was a little child. And the trees were so glad to have the children back again that they had covered themselves with blossoms, and were waving their arms gently above the children's heads. The birds were flying about and twittering with delight, and the flowers were looking up through the green grass and laughing. It was a lovely scene, only in one corner it was still winter. It was the farthest corner of the garden, and in it was standing a little boy. He was so small that he could not reach up to the branches of the tree, and he was wandering all round it, crying bitterly. The poor tree was still covered with frost and snow, and the North Wind was blowing and roaring above it.

“Climb up! little boy” said the Tree, and it bent its branches down as low as it could; but the boy was too tiny.

And the Giant’s heart melted as he looked out. “How selfish I have been!” he said. “Now I know why the Spring would not come here. I will put that poor little boy on the top of the tree, and then I will knock down the wall, and my garden shall be the children’s playground for ever and ever.” He was really very sorry for what he had done.

So he crept downstairs and opened the front door quite softly, and went out into the garden. But when the children saw him they were so frightened that they all ran away, and the garden became winter again. Only the little boy did not run, for his eyes were so full of tears that he did not see the Giant coming. And the Giant stole up behind him and took him gently in his hand, and put him up into the tree. And the tree broke at once into blossom, and the birds came and sang on it, and the little boy stretched out his two arms and flung them round the Giant’s neck, and kissed him. And the other children, when they saw that the Giant was not wicked any longer, came running back, and with them came the Spring. “It is your garden now, little children” said the Giant, and he took a great axe and knocked down the wall. And when the people were going to market at twelve o’clock, they found the Giant playing with the children in the most beautiful garden they had ever seen.

All day long they played, and in the evening they came to the Giant to bid him good-bye.

“But where is your little companion,” he said “the boy I put into the tree?” The Giant loved him the best because he had kissed him.

“We don’t know;” answered the children “he has gone away”.

“You must tell him to be sure and come here tomorrow” said the Giant. But the children said that they did not know where he lived, and had never seen him before; and the Giant felt very sad.

Every afternoon, when school was over, the children came and played with the Giant. But the little boy whom the Giant loved was never seen again. The Giant was very kind to all the children, yet he longed for his first little friend, and often spoke of him. “How I would like to see him!” he used to say.

Years went over, and the Giant grew very old and feeble. He could not play about any more; so he sat in a huge arm-chair, and watched the children at their games, and admired his garden. “I have many beautiful flowers;” he said “but the children are the most beautiful flowers of all”.

One winter morning he looked out of his window as he was dressing. He did not hate the Winter now, for he knew that it was merely the Spring asleep, and that the flowers were resting.

Suddenly he rubbed his eyes in wonder, and looked and looked. It certainly was a marvellous sight. In the farthest corner of the garden was a tree quite covered with lovely white blossoms. Its branches were all golden, and silver fruit hung down from them, and underneath it stood the little boy

he had loved.

Downstairs ran the Giant in great joy, and out into the garden. He hastened across the grass, and came near to the child. And when he came quite close his face grew red with anger, and he said: "Who hath dared to wound thee?" For on the palms of the child's hands were the prints of two nails, and the prints of two nails were on the little feet.

"Who hath dared to wound thee?" cried the Giant. "Tell me, that I may take my sword and slay him."

"Nay!" answered the child "but these are the wounds of Love".

"Who art thou?" said the Giant, and a strange awe fell on him, and he knelt before the little child.

And the child smiled on the Giant, and said to him: "You let me play once in your garden; today you shall come with me to my garden, which is Paradise".

And when the children ran in that afternoon, they found the Giant lying dead under the tree, all covered with white blossoms.

NOTES

Oscar (ˈɔskə) Wilde (waɪld) (王爾德) 是愛爾蘭 (Ireland) 詩人, 戲劇家, 和小說家, 生在一八五六年, 死在一九〇〇年. 這篇童話述一個自私的巨人不許兒童們進入他的花園, 所以在春天園裏常常像冬天一般; 後來他許兒童們進去了, 園裏更充滿着春色; 結果巨人被愛神引到極樂世界去.

P. 36. used to... (infinitive), 慣常.... 這語指過去的習慣; 在現代英文裏不用 "use to..." 指現在的習慣.

Here and there, 在各處.

P. 37. broke out into, 開(花).

pearl (pɜ:l), 珠色.

in order to (infinitive), 目的在於

had been to visit, 原來去訪 (現在回來了).

Cornish ogre ('ouga), (英國) Cornwall ('kɔ:nwəl) 州 (county) 的喫人巨人.
over, 完了.

all that, "that" 是 relative pronoun, 不可改作 "which", 更不可改作 "what"

gruff, 粗暴的

My own garden is my own garden, 我自己的園是我自己的園 (該由我處置).

that, 指 "My own garden is my own garden" 那句話.

but, 除了 以外

put up, 豎起.

notice-board, 揭示板

TRESPASSERS (tres-pəsəz) WILL BE PROSECUTED ('prɔ:sɪk-ju:tɪd), 侵入的人們將被控訴.

P. 38. country, 鄉間

only, 可是 是 conjunction

did not care to (infinitive), 不肯.

blossom, 開花

put its head out, 伸出它的頭

went off to sleep, 睡去 "sleep" 是 noun.

Snow, 這字和下面的 "Frost", "North Wind", 和 "Hail" 都被擬作人.

all the year round, 全年地

Painted all the trees silver, 把一切樹都漆成銀色. "silver" 是 adjective, 用作 complement.

furs, 皮衣

roared, 吼, 怒號

all day, 全天地; 一天到晚

chimney-pots, 煙囪頂冠

ask the Hail on a visit, 請雹來玩玩 注意用 "on".

was dressed in grey, 穿着灰白色的衣服.

is so late in coming, 來得這樣晚 (還沒有到).

she, 指 Autumn.

P. 39. lying awake, 醒着躺着.

when, 在那時候. 這裏 "when" = "and then".

linnets, 紅雀

it was so long since he had heard a bird sing in his garden, 自從他聽到一隻鳥在他的園裏歌唱到現在是這樣地長久了; 他這樣長久沒有聽到鳥在他的園裏鳴着.

stopped dancing, 停止跳舞. 注意不作 “stopped to dance”.

perfume (ˈpɜːfjuːm), 香氣.

casement, 窗.

a most wonderful sight, 一個很奇的景象; 一個極好的景象. “most”

用在 “a” 後面是「很」, 不是「最」.

arms, 指樹枝.

scene (siːn), 景色.

only, 可是. 是 conjunction.

reach up to, 向上伸手到.

poor, 可憐的.

P. 40. too tiny (ˈtaɪni), 太小 (而不能爬上去) 的.

melted, 感動; 情不自禁.

knock down, 敲下; 拆毀.

shall, 必定; 必須.

for ever and ever, 永遠地. 比 “for ever” 語氣重些.

tears, 淚滴. 注意用 plural 式; “tear” 指「淚滴」, 不指淚的物質. 不是 material noun.

stole up behind him, 潛行過去到他的背後.

broke at once into blossom, 立刻開花.

was not wicked (ˈwɪkɪd) any longer, 不再刁惡了.

All day long, 全天地; 一天到晚.

bid him good-bye, 向他告別.

P. 41. be sure and come = be sure to come, 一定來.

school was over, 上課完了; 在課後.

longed for, 渴望.

would like = should like.

went over, 過去.

could not play about any more, 不能再來來去去地玩了.

dressing, 穿衣.

it was merely the spring asleep, 它不過是睡着的春 (醒來便不是多而是春了).

rubbed his eyes in wonder, 驚異地擦着他的眼.

P. 42. Downstairs ran the Giant, 那巨人跑下樓去.

out = ran out.

his face grew red with anger, 他的臉因為發怒而漸漸變成紅色.

hath, 是 “has” 的古式.

thee (ðiː), 你. 屬於 objective case, 是古字.

prints, 印痕.

that I may, 使得我可以 注意用 “may”

Nay!, 不!

wounds of Love, 愛 (神) 的傷 有了愛便有所犧牲)

art, 用在 “thou” 的 ‘be’ 的形式, 是古字

thou (ðau), 你 屬於 nominative case, 是古字

a strange awe (ɔ:) fell on him, 一種奇異的敬畏臨到了他, 他不自
主地敬畏起來了

you shall, 你一定, 我要你

Paradise (ˈpærədəis), 天堂 極樂世界

ran in, 跑進 (那個園) “in” 是 adverb.

VIII

THE NECKLACE

BY GUY DE MAUPASSANT

She was one of those pretty and charming girls who, as if by a mistake of destiny, are born in a family of employees. She had no dowry, no expectations, no means of becoming known, understood, loved, wedded by any rich and distinguished man; and so she let herself be married to a petty clerk in the Bureau of Public Instruction.

She was simple in her dress because she could not be elaborate, but she was as unhappy as if she had fallen from a higher rank, for with women there is no inherited distinction of higher and lower. Their beauty, their grace, and their natural charm fill the place of birth and family. Natural delicacy, instinctive elegance, a lively wit, are the ruling forces in the social realm, and these make the daughters of the common people the equals of the finest ladies.

She suffered intensely, feeling herself born for all the refinements and luxuries of life. She suffered from the poverty of her home as she looked at the dirty walls, the worn-out chairs, the ugly curtains.

All those things of which another woman of her station would have been quite unconscious tortured her and made her indignant. The sight of the country girl who was maid-of-all-work in her humble household filled her almost with desperation. She dreamt of echoing halls hung with Oriental draperies and lighted by tall bronze candelabra, while two tall footmen in knee-breeches drowsed in great arm-chairs by reason of the heating stove's oppressive warmth. She dreamt of splendid parlours furnished in rare old silks, of carved cabinets loaded with priceless *bric-à-brac*, and of entrancing little *boudoirs* just right for afternoon chats with bosom friends—men famous and sought after, the envy and the desire of all the other women.

When she sat down to dinner at a little table covered with a cloth three days old, and looked across at her husband as he uncovered the soup and exclaimed with an air of rapture "Oh, the delicious stew! I know nothing better than that", she dreamt of dainty dinners, of shining silver-ware, of tapestries which peopled the walls with antique figures and strange birds in fairy forests; she dreamt of delicious viands served in wonderful dishes, of whispered gallantries heard with a sphinxlike smile as you eat the pink flesh of a trout or the wing of a quail.

She had no dresses, no jewels, nothing; and she loved nothing else. She felt made for that alone. She was filled with a desire to please, to be envied, to be bewitching and sought after. She had a rich friend, a former school-mate at the convent, whom she no longer wished to visit because she suffered so

much when she came home. For whole days at a time she wept without ceasing in bitterness and hopeless misery.

Now, one evening her husband came home with a triumphant air, holding in his hand a large envelope. "There," said he "there is something for you".

She quickly tore open the paper and drew out a printed card, bearing these words:—

"The Minister of Public Instruction and Mme Georges Rampouneau request the honour of M. and Mme Loisel's company at the palace of the Ministry, Monday evening, January 18th".

Instead of being overcome with delight, as her husband expected, she threw the invitation on the table with disdain, murmuring:

"What do you wish me to do with that?"

"Why, my dear, I thought you would be pleased. You never go out, and this is such a fine opportunity! I had awful trouble in getting it. Everyone wants to go; it is very select, and they are not giving many invitations to clerks. You will see all the official world."

She looked at him with irritation, and said, impatiently:

"What do you expect me to put on my back if I go?"

He had not thought of that. He stammered:

"Why, the dress you go to the theatre in. It seems all right to me".

He stopped, stupefied, distracted, on seeing that his wife was crying. Two great tears descended slowly from the corners of her eyes towards the corners

of her mouth. He stuttered.

“What’s the matter? What’s the matter?”

By a violent effort she subdued her feelings and replied in a calm voice, as she wiped her wet cheeks:

“Nothing. Only I have no dress and consequently I cannot go to this ball. Give your invitation to some friend whose wife has better clothes than I”.

He was in despair, but began again:

“Let us see, Mathilde. How much would it cost, a suitable dress, which you could wear again on future occasions, something very simple?”

She reflected for some seconds, computing the cost, and also wondering what sum she could ask without bringing down upon herself an immediate refusal and an astonished exclamation from the economical clerk.

At last she answered hesitatingly:

“I don’t know exactly, but it seems to me that with four hundred francs I could manage”.

He turned a trifle pale, for he had been saving just that sum to buy a gun and treat himself to a little hunting trip the following summer, in the country near Nanterre, with a few friends who went there to shoot larks on Sundays.

However, he said:

“Well, I think I can give you four hundred francs. But see that you have a pretty dress”.

The day of the ball drew near, and Madame Loisel seemed sad, restless, anxious. Her dress was ready, however. Her husband said to her one evening:

“What is the matter? Come, now, you’ve been

looking queer these last three days.”

And she replied:

“It worries me that I have no jewels, not a single stone, nothing to put on. I shall look wretched enough. I would almost rather not go to this party”.

He answered:

“You might wear natural flowers. They are very fashionable this season. For ten francs you can get two or three magnificent roses”.

She was not convinced.

“No; there is nothing more humiliating than to look poor among a lot of rich women.”

But her husband cried:

“How stupid you are! Go and find your friend Madame Forestier and ask her to lend you some jewels. You are intimate enough with her for that”.

She uttered a cry of joy.

“Of course. I had not thought of that.”

The next day she went to her friend’s house and told her distress.

Madame Forestier went to her handsome wardrobe, took out a large casket, brought it back, opened it, and said to Madame Loisel:

“Choose, my dear.”

She saw first of all some bracelets, then a pearl necklace, then a Venetian cross of gold set with precious stones of wonderful workmanship. She tried on the ornaments before the glass, hesitated, could not make up her mind to part with them, to give them back. She kept asking:

“You have nothing else?”

“Why, yes. But I do not know what will please

you.”

All at once she discovered, in a black satin box, a splendid diamond necklace, and her heart began to beat with boundless desire. Her hands trembled as she took it. She fastened it around her throat, over her high-necked dress, and stood lost in ecstasy as she looked at herself.

Then she asked, hesitating, full of anxiety:

“Would you lend me that—only that?”

“Why, yes, certainly.”

She sprang upon the neck of her friend, embraced her rapturously, then fled with her treasure.

The day of the ball arrived. Madame Loisel was a success. She was prettier than all the others, elegant, gracious, smiling, and crazy with joy. All the men stared at her, asked her name, tried to be introduced. All the cabinet officials wished to waltz with her. The minister noticed her.

She danced with delight, with passion, intoxicated with pleasure, forgetting all in the triumph of her beauty, in the glory of her success, in a sort of mist of happiness, the result of all this homage, all this admiration, all these awakened desires, this victory so complete and so sweet to the heart of a woman.

She left about four o'clock in the morning. Her husband had been dozing since midnight in a little deserted ante-room with three other gentlemen, whose wives were having a good time.

He threw about her shoulders the wraps which he had brought for her to go out in, the modest wraps of common life, whose poverty contrasted sharply

with the elegance of the ball dress. She felt this and wished to escape, that she might not be noticed by the other women who were wrapping themselves in costly furs.

Loisel held her back.

“Wait here, you will catch cold outside. I will go and find a cab.”

But she would not listen to him, and rapidly descended the stairs. When they were at last in the street, they could find no carriage, and began to look for one, hailing the cabmen they saw passing at a distance.

They walked down towards the Seine in despair, shivering with the cold. At last they found on the quay one of those ancient nocturnal cabs that one sees in Paris only after dark, as if they were ashamed to display their wretchedness during the day.

They were put down at their door in the Rue des Martyrs, and sadly mounted the steps to their apartments. It was all over, for her. And as for him, he reflected that he must be at his office at ten o'clock.

NOTES

Guy (gai) de (də) Maupassant (,moupa'sɑ:ŋ) (莫泊桑) 是法國小說家,生在一八五〇年,死在一八九三年。這篇述法國教育部的一個小職員的妻,爲了虛榮而借用金鋼鑽項圈,遺失了它,不得不出了很大的價錢買一個去賠償,那錢是借來的,掙節了多年纔把債償清,後來發現那遺失的項圈卻是假金鋼鑽的。

P. 45. as if by a mistake of destiny, are born in a family of employees = are born in a family of employees as they would be born if they were born by a mistake of destiny “as if” 作「好像」解釋。

expectations, 期望 注意用 plural 式

means, 方法, 憑藉,

be married to, 嫁給 注意用 “to”。

Bureau (bjʊə'rou; 'bjʊərəu) of Public Instruction, (法國) 公共教育部;
教育部. "Bureau" 在法國指「部」, 在美國指「某部某司」的「司」.

elaborate (i'læbrɪt), 衣服華麗的.

was as unhappy as if...=was as unhappy as she would have been if...

with, 關於; 在...方面.

distinction of higher and lower, 貴和賤的分別.

fill the place of, 代替.

birth, 出身(的高貴).

family, 門第(的高貴).

ruling forces, 主要的力; 主要的有決定性的品質.

social realm (reɪlm), 社交界.

make the daughters of the common people the equals of the finest ladies, 使平民們的女兒們成爲和最高貴的婦女們同等的人.

suffered, (在精神上) 感覺痛苦.

born for, 生來該有...的. "born" 是 complement.

refinements, 各種精巧的東西.

as, 當...的時候.

worn-out, 因被用了好久而變壞的.

P. 46. of which another woman of her station would have been quite unconscious, 處於像她那樣的地位的另一個女子(假定有這樣的一個女子)將完全不知覺的. "station" 指「地位」或「身分」. 用 "would have been" 而不用 "would be", 含着 "if there had been such a woman" 的意思. "of" 和 "unconscious" 呼應.

tortured, 使... (精神上) 很痛苦.

The sight of, 一見了.

country girl, 鄉下女子.

maid-of-all-work, 做一切雜事的女僕.

desperation, 不顧一切的情緒.

dreamt (dreɪmt) **of**, 夢想(要有).

echoing ('ekouɪŋ), (大得) 發出回聲的.

Oriental (ɔ:'ri:əntl) **draperies** ('dreɪpərɪz), 從東方(指亞洲)來的(名貴的絲的或羊毛的)掛物(指帳帷等).

candelabra (kændɪ'lə:bɹə), 大的燭架或燈架. 這是 plural 式; 它的 singular 式是 "candelabrum".

footmen, 穿制服的僕人們.

knee-breeches ('ni:brɪtʃɪz), 褲腳到膝部的褲子.

by reason of, 因爲.

原书缺页

tore open the paper = tore the paper open, 撕開那紙。"open" 是 "tore" 的 complement.

Minister of Public Instruction, (公共) 教育部長。

Mme ('mædəm) = Madame, 夫人。

Georges (ʒɔʁʒ) Rampouneau ('ræm,po'nou), 名和姓。

request the honour of M. (məsjɔ) (=Monsieur) and Mme Loisel's (lwa'zɛlz) company, 請求 Loisel 先生和夫人的伴侶的光榮；請 Loisel 先生和夫人一同光臨。

Instead of being overcome with delight, 並不被快樂所克制；並不感覺大快樂。

What do you wish me to do with that?, 你要我把那個怎樣呢？

Why, 唔。

go out, 出外 (到交際場所)。

awful, 很大的。是俗義。

it, 指請帖。

it, 指集會。

select, 選擇 (誰該被邀) 的 (不是濫發請帖的)。

they, 指教育部長夫婦。

official world, 政界 (人物)。

put on my back, 放在我的背上；穿在我的身上。

the dress you go to the theatre in, 你穿了去看戲的那件女衫。"dress" 後面省去 relative pronoun "that" 或 "which"。注意 "theatre" 前面有 "the"。

stupefied ('stju:pɪfaɪd), (被使) 發呆的。是 past participle.

distracted, (被使) 昏亂的。是 past participle.

on, 在...以後立刻。

tears, 淚滴。注意用 plural 式；"tear" 不指淚的物質，不是 material noun.

P. 48. What's (=what is) the matter?, 有什麼失常的事？

Nothing = Nothing is the matter, 沒有什麼 (失常的事)。

Only..., 不過...罷了；可是.... 是 conjunction.

ball, (盛大的) 跳舞會。

some, 某個。

Let us see, 讓我們考慮一下。

Mathilde (mə'tɪldə), 女子名 (指 Loisel 夫人)。

dress, 是上面 "it" 的 appositive.

what sum she could ask without..., 多少錢她可以請求而並不....

bringing, 把下面 "refusal" 和 "exclamation" 做 object.

astonished, 表示驚訝的。

- economical clerk, 經濟的(省儉的)辦事員(指 Loisel 先生).
could manage, 可以設法(做一件新女衫).
turned, 變成. 是 copulative verb.
a trifle, 略; 一些. 是 adverbial phrase.
treat himself to, 請他自己享受; 享受.
country, 鄉村.
Nanterre (nɑ:ŋ'tɜ:), 法國區 (commune) 名.
see that..., (你該)注意做到....
drew near, 漸漸近了.
Come, now, 喂.
P. 49. not a single..., 連一個...也沒有.
stone, 寶石.
put on, 穿; 戴; 佩.
wretched ('retʃɪd), 困苦的.
would almost rather not..., 幾乎寧願不....
You might, 你不妨.
natural flowers, 天然的花; 眞花; 鮮花.
For, 和...交換; 出了...的代價.
magnificent, 極好的.
there is nothing more humiliating than..., 沒有事比...更使人感覺
可恥; ...最使人感覺可恥.
look poor, 有窮相.
a lot of, 許多.
Forestier (,fores'tje), 姓.
that, 指借用寶石飾物.
had not thought of that, 注意用 "had" 而不用 "have", 因爲指在那丈
夫想到那個以前.
distress, 困苦情形.
first of all, 最先.
Venetian (vi'ni:fən), 意大利 Venice ('venɪs) 地方的.
set with, 鑲着...的.
tried on, 試戴. "on" 是 adverb, 不是 preposition.
glass, 鏡.
make up her mind, 決定.
part with, 放棄.
kept ...ing, 繼續. "...ing" 是 present participle.
yes=yes, I have something else.
P. 50. All at once, 忽然.
lost in ecstasy ('ekstəsi), 出神的; 神思恍惚的.

certainly, 一定(可以)地.

sprang upon, 一跳而抱住.

fled with her treasure, 拿了她的寶物(指金鋼鑽項圈)逃了(指很快地回家去了).

success, 成功的人物.

crazy with joy, 因快樂而發狂似的.

introduced = introduced to her, (被)介紹(給她).

cabinet, 內閣.

waltz. ('wɔ:ls), 跳 waltz 舞(一種圓舞).

intoxicated with pleasure, 因快樂而醉了似的

forgetting all in, 把一切忘記在...裏; 因...而忘記了一切.

result, 是 "a sort of mist of happiness" 的 appositive.

homage ('hɒmɪdʒ), (對於他人的) 甘拜下風.

woman, (任何) 女子; 女子們. 注意前面沒有 "a" 或 "the".

deserted (dɪ'zɜ:tɪd), 被人離去的; 本來有人而現在沒有人的.

ante-room, 前房; 前室; 等候室.

having a good time, 作樂.

wraps, 披在衣服的外面的圍巾等.

for her to go out in, 給她穿了而出去.

contrasted (kən'træstɪd) sharply with, 和...相對比而更加顯出大不同.

P. 51. that she might not..., 使得她不.... "that...might..." 表示目的(在 present tense 裏用 "that...may...").

furs, 皮衣.

catch cold, 傷風.

look for, 找.

cabmen, 馬車夫們. 後面省去 relative pronoun "whom" 或 "that".

at a distance, 在略遠的地方.

Seine (sein; sen), 法國河. 注意河名前面有 "the".

ancient, 舊式的.

nocturnal (nɒk'tɔ:nəl), 在夜裏出動的.

one, (任何)人.

after dark, 在天晚以後; 在夜裏.

as if... = as one would see them (only after dark) if....

Rue des Martyrs ('rydɜ:mɑ:'tɔ:), 法京巴黎街.

apartments, 寓所; 公寓.

It was all over, for her, 就她而論, 一切都完結了.

as for, 至於.

IX

THE NECKLACE

BY GUY DE MAUPASSANT

(CONTINUED)

She took off the wraps which covered her shoulders, before the mirror, so as to take a final look at herself in all her glory. But suddenly she uttered a cry. She no longer had the necklace about her neck!

Her husband, already half undressed, inquired: "What is the matter?"

She turned madly towards him

"I have—I have—I no longer have Madame Forestier's necklace."

He stood up, distracted.

"What!—how!—it is impossible!"

They looked in the folds of her dress, in the folds of her cloak, in the pockets, everywhere. They could not find a trace of it.

He asked:

"You are sure you still had it when you left the ball?"

"Yes. I felt it on me in the vestibule at the palace."

"But if you had lost it in the street we should have heard it fall. It must be in the cab."

"Yes. That's probable. Did you take the number?"

"No. And you. you did not notice it?"

"No."

They looked at each other thunder-struck. At last Loisel put on his clothes again.

"I am going back," said he "over every foot of the way we came, to see if I cannot find it".

So he started. She remained in her ball dress without strength to go to bed, sitting on a chair, with no fire, her mind a blank.

Her husband returned about seven o'clock. He had found nothing.

He went to police headquarters, to the newspapers to offer a reward, to the cab companies, everywhere, in short, where a trace of hope led him.

She watched all day, in the same state of blank despair before this frightful disaster.

Loisel returned in the evening with cheeks hollow and pale; he had found nothing.

"You must write to your friend" said he "that you have broken the clasp of her necklace and that you are having it repaired. It will give us time to turn around."

She wrote as he dictated.

At the end of a week they had lost all hope.

And Loisel, looking five years older, declared:

"We must consider how to replace the necklace".

The next day they took the box which had contained it, and went to the place of the jeweller whose name they found inside. He consulted his books.

"It was not I, madame, who sold the necklace; I must simply have furnished the casket."

Then they went from jeweller to jeweller, looking for an ornament like the other, consulting their memories, both sick with grief and anguish.

They found, in a shop at the Palais Royal, a

string of diamonds which seemed to them exactly what they were looking for. It was worth forty thousand francs. They could have it for thirty-six thousand.

So they begged the jeweller not to sell it for three days. And they made an arrangement that he should take it back for thirty-four thousand francs if the other were found before the end of February.

Loisel had eighteen thousand francs which his father had left him. He would borrow the rest.

He did borrow, asking a thousand francs of one, five hundred of another, five louis here, three louis there. He gave notes, made ruinous engagements, dealt with usurers, with all the tribe of money-lenders. He compromised the rest of his life, risked his signature without knowing if he might not be involving his honour, and, terrified by the anguish yet to come, by the black misery about to fall upon him, by the prospect of every physical privation and every mental torture, he went to get the new necklace, and laid down on the dealer's counter thirty-six thousand francs.

When Madame Loisel took the necklace back to Madame Forestier, the latter said coldly:

“You should have returned it sooner, for I might have needed it”.

She did not open the case, to the relief of her friend. If she had detected the substitution, what would she have thought? What would she have said? Would she have taken her friend for a thief?

Madame Loisel now knew the horrible life of the needy. But she took her part heroically. They

must pay this frightful debt. She would pay it. They dismissed their maid; they gave up their room; they rented another, under the roof.

She came to know the drudgery of housework, the odious labours of the kitchen. She washed the dishes, staining her rosy nails on the greasy pots and the bottoms of the saucepans. She washed the dirty linen, the shirts and the dish-cloths, which she hung to dry on a line; she carried the garbage down to the street every morning, and carried up the water, stopping at each landing to rest. And, dressed like a woman of the people, she went to the fruiterer's, the grocer's, the butcher's, her basket on her arm, bargaining, abusing, defending sou by sou her miserable money.

Each month they had to pay some notes, renew others, obtain more time.

The husband worked every evening, neatly footing up the account books of some tradesman, and often far into the night he sat copying manuscript at five sous a page.

And this life lasted ten years.

At the end of ten years they had paid everything—everything, with the exactions of usury and the accumulations of compound interest.

Madame Loisel seemed aged now. She had become the woman of impoverished households—strong and hard and rough. With hair half combed, with skirts awry, and reddened hands, she talked loud as she washed the floor with great swishes of water. But sometimes, when her husband was at the office, she sat down near the window and thought

of that evening at the ball so long ago, when she had been so beautiful and so admired.

What would have happened if she had not lost that necklace? Who knows, who knows? How strange life is, how changeful! How little a thing is needed for us to be lost or to be saved!

But one Sunday, as she was going for a walk in the Champs Elysées to refresh herself after the labours of the week, all at once she saw a woman walking with a child. It was Madame Forestier, still young, still beautiful, still charming.

Madame Loisel was agitated. Should she speak to her? Why, of course. And now that she had paid, she would tell her all. Why not?

She drew near.

“Good morning, Jeanne.”

The other, astonished to be addressed so familiarly by this woman of the people, did not recognize her. She stammered:

“But—madame—I do not know you. You must have made a mistake”.

“No; I am Mathilde Loisel.”

Her friend uttered a cry.

“Oh! My poor Mathilde, how changed you are!”

“Yes, I have had days hard enough since I saw you, days wretched enough—and all because of you!”

“Me? How so?”

“You remember that necklace of diamonds that you lent me to wear to the ministerial ball?”

“Yes. Well?”

“Well, I lost it.”

“How can that be? You returned it to me.”

“I returned to you another exactly like it. These ten years we’ve been paying for it. You know it was not easy for us, who had nothing. At last it is over, and I am very glad.”

Madame Forestier was stunned.

“You say that you bought a diamond necklace to replace mine?”

“Yes; you did not notice it, then? They were just alike.”

And she smiled with a proud and naïve pleasure.

Madame Forestier, deeply moved, took both her hands.

“Oh, my poor Mathilde! Why, my necklace was paste. It was worth five hundred francs at most.”

NOTES

P. 57. so as to... (infinitive), 目的在於....

vestibule, 門廊.

if you had lost it in the street we should have heard it fall, 用 “had

lost” 和 “should have heard”, 含着「實在並不會 “lost it in the street”」的意思.

take the number, 記下那(馬車的)號碼.

thunder-struck, 受了雷擊似的; 茫然若失的; 不知所措的.

P. 58. am going = shall go.

to see if I cannot, 去看是否我不能(含着「也許我能够」的意思). “if” = “whether”.

go to bed, 就寢.

with no fire, 沒有火(爐)(因為窮).

her mind a blank = her mind being a blank, 他的心(祇)是一片空虛.

這語是 absolute construction.

offer a reward, 懸賞.

in short, 簡略地說起來.

a trace of hope led him, 一線希望引他; 他因為有(在那裏找到那失去的項圈的)一些希望而去.

all day, 全天地, 一天到晚

in the same state of blank despair before this frightful disaster*

(di'zɑ:stə), 有這可怕的災禍在面前, 總在同一的大絕望的狀態裏。

“blank” 作「完全的」或「絕望的」解釋

write to your friend that , 寫信給你的朋友說

having it repaired, 使它被人修理 “repaired” 是 coraplement.

turn around, 回復 轉變

wrote as he dictated (dik'teitid), 依照他的口授寫(信)

lost all hope, 失去了一切希望(沒有找到那失去的項圈的希望了)。

replace, 把另一個代替, 爲 找到代替物

inside, 在(匣的)裏面

books, 帳簿

It was not I, madame, who , 夫人, 那 的不是我(而是別人)。

consulting their memories, 查考他們的記憶力(因爲原物已經失去, 不能看它的實在形狀了)

sick, 心中不安的

Palais (pa'le) Royal (,rwɔ'jal), 巴黎的參閣街

P. 59. could have it for , 可以出了 的代價買它(實在當時不會)。

not to sell it for three days, 三天以內弗賣掉它 注意用“for”, 不用“in”。

made an arrangement that , 約定

take it back for, 出了 的代價取回它

if the other were found, 倘若那另外的一個(指失去的項圈)被找到。

left, 遺贈

the rest, 其餘的(錢)

of one, 從一個人

louis ('lu:(z)iz), 法國金幣(每個值二十 franc)。

notes, 票據, 期票

ruinous ('ruinəs) engagements, 足以使人破產的(指條件苛刻的)約定
(指允諾限期償債)

dealt (delt) with usurers ('ju:ʒərəz), 和盤剝重利者們做交易。

tribe, (一) 派(人), 黨 這字含着輕視的意味

money-lenders, 以出借金錢收取利息爲職業者們

compromised (kɔmprɔməɪzd), 使受到危險 使有被犧牲的可能

risked his signature without knowing if he might not be involving

his honour, 冒險簽名, 卻不知道是否他不會得(在簽名的時候)正

在牽累他的名譽(倘若簽名而能不實踐約言, 便將有損於名譽了)。

terrified = being terrified

yet to come, 尙未來的, 將來的

black, 懷慘的

about to... (infinitive), 將要... 的。

physical privation (praɪ'vɛɪʃən), 身體上的困苦。

mental torture, 精神上的痛苦。

You should have returned it sooner, for I might have needed it, 你該已經早些把它交還 (實在不會早些把它交還), 因為也許我曾經需要它 (實在不會需要它)。

to the relief of her friend, (結果) 使得她的朋友 (指 Madame Loisel) 感到安慰 (因為 Madame Forestier 既然不把匣子打開看, 便不會發覺那項圈並不是原物)。

what would she have thought?, 她將以為怎樣呢?

taken her friend for a thief, 以為她的朋友是賊。

knew, 體驗; 經歷。

the needy, 窮人們。

took her part heroically (hɪ'roʊɪkəli), 英勇地接受她的命分; 隨遇而安。

P. 60. would, 決意。

maid, 女僕。

gave up, 放棄 (指停租)。

under the roof, 在屋頂的下面 (靠近屋頂的房間是窮人住的, 租金特別便宜)。

washed the dishes, (餐後) 洗碟。

linen ('lɪnɪn), (被洗的) 亞麻布等做的衣, 巾, 等。

dish-cloths, 揩洗碗碟等的布。

hung to dry on a line, 掛在繩上使乾。

garbage ('gɑ:bɪdʒ), 垃圾 (尤其指廚房裏的壞肉, 壞菜, 等)。

landing, 梯頭 (二層扶梯中間的站腳處)。

dressed = being dressed.

woman of the people, 平民們的女子; 平民女子。

the fruiterer's, the grocer's, the butcher's ('bʊtʃəz), (賣) 水果(者的) 店, (賣) 雜貨(者的) 店, 和 (賣) 肉(者的) 店。

bargaining ('bɑ:gɪnɪŋ), 討論價錢。

abusing, 罵。菜場上的人們往往罵人。

defending sou (su:) by sou her miserable money, 一 sou 一 sou 地保護她的些微的錢 (指斤斤論價, 省用一錢好一錢)。“sou” 是從前法國小幣。

renew others (= other notes), 把別的 (期票) 展期。

obtain more time, 得到較多的時間 (指展期償債)。

footing up, 加起來。

tradesman, 零售店主人。

far into the night, 到深夜地。

manuscript ('mænʃkɹɪpt), 手稿。

lasted, 繼續。

exactions (ɪɡ zæk ʃənz), 被苛求需索的錢。

compound (kəmpaʊnd) interest, 複利

aged ('eɪdʒɪd), 年老的。

impoverished (ɪm pɔvərɪʃt) households, 被使變窮的家庭們, 原來富而變成窮的家庭們

swishes, 汨汨聲。

P 61 ago, 嚴格說來, 這字該改作 “before”。

Who knows, who knows?, 誰知道 誰知道? 沒有人知道)

How strange life is, how changeful!, 人生怎樣地奇怪, 怎樣地多變化!

How little a thing is needed for us to be lost or to be saved!, 怎樣小的一件事被需要使我們墜落或「救」!, 怎樣微細的事能够使人墜落或使人得救!

Champs Elysee's (ʃɑ:ɪj, zɛi, li: z i), 巴黎街 (以美麗著名)。

now that, 既然。

all, 一切 (詳怕)

Why not?, 為什麼不? 何妨?

Jeanne (dʒi:n, ʒɑ:n, 是 Madame Forestier 的名

astonished = being astonished

addressed so familiarly, 這樣親密地稱呼 (指稱她 “Jeanne” 而不稱她 “Madame Forestier”)

made a mistake, 做了一個錯誤 (誤認了我)。

No = No, I have not made a mistake

changed, (形貌) 變化 (得和以前不同) 的。

hard enough, 很艱苦的。

Me? = All because of me?

ministerial (ˌmɪnɪstəriəl), 部長 (minister) 所舉行的

Well?, 怎樣了呢?

P. 62. How can that be?, 怎會那樣呢?

These, 最近過去的。

had nothing, 沒有財產。

it is over, 這件事完結了 (債已經償清了)。

mine = my diamond necklace

naive (nɑ:ɪv, nɑ:ɪ:v), 天真 (得可笑) 的 是法文; 在英文裏也可以寫作 “naive” (neɪv)。

deeply moved = being deeply moved, 深深地被感動。

paste, 假寶石的原料。

at most, 至多

X

TOO DEAR FOR THE WHISTLE

BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

When I was a child of seven years old, my friends, on a holiday, filled my pocket with coppers. I went at once to a shop where they sold toys for children. Being charmed with the sound of a whistle that I had seen by the way, in the hands of another boy, I handed over all my money for one. I then came home, and went whistling all over the house, much pleased with my whistle, but disturbing all the family. My brothers and sisters and cousins, when I told of the bargain I had made, said I had given four times as much as the whistle was worth. They put me in mind of what good things I might have bought with the rest of the money, and laughed at me so much for my folly that I cried with vexation. Thinking about the matter gave me more chagrin than the whistle gave me pleasure.

This, however, was afterwards of use to me, for the impression continued on my mind, so that often, when I was tempted to buy something I did not need, I said to myself "Don't give too much for the whistle", and I saved my money. As I grew up, came into the world, and observed the actions of men, I thought I met with many, very many, who "gave too much for the whistle". When I saw some man too eager for court favour, wasting his time at court gatherings, giving up his rest, his liberty, his virtue, and perhaps his friends, for royal favour, I said to myself—"This man gives too much for his whistle". When I saw

another fond of popularity, constantly taking part in political affairs, neglecting his own business, and ruining it by neglect, "He pays, indeed," said I "too dear for his whistle".

If I knew a miser who gave up every kind of comfortable living, all the pleasure of doing good to others, all the esteem of his fellow citizens and the joys of friendship, for the sake of gathering and keeping wealth—"Poor man," said I "you pay too dear for your whistle". When I met a man of pleasure, who did not try to improve his mind or his fortune but merely devoted himself to having a good time, perhaps neglecting his health, "Mistaken man," said I "you are providing pain for yourself, instead of pleasure; you are paying too dear for your whistle". If I saw someone fond of appearance who had fine clothes, fine houses, fine furniture, fine carriages, all above his fortune, and for which he had run into debt, "Alas," said I "he has paid dear, very dear, for his whistle". In short, the miseries of mankind are largely due to their putting a false value on things—to giving "too much for their whistles".

NOTES

Benjamin ('bendʒəmɪn) Franklin (富蘭克林) 是美國哲學家, 政治家, 和科學家, 生在一七〇六年, 死在一七九〇年. 這篇述他小時候的一件事, 從這件事生出了 "pay (dear) for his (或 your 等) whistle" 一習語, 直譯作「爲了他的(或你的等)口笛而付了(太)多的錢」, 就是「出了高價買賤東西」或「得不償失」的意思

P. 66. of seven years old = of seven years = seven years old.

coppers, (小值) 銅幣

at once, 立刻

they, 指店裏的人們

Being charmed with, 被.. 所使醉心, 很喜歡

by the way, 在路上.

handed over, 遞交.

for one=for a whistle, 和一個(口笛)交換; 要買一個(口笛).

went whistling, 竟然吹口笛起來了.

much pleased=being much pleased.

all the family, 全家的人們.

told of, 說及.

bargain ('bɑ:ɡɪn) 交易. 這字後面省去 relative pronoun "that" 或 "which".

had given four times as much as the whistle was worth, 付了那口笛的眞價值的四倍的錢.

put me in mind of, 提醒我關於...; 使我想到.

good things, 便宜的東西.

might have bought with the rest of the money, 可能曾經(實在不曾)把其餘的錢(指多付的四分之三)去買.

laughed at, 嘲笑.

so...that..., 這樣..., 以至於....

cried with vexation, 因感覺煩惱而哭.

Thinking about the matter gave me more chagrin ('ʃæɡrɪn; ʃə'ɡrɪn) than the whistle gave me pleasure, 想了那件事, 給我比那口笛所給我的快樂多的煩惱; 我因為想了那件事而感到的煩惱, 比那口笛所給我的快樂多. "Thinking" 是全句的 subject.

of use, 有用的.

so that, 因而; 所以.

on my mind, 壓在我心上的; 使我心中不安的.

something, 後面省去 relative pronoun "that" 或 "which".

said to myself, 想.

grew up, 長大起來.

came into the world, 出而問世.

many, 許多人.

some, 某個.

court favour, 朝廷的恩寵.

gatherings, 集會.

giving up, 放棄.

royal favour, 王室對於他人的恩寵.

P. 67. popularity, 被衆人所歡迎.

taking part in, 參加.

ruining it by neglect, 因為疏略而使它(指 "his own business") 敗壞.

good, (有)益(於他人的事).

the esteem of, 被 所看重
 his fellow citizens, 和他同爲公民的人們
 for the sake of, 爲了 的目的
 Poor, 可憐的
 man of pleasure, 縱欲的人
 improve his mind, 增進他的智力
 his fortune = improve his fortune, (增進) 他的資財
 devoted himself to, 專心於 “to” 是 preposition, 不是 infinitive 的記號, 所以後面用 “having” 而不用 “have”
 having a good time, 作樂
 Mistaken, 錯誤的 不明是非的
 instead of, 而不是
 appearance, 外觀
 above his fortune, 在他的資財以上的, 他的財力所不及的
 and for which, 上面 “all above his fortune” 是 adjectival phrase, 這裏 “for which” 是 adjectival clause, 二語被 “and” 連接起來
 run into debt, 開始負債
 In short, 簡括地說一句
 mankind, 人類 注意前面沒有 “the”
 due to, 因爲
 putting a false value on things, 把一切東西估價錯誤
 to = due to “to” 是 preposition, 所以後面用 “giving” 而不用 “give”.

XI

A VISION OF WAR

BY ROBERT GREEN INGERSOLL

The past rises before me like a dream. Again we are in the great struggle for national life. We hear the sound of preparation, the music of boisterous drums, the silver voices of heroic bugles. We see the pale cheeks of women, and the flushed faces of men, and in those assemblages we see all the dead whose dust we have covered with flowers. We lose sight of them no more. We are with them when they enlist in the great army of freedom. We see them

part with those they love. Some are walking for the last time in quiet, woody places, with the maidens they adore. We hear the whisperings and the sweet vows of eternal love as they lingeringly part for ever. Others are bending over cradles, kissing babes that are asleep. Some are receiving the blessings of old men. Some are parting with mothers who hold them and press them to their hearts again and again, and say nothing. And some are talking with wives, and endeavouring with brave words spoken in the old tones to drive from their hearts the awful fear. We see them part. We see the wife standing in the door with the babe in her arms—standing in the sunlight sobbing. At the turn of the road a hand waves; she answers by holding high in her loving arms the child. He is gone, and for ever.

We see them all as they march proudly away under the flaunting flags, keeping time to the grand, wild music of war; marching down the streets of the great cities, through the towns and across the prairies, down to the fields of glory, to do and to die for the eternal right. We go with them, one and all. We are by their side on all the glory fields, in all the hospitals of pain, on all the weary marches. We stand guard with them in the wild storm and under the quiet stars. We are with them in ravines running with blood, in the furrows of old fields. We are with them between contending hosts, unable to move, wild with thirst, the life ebbing slowly away among the withered leaves. We see them pierced by balls and torn with shells, in the trenches, by forts, and in the whirlwind of the charge, where men become iron,

with nerves of steel.

We are at home when the news comes that they are dead. We see the maiden in the shadow of her first sorrow! We see the silvered head of the old man bowed with the last grief!

These heroes are dead. They died for liberty; they died for us. They are at rest. They sleep in the land they made free, under the flag they rendered stainless; under the solemn pines, the sad hemlocks, the tearful willow, and the embracing vine. They sleep beneath the shadow of the clouds, careless alike of sunshine or of storm, each in the windowless palace of rest. Earth may run red with other wars; they are at peace. In the midst of battle, in the roar of conflict, they found the serenity of death. I have one sentiment for the soldiers, living and dead. Cheers for the living and tears for the dead.

NOTES

Robert Green Ingersoll ('ɪŋɡə(:)sɒl) 是美國律師，生在一八三三年，死在一八九九年。這篇演說是追念美國南北戰爭(從一八六一年到一八六五年)的情景。“VISION”指想像中所見的一切。

P. 69. rises before me, 升起在我的前面 (好像被我看見)。

great struggle for national life, 爲了(爭取)民族生存的大掙扎 (指南北戰爭)

hear, (好像) 聽見

preparation, (戰爭的) 預備

boisterous ('bɔɪstərəs), 喧鬧的

silver voices, 清脆的聲音 用“voice”把喇叭聲看作「人聲」一般。

heroic (hɪ'roʊɪk) **bugles,** 雄壯的喇叭 吹喇叭召集兵士。

see, (好像) 看見

flushed, (因興奮而) 變成紅色的

assemblages (ə'sembldʒɪz), 聚着的人羣

the dead, 已經死了的人們 (指在南北戰爭裏陣亡的人們)。

whose dust we have covered with flowers, 我們已經用花蓋着他們的屍體 (我們已經葬了他們).

lose sight of them no more, 不再不見他們了 (又見他們了).

are with them, (好像) 和他們在一起.

army of freedom, (爲了爭取) 自由(而打仗)的軍隊.

P. 70. part with, 和...離別.

those they love, 他們所愛的人們. "those" 後面省去 relative pronoun "whom".

for the last time, 在最後的一次.

the maidens they adore, 他們所深愛的女郎們. "maidens" 後面省去 relative pronoun "whom".

vows of eternal (i(:)'tə:nəl) love, 關於永久的愛的誓言; 山盟海誓.

lingeringly, 依戀地.

for ever, 永久地.

bending over, 俯着身子在...上面.

receiving the blessings of old men, 受着老人們的祝福.

press, 緊抱.

endeavouring with brave words spoken in the old tones to drive from their hearts the awful fear = endeavouring to drive the awful fear from their hearts with brave words spoken in the old tones. "old" 作「原來的」或「照常的」解釋.

turn, 轉灣處.

a hand waves, 一隻手揮着 (指那動身打仗去的丈夫的手).

answers, 答應 (那揮着的手).

holding high in her loving arms the child = holding the child high in her loving arms.

He is gone, and for ever, 他 (指那丈夫) 去了, 而且永遠 (去了) (指因戰死而不能回來). 把 "and" 省去也可以; 用了 "and" 語勢強些.

flaunting, 得意似地揮舞着的.

keeping time to, 和...合拍.

music of war, 軍樂.

down, 沿着向...的端.

prairies (preə'ri:z), 沒有樹木的大草原.

fields of glory, 光榮的場 (指戰場).

to do and to die, 工作而死亡 (戰而死). "do" 和 "die" 都以 d 音開首, 是 alliteration.

eternal right, 永久(不變)的正義.

go with them, (好像) 和他們同 (到戰場) 去.

one and all, 全體.

stand guard, 防守, 守衛

under the quiet stars, 在安靜的星的下面 (在夜裏)

running with blood, 流着血的.

contending hosts (hosts), 相敵的大軍

wild with thirst, 因口渴而發狂似的

the life ebbing slowly away, 生命慢慢地低去 (漸漸死去) 這語是 absolute construction

balls, 彈丸

shells, 砲彈

whirlwind of the charge, 攻擊的旋風, 旋風般的進攻

men become iron, with nerves of steel, 人們變成鐵, 有着鋼的神經 (極言其剛強)

P. 71. that they are dead, 這語是 noun clause, 做上文 “news” 的 appositive

in the shadow of her first sorrow, 在她的 (生平) 第一次悲傷的影裏.

the silvered head of the old man bowed with the last grief, 因爲了 (他生平) 最後一次的悲傷而俯着的老人的銀白色的頭. “silvered” 作「有銀色的頭髮的」解釋 “bowed” 是 past participle 老人經了這次的悲傷, 不久便要死, 不會再受別的悲傷, 所以說 “last grief”.

at rest, 安葬着的

the land they made free, 他們所使得自由的國土 “land” 後面省去 relative pronoun “that” 或 “which” “free” 是 “made” 的 complement

the flag they rendered stainless, 他們所使得沒有污點的 (國) 旗 “flag” 後面省去 relative pronoun “that” 或 “which” “stainless” 是 “rendered” 的 complement

solemn, 陰沈的

hemlocks, 一種松樹

tearful willow, (因爲有垂着的長枝而好像正在) 落淚的柳樹

embracing vine, 擁抱着 (旁的東西) 的藤, 繞着的藤.

careless alike of and , 對於 和 都不關心的

windowless palace of rest, 沒有窗的休息宮 (指墳)

Earth may run red with other wars, 地球也許因爲別的戰爭而流着紅色 (的血)

at peace, 和平的, 不戰的.

sentiment, 祝辭, 讚語 (指本文的末句).

Cheers for the living and tears for the dead, 爲生者們歡呼, 爲死者們流淚 “cheers” 和 “tears” 協韻. 注意 “tears” 指「淚滴」不指淚的物質, 不是 material noun.

XII

LETTER TO MRS BIXBY

BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Executive Mansion

Washington, November 21, 1864

Mrs Bixby
Boston, Massachusetts
Dear Madam,

I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Yours very sincerely and respectfully,
Abraham Lincoln.

NOTES

這信的發信人和收信人並不相識。Abraham ('cibrəhæm) Lincoln ('lijkən) (林肯, 生在一八〇九年, 死在一八六五年) 是美國第十六任大總統。Mrs Bixby 是一個不知名的老婦; 他發現了她有五個兒子犧牲在戰場上, 便寫這信去安慰她。

P. 74. Executive (ig'zekjutiv) Mansion, 行政大廈。指美國大總統的住宅, 現在叫 "White House" (白宮)。在第二十六任大總統 Theodore

(ˈrʊzəvɜːlt) Roosevelt (ˈrouzəvɛlt; ˈruːzɛvɛlt) (羅斯福) 以前叫 “Executive Mansion”, 也叫 “President’s House”; 現在有若干州 (state) 用 “Executive Mansion” 指州長 (governor) 的住宅。

Washington (ˈwɑːʃɪŋtən), 華盛頓 (美國京城)。

Boston (ˈbɒstən), Massachusetts (ˌmæsoʊˈtʃʊːsets), 美國東北部 Massachusetts 州的首邑 Boston (波士頓)

Dear Madam, 這是寫信給陌生女子的普通稱呼 (salutation)

have been shown, 已破示, 已見到。

files, 檔案, 保存着的一切文件

War Department, 陸軍部 也叫 “Department of War”, 相當於英國的 War Office.

statement, 語 是 retained object.

Adjutant (ˈædʒʊtənt) General, 美國每州管理民兵的軍官。

that, 是 conjunction, 引起一個 noun clause 做上文 “statement” 的 appositive.

on the field of battle, 在戰場上。注意用 “on”, 不用 “in”。

must be, 這 verb 的 subject 是下面的 “words”, 因為那 subject 有一個長的 adjectival clause, 所以把 verb 用在前面 倘若把 “must be” 移到句末 (“overwhelming” 的後面), 文法當然不錯, 但和那 complement “weak and fruitless” 相隔太遠, 很不自然。

any words of mine, 我所 (能) 說的任何話; 我所 (能) 寫的任何語 should, 屬於 subjunctive mood, 含有「倘若」的意思。

beguile (biˈgail) you from, 引誘你使你不想起。

a loss so overwhelming, 這樣大不可當的損失 (指五個兒子的死)。改作 “so overwhelming a loss” 也可以。

cannot refrain from tendering to you, 不能免於以 ..獻給你, 不得不給你 “refrain” 後面接 “from”

the Republic they died to save, 他們所捨生以救的那共和國 (指美國) “Republic” 後面省去做 “save” 的 object 的 relative pronoun “that” 或 “which”

our heavenly Father, 我們的天父 (指上帝)。

your bereavement, 你的喪失 (兒子)。

leave you only, 祇把 留給你, “leave” 把下面的 “memory” 和 “pride” 做它的 direct object.

cherished memory, 懷在心頭的記憶。

the loved and lost, 被愛而 被失去的人們 (指死去的那五個兒子)

that must be yours to (infinitive), 那因為了 ..而一定是你的, 那因為了 而你一定有的 infinitive “to ..” 這裏表示原因。

have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar (of:ltə) of freedom, 曾經在自由的祭臺上放着這樣貴重的犧牲品;曾經爲了(替國家爭)自由而作這樣大的犧牲(指喪失五個兒子在戰場上)。

XIII

ANNABEL LEE

BY EDGAR ALLAN POE

It was many and many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived whom you may know
By the name of Annabel Lee;—
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.

I was a child, and *she* was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea,
But we loved with a love that was more than love—
I and my Annabel Lee—
With a love that the wingéd seraphs of Heaven
Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that, long ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling
My beautiful Annabel Lee;
So that her high-born kinsmen came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulchre
In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels, not half so happy in Heaven,
Went envying her and me:—

Yes!—that was the reason (as all men know,
In this kingdom by the sea)
That the wind came out of the cloud, by night,
Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love it was stronger by far than the love
Of those who were older than we—
Of many far wiser than we—
And neither the angels in Heaven above,
Nor the demons down under the sea,
Can ever dissever my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee:—

For the moon never beams without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And the stars never rise but I feel the bright eyes
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And so, all the night-tide, I lie down by the side
Of my darling,—my darling,—my life and my bride,
In the sepulchre there by the sea—
In her tomb by the sounding sea.

NOTES

Edgar ('edgə) Allan ('æln) Poe (pou) (愛倫坡) 是美國詩人，生在一八〇九年，死在一八四九年。這首詩是一八四九年所作。全詩追念童年時代的小情人，她早已死去，葬在海邊。“Annabel” ('ænbəl) 是名，“Lee” 是姓。

P. 76. many and many a year, 許多的一年；多年

a maiden there lived = there lived a maiden.

she, 這字是多餘的。在詩裏往往有這種多餘的 pronoun.

with no other thought Than to love and be loved by me, 除了愛我和被我愛以外沒有旁的意念，祇要愛我和被我愛。

I was a child, and she was a child, 'I 和 "she" 印作斜體，該重讀 a love that was more than love, 愛情以上的愛情，非常的愛

I and my Annabel Lee, 這語是上面 “we” 的 appositive.

that the winged (*ˈwiŋɪd*) seraphs (*ˈserəfs*) of Heaven Coveted (*ˈkɒvɪtɪd*) her and me, 天上的天使們所切望從她和我得到的 (含着「天使們妬忌我們」的意思)。“that” 是 relative pronoun, 用作 “coveted” 的 direct object.

this, 指上文所說的天使們的妬忌.

chilling, 使受寒.

So that, 因而; 所以.

high-born kinsmen, 出身高貴的族人們.

shut her up in a sepulchre (*ˈsepʊlkrə*), 把她關在一個墳裏; 葬了她.

not half so happy, 不及 (我們倆) 一半的快樂的; 遠不及我們倆快樂的.

Went envying, 變成妬忌; 開始妬忌.

P. 77. it, 這字是多餘的. (參看上面第五行).

by far, 相差得遠地.

dissever (*diˈsevə*), 使分離.

the moon never beams without bringing me dreams Of the beautiful Annabel Lee, 月亮永不會發光而不帶給我關於美麗的 Annabel Lee 的夢; 我見了月光一定會像做夢般地見到美麗的 Annabel Lee.

the stars never rise but I feel the bright eyes Of the beautiful Annabel Lee, 星兒們永不會升起而我不覺得美麗的 Annabel Lee 的明目; 我見了星兒們一定會好像見到美麗的 Annabel Lee 的明目.

night-tide, 夜裏 (的時間).

my life, 我的生命; 那我有了它纔有生命的東西.

XIV

THE HAND

BY GEORGE WILSON

In many respects the organ of touch, as embodied in the hand, is the most wonderful of the senses. The organs of the other senses are passive; the organ of touch alone is active. The eye, the ear, and the nostril stand simply open: light, sound, and fragrance enter, and we are compelled to see, to hear, and to smell; but the hand selects what it shall touch,

and touches what it pleases.

It puts away from it the things which it hates, and beckons towards it the things which it desires; unlike the eye, which must often gaze transfixed at horrible sights from which it cannot turn; and the ear, which cannot escape from the torture of discordant sounds; and the nostril, which cannot protect itself from hateful odours.

Moreover, the hand cares not only for its own wants, but, when the other organs of the senses are rendered useless, takes their duties upon it. The hand of the blind man goes with him as an eye through the streets, and safely threads for him all the devious way: it looks for him at the faces of his friends, and tells him whose kindly features are gazing on him; it peruses books for him, and quickens the long hours by its silent readings.

It ministers as willingly to the deaf; and, when the tongue is dumb and the ear stopped, its fingers speak eloquently to the eye, and enable it to discharge the unwonted office of a listener.

The organs of all the other senses, also, even in their greatest perfection, are beholden to the hand for the enhancement and the exaltation of their powers. It constructs for the eye a copy of itself and thus gives it a telescope with which to range among the stars; and by another copy on a slightly different plan furnishes it with a microscope, and introduces it into a new world of wonders.

It constructs for the ear the instruments by which it is educated, and sounds them in its hearing till its powers are trained to the full. It plucks for the os-n

tril the flower which it longs to smell, and distills for it the fragrance which it covets. As for the tongue, if it had not the hand to serve it, it might abdicate its throne as the Lord of Taste. In short, the organ of touch is the minister of its sister senses, and, without any play of words, is the handmaid of them all.

And if the hand thus munificently serves the body, not less amply does it give expression to the genius and the wit, the courage and the affection, the will and the power, of man.

Put a sword into it, and it will fight for him; put a plough into it, and it will till for him; put a harp into it, and it will play for him; put a pencil into it, and it will paint for him; put a pen into it, and it will speak for him, plead for him, pray for him.

What will it not do? What has it not done? A steam-engine is but a larger hand, made to extend its powers by the little hand of man! An electric telegraph is but a long pen for that little hand to write with! All our huge cannons and other weapons of war, with which we so effectually slay our brethren, are only Cain's hand made bigger, and stronger, and bloodier!

What, moreover, is a ship, a railway, a light-house, or a palace; what, indeed, is a whole city, a whole continent of cities, all the cities of the globe, nay, the very globe itself, in so far as man has changed it, but the work of that giant hand with which the human race, acting as one mighty man, has executed its will!

When I think of all that the human hand has wrought, from the day when Eve put forth her erring

hand to pluck the fruit of the forbidden tree, to that dark hour when the pierced hands of the Saviour of the world were nailed to the predicted tree of shame, and of all that human hands have done of good and evil since, I lift up my hand and gaze upon it with wonder and awe. What an instrument for good it is! What an instrument for evil! and all the day long it never is idle.

There is no implement which it cannot wield, and it should never in working hours be without one. We unwisely restrict the term "handicraftsman", or hand worker, to the more laborious callings; but it belongs to all honest, earnest men and women, and is a title which each should covet.

For the Queen's hand there is the sceptre, and for the soldier's hand the sword; for the carpenter's hand the saw, and for the smith's hand the hammer; for the farmer's hand the plough; for the miner's hand the spade; for the sailor's hand the oar; for the painter's hand the brush; for the sculptor's hand the chisel; for the poet's hand the pen; and for the woman's hand the needle.

If none of these or the like will fit us, the felon's chain should be round our wrist, and our hand on the prisoner's crank. But for each willing man and woman there is a tool which they may learn to handle; for all there is the command: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might".

NOTES

George Wilson (wilsn) 是蘇格蘭 (Scotland) 科學家, 生在一八一八年, 死在一八五九年 這篇文論手的種種功用

P. 78. respects, 方面.

organ of touch, 觸覺器官。

as embodied = as it is embodied.

senses, 覺官; 官能。

stand simply open, 祇是開着(並沒有什麼舉動)。

shall, 該。

P. 79. pleases = pleases to touch, 願(觸)。

beckons ('bekənz), 用手招。

transfixed, (被使) 固定不動的。

the ear = unlike the ear.

torture, 使人痛苦的東西。

the nostril = unlike the nostril.

hateful, 可恨的。

cares not only for, 不但顧到。下面“but”後面接“takes”; 所以這裏照理該作“not only cares for”。

not only..., but..., 不但..., 而且....

are rendered useless, (被使) 變成沒有用的。“useless”是 complement.

threads, 曲折地行(路)。

devious (di:vɪəs), 曲折的。

looks for him, 代他看(瞎子用手摸索, 可說以手代目)。這裏“looks for”並不作「找」解釋。

features, 面(上的各部分); 面貌。

peruses (pə'ru:zɪz) books for him, 代他讀書(指用手摸盲人們用的凸版字書)。

quickens the long hours by its silent readings, 用它的默讀使長時間過得(好像)快些。

It ministers as willingly to the deaf (def) = It ministers to the deaf as willingly as it ministers to the blind, 它(指手)幫助聾子們,(像它幫助盲人們)同樣地願意。

stopped = is stopped, (被) 塞住。

its fingers speak eloquently ('eləkwɒntli) to the eye, and enable it to discharge the unwonted (ən'wʌntɪd) office of a listener, 它的手指們向瞎(別人的)眼有口才地說話, 使它(指眼)能够執行聽者的不慣常的職務(指向他人做手勢, 他人的眼見了手勢, 便等於聽了話。)眼是視覺器官, 不是聽覺器官; 把眼用來看看手勢代替耳的聽話, 當然是不慣常的, 所以說“the unwonted office of a listener”。

are beholden (bi'houldən) to the hand for the enhancement and the exaltation (,egzə:l'teɪʃən) of their powers, 靠着手纜能使它們的能力加強和增高。“beholden”作「受恩的」解釋, 原來是“behold”的 past participle.

copy of itself, 和它(指眼)一樣的東西(指望遠鏡).

range, 漫遊, 到處看看

copy = copy of itself

in its hearing, 在它所能聽得到的範圍裏, 使它聽得出地

to the full, 充分地

P. 80. it, 指 “nostril”

longs to (infinitive), 很要, 渴想

it, 指 “nostril”

covets ('kʌvɪts), 渴想(嗅)

As for, 至於

if it had not the hand to serve it, it might abdicate ('æbdɪkeɪt) its throne as the Lord of Taste, 倘若它(指舌)沒有手替它服務(指把東西遞它喫), 它也許從味覺入王的寶座退位了(也許不成其為味覺器官了)

In short, 簡括地說一句

minister, 受命於他人者, 代他人執行者

sister senses, 相似而相關的各官能

without any play of words, is the handmaid of them all, 並不戲弄文字, 是它們(指 “its sister senses”)的女僕(指為其它各官能服務). 用 “handmaid” 稱 “hand”, 頗有戲弄文字的嫌疑, 所以說 “without any play of words”.

if, 雖然

munificently (mju(:)'nɪfɪsntli), 大量地, 寬大地

not less amply does it give expression to, 它(指手)的表達, 並比較為不寬大些, 它同樣寬大地表達. 注意因為前面有 “not”, 所以用 “does it give” 而不用 “it gives”

wit, 聰明

man, 人, 人類. 注意前面沒有 “a” 或 “the”.

Put a sword into it, and it will fight for him = If you put a sword into it, it will fight for him. ‘him’ 指上面的 “man”

till, 種田

play, 奏樂

pencil, 畫筆. 現在很少把這字用在這個解釋

paint, 作畫.

What will it not do? What has it not done?, 這二句都是 rhetorical question, 實在說手是樣樣能做的

but, 祇, 不過

made to extend, 在 “made” 用在 passive voice 的時候, 後面的 infinitive 習慣有 “to”.

its, 指下面的 “the little hand of man”.

brethren (‘breðrin), 同胞們.

Cain’s (‘keinz) hand, Cain 是聖經舊約創世紀 (Genesis [‘dʒenisis]) 裏的人, 他殺死了他的弟弟 Abel (‘eibəl).

bloodier, 更加殘酷的.

lighthouse, (海濱的) 燈塔.

whole continent of cities, 全洲的許多城.

globe, 地球.

nay, 而且.

the very globe itself, 即使那地球的本身.

in so far as, 就...而論.

What, moreover, is...but..., 而且...不是...是什麼呢?; 而且...不過是...罷了. 嚴格說來, 本句末尾的 “!” 該改作 “?”.

human race, (全)人類.

executed its will, 實行它 (指全人類) 的意志.

all that the human hand has wrought (rɔ:t), 人的手所曾經做成的一切. “that” 是 relative pronoun, 做 “wrought” 的 object; 因為在 “all” 的後面, 不可改作 “which”. “wrought” 是 “work” 的 past participle, 不及 “worked” 普通.

Eve (i:v) put forth her erring (‘ɔ:riŋ) hand to pluck the fruit of the forbidden tree, 夏娃 (人類的始祖) 伸出她的錯誤的手去採那禁樹的果子. 這件事載在聖經舊約創世紀.

P. 81. dark, 悽慘的.

the pierced hands of the Saviour (‘sci:vjə) of the world were nailed to the predicted tree of shame, 世界的救主 (指耶穌) 的穿着洞的手被釘在那 (被先知 [prophet] 們) 預言過的羞恥的十字架.

of = think of.

all that human hands have done of good and evil since, 從那時刻 (指耶穌被釘的時刻) 到現在人的手所曾經做的一切善事和惡事.

I, 是全句的 subject.

What an instrument for good it is!, 它 (指手) 是怎樣的一種做善事的工具!

evil, 後面有去 “it is”.

all the day long, 全天地; 一天到晚.

never is idle, 比 “is never idle” 語氣重些.

wield, 運用.

should never in working hours be without one (=an implement), 在工作的時間永不該沒有一個 (工具).
handicraftsman, 手藝人.

callings, 職業

each = each honest, earnest man and woman

Queen's hand, 用 "Queen's" 而不用 "King's", 因為寫這篇文章的時候英國女王 Victoria (維多利亞) 在位

the sword = there is the sword. 下面 "the saw", "the hammer", "the plough", 等語前面都省去 "there is".

smith's, 五金匠 (尤其指鐵匠) 的。

brush, 畫筆

these, 指上面所說的 "sceptre", "sword", 等。

the like, 相似的一切 (東西)。

felon's (felonz) chain, 犯大罪者 (所帶) 的鍊鏢。

on = should be on

crank, 犯人轉動的一種旋轉的圓形物 (刑具名)。

all, 一切人, 大眾

Whatsoever thy hand findeth ("faɪndɪθ) to do, do it with thy might, 不論你的手找到了什麼工作做, (你該) 盡力地做它 "thy" 是 second person, singular number, possessive case, 的 pronoun, 是古字 "findeth" 裏的 "eth" 是 third person, singular number, present tense, indicative mood, 的 verb 的古式 suffix, 相當於現代英文裏的 "s"

XV

THE LAST LESSON

BY ALPHONSE DAUDET

I started for school very late that morning and was in great dread of a scolding, especially because M. Hamel had said that he would question us on participles, and I did not know the first word about them. For a moment I thought of running away and spending the day out of doors. It was so warm, so bright! The birds were chirping at the edge of the woods; and in the open field back of the saw-mill the Prussian soldiers were drilling. It was all much more tempting than the rule for participles, but I had the strength to resist, and hurried off to school.

When I passed the town hall there was a crowd in front of the bulletin-board. For the last two years all our bad news had come from there—the lost battles, the draft, the orders of the commanding officer—and I thought to myself, without stopping:

“What can be the matter now?”

Then, as I hurried by as fast as I could go, the blacksmith, Wachter, who was there, with his apprentice, reading the bulletin, called after me:

“Don’t go so fast, bub; you’ll get to your school in plenty of time!”

I thought he was making fun of me, and reached M. Hamel’s little garden all out of breath.

Usually, when school began, there was a great bustle, which could be heard out in the street, the opening and closing of desks, lessons repeated in unison, very loud, with our hands over our ears to understand better, and the teacher’s great ruler rapping on the table. But now it was all so still! I had counted on the commotion to get to my desk without being seen; but, of course, that day everything had to be as quiet as Sunday morning. Through the window I saw my class-mates, already in their places, and M. Hamel walking up and down with his terrible iron ruler under his arm. I had to open the door and go in before everybody. You can imagine how I blushed and how frightened I was.

But nothing happened. M. Hamel saw me and said very kindly:

“Go to your place quickly, little Franz. We were beginning without you”.

I jumped over the bench and sat down at my desk. Not till then, when I had got a little over my fright, did I see that our teacher had on his beautiful green coat, his frilled shirt, and the little black silk cap, all embroidered, that he never wore except on inspection and prize days. Besides, the whole school seemed so strange and solemn. But the thing that surprised me most was to see, on the back benches that were always empty, the village people sitting quietly like ourselves: old Hauser, with his three-cornered hat, the former mayor, the former postmaster, and several others besides. Everybody looked sad; and Hauser had brought an old primer, thumbed at the edges, and he held it open on his knees with his great spectacles lying across the pages.

While I was wondering about it all, M. Hamel mounted his chair, and, in the same grave and gentle tone which he had used to me, said.

“My children, this is the last lesson I shall give you. The order has come from Berlin to teach only German in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. The new master comes tomorrow. This is your last French lesson. I want you to be very attentive”.

What a thunderclap these words were to me!

Oh, the wretches; that was what they had put up at the town hall!

My last French lesson! Why, I hardly knew how to write! I should never learn any more! I must stop there, then! Oh, how sorry I was for not learning my lessons, for seeking birds' eggs, or going sliding on the Saar! My books, which had seemed

such a nuisance a while ago, so heavy to carry, my grammar, and my history of the saints, were old friends now that I couldn't give up. And M. Hamel, too; the idea that he was going away, that I should never see him again, made me forget all about his ruler and how cranky he was.

Poor man! It was in honour of this last lesson that he had put on his fine Sunday clothes, and now I understood why the old men of the village were sitting there in the back of the room. It was because they were sorry, too, that they had not gone to school more. It was their way of thanking our master for his forty years of faithful service and of showing their respect for the country that was theirs no more.

While I was thinking of all this, I heard my name called. It was my turn to recite. What would I not have given to be able to say that dreadful rule for the participle all through, very loud and clear, and without one mistake? But I got mixed up on the first words and stood there, holding on to my desk, my heart beating, and not daring to look up. I heard M. Hamel say to me:

"I won't scold you, little Franz; you must feel bad enough. See how it is! Every day we have said to ourselves: 'Bah! I've plenty of time. I'll learn it tomorrow'. And now you see where we've come out. Ah, that's the great trouble with Alsace; she puts off learning till tomorrow. Now those fellows out there will have the right to say to you: 'How is it; you pretend to be Frenchmen, and yet you can neither speak nor write your own language?' But you are not the worst, poor little Franz. We've

all a great deal to reproach ourselves with.

“Your parents were not anxious enough to have you learn. They preferred to put you to work on a farm or at the mills, so as to have a little more money. And I? I’ve been to blame also. Have I not often sent you to water my flowers instead of learning your lessons? And when I wanted to go fishing, did I not just give you a holiday?”

Then, from one thing to another, M. Hamel went on to talk of the French language, saying that it was the most beautiful language in the world—the clearest, the most logical; that we must guard it among us and never forget it, because when a people are enslaved, as long as they hold fast to their language it is as if they had the key to their prison. Then he opened a grammar and read us our lesson. I was amazed to see how well I understood it. All he said seemed so easy, so easy! I think, too, that I had never listened so carefully, and that he had never explained everything with so much patience. It seemed almost as if the poor man wanted to give us all he knew before going away, and to put it all into our heads at one stroke.

After the grammar, we had a lesson in writing. That day M. Hamel had new copies for us, written in a beautiful round hand: France, Alsace, France, Alsace. They looked like little flags floating everywhere in the schoolroom, hung from the rod at the top of our desks. You ought to have seen how everyone set to work, and how quiet it was! The only sound was the scratching of the pens over the paper. Once some beetles flew in; but nobody paid any

attention to them, not even the littlest ones, who worked right on tracing their fish-hooks, as if that was French, too. On the roof the pigeons cooed very low, and I thought to myself:

“Will they make them sing in German, even the pigeons?”

Whenever I looked up from my writing I saw M. Hamel sitting motionless in his chair and gazing first at one thing, then at another, as if he wanted to fix in his mind just how everything looked in that little schoolroom. Fancy! For forty years he had been there in the same place, with his garden outside the window and his class in front of him, just like that. Only the desks and benches had been worn smooth; the walnut-trees in the garden were taller, and the the hop-vine that he had planted himself twined about the windows to the roof. How it must have broken his heart to leave it all, poor man; to hear his sister moving about in the room above, packing their trunks! For they must leave the country next day.

But he had the courage to hear every lesson to the very last. After the writing, we had a lesson in history, and then the babies chanted their ba, be, bi, bo, bu. Down there at the back of the room old Hauser had put on his spectacles and, holding his primer in both hands, spelt the letters with them. You could see that he, too, was crying; his voice trembled with emotion, and it was so funny to hear him that we all wanted to laugh and cry. Ah, how well I remember it, that last lesson!

All at once the church-clock struck twelve.

Then the Angelus. At the same moment the trumpets of the Prussians, returning from drill, sounded under our windows. M. Hamel stood up, very pale, in his chair. I never saw him look so tall.

“My friends,” said he “I—I—” But something choked him. He could not go on.

Then he returned to the blackboard, took a piece of chalk, and, bearing on with all his might, he wrote as large as he could:

“Vive La France!”

Then he stopped and leaned his head against the wall, and, without a word, he made a gesture to us with his hand:

“School is dismissed—you may go”.

NOTES

Alfonse (æ'l'fɔ:ns) Daudet ('doudei; dode) 是法國小說家, 生在一八四〇年, 死在一八九七年。這篇小說記從一八七〇年到一八七一年的法(國和)普(魯士的)戰爭 (Franco-Prussian War) 的一件事; 法國東部 Alsace (ælsæs) 地方的全部和東北區 Lorraine (lo'rein) 地方的大部分在一八七一年被普魯士軍佔領了, 命令那兒的學校以後祇許教德文, 不許教法文; 這篇用一個小學生的口氣記載那最後一個法文課的情形。那被佔領的地方變成了德國的一省, 叫做 Alsace-Lorraine, 直到德國在第一次大戰裏被打敗了纔在一九一九年把那地方還給法國。

P. 85. was in great dread of a scolding, 很怕被罵一頓。注意 “scolding” 前面有 “a”。

M. (mæsjo) (=Monsieur) Hamel (hæ'mel), Hamel (姓) 先生 (是教師)。question us on participles, 向我們 (指學生們) 發出關於分辭的問題。注意用 “on”。

did not know the first word about them, 一些也不懂它們。

thought of ...ing, 要想....

running away, 逃(學)。

out of doors, 在露天。

open field, 曠場。

back of, 在...的後面。

saw-mill, 鋸木工場.

drilling, 操練.

It was all much more tempting than the rule for participles, 這一塊

都比分辭的規則能夠引動人心得多.

resist, 抵抗(那引誘); 不受(那引誘).

P. 86. town hall, 市政廳.

bulletin-board ('bulitin'bo:d), 揭示板.

lost battles, 失去的戰役; 敗仗.

draft, 選拔民衆從軍.

What can be the matter now?, 現在可能有什麼失常的事?

Wachter ('va:xtə), 姓.

hub, 小弟弟; 小男孩. 是美國俗字, 用作對於小男孩的稱呼.

get to your school in plenty of time, 有充分的時間達到你的學校(不必急迫).

making fun of, 向...開玩笑.

all out of breath, 完全氣喘的.

school began, 上課開始.

opening, 這字和下面的“closing”, “lessons”, 和“ruler”都是上面“bustle”的 apposite.

repeated in unison ('ju:nizn; 'ju:nisn), 被齊聲(依照着教師)朗誦的.

with our hands over our ears to understand better, 把我們的手放在

我們的耳的上面, 使(我們)更能明瞭(教師的誦讀).

counted on the commotion to get to my desk without being seen,

預料(利用)那騷動而不被人見地到達我的書桌. “count(ed) on”作「信賴」或「預料必有」解釋.

as quiet as Sunday morning, 星期日早上一般地安靜的(星期日早上各界休假, 當然是安靜的).

places, 坐位.

before everybody, 在各人的前面(被大家看見了).

You, 指讀者.

nothing happened, 沒有事發生(教師不曾罵我).

Franz (frants), 本文裏所講的小學生的名.

P. 87. got a little over my fright, 有些擺脫了我的驚恐(驚魂初定).

did I see, 因為上面用“Not”, 所以這兒用“did I see”而不用“I saw”.

had on, 穿着. “on”是 adverb.

frilled, 鑲着皺邊 (frill) 的.

inspection and prize days, 學校裏的視察(指行政當局等的視察學校)日和給獎日.

ourselves, 指小學生們.

Hauser ('hauzə), 姓.

thumbed at the edges, (因為好久被翻閱而) 在 (頁) 邊上被拇指弄壞的.

mounted, 坐上.

lesson, 後面省去 relative pronoun "that".

Berlin (bə:'lin), 柏林 (普魯士 [Prussia] 的首城).

master, 教師.

comes = will come.

thunderclap, 霹靂般的驚人消息.

wretches, 惡人們 (指普魯士兵士們).

put up, 揭示.

write, 寫 (法文) 字.

should never learn any more, 將不再學得多些了.

there, then, 就在那兒, 就在那時.

going sliding on the Saar (zə:), 到 (從法國東北部流入德國的) Saar 河上去滑走. 注意河名前面有 "the".

P. 88. ago, 嚴格說來, 該改作 "before".

grammar, 文法書; 語法書.

were old friends now that I couldn't give up, 現在是我所不能放棄的老朋友了. "that" 是 relative pronoun, 做 "give" 的 object.

M. Hamel, too = M. Hamel, too, was an old friend that I could not give up.

idea, 是下面 "made" 的 subject.

was going away, 正將離開 (不能再在那兒教書了).

how cranky he was, 他怎樣地脾氣古怪. 是 noun clause, 做上面 "forget" 的 object.

Poor man, (那) 可憐的人!; 那人够可憐啊!

It was in honour of this last lesson that he had put on his fine Sunday clothes, 他已經穿上了他的華麗的星期穿的 (最好的) 衣服是爲了祝賀這最後的一課. "put on" 裏的 "on" 是 adverb. "put on" 是「穿上去」, 是一時的動作, "have on" 是「穿着」, 是繼續的動作; 例如 "He put on the coat at seven o'clock." 和 "He had on the coat all day".

gone to school more, 多受些學校教育.

It was their way of ...ing, 這是他們的...的方式; 他們用這個方式來...

the country that was theirs no more, 不再是他們的那土地 (指 Alsace 的全部和 Lorraine 的大部分).

It was my turn to recite, 輪我到回答教師的問題. "recite" 用作「回答教師的問題」解釋是美國用法.

What would I not have given to be able to say that dreadful rule for the participle all through, very loud and clear, and without one mistake? 有什麼我不肯給人, (使我自己) 能够響亮而一個錯誤也沒有完全地說出那分辭的可怕 (很困難) 的規則? “What would I not have given to... (infinitive)?” 直譯作上面那樣, 就是說「我願犧牲一切以求...」, 也就是說「我恨不能...」; 注意指過去用 “would have given” 而不用 “would give”, 倘若指現在便該用 “would give”。

got mixed up, 變成昏亂。

holding on to, 攥住。

my heart beating, 是 absolute construction.

feel bad enough, 感覺够不快; 很覺不愉快。

said to ourselves, 想。

Bah (ba(:))!, 呸!

where we've (wir've) (= we have) come out, 我們得到了什麼結果; 我們的結局怎樣。

she puts off learning till tomorrow, 她 (指 Alsace, 也就指 Alsace 的人們) 把學習遷延到明天 (不肯趕緊學習)。

those fellows out there, 在那邊的傢伙們 (指普魯士兵士們)。

right, 權利。

How is it, 這個是爲了什麼。

you are not the worst, 你並不是那最壞的。

We've all a great deal to reproach ourselves with, 我們都有許多事該責備我們自己。注意 “reproach” 後面用 “with”。

P. 89. were not anxious enough to have you learn, 並不很急切使你們學習。注意 “to have” 形容 “anxious”, 並不形容 “enough”, 和 “He was kind enough to come.” 裏的結構不同。 “learn” 是 infinitive, 因爲上面用 “have”, 所以沒有 “to”。

put you to work, 使你們工作。

so as to...(infinitive), 目的在於...

I've been to blame also, 我也曾經有過失。注意用 “to blame”, 不用 “to be blamed”。

water, 澆水在...上。

go fishing, 出去捉魚。

went on to...(infinitive), 進而...

guard, 保護。

as long as, 在...的時期裏; 祇須...

hold fast to, 堅守。

it is as if... = it is as it would be if...

had the key to their prison, 有着他們的牢獄的鑰匙 (可以設法解放自己)。

read us our lesson, 把我們的功課讀給我們聽。"lesson" 是 direct objective.

All he said = All that he said.

everything, (那功課裏的)一切。

It seemed almost as if... = It seemed almost as it would be if...
it, 指 "all he knew".

at one stroke, 一下子地; 一舉而成地。

writing, 習字; 書法。

copies, 書法範式。

round hand, 曲線明顯而各字母分開的書法。

You ought to have seen, 你 (指讀者) 該曾經看見 (實在不曾看見)。

set to work, 開始工作。"work" 是 noun.

P. 90. not even the littlest ones, 即使那最小的學生們也不 (注意那飛
進來的甲蟲們)。

right on, 一直繼續下去。"right" 和 "on" 都是 adverb.

tracing their fish-hooks, 描他們的鈎鈎形的筆畫。

Will they make them sing in German, even the pigeons?, 他們 (指
普魯士兵當局) 將強迫他們 (指鴿子們) 用德語鳴啞, 竟然那鴿子們?
(那當然是不可能的。) 先說 "them" 而再用 "the pigeons" 說明, 這
是談話式。

a. if... = as he would have done if...

fix in his mind, 牢記在心。"fix" 把下面 "how" 引起的 noun clause
做 object.

just how, "just how", "just what", 等語裏的 "just" 作 "precisely" 解
釋, 原來是美國用法。

Fancy!, 想想看!

Only, (後來和以前不同的) 祇有...而已。是 conjunction.

worn smooth, 因為 (被) 多用而 (被使變成) 光滑。

hop-vine, 蛇麻藤。

broken his heart, 碎他的心; 使他傷心。

it all, 這一切 (指上面所說的課堂, 花園, 等)。

hear every lesson to the very last, 聽完 (學生們誦讀) 每一課。

spelt the letters, 拼讀字母。

hear him, 聽他 (拼讀字母)。

All at once, 忽然。

struck twelve, 敲出十二點。

P. 91. Angelus (ˈændʒɪləs), (天主教裏每天早上, 正午, 和傍晚作的紀念基
督成爲人形的) 恭告祈禱。

so nothing choked him, 什麼東西哽住了他 (使他不能繼續說話)。

go on, 繼續(說話)

bearing on with all his might, 竭力支持下去。

Vive ('vi:və) La France!, 法蘭西永久生存!; 法國萬歲!

without a word, 不(再)說一個字地; 不作聲地。

School is dismissed, 放課了。

XVI

A HANDFUL OF CLAY

BY HENRY VAN DYKE

There was a handful of clay in the bank of a river. It was only common clay, coarse and heavy; but it had high thoughts of its own value, and wonderful dreams of the great place which it was to fill in the world when the time came for its virtues to be discovered.

Overhead, in the spring sunshine, the trees whispered together of the glory which descended upon them when the delicate blossoms and leaves began to expand, and the forest glowed with fair, clear colours, as if the dust of thousands of rubies and emeralds were hanging, in soft clouds, above the earth.

The flowers, surprised with the joy of beauty, bent their heads to one another, as the wind caressed them, and said: "Sisters, how lovely you have become! You make the day bright".

The river, glad of new strength and rejoicing in the unison of all its waters, murmured to the shores in music, telling of its release from icy fetters, its swift flight from the snow-clad mountains, and the mighty work to which it was hurrying—the wheels of many mills to be turned and great ships to be floated to the sea.

Waiting blindly in its bed, the clay comforted itself with lofty hopes. "My time will come" it said "I was not made to be hidden for ever. Glory and beauty and honour are coming to me in due season"

One day the clay felt itself taken from the place where it had waited so long. A flat blade of iron passed beneath it, and lifted it, and tossed it into a cart with other lumps of clay, and it was carried far away, as it seemed, over a rough and stony road. But it was not afraid, nor discouraged, for it said to itself: "This is necessary. The path to glory is always rugged. Now I am on my way to play a great part in the world".

But the hard journey was nothing compared with the tribulation and distress that came after it. The clay was put into a trough and mixed and beaten and stirred and trampled. It seemed almost unbearable. But there was consolation in the thought that something very fine and noble was certainly coming out of all this trouble. The clay felt sure that, if it could only wait long enough, a wonderful reward was in store for it.

Then it was put upon a swiftly turning wheel, and whirled around until it seemed as if it must fly into a thousand pieces. A strange power pressed it and moulded it, as it revolved, and through all the dizziness and pain it felt that it was taking a new form.

Then an unknown hand put it into an oven, and fires were kindled about it—fierce and penetrating—hotter than all the heats of summer that had ever

brooded upon the bank of the river. But through all, the clay held itself together and endured its trials, in the confidence of a great future. "Surely," it thought "I am intended for something very splendid, since such pains are taken with me. Perhaps I am fashioned for the ornament of a temple, or a precious vase for the table of a king".

At last the baking was finished. The clay was taken from the furnace and set down upon a board, in the cool air, under the blue sky. The tribulation was passed. The reward was at hand.

Close beside the board there was a pool of water, not very deep, nor very clear, but calm enough to reflect, with impartial truth, every image that fell upon it. There, for the first time, as it was lifted from the board, the clay saw its new shape, the reward of all its patience and pain, the consummation of its hopes—a common flower-pot, straight and stiff, red and ugly. And then it felt that it was not destined for a king's house, nor for a palace of art, because it was made without glory or beauty or honour; and it murmured against the unknown maker, saying: "Why hast thou made me thus?"

Many days it passed in sullen discontent. Then it was filled with earth, and something—it knew not what—but something rough and brown, and dead-looking was thrust into the middle of the earth, and covered over. The clay rebelled at this new disgrace. "This is the worst of all, that has happened to me, to be filled with dirt and rubbish. Surely I am a failure."

But presently it was set in a greenhouse, where

the sunlight fell warm upon it, and water was sprinkled over it, and day by day, as it waited, a change began to come to it. Something was stirring within it—a new hope. Still it was ignorant, and knew not what the new hope meant.

One day the clay was lifted again from its place, and carried into a great church. Its dream was coming true after all. It had a fine part to play in the world. Glorious music flowed over it. It was surrounded with flowers. Still it could not understand. So it whispered to another vessel of clay, like itself, close beside it: “Why have they set me here? Why do all the people look towards us?” And the other vessel answered: “Do you not know? You are carrying a royal sceptre of lilies. Their petals are white as snow, and the heart of them is like pure gold. The people look this way because the flower is the most wonderful in the world. And the root of it is in your heart”.

Then the clay was content, and silently thanked its maker, because, though an earthen vessel, it held so great a treasure.

NOTES

Henry van Dyke (væn'daik) 是美國教士，教育家，和作家，生在一八五二年，死在一九三三年。這篇文從他的 *The Blue Flower* 選出，講一團黏土的怎樣漸漸被做成一個花盆，它的含意是「一個人有了大志，肯耐勞苦，結果可以成大事」。

P. 96. had high thoughts of, 很重視 注意用 plural 式 “thoughts”.

wonderful, 很好的

dreams, 夢想

was to (infinitive), 一定將

when the time came for its virtues to be discovered, 它的美質被發現的時候到了 是 adverbial clause, 形容 “fill”

of, 說及。

glowed with fair, clear colours, as if... = glowed with fair, clear colours, as it would have glowed if... “as if” 作「好像」解釋。

thousands, 千萬；無數。

surprised = being surprised.

bent their heads to one another, 低着頭互相向着。

as the wind caressed (kə'rest) them, 正當風撫弄(指輕吹)着它們的時候。

glad of, 因...而快樂的。注意用“of”。

rejoicing in, 因...而快樂的。注意用“in”。

unison ('ju:nizn; 'ju:nisn) of all its waters, 它的一切流水的匯合。注意用 plural 式“waters”。

music, 音樂(般的聲音)。

telling of its release from icy fetters, 說及它的從冰的足械被釋放；表示它的不再受冰凍的拘束了。“of”把“release”做 object, 也把下面的“flight”和“work”做 object。

snow-clad, 被雪蓋着的。“clad”是“clothe”的 past participle。

mighty, 重大的

P. 97. time, 得意的時候。

I was not made to be hidden for ever, 我被(上帝)造成, 決不是預備被永遠隱藏的

season, 時候。

as it seemed, 那情景是這樣的。

stony, 多石的。不作「用石鋪成的」解釋。

said to itself, 想。

The path to glory is always rugged ('rʌɡɪd), 通到榮譽的路總是崎嶇不平的(要得到榮譽必預經過勞苦)。

am on my way to... (infinitive), 正在去...的路上；不久將...了。

play a great part, 表演大角色；做大事。

But the hard journey was nothing compared with the tribulation and distress that came after it, 但是比較了後來的磨難和苦惱, 那艱苦的路程卻算不得什麼；可是那路程雖然艱苦, 卻遠不及在它(指路程)以後的磨難和苦惱哩。把“compared with”改作“to”也可以

trough (trɒf; trɔ:f), 槽。

It, 指被“put into a trough and mixed and beaten and stirred and trampled”, 不指“clay”。

there was consolation in the thought that..., 在...的這個思想裏有着

安慰；一想到...便有安慰了。

was in store for it, (被)預備着給它；將來要臨到它。

fly, 碎。

a thousand, 許多的; 無數的

as, 正當...的時候

unknown, 不知是誰的

heats, 多次的熱氣

P. 98. brooded ('brudid) upon, 壓在...的上面

held itself together, 固結

trials, 磨難; 痛苦

in the confidence of a great future, 在對於偉大的將來的自信心裏: 因為自信必有一個偉大的將來

am intended for, (我) 被人要我做成

since such pains are taken with me, 既然這樣的辛勞被人對於我操着; 既然有人這樣操勞地把我處置着。注意用 "with".

was at hand, 近了; 不久將來了

with impartial truth, 有不偏不倚的真實性地; 正確地

There, 指在那水潭裏

for the first time, 第一次; (生平) 第一遭。這語形容下面的 "saw".

as, 正當...的時候

palace of art, 藝術館

hast thou = have you. "thou" 是 second person, singular number, nominative case, 的 pronoun, 是古字; "hast" 是用在 "thou" 後面的古字。

Many days it passed = It passed many days.

knew not = did not know. "knew not" 略帶古意。

what = what it was.

This is the worst of all that has happened to me, 我所曾經遭遇的一切, 這件事最壞了。"that" 是 relative pronoun, 不可改作 "which", 更不可改作 "what".

to be filled with dirt and rubbish, 是 infinitive phrase, 用作 noun, 做句首 "This" 的 appositive.

failure, 失敗者

presently, 不久以後

greenhouse, 花房

P. 99. day by day, 一天又一天地

Still, 仍舊

Its dream was coming true after all, 它的夢想畢竟在實現了。"coming" 是 copulative verb, "turn" 是它的 complement.

a royal sceptre of lilies, 王笏般的一簇百合花

look this way, 注意 "this" 前面沒有 "in".

though an earthen vessel = though it was an earthen vessel.

XVII

THE LADY, OR THE TIGER?

BY FRANCIS RICHARD STOCKTON

In the very olden time, there lived a semi-barbaric king, whose ideas, though somewhat polished and sharpened by the progressiveness of distant Latin neighbours, were still large, florid, and untrammelled, as became the half of him which was barbaric. He was a man of exuberant fancy, and, withal, of an authority so irresistible that, at his will, he turned his varied fancies into facts. He was greatly given to self-communing; and, when he and himself agreed upon anything, the thing was done. When every member of his domestic and political systems moved smoothly in its appointed course, his nature was bland and genial; but whenever there was a little hitch, and some of his orbs got out of their orbits, he was blander and more genial still, for nothing pleased him so much as to make the crooked straight, and crush down uneven places.

Among the borrowed notions by which his barbarism had become semified was that of the public arena, in which, by exhibitions of manly and beastly valour, the minds of his subjects were refined and cultured.

But even here the exuberant and barbaric fancy asserted itself. The arena of the king was built, not to give the people an opportunity of hearing the rhapsodies of dying gladiators, nor to enable them to view the inevitable conclusion of a conflict between religious opinions and hungry jaws, but for purposes

far better adapted to widen and develop the mental energies of the people. This vast amphitheatre, with its encircling galleries, its mysterious vaults, and its unseen passages, was an agent of poetic justice, in which crime was punished, or virtue rewarded, by the decrees of an impartial and incorruptible chance.

When a subject was accused of a crime of sufficient importance to interest the king, public notice was given that on an appointed day the fate of the accused person would be decided in the king's arena—a structure which well deserved its name; for, although its form and plan were borrowed from afar, its purpose emanated solely from the brain of this man, who, every barleycorn a king, knew no tradition to which he owed more allegiance than pleased his fancy, and who ingrafted on every adopted form of human thought and action the rich growth of his barbaric idealism.

When all the people had assembled in the galleries, and the king, surrounded by his court, sat high up on his throne of royal state on one side of the arena, he gave a signal, a door beneath him opened, and the accused subject stepped out into the amphitheatre. Directly opposite him, on the other side of the enclosed space, were two doors, exactly alike and side by side. It was the duty and the privilege of the person on trial to walk directly to these doors and open one of them. He could open either door he pleased: he was subject to no guidance or influence but that of the aforementioned impartial and incorruptible chance. If he opened the one, there

came out of it a hungry tiger, the fiercest and most cruel that could be procured, which immediately sprang upon him, and tore him to pieces, as a punishment for his guilt. The moment that the case of the criminal was thus decided, doleful iron bells were clanged, great wails went up from the hired mourners posted on the outer rim of the arena, and the vast audience, with bowed heads and downcast hearts, wended slowly their homeward way, mourning greatly that one so young and fair, or so old and respected, should have merited so dire a fate.

But, if the accused person opened the other door, there came forth from it a lady, the most suitable to his years and station that his majesty could select among his fair subjects; and to this lady he was immediately married, as a reward of his innocence. It mattered not that he might already possess a wife and family, or that his affections might be engaged upon an object of his own selection; the king allowed no such subordinate arrangements to interfere with his great scheme of retribution and reward. The exercises, as in the other instance, took place immediately, and in the arena. Another door opened beneath the king, and a priest, followed by a band of choristers, and dancing maidens blowing joyous airs on golden horns and treading an epithalamic measure, advanced to where the pair stood, side by side; and the wedding was promptly and cheerily solemnized. Then the gay brass bells rang forth their merry peals, the people shouted glad hurrahs, and the innocent man, preceded by children strewing flowers on his path, led his bride to his home.

This was the king's semi-barbaric method of administering justice. Its perfect fairness is obvious. The criminal could not know out of which door would come the lady; he opened either he pleased, without having the slightest idea whether, in the next instant, he was to be devoured or married. On some occasions the tiger came out of one door, and on some out of the other. The decisions of this tribunal were not only fair, they were positively determinate; the accused person was instantly punished if he found himself guilty; and, if innocent, he was rewarded on the spot, whether he liked it or not. There was no escape from the judgements of the king's arena.

The institution was a very popular one. When the people gathered together on one of the great trial days, they never knew whether they were to witness a bloody slaughter or a hilarious wedding. This element of uncertainty lent an interest to the occasion which it could not otherwise have attained. Thus, the masses were entertained and pleased, and the thinking part of the community could bring no charge of unfairness against this plan: for did not the accused person have the whole matter in his own hands?

NOTES

Francis Richard Stockton (stɔktɒn) 是美國幽默小說家，生在一八三四年，死在一九〇二年。這篇寫一個青年和公主發生了戀愛，國王叫他從二個門！揀選一個；倘若開了某一個門，裏面有一個美女和他結婚，倘若開了另一個門，裏面有一隻虎把他喫掉。那個門裏有美女，那個門裏有虎，公主是知道的，那青年卻不知道。青年望着公主，公主叫他開那個門他便會服從。究竟公主願青年和另一個女人結婚還是被虎喫掉，這問題是很難解答的。

- P. 102.** **olden time**, 古時 “olden” 除了在 “olden time” 和 “olden times” 二語裏以外, 很不普通
- semi-barbaric** (bɑ̃ bɑ̃rik), 有一半野蠻色彩的
- though somewhat polished and sharpened** = though they were somewhat polished and sharpened
- Latin neighbours**, 拉丁民族 (例如法國和意國) 的鄰國
- large**, 廣大的
- florid**, 這來甚的
- untrammelled** (ʌn træmɔld), 沒是拘束的
- as became the half of him which was barbaric**, 那是合於他的野蠻的那一半天性的 “as 是 relative pronoun “became” 作「合於」解? 是 transitive verb
- exuberant** (ɪg zju: bəʀənt) **fancy**, 豐富的想像力
- withal** (wɪ ðɔ:l), 而且 這字現在有占意
- so irresistible** (ɪrɪzɪstəbəl) **that**, 這樣地不可抵抗, 以至於, 這樣地厲害, 所以.
- at his will**, 隨他的意志地
- turned his varied fancies into facts**, 使他的各種空想變成事實, 實行他的各種空想. 注意這裏的 “fancies” 和上文的 “fancy” 意思不同
- was greatly given to**, 很沈溺於 往往從事於
- self-communing** (kɔ̃'mju: nɪŋ), 自省, 反省, 獨自思量
- when he and himself agreed upon anything, the thing was done**, 當他和他自己同意決定什麼事, 那件事就做了, 他想定要做什麼便做什麼 “he and himself agreed” 是滑稽語
- every member of his domestic and political systems moved smoothly in its appointed course**, 他的家庭系和政治系的每一分子都在它的規定的途徑裏平穩地進行着 (就是說他的家庭和國家都萬事順利)
- bland**, 溫順的
- hitch**, 阻礙
- some of his orbs got out of their orbits**, 他的星球的若干個出了它們的軌道 (就是說有些事出了常軌).
- was blander and more genial still**, 這是滑稽語
- nothing pleased him so much as to** (infinitive), 沒有一件事像 地使他快樂, 最能够使他快樂 “to ” (infinitive) 這裏用作 noun.
- make the crooked** (krʊkɪd) **straight**, 使曲的東西直, 改正一切錯誤
- borrowed**, 從別人學來的
- semified** (semɪfaɪd), 被使, 減成一半
- t at** = the notion, 這字是全句的 subject.

asserted (ə'se:tid) itself, 強迫人承認它；不肯不被用着。

rhapsodies ('ræpsədiz), 狂放的文辭或言語。

dying, 將死的。

gladiators ('glædicitəz), 比武者們。

inevitable (in'evitəbl) conclusion of a conflict ('kɒnflikt) between religious opinions and hungry jaws, 宗教意見和餓口二者中間的衝突的必然的結果 (指信仰異教者和猛獸決鬥；結果當然人被獸喫掉)。“jaws”從「上下顎」轉指「口」。

P. 103. adapted, 合宜的。這裏並沒有「被改革以求合宜」的意思。

amphitheatre, 圓劇場。

agent, 執行者。

poetic justice, 詩歌或劇本裏所描寫的那種福善禍淫的情形；合於理想 (而未必真有) 的公平正直。

rewarded = was rewarded.

an impartial and incorruptible (in'kɒ'rʌptəbl) chance, 一種公正而不受賄賂的偶然性。

subject, (君主國的) 人民。

was accused of, 被控犯着... 注意用 “of”。

of sufficient importance to interest the king, 重要得足夠使國王注意的。

public notice was given that..., 公告着說... “that” 引起的 noun clause 做 “notice” 的 appositive.

its name, 指 “king's arena”；那 arena 的目的既然是那國王所特有的，那末那 arena 當然是名正言順的 “king's arena”。

emanated (emə'nentid) solely from, 完全從... 來；完全被... 想出。

every barleycorn ('bɑ:likɔ:n) a king, 完全是一個國王。“barleycorn” 是「小麥粒」；“every barleycorn” 作「每一大麥粒大小的部分都是地」解釋。

knew no tradition to which he owed more allegiance (ə'li:dʒəns) than pleased his fancy, 不知道有什麼傳統的東西他該應從得比取悅於他的意向的多 (不論什麼傳統的東西，倘若他不高興順從便不順從)。

ingrafted (in'grɑ:ftid) on every adopted form of human thought and action the rich growth (grəʊθ) of his barbaric idealism = ingrafted the rich growth of his barbaric idealism on every adopted form of human thought and action, 把他的野蠻性的理想主義的豐富的生物，移植在 (被他) 採用的每個人類的思想和行為上 (不論他採用任何思想或行為，他一定要加上一些他的理想)。“human” 這裏沒有多大意義。

state, 壯麗

side by side, 相並的

on trial, 正在受審判的

subject to, 受 的限制的

but, 除了 以外

that is, guidance or influence

aforementioned (ə'fɔːnə'faɪnd), 前面說過的。

P. 104. The moment that , 一等到了 “that” 通常省去

case, 案件

went up, 升起 湧起

hire's mourners, 被僱的送喪者們。

audience, 聽衆 觀衆

wended slowly their homeward way, 慢慢也回去。

should have merited so dire a fate, 竟然曾經該受一個這樣可怕的結局

years, 年齡

station, 身分

his majesty (nɛdʒɪstɪ), 國王 (陛下)

fair, 美的

It mattered not that , 是不關重要的, 是不成問題的

family, 子女們

his affections might be engaged upon an object of his own selection,

他的愛情也許用在他自己選擇的一個對象上, 他也許另有愛人 注意
用 plural 式 ‘affections’

such subordinate arrangements, 這種附帶的事 (指已經有家室或已經
有情人)。

exercises, 典禮

the other instance, 那另一事 (指虎的殺人)。

took place, 被舉行

choristers (kɔːrɪstəz), 合唱者們

airs, 歌曲

treading an epithalamic (epɪθə'læmɪk) measure, 跳婚禮舞。 “tread-

(ɪŋ) measure” (跳 舞) 現在有古意

solemnized (sələ'mnaɪzd), 正式舉行。

preceded = being preceded

P. 105. administering justice, 行賞罰

would come the lady = the lady would come.

without having the slightest idea, 一些也不知道。

some = some occasions.

determinate (dɪ'tɔːmɪnɪt), 有決定性的

if innocent = if he found himself innocent.

on the spot, 就在那裏 (也就在那時).

There was no escape from, 不能逃避.

institution, 制度.

trial days, 審判日.

hilarious (hi'læriəs), 狂歡的.

lent an interest to, 使...有一種興趣.

which it could not otherwise have attained, "which" 指 "interest";

"it" 指 "occasion"; 注意用 "could not otherwise have attained" 而

不用 "could not otherwise attain". "otherwise" 指「假使沒有那

"element of uncertainty"」.

the masses, 平民.

thinking part of the community, 民衆的有思想的那部分; 知識階級.

charge, 歸罪; 歸咎.

have the whole matter in his own hands, 有這完全的事在他的手裏;

對於這件事有處置權.

XVIII

THE LADY, OR THE TIGER?

BY FRANCIS RICHARD STOCKTON

(CONTINUED)

This semi-barbaric king had a daughter as blooming as his most florid fancies, and with a soul as fervent and imperious as his own. As is usual in such cases, she was the apple of his eye, and was loved by him above all humanity. Among his courtiers was a young man of that fineness of blood and lowness of station common to the conventional heroes of romance who love royal maidens. This royal maiden was well satisfied with her lover, for he was handsome and brave to a degree unsurpassed in all this kingdom; and she loved him with an ardour that had enough of barbarism in it to make it exceedingly warm and strong. This love-affair moved on happily

for many months, until one day the king happened to discover its existence. He did not hesitate nor waver in regard to his duty in the premises. The youth was immediately cast into prison, and a day was appointed for his trial in the king's arena. This, of course, was an especially important occasion; and his majesty, as well as all the people, was greatly interested in the workings and development of this trial. Never before had such a case occurred, never before had a subject dared to love the daughter of a king. In after years such things became commonplace enough, but then they were in no slight degree novel and startling.

The tiger-cages of the kingdom were searched for the most savage and relentless beasts, from which the fiercest monster might be selected for the arena; and the ranks of maiden youth and beauty throughout the land were carefully surveyed by competent judges, in order that the young man might have a fitting bride in case fate did not determine for him a different destiny. Of course, everybody knew that the deed with which the accused was charged had been done. He had loved the princess, and neither he, she, nor anyone else thought of denying the fact, but the king would not think of allowing any fact of this kind to interfere with the workings of the tribunal, in which he took such great delight and satisfaction. No matter how the affair turned out, the youth would be disposed of, and the king would take an aesthetic pleasure in watching the course of events, which would determine whether or not the young man had done wrong in allowing himself to love the princess.

The appointed day arrived. From far and near the people gathered, and thronged the great galleries of the arena; and crowds, unable to gain admittance, massed themselves against its outside walls. The king and his court were in their places, opposite the twin doors—those fateful portals, so terrible in their similarity.

All was ready. The signal was given. A door beneath the royal party opened, and the lover of the princess walked into the arena. Tall, beautiful, fair, his appearance was greeted with a low hum of admiration and anxiety. Half the audience had not known so grand a youth had lived among them. No wonder the princess loved him! What a terrible thing for him to be there!

As the youth advanced into the arena, he turned, as the custom was, to bow to the king. but he did not think at all of that royal personage; his eyes were fixed upon the princess, who sat to the right of her father. Had it not been for the moiety of barbarism in her nature, it is probable that lady would not have been there; but her intense and fervid soul would not allow her to be absent on an occasion in which she was so terribly interested. From the moment that the decree had gone forth that her lover should decide his fate in the king's arena, she had thought of nothing, night or day, but this great event and the various subjects connected with it. Possessed of more power, influence, and force of character than anyone who had ever before been interested in such a case, she had done what no other person had done—she had possessed herself of the secret of the doors.

She knew in which of the two rooms that lay behind those doors stood the cage of the tiger, with its open front, and in which waited the lady. Through these thick doors, heavily curtained with skins on the inside, it was impossible that any noise or suggestion should come from within to the person who should approach to raise the latch of one of them; but gold and the power of a woman's will had brought the secret to the princess.

And not only did she know in which room stood the lady ready to emerge, all blushing and radiant, should her door be opened, but she knew who the lady was. It was one of the fairest and loveliest of the damsels of the court who had been selected as the reward of the accused youth, should he be proved innocent of the crime of aspiring to one so far above him; and the princess hated her. Often had she seen, or imagined that she had seen, this fair creature throwing glances of admiration upon the person of her lover, and sometimes she thought these glances were perceived and even returned. Now and then she had seen them talking together; it was but for a moment or two, but much can be said in a brief space; it may have been on most unimportant topics, but how could she know that? The girl was lovely, but she had dared to raise her eyes to the loved one of the princess; and, with all the intensity of the savage blood transmitted to her through long lines of wholly barbaric ancestors, she hated the woman who blushed and trembled behind that silent door.

When her lover turned and looked at her, and his eye met hers as she sat there paler and whiter than

anyone in the vast ocean of anxious faces about her, he saw, by that power of quick perception which is given to those whose souls are one, that she knew behind which door crouched the tiger, and behind which stood the lady. He had expected her to know it. He understood her nature, and his soul was assured that she would never rest until she had made plain to herself this thing, hidden to all other lookers-on, even to the king. The only hope for the youth in which there was any element of certainty was based upon the success of the princess in discovering this mystery; and, the moment he looked upon her, he saw she had succeeded, as in his soul he knew she would succeed.

Then it was that his quick and anxious glance asked the question "Which?" It was as plain to her as if he shouted it from where he stood. There was not an instant to be lost. The question was asked in a flash; it must be answered in another.

Her right arm lay on the cushioned parapet before her. She raised her hand, and made a slight, quick movement towards the right. No-one but her lover saw her. Every eye but his was fixed on the man in the arena.

He turned, and with a firm and rapid step he walked across the empty space. Every heart stopped beating, every breath was held, every eye was fixed immovably upon that man. Without the slightest hesitation, he went to the door on the right, and opened it.

Now, the point of the story is this: Did the tiger come out of that door, or did the lady?

The more we reflect upon this question, the harder it is to answer. It involves a study of the human heart which leads us through devious mazes of passion, out of which it is difficult to find our way. Think of it, fair reader, not as if the decision of the question depended upon yourself, but upon that hot-blooded, semi-barbaric princess, her soul at a white heat beneath the combined fires of despair and jealousy. She had lost him, but who should have him?

How often, in her waking hours and in her dreams, had she started in wild horror, and covered her face with her hands as she thought of her lover opening the door on the other side of which waited the cruel fangs of the tiger!

But how much oftener had she seen him at the other door! How in her grievous reveries had she gnashed her teeth, and torn her hair, when she saw his start of rapturous delight as he opened the door of the lady! How her soul had burnt in agony when she had seen him rush to meet that woman, with her flushing cheek and sparkling eye of triumph; when she had seen him lead her forth, his whole frame kindled with the joy of recovered life; when she had heard the glad shouts from the multitude, and the wild ringing of the happy bells; when she had seen the priest, with his joyous followers, advance to the couple, and make them man and wife before her very eyes; and when she had seen them walk away together upon their path of flowers, followed by the tremendous shouts of the hilarious multitude, in which her one despairing shriek was lost and drowned!

Would it not be better for him to die at once, and go to wait for her in the blessed regions of semi-barbaric futurity?

And yet, that awful tiger, those shrieks, that blood!

Her decision had been indicated in an instant, but it had been made after days and nights of anguished deliberation. She had known she would be asked, she had decided what she would answer, and, without the slightest hesitation, she had moved her hand to the right.

The question of her decision is one not to be lightly considered, and it is not for me to presume to set myself up as the one person able to answer it. And so I leave it with all of you: Which came out of the opened door—the lady, or the tiger?

NOTES

P. 109. imperious (im'pīəriəs), 專制的; 傲慢的.

his own = his own soul.

As, 是 relative pronoun.

apple of his eye, 他所最愛的東西.

above all humanity (hju(:)'mænitɪ), 在一切人(類)以上.

blood, 門第.

station, 社會上的地位.

common to, ...所共有的.

romance, (一切) 浪漫小說. 在這兒是 abstract noun.

he was handsome and brave to a degree unsurpassed in all this kingdom, 他貌美和勇敢會到一個在這個王國裏不被超過的程度; 他在這個王國裏是最貌美和最勇敢的.

had enough of barbarism in it to make it exceedingly warm and strong, 有足够的野蠻性在它裏頭, 使它很熱很強.

moved on, 繼續進行着.

P. 110. happened to... (infinitive), 恰巧....

did not hesitate nor waver, 不曾遲疑或意志不定 在現代英文裏這裏的“nor”改作“or”普通些

in regard to, 關於

premises (premisiz), 房屋

his majesty, 國王陛下

workings, 作用 變化

Never before had such a case occurred, 因為前面用“Never”. 所以用“had such a case occurred”而不用“such a case had occurred”.

after years, 後來的年代

in no slight degree, 很

novel, 新的

ranks, 衆人

maiden youth and beauty, 少女的青春和美麗, 年輕而美貌的女郎們

in order that the young man might, 使得那青年可以 注意用“might (在 present tense 裏用“may”)

in case, 倘若

determine for him a different destiny = determine a different destiny for him, 決定另一個結局給他 (指決定使他被虎殺掉)

the deed with which the accused was charged, 那被告所被控犯的行為 “with” 和 “charged” 呼應 “the accused” 指「被控的人」, 就是被告

thought of, 要想

No matter how the affair turned out, 不論這件事的結果怎樣 disposed of, 解決

aesthetic (i:s θetik), 注重美感 (而不問道德或實際的)

course of events, 事情的過程 事態的演變

done wrong, 犯罪

P. 111. From far and near, 從遠近各處

gain admittance, 獲得入場

court, 朝臣們

fateful, 命運所關的

so terrible in their similarity, 因為二門相似(不能辨認)而這樣可怕的.

Tall, beautiful, fair, his appearance was, 嚴格說來, 該把“his appearance”改作“he”, 因為“appearance”(出現)是不會得“Tall, beautiful, fair”的

No wonder, 是不足奇的

What a terrible thing = What a terrible thing it was.

that royal personage (pə:snid), 指國王

Had it not been for the moiety (moɪəti) of barbarism in her nature,

倘若不因為她的天性裏有一半野蠻性質。 “Had it not been for”
= “If it had not been for”.

would not have been, 注意不用 “would not be”.

interested, 有利害關係的; 牽涉的.

gone forth, 被發出.

but, 除了...以外.

subjects, 題材; 事項.

connected with, 和...有關的.

Possessed of, 有. “Possessed” 是 past participle. 注意用 “of”.

force of character, 堅忍.

possessed herself of, 使她自己有; 得到. 注意用 “of”.

P. 112 stood the cage of the tiger = the cage of the tiger stood.

open front, 開着的前部.

waited the lady = the lady waited.

suggestion, 暗示; 端倪.

gold and the power of a woman's will had brought the secret to

the princess, 黃金和女人的意志的力量已經把那秘密帶到那公主;

公主因為出了金錢而且有堅強的意志, 所以得到了那秘密.

not only did she know, 因為前面用 “not only”, 所以用 “did she know”
而不用 “she knew”.

stood the lady = the lady stood.

should her door be = if her door should be.

damsels (ˈdæmzəlz), 女郎們. 這字現在有古意.

should he be = if he should be.

innocent of, 不犯...的. 注意用 “of”.

aspiring to, 渴望得到.

one so far above him, 一個(身分)這樣地遠在他上面的人(指公主).

had she = she had.

creature, 人. 這裏含着輕視的意思.

the person of her lover, “the person of” (...的身體) 可以省去.

returned, (被他) 回答.

Now and then, 有時.

but, 祇.

a moment or two, 注意不用 “one moment or two”.

but much can be said in a brief space, 可是在極短的時間裏也能說
許多話.

on, 關於.

most unimportant topics, 最不重要的. 絕不關於愛情的 話題

that, 指 “it may have been on most unimportant topics”
with all, “with 這裏引出一個 adverbial phrase, 表示狀態 (manner);

with all 並不作「雖然有一切」解釋

his eye met hers (= her eye 他的視線和她的視線相遇, 他在看她的
時候恰巧她也在看他

whiter, 比較沒有血色的

P. 113. vast ocean, 大洋 (形容極多).

saw, 這字把下面 “that 引出的 noun clause 做 object

those whose souls are one, 心心相印的人們

crouched the tiger = the tiger crouched.

stood the lady = the lady stood

would never rest until , 將水不安定, 直到 , 到了 纔安定, 一定
要做到

made plain to herself this thing = made this thing plain to herself,

使這件是對於她自己明白的 使她自己明白這件事

hidden to, 所不知道的

which, 這字的 antecedent 是 “hope”.

looked upon, 注視

succeeded = succeeded in discovering this mystery.

Then it was = It was then

It was as plain to her as if = It was as plain to her as it would have
been if

There was not an instant to be lost, 沒有一點時刻可以失掉 (事情必
須立刻解決)

a flash, 一剎那間

another = another flash

every breath was held, 每人都屏息着

Without the slightest hesitation, 一點遲疑也沒有地

point, 要點

P. 114. The more we reflect upon this question, the harder it is to

answer, 我們越多思考這問題 它越是難解答 第一個 “the” 是
relative adverb, 第二個 “the” 是 demonstrative adverb

which, 指上面的 “study”

devious mazes of passion, 熱情裏的好迴曲折

fair, 公正的

not as if the decision of the question depended upon yourself, but
upon = not as you would think of it if the decision of the question
depended upon yourself but as you would think of it if the decision
of the question depended upon ..

- hot-blooded, 烈情的。
soul, 這字後面省去用在 absolute construction 的 “being”。
white heat, 白熱；烈情。
waking hours, 醒着的(指不睡)的時候。
started, 因為驚恐而忽然一動；驚起。
grievous, 使人悲傷的。
gnashed (næʃt) her teeth 切齒(表示怒或苦)。
start, 因為驚恐而發出的忽然一動。
lead her forth, 領她出來。
frame, 軀幹。
kindled = being kindled.
recovered life, (原來預備將死而)再得到的生命。
multitude, 人羣。
make them man and wife, 使他們成爲夫妻。“man”指「丈夫」現在祇用在“man and wife”一語裏。
before her very eyes, 就在她的眼前。
in which her one despairing shriek was lost and drowned, 在那(歡呼)中間她的惟一的表示絕望的呼聲被消失而沒去了。
P. 115. blessed ('blesid) regions of semi-barbaric futurity, 半野蠻的來世的福地。
anguished, 極痛苦的。
lightly, 輕易地；隨便地。
set myself up as, 自命爲；自以爲。
the one, 惟一的。
leave it with all of you, 把它交給你們(指讀者們)的全體。

XIX

LETTER TO HIS SON

BY ROBERT EDWARD LEE

You must study to be frank with the world. Frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say just what you mean to do, on every occasion, and take it for granted that you mean to do right. If a friend asks a favour, you should grant it, if it is reasonable; if not, tell him plainly why you cannot; you

would wrong him and wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind.

Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one, the man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased at a sacrifice. Deal kindly but firmly with all your class-mates; you will find it the policy which wears best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not.

If you have any fault to find with anyone, tell him, not others, of what you complain; there is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing before a man's face and another behind his back. We should live, act, and say nothing to the injury of anyone. It is not only for the best as a matter of principle, but it is the path of peace and honour

In regard to duty, let me, in conclusion of this hasty letter, inform you that nearly a hundred years ago there was a day of remarkable gloom and darkness—still known as “the dark day”—a day when the light of the sun was slowly extinguished, as if by an eclipse.

The Legislature of Connecticut was in session, and, as its members saw the unexpected and unaccountable darkness coming on, they shared in the general awe and terror. It was supposed by many that the last day—the day of judgement—had come. Someone, in the consternation of the hour, moved an adjournment.

Then there arose an old Puritan legislator, Davenport, of Stamford, and said that, if the last day had come, he desired to be found at his place doing

his duty, and therefore moved that candles be brought in, so that the House could proceed with its duty.

There was quietness in that man's mind, the quietness of heavenly wisdom and inflexible willingness to obey present duty. Duty, then, is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things like the old Puritan. You cannot do more; you should never wish to do less. Never let your mother or me wear one grey hair for any lack of duty on your part.

NOTES

Robert Edward Lee 是美國大將，生在一八〇七年，死在一八七〇年。
當他寫這信的時候，他的兒子是一個學生。

P. 119. study, 努力；力求。

frank with the world, 和世人坦白的；以坦白待人的。

child, 產物；結果。

mean, 意欲。

on every occasion, 在不論什麼時候。

take it for granted that..., 假定.... “that” 引起一個 noun clause, 做 “it” 的 appositive. “for” 是 preposition; “granted” 前面可以看作有 “being” 省去。

do right, 作事正當；直道而行。

if not—if it is not reasonable.

cannot=cannot grant it.

P. 120. wrong, 錯待。

equivocation (i.kwivə'keifən) 支語；兩可。

Never do a wrong thing to... (infinitive), 切勿爲了要...而做一件錯事。

make a friend, 交一個朋友。

keep one=keep a friend, 保存一個朋友 (避免和一個朋友絕交)。

do so=do a wrong thing.

is dearly purchased ('pɔ:tʃəst) at a sacrifice, 是有所犧牲而買得貴的；是極不值得的。

Deal kindly but firmly with, (你該)和氣地但是堅決地對待。 “Deal with” 作「對待」解釋。

it=to deal kindly but firmly with your class-mate.

wears best, 最經用；最歷久不敗。

Above all, 最要緊的便是...；尤其該....

appear to others what you are not, 對於別人好像是你所不是的那種人;
不把真面目見他人; 在他人面前作偽。

have any fault to find with anyone, 對於任何人覺得有不是的地方。
注意用 “with”。

of what you complain = what you complain of, 你說什麼不好。
“complain” 後面習慣接 “of”。

there is no more dangerous experiment than..., 沒有比...更危險的
試驗;...是最危險的事。“no” 這裏是 adjective, 不是 adverb。

that = the experiment.

undertaking to... (infinitive), 向自己擔保做到...; 要想做到....

be one thing before a man's face and another behind his back, 在
一個人的面前是一種東西, 在他的背後是另一種(東西)(在他人面前
作偽)。

to the injury of anyone, 害及任何人地。“to” 表示結果。

It, 指 “to live, act, and say nothing to the injury of anyone”。

for the best, 有最好的結果的。

principle, 主義; 道德。

not only..., but..., 不但..., 而且

path of peace and honour, (達到) 平安和榮譽的路。

In regard to, 關於。

in conclusion of this hasty ('heisti) letter, 結束這急促寫成的信。

inform, 這字接上面 “let me” 而來。

still known as “the dark day”, (現在仍舊(被人)知道叫做「黑暗日」
(那天是一七八〇年五月十九日)。

as if by an eclipse = as the light of the sun would have been slowly ex-
tinguished if it had been extinguished by an eclipse. “as if” 作
「好像」解釋。

Legislature ('lɒdʒɪsleɪtʃə), 立法院。

Connecticut (kə'nektɪkət), 美國東部的州 (state)。

was in session, 正在開會。

unaccountable. 不能被說明的; 莫名其妙的。

coming on, 漸漸臨到。

shared in the general awe and terror, 分有着大眾的敬畏和害怕。

many, 許多的。

day of judgement, (世界的末次) 審判日; 世界末日。

consternation, 對於大災的的驚恐

the hour, 那個時刻。

moved, 提議。

adjournment (ə'dʒɔ:nmənt), 延會。

Puritan, 清教(第十六和第十七世紀英國耶穌教的一派)徒的.
legislator, 立法員.

Davenport ('dævnɒ:t) 姓

Stamford ('stæmfəd), Connecticut 州的城.

P. 121. moved, 提議. 注意下面的 clause 裏用 present subjunctive
“be”, 不用 “was”.

so that, 目的在於...

the House, 立法院(的立法員們).

proceed with, 進行.

heavenly, 神聖的; 很好的.

sublimest (sə'blaɪmɪst), 最崇高的.

more = more than your duty.

less = less than your duty.

Never let your mother or me wear one grey hair for..., 切勿讓你的
母親或我因為了...而有一根灰白的頭髮; 切勿讓你的母親或我因為
了...而悲哀; 切勿弄出...以至使你的母親或我悲傷.

on your part, 在你的一方面; 屬於你的.

XX

BREAK, BREAK, BREAK

BY ALFRED TENNYSON

Break, break, break,

On thy cold grey stones, O Sea!

And I would that my tongue could utter

The thoughts that arise in me.

O well for the fisherman's boy

That he shouts with his sister at play!

O well for the sailor lad

That he sings in his boat on the bay!

And the stately ships go on

To their haven under the hill:

But O for the touch of a vanish'd hand,

And the sound of a voice that is still!

Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags, O Sea! /
But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me.

NOTES

Alfred Tennyson ('tenisn) (丁尼生) 是英國詩人，生在一八〇九年，死在一八九二年。這首詩是在一個清晨作的；回想著葬在海邊的朋友 Arthur Henry Hallam ('hæləm)。Hallam 是一個二十二歲的品學兼優的青年，在一八三三年九月十五日在奧國 (Austria) 京城維也納 (Vienna [vi'eno]) 忽然死去，使得 Tennyson 萬分悲痛。

P. 123. Break, break, break, (你 [指海]) 繼續洶湧着。這三字該讀得慢；三字連用，表示繼續。三字都屬於 imperative mood.

thy = your. 這字是 second person, singular number, possessive case, 的 pronoun, 是古字。

cold grey stones, 冷的灰色石 (指海灘上的石)。

Sea, 這字是 vocative.

I would that my tongue could utter The thoughts that arise in me, 我巴不得我的舌能够 (實在不能) 說出在我心裏升起的思想。"would" 表示不能達到的願望；注意後面用 "could" (past subjunctive), 不用 "can"。"tongue" 指「說話的能力」。

O well for the fisherman's boy That he shouts with his sister at play! 那捉魚人的孩子和他的姊 (或妹) 一同玩着叫喊，這對於他是好的啊！"well" 前面省去 "it is"。

sailor lad, 做水手的少年；少年水手。

the stately ships go on To their haven ('heivn) under the hill, 雄壯的船隻們開到山下的庇護所去 (有所寄託了)。

But O for the touch of a vanish'd hand, And the sound of a voice that is still! 可是 (我) 要有而不能有一隻已消逝的手兒的接觸和一個靜寂了的人聲的聲音！(指 Arthur Henry Hallam 的手和聲)。
"O for..." 作「(我) 巴不得可以得到...」解釋。"vanish'd" (= "vanished") 是 intransitive verb 的 past participle 用作 adjective.

P. 124. thy crags, 你的 (指海邊的) 大巖石。

tender grace, 美妙；愉快。

a day that is dead, 死去了的一天；已經過去的一個時期 (指作者和 Arthur Henry Hallam 共同過着的光陰。)

XXI

ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS

BY GEORGE WASHINGTON

The time is now near at hand which must probably determine whether Americans are to be freemen or slaves, whether they are to have any property they can call their own; whether their houses and farms are to be pillaged and destroyed, and themselves consigned to a state of wretchedness from which no human efforts will deliver them. The fate of unborn millions will now depend, under God, on the courage and conduct of this army. Our cruel and unrelenting enemy leaves us only the choice of a brave resistance or the most abject submission. We have, therefore, to resolve to conquer or to die.

Our own, our country's honour, calls upon us for a vigorous and manly exertion; and if we now shamefully fail, we shall become infamous to the whole world. Let us then rely on the goodness of our cause, and the aid of the Supreme Being, in whose hands victory is, to animate and encourage us to great and noble actions. The eyes of all our countrymen are now upon us, and we shall have their blessings and praises, if happily we are the instruments of saving them from the tyranny meditated against them. Let us animate and encourage each other, and show the whole world that a freeman contending for liberty on his own ground is superior to any slavish mercenary on earth.

Liberty, property, life, and honour are all at stake; upon your courage and conduct rest the hopes

of our bleeding and insulted country; our wives, children, and parents expect safety from us, only; and they have every reason to believe that Heaven will crown with success so just a cause.

The enemy will endeavour to intimidate by show and appearance; but, remember, they have been repulsed on various occasions by a few brave Americans. Their cause is bad—their men are conscious of it; and, if opposed with firmness and coolness on their first onset, with our advantage of works, and knowledge of the ground, the victory is most assuredly ours. Every good soldier will be silent and attentive—wait for orders, and reserve his fire until he is sure of doing execution.

NOTES

George Washington ('wɒʃɪŋtən) (華盛頓) 是美國第一任大總統，生在一七三二年，死在一七九九年。這篇演說是在一七七六年 Long Island 戰爭 (美國獨立戰爭的一仗) 將發生的時候發表的；那時候華盛頓是總司令。

P. 125, near at hand, 近的；將碰到的。

which, 指 “time”.

are to... (infinitive), 一定將....

freemen, 自由民 (非奴隸).

they can call their own, 他們可以說是他們自己的 (而不是別人的).

“they” 前面省去 relative pronoun “that” 或 “which”. “their own” 是 “call” 的 complement.

themselves = they themselves are to be.

consigned (kən'saɪnd) **to a state of wretchedness** ('retʃɪdnɪs) **from which no human efforts will deliver them**, (被使) 入於一種非人力所能拯救的悲慘狀態. “which” 指 “state”.

unborn millions, (現在) 尚未生出的數百萬人 (指數百萬子子孫孫).

under God, 在上帝的下面；靠着上天的庇護.

unrelenting ('ʌnrɪ'lentɪŋ) 不憐惜的；殘酷的.

enemy, 加害於他人的人；敵人；敵國 (指英國人).

leaves us only the choice of a brave resistance or the most abject (‘æbdʒekt) submission, 使我們祇有在英勇的抵抗和最可恥的順從二者中間選擇 (並沒有第三種辦法). “leaves” 有 double object. “the choice of...or...” 似乎不及 “the choice between... and...” 普通.

resolve to conquer or to die, 決意戰勝或死亡 (不容遲疑了).

Our own = Our own honour.

calls upon, 向...有所需求.

fail, 失敗 (指戰敗).

infamous (‘ɪnfəməs), 可恥的. 這字不作「不著名的」解釋.

cause, 主義; 義舉.

Supreme (sju(:)‘pri:m) Being, 上帝.

in whose hands victory is, 勝利在他的手中 (我們的勝敗是由上帝決定的).

The eyes of all our countrymen are now upon us, (和我們) 同國的人們都在注視我們.

happily, 幸而.

instruments, 達到目的的手段; 媒介物. 這字這裏很難用中文解釋; 用英文解釋便是 “means”.

meditated, 被 (英國人所) 謀畫的.

on his own ground, 在他自己的土地上 (並不在別國).

superior to, 勝過...的; 非...所能及的.

any slavish mercenary (‘mɔ: sinəri) on earth, 世界上任何奴隸性的傭兵.

at stake, 在危險中的; 有被喪失的可能的.

upon your courage and conduct rest the hopes of our bleeding and insulted country = the hopes of our bleeding and insulted country rest upon your courage and conduct. “bleeding” 指「被英國所壓迫而受苦」. “insulted” 指「被英國侮辱」.

P. 126. expect safety from us, only, 祇從我們 (軍人) 盼望安全 (不從別人盼望安全). “only” 前面用一個 comma, 略作一頓, 語勢強些.

have every reason to believe, 很有理由相信.

Heaven, 上帝.

crown with success so just a cause = crown so just a cause with success, 使這樣公正的一個主義有成功的結果.

intimidate (ɪn’ɪmɪdeɪt), 威嚇 (我們). 這是 transitive verb; 這裏沒有 object, 是 absolute 用法.

show and appearance, 外表; 外觀 (和實力對比).

remember, (你們該) 記着. 屬於 imperative mood.

on various occasions, 各次; 多次. 注意用 “on”.

it, 指 “their cause is bad”.

opposed = they are opposed. 嚴格說來, “they are” 不可省去, 因為 “they” 指上面的 “enemy”, 並不指下面的 “victory”.

coolness, 鎮靜; 沉着.

works, 防禦工事.

knowledge of the ground, 地的知識; 熟悉地勢.

assuredly (ə'ʃʊədli), 必然.

reserve his fire, 保留射擊; 暫時不開火.

sure of, 自信必能...的. “sure to...(infinitive)” 作「必定...的」解釋, 和 “sure of” 不同.

doing execution, 殺着; 中的.

XXII

ADDRESS AT GETTYSBURG

BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what

they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honoured dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

NOTES

Abraham ('eibrəhəm) Lincoln ('liŋkən) (林肯) 是美國第十六任大總統。生在一八〇九年，死在一八六五年。Gettysburg ('getizbɔ:g) 是美國 Pennsylvania (,pensil'veinjə) 州 (state) 的一個城。在一八六三年七月一日，二日，三日那三天在那裏大戰；結果北軍 (Federals) 戰勝了南軍 (Confederates)。在那年的十一月十九日在那裏舉行陣亡將士墓地成立典禮，這篇演說就在那時候發表。

P. 128. Fourscore and seven years ago, 八十七年以前。"Fourscore" 直解作「四個二十」，就是「八十」。一八六三年的八十七年以前是一七七六年，就是美國成立的那年。

fathers, 祖先們。

brought forth, 產生；使...成立。"brought" 把下面的 "nation" 做 object.

this continent, 指美洲。

conceived, 設計造成；計畫建立。是 past participle.

dedicated ('dedikeitid) to, (被) 專供於；(被使) 專以貫徹...的意志為目的。

proposition, 命題；論據。下面 "that" 引起的 clause 是這字的 appositive. **all men are created (kri(:)'eitid) equal**, 一切人被 (上帝) 創造得一樣；天下的人們原來是平等的。全句的 principal clause 的 verb ("brought") 屬於 past tense；這裏卻用 "are" 而不用 "were"，因為這句話在作者看來是永久成立的。

civil war, (國) 內戰 (爭)。指美國的南北戰爭，在一八六一年開始，一八六五年結束。

so conceived = conceived in liberty.

so dedicated = dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

long endure, 持久; 長久存在.

are met, 聚. “met” 是 intransitive verb 的 past participle 用作 adjective.

dedicate, 供奉; 奉獻.

resting-place, 葬身地.

those who..., 那...的人們.

gave their lives that that nation might live, 捨棄他們的生命, 目的在於使那個民族可以活着. “that (是 conjunction)...might...” 表示目的 (在 present tense 裏該用 “may”). “that nation” 指上文所說的 “a new nation”.

It is altogether fitting and proper that..., ...是完全適當的. 注意下面用 “should”.

do this, 指上面所說的 “dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live”.

larger sense, 更廣的意義 (指 “dedicate” 的廣義).

we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow (‘hælou), “consecrate” 是「把...看作神聖」, 語氣比 “dedicate” 重, “hallow” 是「使...成爲神聖」, 語氣比 “consecrate” 更重.

have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract (di’trækt), 已經把它 (把那墓地) 看作神聖了, (那神聖的程度) 不是我們的微力所能增加或減少的.

world, 世界上的人們.

little note nor long remember, 不注意也不長久記憶.

what we say here, 我們在這裏 (現在) 所說的話; 我們在這裏的演說.

P. 129. what they did here, 他們 (指將士們) 在這裏 (曾經) 做的事.

“did” 和上面的 “say” 對比, 二字都該重讀.

It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced, 我們活人們卻該在這裏獻身於那 (曾經) 在這裏打仗的人們所已經這樣高尚地進行得這樣遠而尚未完成的工作. “is for...” 作「是...的責任」解釋. “the living” 指「活着的人們」, 就是所謂「後死者」, 和「陣亡將士」對比. “rather” 作「(不是...) 而是...」解釋. “to be dedicated” 作「被 (我們自己) 獻身 (於...)」解釋; 用 “dedicate(d)” 而不用它字, 因爲上面用着 “dedicate”, 前後相映成趣. “which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced” is adjectival clause, 形容 “work”; 這 clause 裏的 “who fought here” 是另一個 adjectival clause, 形容 “they”.

remaining before us, 仍舊在我們的面前的; 尙未完成而須得我們去完成的。

that..., 從這字到句尾有二個 noun clause (第一個是 “that from these honoured dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion”, 第二個是 “that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish (‘perish’ from the earth’), 都是上文 “task” 的 appositive (下面 “resolve” 後面的三個以 “that” 引起的 clause 都是 “resolve” 的 object, 並不和這二個以 “that” 引起的 clause 並立)。these honoured dead, 這些被人尊敬的死者們 (指陣亡將士)。

cause, 主義; 義舉。

gave the last full measure of devotion, 給着最後的一大片忠心 (指死在戰場上)。

resolve that..., 決定要做到....

shall not have died in vain, 決不是曾經死得徒然的; 決不是白死了的。注意用 “shall” 而不用 “will”。

under God, 在上帝的下面; 靠着上天的庇護。

government of the people, by the people, for the people, 屬於民衆的 (治理), 被民衆做着的 (治理), 爲着民衆而做的治理; 民有, 民治, 民享的政治。

shall not perish from the earth, 決不從地球消滅 (將永久存在着)。

XXIII

HOW I LEARNT TO WRITE

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

All through my boyhood and youth, I was known and pointed out for the pattern of an idler; and yet I was always busy on my private end, which was to learn to write. I kept always two books in my pocket, one to read, one to write in. As I walked, my mind was busy fitting what I saw with appropriate words; when I sat by the roadside, I would either read, or a pencil and a penny version book would be in my

hand, to note down the features of the scene or commemorate some halting stanzas. Thus I lived with words. And what I thus wrote was for no ulterior use, it was written consciously for practice. It was not so much that I wished to be an author (though I wished that too) as that I had vowed that I would learn to write. That was a proficiency that tempted me, and I practised to acquire it, as men learn to whittle, in a wager with myself. Description was the principal field of my exercise; for to anyone with senses there is always something worth describing, and town and country are but one continuous subject. But I worked in other ways also; often accompanied my walks with dramatic dialogues, in which I played many parts; and often exercised myself in writing down conversations from memory.

This was all excellent, no doubt; so were the diaries I sometimes tried to keep, but always and very speedily discarded, finding them a school of posturing and melancholy self-deception. And yet this was not the most efficient part of my training. Good though it was, it only taught me (so far as I have learnt them at all) the lower and less intellectual elements of the art, the choice of the essential note and the right word: things that to a happier constitution had perhaps come by nature. And regarded as training, it had one grave defect; for it set me no standard of achievement. So that there was perhaps more profit in my secret labours at home. Whenever I read a book or a passage that particularly pleased me, in which a thing was said or an effect rendered with propriety, in which there was either

some conspicuous force or some happy distinction in the style, I must sit down at once and set myself to ape that quality. I was unsuccessful; and I knew it; and tried again and was again unsuccessful and always unsuccessful; but at least in these vain bouts, I got some practice in rhythm, in harmony, in construction, and in the coordination of parts....

That, like it or not, is the way to learn to write; whether I have profited or not, that is the way. It was so Keats learnt, and there was never a finer temperament for literature than Keats's; it was so, if we could trace it out, that all men have learnt; and that is why a revival of letters is always accompanied or heralded by a cast-back to earlier and fresher models. Perhaps I hear someone cry out: But this is not the way to be original! It is not; nor is there any way but to be born so. Nor yet, if you are born original, is there anything in this training that shall clip the wings of your originality. There can be none more original than Montaigne, neither could any be more unlike Cicero, yet no craftsman can fail to see how much the one must have tried in his time to imitate the other. Burns is the very type of a prime force in letters; he was of all men the most imitative. Shakespeare himself, the imperial, proceeds directly from a school. It is only from a school that we can expect to have good writers; it is almost invariably from a school that great writers, these lawless exceptions, issue. Nor is there anything here that should astonish the considerate. Before he can tell what cadences he truly prefers, the student should have tried all that are possible; before he can choose and preserve a fitting

key of words, he should long have practised the literary scales; and it is only after years of such gymnastics that he can sit down at last, legions of words swarming to his call, dozens of turns o phrase simultaneously bidding for his choice, and he himself knowing what he wants to do and (within the narrow limit of a man's ability) able to do it.

And it is the great point of these limitations that there still shines beyond the student's reach his inimitable model. Let him try as he please, he is still sure of failure; and it is a very old and a very true saying that failure is the only high road to success. I must have had some disposition to learn; for I clear-sightedly condemned my own performances. I liked doing them indeed; but, when they were done, I could see they were rubbish. In consequence, I very rarely showed them even to my friends; and such friends as I chose to be my confidants I must have chosen well, for they had the friendliness to be quite plain with me. "Padding" said one. Another wrote "I cannot understand why you do lyrics so badly". No more could I! Thrice I put myself in the way of a more authoritative rebuff, by sending a paper to a magazine. These were returned; and I was not surprised nor even pained. If they had not been looked at, as (like all amateurs) I suspected was the case, there was no good in repeating the experiment; if they had been looked at—well, then I had not yet learnt to write, and I must keep on learning and living. Lastly, I had a piece of good fortune, which is the occasion of this paper, and by which I was able to see my literature in print, and to measure exper-

imentally how far I stood from the favour of the public.

NOTES

Robert Louis ('lu(:)i; 'lu(:)is) Stevenson ('sti:vnsn) 是蘇格蘭 (Scotland) 文章家, 小說家, 和詩人, 生在一八五〇年, 死在一八九四年。這篇是一八八七年發表的 "A College Magazine" 一文的前半部分; 記載他自己小時候練習寫作的經驗, 詳論學習寫作必須多作摹仿。(全文名 "A College Magazine", 因為後半部分述作者在愛丁堡 [Edinburgh ('edinbərə)] 大學和三個同學出版一個雜誌的經過情形。那雜誌一共出了四期便停辦了。)

P. 131. pointed out, 指出。

for, 當作。

pattern, 榜樣; 典型。

end, 目的。

write in, 寫字在內; 把筆記寫入。

was busy fitting what I saw with appropriate (ə'prouprɪt) words, 忙着用適當的字兒配着我所看見的一切。注意 "busy" 後面直接 present participle.)

would, 慣常。

I would either read, or..., 嚴格地說, 該作 "Either I would read, or..."。

penny version book, 價值一便士的筆記簿。

would, 慣常。

P. 132. features, 特點。

scene, (眼前的) 景象。

commemorate (kə'meməreɪt), 記錄下來 (預備將來看看)。

halting ('hɔ:lɪŋ) stanzas ('stænzəz), (我自己做的) 不完美的詩節。

lived with words, 和字兒一同生活; 生活在文字裏。

ulterior (əl'tiəriə), 祕密的; 不明言的。

wished that = wished to be an author.

It was not so much that...as that..., 爲了...的少而爲了...的多; 與其說..., 不如說...

would, 願; 要。

That, 指寫作。

tempted me, 引動我心。

as men learn to whittle, in a wager ('weɪdʒə) with myself, 像人們學習切削一般, 和我自己賭東道。"whittle" 指「把木塊等漸漸切削, 預備做成一個東西, 或者竟然當作一種無目的的消遣; 學習切削的人們細心地做下去, 好像和自己賭賽 (並不和別人競爭); 本文作者練習寫作也是這樣。

field, 範圍.

exercise, (寫作的) 練習.

senses, 各種官能.

worth describing, 值得描寫的.

town and country are but one continuous subject, 城鎮和鄉村不過一個連續的題材罷了. “town” 和 “country” 被用 “and” 相連接, 所以前面都沒有 “the”.

accompanied my walks with dramatic dialogues, 用戲劇上的對話伴着我的散步; 一邊走着, 一邊說着戲劇上的對話.

played many parts, 演許多角色.

no doubt, 當然; 固然. 和下句開首的 “And yet” 呼應.

so were..., ...也是這樣 (也是很好的).

diaries (daiəriz), 日記. 後面省去 relative pronoun “that” 或 “which”.

keep, 注意說「記日記」習慣用 “keep”.

school of posturing and melancholy (melankoli) self-deception, 裝腔作勢和悲慘的自欺的學校. “school” 是上面的 “finding” 的 complement. 作日記好樣預備給別人看的一般, 便不免裝腔作勢, 作自欺的話. “school” 指「訓練所」; 好像作日記就是學作假話.

Good though it was, 雖然它是好的.

only, 嚴格說來, 這字該移到下面 “the lower...” 的前面.

so far as I have learnt them at all, 就我已經學到它們而論 (實在我也未必完全學到它們). “that” 指 “the lower and less intellectual elements of the art”.

the art, 那 (寫作的) 藝術.

choice, 是上面 “elements” 的 appositive.

note, 表達法; 語調; 語氣.

to a happier constitution had perhaps come by nature, 對於 (比我的) 幸運些的智力也許天然地來了 (倘若我的天賦比我實在有的好些也許我不必學習而就有了). “had come” = “would have come” 有古意. “by nature” 作「由於天性(而不是由於學習)」解釋.

regarded = Being regarded.

set me no standard of achievement, 給我沒有成就的標準; 並不給我一個模範. “standard” 是 “set” 的 direct object.

So that, 所以.

passage, 文字的片段.

an effect rendered = an effect was rendered, 一個效力被表出; 一個印象被演出.

P. 133. force, 勁力.

happy distinction, 巧妙的特性; 奇妙的與眾不同.

at once, 立刻.

set myself to ape that quality, 使我自己摹仿那性質.

it, 指 “I was unsuccessful”.

vain bouts (bouts), 沒有用的幾次 (努力).

rhythm (ˈrɪðəm; ˈrɪθəm), 律動; 節奏.

harmony, 和諧.

construction, 文句的結構.

coordination of parts, 文章各部分的適當配合. 原文在這後面尚有四百多字; 因為我國出版的文選裏把它們省去, 所以這裏也省去.

like it or not, 不論你是否喜歡它.

whether I have profited or not, that is the way, 不論我是否曾經(從它)得益, 那是(我學習寫作的)方法.

It was so Keats (keɪts) learnt, and there was never a finer temperament for literature than Keats's, Keats (John Keats, 英國詩人, 生在一七九五年, 死在一八二一年) 是這樣學習(寫作)的, (天下) 卻從來沒有比 Keats 所有的更適宜於文學的氣質 (Keats 有極好的文學天才, 但也像本文作者那樣靠摹仿學習寫作). “It was so Keats learnt” = “It was so that Keats learnt” = “Keats learnt so”. “and” 有「而且... 竟然...」的意思.

it was so, if we could trace it out, that all men have learnt, 倘若我們能夠追究這件事, (我們將發覺) 一切人都曾經這樣學習(寫作).

revival (riˈvaɪvəl) of letters, 文學的復興.

cast-back to earlier and fresher models, 回復到早期些而新鮮些的(文學) 模範. 早期些的作品通常不及近時的作品普通; 因為不普通, 所以「新鮮些」.

someone, 某一入.

this is not the way to be original, 這個(指摹仿) 不是那達到有創作性的方法; 用這個方法不能達到創作性.

not = not the way to be original.

nor is there any way but to be born so, 而且除了天生有創作性以外沒有(達到創作性的) 方法. 注意 “nor” 後面用 “is there” 而不用 “there is”.

shall clip the wings of your originality, 必定翦短你的創作性的翼; 必定阻礙你的創作性的發展.

There can be none more original than Montaigne (mɒnˈteɪn), 沒有人可能比 Montaigne (Michel [ˌmiːˈʃel] Eyquem [ˌeːˈkem] de Montaigne, 法國文章家, 生於一五三三年, 死在一五九二年) 更有創作性; Montaigne 是從來最有創作性的人.

neither could any be more unlike Cicero ('sisərou), 也沒有人可能 (比 Montaigne) 更不像 Cicero (Marcus Tullius Cicero, 古羅馬雄辯家, 生在紀元前一〇六年, 死在紀元前四三年). “neither” = “nor”, 但不及 “nor” 普通.

no craftsman can fail to see, 沒有 (文學) 技術家可能看不出 (凡懂得文學技術的人一定看得出).

the one, 指 Montaigne.

his time, 他的青年時代.

the other, 指 Cicero.

Burns (bə:nz) is the very type of a prime force in letters, Burns (Robert Burns, 蘇格蘭詩人, 生在一七五九年, 死在一七九六年) 是文學界原動力的十足的典型 (當然是很有創作性的).

was of all men the most imitative, (但是) 原來是一切人中間的最有摹仿性的. 用 “was” 有 (原來), 或 (當時) 的意思.

Shakespeare ('ʃeikspiə) himself, the imperial, proceeds directly from a school, 即使那至尊無上的莎士比亞 (William Shakespeare, 英國古今最大的戲劇家和詩人, 生在一五六四年, 死在一六一六年) 也直接從一個學派出來的 (並不是毫無摹仿性的). “himself” 有「莎士比亞尚且這樣, 不必問旁的文學家了」的含意.

It is only from a school that we can expect to have good writers, 祇有從學派我們能够期望好的著作家們 (好的著作家決不會毫無摹仿而成功).

great writers, 偉大的著作家們 (比 “good writers” 高一等).

lawless exceptions, 沒有規律的例外 (者) 們 (偉大的著作家是超出常例以外的).

issue, 發生; 出來.

Nor is there anything here that should astonish the considerate, 而且這裏也沒有什麼竟會使審慎者們驚訝的 (謹慎從事的人們也不該對於摹仿這件事有所懷疑). “the” + adjective 作「...的人們」解釋.

he, 指下面的 “student”.

cadences, 聲調; 音調.

student, 學習 (寫作) 者.

all that are possible, 一切可能 (的音調).

P. 134. key, (音樂裏的) 調.

scales, 音階. “scale” 是一個 “key” 的依照高高度排列的各音.

gymnastics (dʒim'næstiks), 操練.

legions ('li:dʒənz) of words swarming to his call, 無數的字擁上來供他使用. 是 absolute construction.

dozens of turns of phrase simultaneously bidding for his choice, 幾十個語式求他選擇。是 absolute construction. “turns” 指「(文字的) 方式」, 尤其指「巧妙的說法」. “phrase” 指文字, 是 abstract noun, 不指文法上的 phrase.

able=being able. 這省去的 “being” 用在 absolute construction.
great point, 要點.

there still shines beyond the student's reach his inimitable model, 在學習 (寫作) 者所及不到的地方仍舊照耀着他的不能摹仿的模範 (因為個人的能力有限, 不能把一切好文章都摹仿成功). “model” 是 subject.

Let him try as he please, he is still sure of failure, (儘管) 讓他隨意努力, 他仍舊自知必得失敗. “please” 是 present subjunctive.
saying, 諺語.

failure is the only high road to success, 失敗是成功的惟一大道 (必須經過了失敗纔得成功).

disposition, 意向; 性之所近.

performances, (寫作的) 表演; 習作.

indeed, 固然. 和下面的 “but” 呼應.

rubbish, 沒有價值的文章.

such friends as I chose to be my confidants (ˌkɒnfɪˈdɑːnts) I must have chosen well=I must have chosen well such friends as I chose to be my confidants, 我所選我的知己的那些朋友們, 我一定曾經好好地選擇. “confidant(s)” 指「被以祕密, 私事, 等相告者」, 這裏指「被某人以自己的作品交給他閱讀者」.

plain with me, 對我坦白 (批評我的作品) 的.

Padding, (雜湊以充篇幅的) 濫製文章.

do lyrics (ˈlɪrɪks), 作抒情詩.

No more could I, 我也不能 (了解爲什麼我作抒情詩這樣地惡劣). 注意 “no more” 後面用 “could I” 而不用 “I could”.

put myself in the way of, 使我自己受着.

more authoritative rebuff (rɪˈbʌf), (比朋友的批評) 可靠些的拒絕.

paper, (投稿的) 文; (投的) 稿.

These, 指三次投稿的那三篇文.

looked at, (隨便地) 閱讀.

amateurs (ˈæmətɔːz), 非職業的從事於某事的人們 (指非職業的著作家們).

I suspected, 我猜疑; 我有一些以爲. “suspected” 把 “as was the case”
— a noun clause 做 object.

was the case, 是實在情形. “was” 把上面的 relative pronoun “as” 做 subject.

there was no good in repeating the experiment, 重作試驗 (指投稿) 也沒有用。

learnt to write, 學會 (好好地) 寫作。

keep on learning and living, 繼續學習 (寫作) 和充實生活。"keep" 是 intransitive verb; "on" 是 adverb; "learning" 和 "living" 都是 present participle.

Lastly, 最後; 到後來。

a piece of good fortune, 一回好運 (指有文稿被刊出在上面注解的說明裏所說的那 College Magazine 裏)。

which is the occasion of this paper, 那是這篇文的近因; 爲了那件事我寫這篇文。

my literature, 我作的文章。

in print, 被刊出的。

P. 135. how far I stood from the favour of the public, 我離開大眾的愛好怎樣遠 (我的作品怎樣地受大眾的歡迎或不歡迎)。

XXIV

A PSALM OF LIFE

BY HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

Tell me not in mournful numbers
"Life is but an empty dream!"
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
"Dust thou art, to dust returnest"
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each tomorrow
Find us farther than today.

Art is long, and Time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act—act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time—

Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour and to wait.

NOTES

Henry Wadsworth ('wɒdzwɔ:θ) Longfellow ('lɒŋ,felou) 是美國詩人，生在一八〇七年，死在一八八二年。這首詩是一八三八年所作；它的主旨是人們該勞力工作，不該存着「浮生若夢」的觀念。

P. 140. Tell me not = Do not tell me. 這語略帶古意。
numbers, (一行一行的) 詩。

but, 祇; 不過. 是 adverb.

the soul is dead that slumbers = the soul that slumbers is dead, 睡着的靈魂是死的(不振作的人們雖生猶死).

things are not what they seem, 一切事物(的真相)和外表不同(不振作的人們祇看一切事物的外表, 以為它們都沒有意義, 人生不過像做夢一般, 實在他們看錯了).

the grave is not its goal, 墳不是它(指人生)的目的地(人們不是爲了要死而活着的).

Dust thou art (=you are), to dust returnest (=return) = You are dust, you return to dust, 你是塵土, (將)回到塵土. 這語見聖經舊約創世紀(Genesis[ˈdʒenɪsɪs])第三章第十九節, 說人的肉體是塵土造成的, 死了將回到塵土去. “thou” 是 second person, singular number, nominative case, 的 pronoun, 是古字; “art” 是用在 “thou” 後面的古字. “returnest” 裏的 “est” 是 “thou” 後面的 verb 應有的 suffix.

Was not spoken of the soul, (這句話原來)並不說及靈魂(而是說及肉體).

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow = Neither enjoyment nor sorrow.

destined end or way, 定數; 歸宿.

But to act = But to act is our destined end or way.

that each tomorrow Find us farther than today, 使得每個明天見到我們比今天更遠(使得我們每天向前進行着). 全語是一個表示目的的 adverbial clause, 形容上面的 “act”. “find” 屬於 present subjunctive, 所以字尾沒有 “s”; 照普通文法 “find” 前面該有 “may”.

P. 141. Art is long, and Time is fleeting, 學問是長的, 時間是快的; (天下的)學問無窮而(人生的)光陰迅速.

though stout and brave = though they are stout and brave.

Still, 常常; 不止地. 這意義現在大都用在詩裏.

like muffled drums, 像被包着(而聲音沈滯)的鼓.

beating Funeral marches to the grave, 向着墳敲出喪禮進行曲(人們一天一天地活下去, 便是一天一天地走近死亡).

field of battle, 戰場; 競爭場所.

bivouac (ˈbɪvʊæk) of Life, 人生的露宿(須得各自爲計的人生).

Be not = Do not be.

howe'er (ˈhaʊeə) = however.

Let the dead Past bury its dead, 讓死的過去埋葬它的一切死的東西(不咎既往).

Act—act, 一字重複, 語勢頗強.

Heart within, and God o'erhead (oʊˈhed) (=overhead), 勇氣在中央, 上帝在頭上(鼓起了勇氣, 敬畏着上帝).

us, 這字後面省去 conjunction “that”.

departing, leave behind us Footprints on the sands of time, (在) 離去 (的時候), 把我們的足跡遺留在時間的沙灘上 (死後留名).

Footprints, 這字是上面 “Footprints” 的 appositive.

that perhaps another, Sailing o'er (o'er) (=over) life's solemn main,

A forlorn and shipwrecked brother, Seeing, shall take heart again, 也許有另一個人, 航行在人生的大海上, 便是一個孤寂而遭船災的弟兄, 見了它們 (指我們的足跡), 再鼓起勇氣來 (在我們的死後, 也許有人因為見到我的事蹟而從潦倒的生活中從新努力). 全語以航行喻人生, 所以用 “sailing”, “main”, 和 “shipwrecked” 三字. “solemn” 有「廣大得令人害怕」的意思. “main” 指「大海」, 是詩中用字. “brother” 指「同為人類的人」, 做 “another” 的 appositive. “Seeing” 把 “that” (是 relative pronoun) 做 object. “shall” 表示「將來必有一天」的意思. 全語是 adjectival clause, 形容 “Footprints”.

be up and doing, 起而行; 努力. 習慣用 present participle “doing”, 和 “up” 相當; 不可用 “do”.

With a heart for any fate, 有着應付任何遭遇的心腸; 不管遭遇怎樣. wait, 等待 (事業的成功).

XXV OF STUDIES

BY FRANCIS BACON

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateness, and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgement and disposition of business. For expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament is affectation; to make judgement wholly by their rules is the humour of a scholar. They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience: for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need proying by study; and

studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important arguments and the meaner sort of books: else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man. And therefore if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning to seem to know that he doth not. Histories make men wise; poets witty; the mathematics subtle; natural philosophy deep; moral grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend. *Abeunt studia in morés.* Nay, there is no stond or impediment in the wit but may be wrought out by fit studies: like as diseases of the body may have appropriate exercises. Bowling is good for the stone and reins; shooting for the lungs and breast; gentle walking for the stomach; riding for the head; and the

like. So if a man's wit be wandering, let him study the mathematics; for in demonstrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again. If his wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the schoolmen, for they are *cymini sectores*. If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers' cases. So every defect of the mind may have a special receipt.

NOTES

Francis ('fra:nsis) Bacon ('beikən) (培根) 是英國哲學家和政治家, 生在一五六一年, 死在一六二六年. 他的 *Essays*, 在他的生前出了三版; 第三版在一六二五年出版, 共有五十八篇, "Of Studies" 是第五十篇. "Of" 用在 essay 的题目的開首作「關於」或「論及」解釋, 現在不用. 全文論研究學問的各方面; 是第十七世紀的英文, 有若干尋常字在意義上和現代英文不同, 該注意.

P. 143. *privateness*, 獨居; 獨處.

retiring, 退休; 隱居.

for = their chief use for.

discourse (dis'kɔ:s; 'diskɔ:s), 談話.

for = their chief use for.

disposition, 處理.

expert ('ekspə:t), 有經驗 (而沒有學問) 的. 這意義現在不用.

execute, 實行; 辦事.

judge of particulars, 判斷詳情; 在細節上判斷.

counsels, 意見.

plots, 計畫.

marshalling, 安排.

those that are learned ('lə:nɪd), 有學問的人們. 在現英文裏通常不用 "those that" 而用 "those who".

To spend too much time in studies is sloth (slouθ), 費太多的時間在研讀上便是懶惰. (太多研讀便是太少做事, 也就是「怠惰」.)

affectation, 矯飾.

by their rules, 依照它們 (指 "studies") 的規則.

humour, 癖性.

They perfect (pə'fekt) nature, and are perfected by experience, 它們(指“studies”)使天性完美, 也被經驗使它們完美(下面“for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need proyning by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience”便是解釋這語的). **that**, 這 relative pronoun 用在 non-defining (或 non-restrictive) clause 的開首, 在現代英文裏該改作“which”.
need proyning, 需要(被)修剪. “proyn(ing)”是“prun(ing)”的古式. 注意不作“need being proyned”; “need”後面的 gerund 在形式上一定屬於 active voice, 但在意義上一定是被動的.

P. 144. do, 確然; 果然.

give forth 發生.

at large, 浮泛的; 不確切的.

except they be bounded in by experience, 除了它們(指“directions”)被經驗所約束以外(它們還得受經驗的約束). “except”用作 conjunction, 作“unless”解釋, 現在不普通. “be”是 present subjunctive; 在現代英文裏該改作“are”.

Crafty, 有技巧的. 這是古義.

contemn (kən'tem), 看輕. 這字現在不普通.

simple, 沒有知識的; 不很聰明的.

admire, 對於...感覺奇怪. 這是古義.

they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them and above them, won by observation, 它們並不教它們自己的用處, 那個卻是在它們以外和以上的一種知識, 是從觀察得到的(研讀的本身沒有用處, 它們的用處卻在於做觀察事物的基礎). “teach not”在現代英文裏該改作“do not teach”. “that”意指“their use”. “wisdom”作「知識」解釋是古義. “won”=“which is won”.

Read not to...(infinitive), 勿因...而讀書; 讀書不該把...做目的. 這裏的 infinitive 表示目的.

contradict (kən'trədɪkt) and **confute**, 反駁和駁倒; 辯駁.

believe, (盲從地)相信.

take for granted, 假定; 沒有充分的證據而姑以為是. “for”是 preposition; “granted”前面可以看作有“being”省去. 這語裏的“take”是 transitive verb, 這兒沒有 object, 是 absolute 用法.

talk, 談話的資料.

weigh, 判斷; 熟思.

are to... (infinitive), 該....

tasted, (淺)嘗.

swallowed, 嚥; 囫圇吞.

chewed and digested, (細)嚼而消化。

that is, 就是說 (下半句解釋上半句)。

in parts, 幾部分地; 不完全地。

curiously, 很細心地。這是古義。

may be read by deputy ('depjuti), 可以被請人代讀。

extracts, 摘錄; 選錄。

made = may be made.

would = should.

arguments, 論題; 題材。

meaner, 比較地沒有價值的。

else, 否則 (指倘若把重要的書籍也請人代讀而做摘錄)。

distilled books, 被蒸溜的書; 被摘錄的書; 書的摘錄。

distilled waters, 蒸溜水。

flashy, 乏味的。這是古義。

maketh ('meikiθ) = makes. "eth" 是 third person, singular number, present tense, indicative mood, 的 verb 的古 suffix, 相當於現代英文裏的 "s".

full, 有豐富的知識的。

conference, 談話。後面省去 "maketh".

ready, 敏捷的。

writing, 記錄; 作筆記。後面省去 "maketh".

write little, 不大作筆記。"write" 是 present subjunctive.

had need have, 該有。"had need" 用在沒有 "to" 的 infinitive 的前面作「應該」解釋; 注意用 "had", 不可用 "have".

confer (kən'fɔ:), 談話。

present wit, 急智。這語現在不普通。

have much cunning to seem to know that he doth (dʌθ) not, 有着多量的靈敏, 可以假做知道他所實在不知道的一切。"cunning" 指「靈敏」是古義。"that" = "what", 是古用法。"doth not" = "does not know"; "doth" 是 "does" 的古式。

poets witty = poets make men witty, 詩人們的作品使人們敏捷。"witty" 作「敏捷」解釋。是古義。

the mathematics, 在現代英文裏該把 "the" 刪去; 後面省去 "makes men".

subtle ('sʌtl), 精密的

natural philosophy, 自然科學。這語在現代英文裏通常指「物理學」。後面省去 "makes men".

deep, 深刻的; 不膚淺的。

moral grave = moral philosophy makes men grave, 倫理學使人們嚴肅。

logic and rhetoric ('retərik) **able to contend** = logic and rhetoric make men able to contend, 論理學和演說術 (這裏不指「修辭學」) 使人們能够辯論。

Abeunt ('æbiənt) **studia** ('stju:diə) **in mores** ('mɔ:ri:z), 這句是拉丁文, 從古羅馬詩人 Ovid ('ɔvid) 的 *Heroides* (hi'rouidi:z) (詩集名) 第十五首第八十三行引來, 據 Bacon 所作的 *The Advancement of Learning* 裏說, 它的意義是 "Studies have an influence and operation upon the manners of those that are conversant in them".

Nay, 不但這樣; 而且.

there is no stound or impediment (im'pedimənt) **in the wit but may be wrought** (wɔ:t) **out by fit studies**, 在心智上不論有什麼阻礙, 都可以用適當的研讀除去. "there is no... but..." 作「沒有... 不...」解釋, 就是說「一切...都...」; "but" 是 relative pronoun, = "thát...not". "stound" 是 "stand" 的古式, 作「阻礙」解釋現在不通用. "wrought out" 作「除去」解釋現在很不普通; "wrought" 是 "work" 的 past participle.

like as diseases of the body may have appropriate (ə'proupriit) **exercises**, 正像身體上的疾病可以有適當的運動 (去醫治它們). "like as" 是古語.

Bowling ('boulɪŋ), 玩滾球戲 (bowls).

is good for, 有益於 (能醫治).

stone and reins, 結石和腎臟; 腎裏結石. "reins" 指「腎臟」是古義.

for = is good for.

for = is good for.

for = is good for.

and the like, 以及其它.

P. 145. wandering, 分散的; 不專的.

demonstrations, 演題.

if his wit be called away never so little, 即使他略為分心一些 (更不必說大分心了). "never so" = "ever so", 作「(雖然) 很」解釋, 現在遠不及 "ever so" 普通.

schoolmen, 中古時代的歐洲哲學家們, 他們是大學校的教授, 注重學名的微細分別.

cymini ('saimini) **sectores** (sekt'ɔ:ri:z), 分析小茴香子 (cumin ['kʌmin] seed) 者們; 剖析毫芒者們. (是拉丁文.)

beat over, 審查.

call up, 引用.

cases, 案件.

receipt (ri'si:t), 藥 (方); 補救方法.