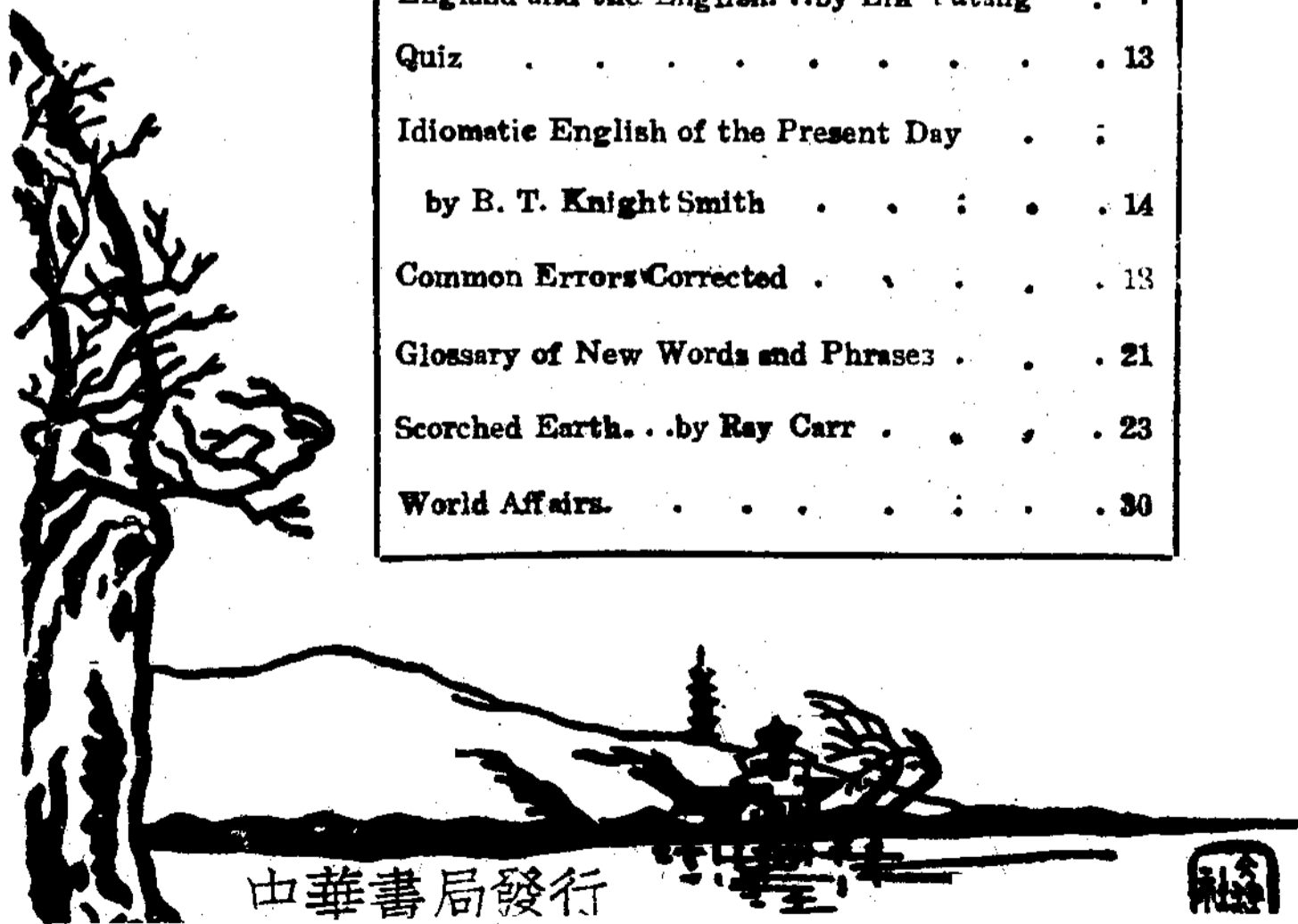


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U. S. Has Made "Burma Road" Of The Air

by Martin Mocre.

we have waited a long time to tell this story, and now at last it can be told—the story of the great *air line¹ which is carrying war supplies into China.

Over the spurs² of the Himalayas,³ the worst flying route in the world, American transports are each month ferrying⁴ thousands of tons of material.

By this *Burma Road of the Air⁵ China is getting more military supplies than *the other Burma Road,⁶ now blocked⁷ by the enemy, ever carried *at the peak of its traffic⁸.

*In planes, cargo and personnel⁹ this is the biggest airline operation *in the history of flying.¹⁰ Its traffic is greater than that of America's three leading airlines combined.¹¹

It has many more pilots than the entire United States air transport system employed in peace-time, probably more than were flying on all the air routes of the world.

Over the himalayan "hump,"¹² with its 17,000-ft peaks, its frequent clouds and high winds,¹³ goes everything that China gets from America and everything that the American Air Force there needs for its own operations.

Artillery,¹⁴ ammunition,¹⁵ bombs, medicines, army clothing,¹⁶ food and comforts¹⁷ for the American personnel, and, above all, hundreds of thousands of gallons of *aviation petrol,¹⁸ are carried over this perilous¹⁹ route.

"I crossed the Hump in a jeep,"²⁰ an officer remarked to me the other day. Then he explained that the jeep he sat in was part of the cargo of a Douglas transport.

Vehicles larger than jeeps fly the Hump; even *two and

a half-ton trucks,²¹ dismantled²² for the journey, are now going into China.

More than a year ago, when the organisation was still in the early stages, I three times flew this route with American pilots. Then I could only hint at what was being done, difficulties which were *being fought against,²³ developments which were being pushed ahead.

Now that the service is established on such a great scale and many scores²⁴ of aircraft are flying day and night, now that fighter squadrons on both sides of the Himalayas are providing protection against enemy attacks, the full story may be safely told. It is one of the finest records of human effort and triumph.

The ferry service started in March, 1942, with a handful of *Douglas DC3 transports.²⁵ Operating from a poor airfield, with no maintenance facilities, little staff²⁶ and inadequate *ground crews,²⁷ these planes began to implement²⁸ Roosevelt's pledge²⁹ that aid should be sent to China by air.

They were flying an almost uncharted³⁰ route, with *no weather reporting³¹ and *no fighter protection.³² Officers and men lived together in one bungalow 14 miles from the airfield. Col. W. D. Old, first commanding officer of that little group, *used to set his alarm clock for 3 a. m.³³ *From then on³⁴ everybody worked until nightfall.

Operations went on through the incessant³⁵ rains of the monsoon,³⁶ when the approaches to the *landing strip³⁷ were *a sea of mud.³⁸

At first Col. Old's headquarters³⁹ possessed no *radio set,⁴⁰ and even when a wrecked one⁴¹ was obtained and repaired the *plane-to-ground communications⁴² were cut off over the mountains.

Pilots had to fly by "contact," coming down through the clouds until they could see the mountains—or *hit one of them.⁴⁴

Among the first cargoes they carried was petrol earmarked⁴⁵ for refuelling Gen. Doolittle's bombers when they landed in China after the Tokyo raid.

After a few weeks the little fleet began to expand. Pan-American Airways sent *stripped passenger aircraft,⁴⁶ and some of the airline crews who flew them here carried on and became ferry crews over the Hump.

These were the days when Burma was falling. China transports, after discharging⁴⁷ their cargoes on the other side, used to fly back via Myitkyina,⁴⁸ *then still in our hands,⁴⁹ and pick up refugees.⁵⁰ One took 75 people and set them down safely in Assam⁵¹—an incredible load for an aircraft, which in normal operation carries 20 passengers.

Difficulties increased. The Japanese captured Myitkyina, forcing the ferry pilots to take a *more northerly route⁵² over the higher mountains. Then came the American landings in North Africa, and many of the aircraft actually on the way to join the India-China service were seized and "borrowed" by Gen. Eisenhower.

Assam is at the end of a 17,000-mile supply route from the United States, and practically no spares⁵³ were obtainable. Col. Old "cannibalised"⁵⁴ his planes, using parts of damaged ones to keep the others flying.

At one time the shortage was such that *parts salvaged from one crash⁵⁵ would put as many as four other disabled aircraft back into the service. Fighter engines were even used to replace the damaged and worn-out⁵⁶ motors of the transports.

The shortage of planes and spares *was succeeded by⁵⁷ a shortage of pilots. When Gen. Eisenhower *released his borrowed planes⁵⁸ the China ferry command had not enough men to fly them.

Any American pilot who came to Eastern India, no matter what his designated⁵⁹ duty, was shanghaied⁶⁰ for the ferry.

When he asked for details of the route his new commanding officer would point to the mountains and say, "Well, you take off and fly that way." The *operations tower⁶¹ was a tall tree near the runway.⁶²

The biggest single development in the service was the advent of the *giant Curtis Commando transport,⁶³ powered by two 2,000 horse-power engines, and able to carry twice the load of the D.C.3. The need was so urgent that the makers put the Commandos straight into *mass production,⁶⁴ and sent them out to India with all those minor faults which take months of testing to eliminate⁶⁵ from a new type.

It was over the Himalayan peaks that "the bugs"⁶⁶ were gradually *ironed out,⁶⁷ not without crashes and losses. Of 97 modifications⁶⁸ now embodied in factory production more than 90 were first made by mechanics on the rainswept Assam airfields, paddling in deep mud and standing on *oil drums⁶⁹ to do their job.

The Commando has proved an ideal aircraft for this route, because it is capable of carrying a heavy load at high altitude with relatively *low fuel consumption.⁷⁰

Ground organisation has expanded beyond recognition. Instead of a single landing strip surrounded by water and mud in the monsoon, there are now several *all-weather airfields.⁷¹

From the little bungalow where the colonel's alarm clock

used to wake the entire personnel, the establishment has spread to a series of new townships,⁷² with administrative buildings, repair shops and comfortable quarters for thousands of officers and men.

In May, 1942, the men in the bungalow flew 85 tons of war supplies to China. For February, 1943, the figure was 2,690 tons.

I wish I could divulge exactly what the tonnage is to-day; it has multiplied several times in the past 10 months.

The service is still rapidly growing. The seasoned⁷³ airline pilots who started it have now mostly given place to youngsters just out of the flying school. Some with only 500 or 400 hours on their logs⁷⁴ come out here to one of the most hazardous jobs on any war front.

The round trip to China and back is 1,100 miles, and the men often fly it several times a week. Always, despite fighter protection, there is the peril of Japanese attack, and a heavily laden⁷⁵ transport is no match for a Zero.⁷⁶

To be shot down or forced down⁷⁷ in the mountains means possible death from exposure even if the crew are not killed.

These risks have been greatly lessened by the recently established rescue service,⁷⁸ which has already saved many lives. Whenever a transport is reported missing a rescue plane, with a doctor parachutist aboard,⁷⁹ takes off to search for the crew, ready to drop medical supplies, food, maps and money with which to buy the good-will of the hillmen.

Sometimes it takes the crashed crews many days to walk out, and the rescue planes circle over them daily, dropping fresh supplies and guiding them homeward.

Young men face these daily hazards with superb spirit.

They are the elite⁸⁰ of the air corps, and they know it. Some, on safer, easier duties elsewhere, have schemed to get transferred to this because the prestige of having flown the Hump is honoured wherever airmen meet.

It is the highest test, not only of skill, but of sustained courage, for the danger is great and the casualties are many.

Experience has not conquered the perils of the Hump. They never will be conquered. They must be faced until the land route is reopened. They are a part of the sacrifice America is making to help China and to build up beyond these mountains an Air Force which is already striking the enemy in Hongkong, Indo-China⁸¹ and Siam.⁸²

Notes

1. 航空路線。 2. 支脈; 橫嶺。 3. 喜瑪拉雅山。 4. 來往運送。 5. 空中的漫遊路。
6. 陸上的廣通路。 7. 妨害; 阻礙。 8. 運輸最多的時候。 9. 在飛機, 貨物和人員上。
10. 在飛行史上。 11. 合在一起。 12. 隆起部。 13. 烈風。 14. 大炮。 15. 軍火。
16. Cf. munition 軍需品(內包括軍火)。 17. 被服。 18. 飛機用之汽油。
19. 危險的。 20. 汽車。 21. 兩噸半的貨車。 22. 拆散開的。 23. 要與之奮鬥的。
24. 二十。 25. DC 三號道格拉斯運輸機。 26. 職員。 27. 地面人手。 28. 履行。
29. 誓約。 30. 無路線圖記的。 31. 沒有天氣預報的。 32. 沒有戰鬥機保護的。
33. 常將鬧鐘撥到早晨三點鐘。 34. 從那時以後。 35. 不停的。 36. 雨季。
37. 著陸地帶。 38. 一團泥濘。 39. 本部。 40. 無線電收音機。 41. 一個破舊的收音機。
42. 飛機與地下的通訊。 43. 接觸。 44. 碰在山上。 45. 充著特殊的用途。
46. 解裝。 47. 卸下。 48. 密支那(在緬甸瓦城北方二十五哩的鐵路終點)。
49. 那時還未失守。 50. 難民。 51. 阿撒母(印度畜名)。 52. 更向北的路線。
53. 53. 後備機。 54. 使同類相殘。 55. 由於一次飛行出事後毀餘的破機部分。
56. 用壞了的。 57. 繼之以。 58. 發還他所借去的飛機。 59. 派定的。 60. 誘拐(為上海一地名作動詞用, 原意為使人麻醉後誘拐去充水手)。
61. 運轉塔。 62. 隧道。
63. 凱的突擊巨型運輸機。 64. 大量生產。 65. 除去。 66. 指來往飛越喜瑪拉雅的運輸機。
67. 武裝起來, 鍛鍊出來。 68. 新徵的更改。 69. 油桶。 70. 汽油消耗得少。
71. 適宜於各種氣候的機場。 72. 市區。 73. 熟練的。 74. 航行日誌。
75. 重載的。 76. 非日本零式飛機的敵手。 77. 被迫下降。 78. 救助隊。 79. 上面載有一預備用降落傘落下的醫生。
80. 精華; 精英。 81. 越南。 82. 暹羅, 泰國。

ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH

英 國 與 英 國 人

By Lin Yutang (林語堂)

葉曉鐘譯註

I write of¹ the English character because I think I understand England better than other European countries. The spirit of the English people is more ²akin to³ the spirit of the Chinese people, for both nations³ are worshippers of realism and common sense.

Both peoples have a profound⁴ distrust of logic and are extremely ⁵suspicious of⁵ arguments that are too perfect.

We believe that when an argument is too logical it cannot be true. And both countries are more ⁶gifted at⁶ doing the ⁷right things⁷ than at giving ⁸happy reasons⁸ for doing them.

For this reason, it is very difficult to appreciate the quality of English greatness, and the English people are

我所以要寫英國人性格的緣故，是因為我認爲我明瞭英國，比之其他歐洲國家爲深。英國人的精神與我國人的相近似，因爲這兩個民族都是崇拜現實主義及常識的。

這兩國的國民對於邏輯，深表懷疑，而對於過份完善的議論，尤其不肯置信。

我們相信，太合邏輯的議論，是未必正確的。中英兩國都天賦有一種本領，會做正當的事情，而不善於說出要那樣做的適切的理由來。

因爲這種原故，要瞭解英之所以偉大的特點，是很難的，英國人也因此常被人責爲偽

consequently often *accused of⁹ hypocrisy,¹⁰ inconsistency,¹¹ and a genius for "muddling through."¹²

A nation with a robust¹³ common sense is not a nation that does no thinking, but rather a nation which has *subjugated its thinking to¹⁴ its *instinct for life.¹⁵

The English people think, but never allow themselves to be *lost in¹⁶ *logical abstractions.¹⁷ That is the greatness of the English mind and the reason for England's amazing¹⁸ power and stability. She has always fought the right war and always given the wrong reasons *for her choice.¹⁹

You may call it "muddling through" and inconsistency and hypocrisy. *At the bottom of²⁰ it all is the robust English common sense and a level-headed²¹ instinct for life.

*In other words,²² the first law of nations as of individuals²³ is the law of self-preservation,²⁴ and the more

善者，前後矛盾者，與「總可對付過去」的天才家了。

一種有健全常識的民族，並非不去思想的民族，毋寧說，這一種民族，已經把她的思想，抑制在她的生活本能之下了。

英國人是有思想的，但從不自溺而迷茫於邏輯的虛無境界。那便是英國人智力偉大之處，也就是英國力量雄厚與國家安甯的理由所在。她常常從事正當的戰爭，但常常要選擇一些錯誤的理由，來作出師的口實。

你可以說她是「對付」，前後矛盾，矯揉造作。但在這些行為的底蘊，却都是出於英國人的健全常識與不為感情所動的生活本能。

換句話說，民族的第一個法則，猶之個人的一樣，是自衛的法則。一個民族愈能適應變

a nation is able to *adjust itself to²⁵ changing circumstances the sounder is the instinct for life, logic or no logic. The English capacity for inconsistency is merely a sign of England's greatness.

How did the English build the greatest empire in the world, an empire *unprecedented in history?²⁶ By an entire lack of logical reasoning.

The greatness of the English Empire is based, you may say, on²⁷ English sportsmanship,²⁸ English endurance,²⁹ English guts,³⁰ and the incorruptibility³¹ of English judges.

All that is true, but there is a greater reason: English lack of cerebration.³² This lack of cerebration produces moral strength, and the British Empire exists because the Englishman is so cocksure³³ of himself.

Yet there is more to this than a merely *negative virtue:³⁴ certainly such an empire as Britain's cannot

化的環境，它的生活本能，不論是否合乎邏輯，也就愈能健全。英國能前後不一致，亦無非是英國偉大的一種表現。

英國人怎樣建立一個世界上最大的帝國，歷史上空前的帝國？就憑的是缺乏邏輯的論理方法。

英帝國的偉大，你或許說是基於英國人的競技精神，英國人的忍耐力，英國人的勇氣，與英國法官的不貪污。

這些都是對的。但另有還有一個更大的理由：英國人缺乏腦力的運用。這產生了道德的力量，而英帝國之能夠存在，就因為英國人是這樣確信自己的。

除此消極的德行以外，更有二點：像英國這樣的一個帝國，決不能全憑缺乏邏輯一個因

be held together merely by an absence of logic.

Only the English mind could have solved it, and it did so by inventing the *British Commonwealth.³⁵ The British Commonwealth is actually a league of nations, with the difference that it really works.³⁶ The English people are probably unaware that it is a league of nations, for they have the knack³⁷ of doing a thing without knowing what it is.

Or *take the case of³⁸ the English language, which today is the nearest *equivalent to³⁹ an *international language.⁴⁰

How did the English do it? By stubbornly refusing to speak anybody else's language. The English maxim is:

*When you are travelling in Rome,

Do exactly as at home.⁴¹

And *so on⁴² through all the different *aspects of international life.⁴³ The English form⁴⁴ of govern-

素而結合的。

這問題祇有英國人的智力能夠予以解決，他們發明了不列顛聯邦而果然如此解決了。不列顛聯邦實際上就是國際聯盟，其不同點只在前者是真正有效的。英國人或沒有注意這就是一種國際聯盟，亦無非是因為他們有一種做了而不明究竟那是什麼的技巧。

或者以英語來講吧。英語在

今日已幾乎等於世界語了。

英國人是怎樣辦的呢？堅決地不講其他國家的語言。英國的一句格言，說：

當君旅行羅馬日，

亦應恰似在家時。

他們在國際生活各方面的情形，亦是如此。英國政府的方式，本身就是一個矛盾，君主

ment is *in itself a contradiction,⁴⁵ a *monarchy in name⁴⁶ and a *democracy in reality,⁴⁷ but somehow the English do not feel any conflict.⁴⁸

England is already a *socialist state,⁴⁹ taxing⁵⁰ her aristocracy⁵¹ out of their landed estates⁵²—without calling it socialism. I feel confident there will never be a violent shakeup;⁵³ English democracy can *stand the strain.⁵⁴

*And so there goes the Englishman,⁵⁵ refusing to talk any language but his own, demanding holly⁵⁶ and plum pudding⁵⁷ in an African jungle⁵⁸ on Christmas Eve, so terribly sure of himself, and so decent.⁵⁹

*The Bank of England⁶⁰ is decent, So is the English Post Office. So is the whole British Empire, all so decent, so inevitably decent.

I am sure Confucius⁶¹ himself would have found England the ideal country to

政治其名，民主政治其實，但英國人却並不以為這有什麼衝突。

英國已經是一個社會主義的國家了，她對貴族所有的土地課以重稅，使之無法保存，而不稱之為社會主義。我深信，那樣劇烈的淘汰是從來沒有的。英國的民主政治却能夠支持得住那種壓力。

因此，英國人就是這樣的一種人，除了本國的語言，不講別國的話，即在非洲的叢林中，度聖誕夜的時候，還是要用固有的冬青樹及聖誕布丁。他們是這樣可怕的我行我素，又是這樣的循規蹈矩。

英倫銀行是規規矩矩的。英國郵局亦是如此的，整個英帝國亦是如此的，都是這樣的規規矩矩，這樣一定的規規矩矩。

我相信就是孔子亦將認為英國是一個合乎理想可以久居的

live in. He would be pleased with the London "bobby"⁶² assisting old women across the street and he would be pleased to see children and minors⁶³ addressing their elders with their "Yes, sirs."

What Europe needs to-day and what the modern world needs is not more *intellectual brilliance⁶⁴ but more *life wisdom.⁶⁵

The English have no logic but they have life wisdom. One feels that life has been more secure and the course⁶⁶ of Europe's historical development more steady for England's presence.

There are so few things one can be sure about that it *does one good⁶⁷ to see a man who can be so sure of himself.

國家。他看到倫敦的警察扶老
幼過街的光景，將爲之喜悅
；他看到小孩及少年們以「是
，先生」的詞句稱呼年長者時
，亦將爲之喜悅。

今日的歐洲所需要的，現代
的世界所需要的，並不是更多
的顯赫智力，而是更多的生活
智慧。

英國人沒有邏輯，但是他們
有生活智慧。大家覺得有英國
在一起，生活將變得更安全，
歐洲歷史進度的過程，亦變得
更穩當了。

我們可以確信的事情是這樣
少，因此我們看到有這樣確信
自己的人，也是於我們有益
的。

Notes

1. 寫及，寫到關於。
2. 近似。
3. 民族。
4. 強烈的。
5. 懷疑。
6. 天賦(才能)。
7. 正當的事情。
8. 適切的理由。
9. 被讚賞。
10. 爲善。
11. 無定見，前後不一致。
12. 對付，混過去。
13. 健全的。
14. 使受歸於。
15. 生活本能。
16. 迷茫於。
17. 抽象的轉運，邏輯的虛無。
18. 驚人，雄厚。
19. 作她的選擇。
20. 在...底蘊。
21. 不爲感情所左右的。
22. 換言之。
23. 個人。
24. 自衛，自存。
25. 適應。
26. 歷史上空前的。
27. 基於。
28. 競技精神。
29. 忍耐力。
30. 勇氣(俗語)。
31. 不貪污。
32. 腦力的運用。
33. 確信。
34. 消極的德行。
35. 不列國聯邦。
36. 發生作用。
37. 巧妙。
38. 就....情形而論。
39. 相等於。
40. 世界語。
41. 當君旅行羅馬日，亦應恰似在家時(此格言出於成語 Do in Rome as the Romans do, 原指隨環境而變遷之意)。
42. 亦是如此。
43. 國際生活的各方面。

QUIZ

1. Which are the ten most beautiful words in the English language?
2. Who is a "Post Laureate"?
3. What forms (a) the Eastern Hemisphere? and (b) the Western Hemisphere?
4. What are average weights of a man's and a woman's brains?
5. What is a flock of wild geese on the wing called?
6. What is the status of a wife according to Francis Bacon?
7. What causes the hum of a bee?
8. What are the "Roaring Forties"?
9. Where were finger-prints first used as a means of identification?
10. What is the origin and meaning of "taking it with a grain of salt"?

(Answers will be found on page 29)

EXERCISE VII

(上節習題答案)

1. Fortunately it stopped raining, so I went out shopping in the afternoon.
2. Lately mountaineering in summer has come to be in great fashion.
3. He has succeeded in securing a position in the firm, notwithstanding the business inactivity.
4. Your being short-sighted will prevent you from passing the physical examination.
5. If you keep worrying about such trifles, you cannot help becoming ill in the end.
6. What do you say to our going for a walk now?
7. Though you have money, yet it is not worth while to have it, unless you know who to use it.
8. Of late many books have been newly published, but very few of them are worth reading.
9. Such being the case, there is no telling when trade will take a turn for the better.
10. It is no use grieving over the past.

44. 形式, 政體. 45. 本身是一個矛盾. 46. 君主政治其名. 47. 民主政治其實.
 48. 衝突. 49. 社會主義國家. 50. 課稅, 此處有"剝奪"之意. 51. 貴族. 52. 所有地, 不動產. 53. 大淘汰. 54. 支持這個壓力. 55. 因此英國人就這樣. 56. 聖誕節用的冬青樹. 57. 聖誕節後所食的一種糕餅(布丁). 58. 叢林. 59. 合禮, 規矩. 60. 英倫銀行(英國的國家銀行). 61. 孔子(拉丁文的音譯). 62. 警察(俚語). 63. 少年. 64. 顯赫的智力. 65. 生活的智慧. 66. 路線, 過程. 67. 有益於人.

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|---|
| <p>IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY</p> |
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AT FREEMAN'S

(在胡理曼家)

(Continued from previous issue)

by E. T. KNIGHT SMITH

Chang It always seems to be my deal. Are the cards made?.....Yes, I deal them like this; it's because I'm left-handed.....I'm sorry to be so long, but, you see, I always put them in their *proper order¹; don't you? 好像老是我發牌似的。牌發過了沒有？...
...是呀，我就是這樣發牌的；因為我是用左手.....對不起，我發得太慢，不過，你看，我總是放得井井有條的，你們是不是這樣？

Chang It's your lead, partner.
夥伴，你出牌啦。

Miss R. Of course! I was forgetting: I must have been dreaming.....We've had spades *three times running².....How do we stand? We're a long way ahead, aren't we?

當然！我忘記了：我我一定是在做夢去了... ..我們一連三次都是要的鋤牌.....我們的現況怎樣？我們贏了很多吧，是不是？

Chang Oh, miles³! Our score's mounting up; we're something like three hundred *to the good,⁴ already. We'd better *make hay while the sun shines,⁵ hadn't we?

啊，多得很！我們的點數堆積如山：我們比他們已經要多得三百點的樣子。我們頂好不要失去時機，對不對？

- Freem.* We don't seem to be doing much, Johnson.
 祥生，我們好像不大行的樣子
- Johns.* We don't, do we? I'm having fiendish cards. They'll *beat us hollow;⁶ we shan't get a look-in.⁷
 不行。我的牌壞透了。他們把我們打得一敗塗地；我們簡直沒有機會再贏了。
- Freem.* We started all right, though.
 不過我們起首的時候很不壞的。
- Johns.* I know. We may *pull up,⁸ but we shall have *all our work cut out,⁹ it strikes me.
 我知道。我覺得只要我們努力幹一下，我們也許還是可以贏轉來的。
- Freem.* We'll have a good try, at any rate. It's a case of *now or never.¹⁰
 總而言之，我們要好好的幹一下。時機一失不再來。
- Chang* [Is it] dummy¹¹ or me [to play]?.....(*To Miss Revell.*) I should like to finish [or *wind] up¹² with a *"grand slam,"¹³ wouldn't you?
 是我還是桌上出牌？……(對雷小姐)我只想打一個全勝完功，你怎樣？
- Miss R.* Yes, I should.
 是呀，我也想。
- Johns.*Splendid! That settles it. Has anybody else any trumps?¹⁴ No? Then the rest are ours.....
 好極了！那已經定局了。還有誰有令牌的嗎？沒有了？那末，其餘都是我們的了……
- Freem.* Yes, that just does it.
 是呀，那就行了。
- Chang* I'm afraid we're done.¹⁵ (*To Miss Revell.*) I'm sorry, partner; I didn't do it *on purpose;¹⁶ it was quite *a slip on my part.¹⁷ I never ought to have gone diamonds.

我恐怕我們輸了。(對雷小姐)對不起，夥伴；我不是故意的；完全是失錯。我真不應該叫鑽石的。

Freem. I *had half a mind¹⁸ to go diamonds myself, only I thought perhaps I'd better *lie low,¹⁹ for fear of being doubled.

我也不十分想叫鑽石的，只是我想我頂好不說出來，以免被他們來加倍。

Miss R. Yes, we're fairly beaten. It was a well-fought game, all the same. Better luck next time!.....
(*To Freeman.*) I can't *make out²⁰ why you're crossing out all those figures.....Oh, now I see!.... Only three [hundre! and] sixty-eight? (*To Chang.*) That's not so very much, is it?

是呀，我們真是慘敗。這牌打得很好，雖則我們失敗了。下一牌來贏吧！……(對胡理曼)我不懂你為什麼把那些數字都劃掉……啊，我明白了！……只有三百六十八點嗎？(對張)那也不算頂多呀，是不是？

Chang No, it isn't, is it?.....I can't expect to play like you. You're much more of a card-player than I am,²¹ I can see.

不多，是不多呢，……我不期望打得你那樣好。我看得出來，你比我會打得多了。

Miss R. [It's] very nice of you to say that, but I'm sure you don't need any teaching. You're getting on capitally [*or famously*].

謝謝你的恭維，不過我看你也決用不着再要人教了。你進步得很快呀。

ChangI shall have to think about getting back or I may get locked out.....I say!²² it's getting on for twelve. I never realized it was so late. I really must be going.

我想着要回去的事了，太遲我就要被鎖在門外，不得

進去了。……啊呀！快十二點了。我真沒有覺得有這樣遲了。我真是要走了。

Freem. Must you go yet? You're not *tied to time, are you?

你一定就要走了嗎？你不受時間的約束吧？

Chung Yes, I must. Is that the right time? What d'you²⁵ make it?

受着的，我必得走了。那幾準不準確？你的鐘怎樣？

Freem. Five to twelve, by my watch, but I'm about a quarter of an hour fast.

十二點欠五分，照我的鐘，不過我的差不多快一刻鐘。

Miss R. (*To Chung.*) Good-bye! We must have our revenge¹ the²⁶ next time you come over.

(對張)再會！下次你來的時候，我們一定要來復仇的。

Chung Oh, yes! with pleasure. I hope we shall. Good-bye!

當然！我很高興再來玩。我希望我們可以復仇的。再會。

Notes

1. 正當的場合。2. 繼續三句。3. 相詞干互(極音聲點在對方之前選者)。4. 僕方。5. 打。6. 打時機。7. 打。8. 打。9. 打。10. 打。11. 打。12. 打。13. 打。14. 打。15. 打。16. 打。17. 打。18. 打。19. 打。20. 打。21. 打。22. 打。23. 打。24. 打。25. 打。26. 打。

(接22頁)

EXERCISE IX

(答案將於下期發表)

1. 定着飛圖在空中翻筋斗，原來拍手稱贊。
2. 當時因手中無錢所以沒帶那本書。
3. 提起旅行的事，你對李北平嗎？
4. 想到他的年齡，我願諍寬大一點。
5. 據他說的看來，戰爭明年可以結束。
6. 大體上說來，現今的學生都很熱心學英文。
7. 他從樓上跳下來，把手腕跌斷了。
8. 請你把這封信送到郵局去掛號發出。
9. 我到曉邊為止；一定要把這工作做完。
10. 我的新房子在山坡上，眺望極好。

Common Errors Corrected

英文作文正誤詳解

上期我們已經將動名詞講過了，本期想繼續講分詞 (Participle)。所謂分詞，又分現在分詞 (Present Participle) 和過去分詞 (Past Participle) 兩種，其作為形容詞用所應注意的兩點，即現在分詞含有主動 (Active) 之意，而過去分詞，則為被動的 (Passive)。例如：

「住在都會上的人，一般是短命的。」

(a) Men *living* in town are generally short-lived.

(b) Men *who live* in town do not live long in general.

上面 (a) 句中的 *living*，是現在分詞，用以形容 *men* 的，其意正如 (b) 句中的 *men who live* 一樣，因為是主動的

「重慶是抗戰中建設的近代都市之一。」

(a) Chungking is one of the modern cities *built* in wartime.

(b) The city of Chungking is one of the modern cities *that have been built* in wartime.

上例中的 *built* 一字，便是過去分詞，用以形容 *cities* 的，一見而知其含有被動之意，在 (b) 句中尤為顯明。如上兩例所示，分詞都是放在其所形容的字後的，其實照普通形容詞一樣，放在名詞前面也很普通。

「無論那種外國語，口語總是比文官難學。」

In any foreign language, the *speaking* language is always more difficult to learn than the *writing* language. (誤)

In any foreign language, the *spoken* language is always more difficult to learn than the *written* one. (正)

分詞又可以作為補足語 (Complement) 用。

(1) 「從學校回家，車子太擠，總是得不到座位。」

On my way home from the school, I had always to

remain *standing* in the car, as it was overcrowded. (誤)

On my way home from school, I had to remain *standing* all the way in the car, as it was overcrowded. (正)

On my way home from school, the car was so crowded that I was kept *standing* all the time. (正)

(2) 「他爲人愉快坦白，所以大家都喜歡他。」

As he is gay and *outspeaking*, every one likes him. (誤)

As he is gay and *outspoken*, every one likes him. (正)

(3) 「他說他會游泳，但我從來沒有看見他游泳過。」

He says he is good for *swimming*, but I have never seen him to swim. (誤)

He says he is good at *swimming*, but I have never seen him *swimming*. (正)

(4) 「他急忙回家去一看，屋子已經燒光了。」

When he hurried to his home, he found his home was *burnt down*. (誤)

When he hurried to his home, he found his house *burnt down* altogether. (正)

以上四例，都是把分詞作補足語用的，(1)爲現在分詞，(2)爲過去分詞，都是作爲主格的補足語；(3)，(4)是目的格的補足語。分詞的用法還有較此更爲麻煩的。第一，它可以代替副詞子句 (Adverbial Clause) 用，即是用一個字來代替一個子句。

1. 時間 (Time).

「工作厭倦了，我照例出去散步一下。」

Being tired with work, I usually go out for a walk. (誤)

Being tired of work, I usually go out for a walk. (正)

(註) *Being tired* = when I am tired. 又 *tire of* 是「厭倦」，*tire with* 是「疲勞」。

2. 原因或理由 (Cause or Reason).

「住在郊外，幾無客來。」

Living in the suburbs, I have a few visitors. (誤)

Living in the suburbs, I have few visitors. (正)

(註) *Living* = as I live. 又 a few 有幾個, few 寥寥。

3. 條件 (Condition).

「你若按期讀這本雜誌你的英文必大有進步。」

Reading this magazine regularly, you must have great progress in your English. (誤)

Reading this magazine regularly, you will make great progress in your English. (正)

(註) *Reading* = if you read.

4. 連續 (Connection).

「我們的飛機高飛天空，向敵人投彈。」

Our planes flew high up in the sky, and *dropping* bombs on the enemy camps. (誤)

Our planes flew high up in the sky, *dropping* bombs on the enemy's camps. (正)

分詞還可以與既專時 (Perfect) 連用。

「寫完了信之後，我就出去散步了。」

(a) After I *had written* a letter, I went out for a walk. (誤)

After I *wrote* a letter, I went out for a walk. (正)

(b) After *having written* a letter, I went out for walk. (誤)

After *writing* a letter, I went out for a walk. (正)

(c) *Having written* a letter, I went out for a walk. (正)

(註) 如 (c) 所用之既專時的分詞，是表示在主句的動詞以前。惟句中既用了 *after* 一字，則不宜再用既專時，*After I had written* 則則還偶有人用，但 *After having written* 則絕對不用了，要用就用 Simple Gerund (即 *After writing*) 或既專時的分詞 (即 *Having written*)。

主句中的主格，如係名詞，則以分詞起頭的副詞句放在主格前後皆可；如主格係一代名詞，則那副詞句非放在主格前面不可。

「那少年受老師稱讚益加發奮。」

He, *having been praised* by the teacher, worked the harder. (誤)

Having been praised by the teacher, he worked the harder. (正)

The boy, *having been praised* by the teacher, worked the harder. (正)

分詞既有形容詞的性質，務必使之靠近其所形容的名詞，不可靠近其他名詞，以免惹起誤解。

「那些人揚着長鞭驅策獸羣。」

The men, pursued the herd, *brandishing* long whips. (錯)

The men, *brandishing* long whips, pursued the herd. (正)

還有一點應注意的，就是副詞子句中之分詞，一定要和主格一致。

「今天天氣很好，我帶你去遊南山吧。」

Being very fine today, I will show you over South Hill. (誤)

It being very fine today, I will show you over South Hill. (正)

(註) 如照第一種用法，分詞 *being* 之主格為 I，即 I am very fine，故不通，非得加 It (天氣) 不可。或說 The weather *being* very fine 亦可。

不過還有一種前後可以不連絡的分詞用法，在英文文法上，叫作絕對分詞 (Absolute Participle)，是完全獨立的。

「一般地說，四川是一個多山的地方。」

Speaking generally, Szechuan is a mountainous country. (誤)

General speaking, Szechuan is a mountainous country. (正)

(註) 其他如 Weather permitting (=if weather permits); This said (=when this was said); All things considered (=If all things are considered); 以及 Talking of; Judging from; allowing for; Reckoning roughly 等，不問其中有無主格，都是與後面的主要句子在文法上完全無關的。

最後想說說關於分詞的特別用法：Get (或 Have).....Past Participle 用於 Passive，有被……及「使人作」之意。

「電車非常擠，我的腳被踐踏得一塌糊塗。」

As the car was too crowded, I *was trodden* my foot severely. (誤)

As the car was too crowded, I *had* my foot severely

A Glossary of New Words and Phrases

新辭彙解

I

- Ideologue 理論家；空想家。
 Ikonophone 聞聲見相的電話(打電話時聞其聲而見其人)。
 Imprest 爲公事而動用公款(例如預發空軍的薪水，及在本地添置物件等)。
 Indeterminacy principle 不確定性原理(謂電子的位置及速度不能同時正確知道)。
 Index number 指數。
 Inferiority complex 自卑心理；我不如人之潛在意識。
 Information about the enemy 敵情。
 Inflationary gap 膨脹剩餘(通貨總值超出當時物價總和之差數)。
 Insulin 糖尿病特效藥(取自動物腺臟中者)。
 Intercommunication 互通消息(以便在作戰中保持三軍之密切合作)。
 Intertype 一種排字機。
 "In the air" 無所依靠(指無支持的軍隊的一翼)。
 Inordinate 合符(消滅異黨併入己黨)。
 Island hopping strategy 越島戰術(美國在此次大戰中對日本所用之戰術之一)。
 Isolationist 孤立派(美國參戰前的)。
 Italian foot-ball 炸彈。
 It-S. A. (sex appeal) 性感。
 It's bullet-proof 我說的一定不策。

trodden upon. (正)

「請把我的行李叫人拿到樓上去。」

Please ask my luggage carried to upstairs. (誤)

Get my luggage carried upstairs, please. (正)

(註) 普通在英國用 *get* 在美國用 *have*，但亦常混用。有時又常與既事時連用，如 *Have you got your composition corrected?* 又 *have* 或 *get* 後如係接人，而非接物，則後面可用動詞的原形，不用過去分詞。不過用 *have* 時可省去不定式動詞前的 *to*，用 *get* 時不可省去。如：

Please have the porter carry this trunk for me.

Please get the porter to carry this trunk for me.

Please get (or have) this trunk carried by the porter.

SCORCHED EARTH

焦 土 (續)

by Ray Carr

錢 歌 川 譯 註

Patten could hear nothing but the chirping of the crickets in the rubber trees.

During the next few minutes he found himself more than once listening intently. Uneasy, yet *scoffing at²⁵ his own fears, he went out into the night. At his heels followed the Burman. They made the round of the factory and its adjoining buildings. Then, under the starlit sky, he gazed towards the east, listening.

"All is quiet now, Thakin. Either the enemy have failed, or they have broken through."

"Maung Kin, your imagination is remarkable." Yet, twenty-four hours earlier, Patten would have asserted that the old man was utterly unimaginative.

Reclining in a long chair

巴頓除了橡樹下的蟋蟀叫聲以外，什麼也沒有聽見。

接着幾分鐘之內，他一再地豎耳傾聽了。不安地，而又嘲弄着他自己的恐怖，他走出到黑夜中去了。後面緊跟着那個緬甸人。他們把工場和其附屬的房子巡視了一遍。於是，在那星光照耀之下，他向東方傾聽着望了。

『現在一切都平靜了，頭家。不是敵人打敗了，就是他們已經打過來了。』

『穆金，你的想像真了不得。』可是，在二十四小時以前，巴頓還說這老頭子連一點想像也沒有。

靠在走廊上一把長椅子上，

on the verandah, he dozed uneasily. In the shadows crouched Maung Kin. The crickets continued their shrill, thin song. There was no other sound in the night.

Suddenly Patten found himself wide awake. Maung Kin's hand was upon his ankle. "Someone comes..." Both men moved out of the circle of light, and waited.

Footsteps in the dark; then a figure *in khaki²⁶ stumbled up the stairs. The soldier called aloud and, as Patten went forward, held out a note. It was from Browning, a brief pencilled scrawl. "Move out at once. We are falling back!"

"Wait."

Patten quickly mixed a drink²⁷ for the weary soldier, who gulped it eagerly. Then, saluting, he turned and went.

"The time has come, Thakin?"

"Yes."

Again they crossed the clearing to the factory.

他不安地打着盹。穆金就蹲踞在陰暗中。蟋蟀繼續在叫，細聲唱歌。夜裏沒有一點別的聲音。

突然間巴頓覺得他大為清醒了。穆金的手放在他的踝上。「有人來了……」兩人都走出那燈光的圈子去，等着人來。

黑暗中的脚步聲愈來愈近，於是一個穿軍服的人走上階梯來了。當巴頓走向前去的時候，那兵士大聲叫了，並拿出一張字條來。那是白浪寧寫來的，用鉛筆潦草地寫着簡單的幾個字：「馬上遷出去吧。我們退了！」

「等一下。」

巴頓快快地爲那疲倦的兵士滲合了一盃酒，他急忙地一口喝了下去。於是，行一個禮，轉身便走了。

「頭家，是不是時候到了？」

「是的。」

他們又走過空地到工場去，巴頓舉起那大鎚子，向下打去

Patten took up the sledgehammer. Wielding it, he knew only one feeling—a fierce determination to render his property useless to those invading Jap brutes. “Get those tins of petrol and kerosene opened, Maung Kin. Soak the cotton-waste thoroughly. Give me the matches.”

With a steady hand he lit a torch, thrust it into an oil-drenched heap of waste, and stood clear of the sheet of darting flame.²³

Maung Kin, also torch-armed, was completing the work of destruction. In what seemed to be no more than a few moments flames were roaring skyward beneath a canopy of smoke. And Patten, as he watched, thought that he could hear above the turmoil of the fire the rattle of distant shots. Then a party of soldiers emerged into the clearing, the light flickering upon their dusty uniforms. Browning's voice hailed him. “We

，他只有一種感覺——一個堅強的決心，要把他的財產毀壞

，以免爲那些侵入的日本畜生利用。『把那些汽油的聽子打

開來，穆金。把那些破棉都浸

飽油。拿火柴給我。』

用一隻確定的手，他點燃了一個火炬，把它投到一堆油浸的破棉中去，而站開來到火能所能及的範圍以外。

穆金手裏也拿着一個火炬，在幫助完成那破壞的工作。在好像不到幾分鐘之內，火旗在濃煙之下，怒吼地直向上冒。

巴頓一面望着，一面覺得在那烈火的混亂之中，他可以聽見遠遠的鎗聲。隨即便有一隊兵

士現出到那空地上來，火光照在他們那灰塵佈滿的軍服上閃

爍發光。白浪雷的聲音，把他

shan't²⁹ be here for long, sir. There are too many of those Jap beggars."

Patten looked about him for Maung Kin, but the Burman had vanished. A soldier pointed in the direction of the village. The old man had gone that way, he said.

From somewhere among the rubber trees a rifle cracked. Another and yet another. There followed a distant heavy explosion. Shouts came out of the darkness, more rifle fire...

Browning touched Patten on the shoulder. "They are fighting in the village. You cannot stay here."

"Yes, I understand." Clear against the flame-lit sky Patten saw his bungalow. One last task awaited him... A minute later he had smash the lamp on the verandah and set the flooding oil alight.

Down a path through the rubber he followed half a dozen soldiers as they

叫住了。「先生，我們不會在這裏停留很久的。那些日本叫化來得太多了。」

巴頓回顧着尋找穆金，但是

那緬甸人却不見了。一個兵士

指着村莊的方向，說老頭兒朝

那路上去了。

在橡樹林中不知是什麼地方，發出一聲來復鎗聲音。接着又是一鎗，於是接二連三的響了。跟着就有遠遠的大爆炸。黑暗中有吶喊聲，雜以鎗聲...

白浪寧在巴頓肩上拍了一下。「他們在村上打着。你不能留在這裏。」

「是的，我明白。」巴頓望着他的平房，清清楚楚地襯在那火光照明的天上。還有最後一件工作，等待他去做。……

一分鐘之後，他便在平房的走廊上，把洋燈打破，然後把流滿一地的洋油點燃了。

他跟着前線退下來的五六個兵，通過橡樹林走下到一條小路上去。樹頂上的橙黃色的火

withdrew. The way showed clear beneath the orange glow above the trees. At the border of the estate they came to a narrow creek. Beyond it Browning was re-organizing.

Patten anxiously searched the faces of those about him, but there was no sign of Maung Kin. He hoped desperately that the old man had come to no harm.

“Ba Htoo, get that machine-gun posted behind those bushes and send a section out to the left flank, beyond those bamboos.”
“Hullo, another fire. That looks like the village.”

“It is the village,” agreed the planter. “Jap handiwork,³⁰ I suppose.”

“Not theirs. They regard a village as a billeting³¹ centre.” Then Captain Browning lowered his voice. “Don’t you think you should go on, sir?”

Patten explained that he was waiting for Maung Kin.

“Well, in that case.... But

光，把下面的路照得清清楚楚

。在他那莊園的邊界上，他們

來到一條溪邊。就在那前面，

白浪寧在重整旗鼓。

巴頓很擔心地在搜索着他周圍那些人的面孔，但是毫無穆金的影子。他在絕望之餘，只希望那老頭兒沒有遇到什麼危險。

「副頭，把那機關鎗置在那堆灌木後面，派一部分人到左翼去，那些竹子前面。」白浪寧停頓了一會，然後抬頭望了望。『喂，又起火了。那看去好像是村莊上。』

「那正是村上。」巴頓同意地說。『日本小鬼幹的事，我想。』

『不是他們幹的。他們要把村莊作為他們駐兵的中心地。』於是白浪寧上尉把聲音放低說：『先生，你還不打算走嗎？』

巴頓解釋說，他是在等待穆金。

『好吧，如果是那樣的話...

I would not wait too long.”

Endeavouring to reassure himself that the old Burman had come to no harm, Patten lit a cigarette. About him the soldiers toiled at their rough defences, talking in undertone. The planter took up a shovel and began to help in the digging of a trench. He was determined to remain until he had news of Maung Kin.

In the east the two great fires still burned and somewhere about them moved the invaders. But they were silent now and the Burmese³² soldiers peered into the shadows confronting them...

“Halt!” The quiet challenge came from the advance post³² beyond the creek. There was a brief exchange of words in Burmese, then the sound of someone splashing through the water. Maung Kin trotted up the path. “Is Patten Thakin here?” he asked eagerly.

Patten replied, “Where have you been, you old

…但是我不會等得太久的。」

努力在安慰自己，說那老頭子不至遇到什麼危險，巴頓同時點了一枝香煙。在他周圍，兵士們正勞苦地在築着粗糙的防禦工事，一面低聲在說話。巴頓也拿起一把鋤子，動手去幫助他們的挖戰壕。他決心要留在那裏，直到得着穆金的消息。

在東邊，兩堆大火仍然在燒着，在他們的周圍不知什麼地方，敵人在侵入着。但是他們現在都沒有聲響了，緬甸的兵士，朝他們前面的陰影中窺看着。...

「站住！」在小溪那邊的前哨，輕聲地叫問口號。他們用緬甸話簡單地交談了幾句，於是就聽見有人泅着水過來了。穆金走到小路上來。「巴頓頭家在這裏嗎？」他熱心地問。

巴頓回答說，「你這老傢伙

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 13

1. Dawn, Hush, Lullaby, Murmuring, Tranquil, Mist, Luminous, Chimes, Golden and Melody.
2. He is a state poet, "crowned with laurels," but formerly attached to the Royal household for celebrating notable events in verse.
3. (a) Europe, Asia, Africa, and their outlying islands. (b) North and South America.
4. 3 lbs. 8 ozs. and 2 lbs. 11 ozs. respectively.
5. Skein.
6. She is a young man's mistress, companion for middle age, and old man's nurse.
7. Vibration of wings.
8. Stormy tract of ocean between the fortieth and fiftieth degrees of latitude.
9. China in the 4th century, A. D.
10. The phrase first appeared in English in the seventeenth century. The Latin version, *cum grano salis*, is modern—the Romans did not use the phrase. Its origin is not clear. One explanation is that salt was used sparingly as a condiment, and that the phrase meant "there is only a sprinkling of truth in what you said." It seems more likely that another metaphor was being used: "You can't expect me to swallow *that* without some seasoning."

rascal?"

The old man smiled and said: "I went back to the village. And I followed the example of the Thakin. His enemies are my enemies. I 'set fire'³⁴ to my house and to the whole village."

"Nice work! Good for you, old boy!" exclaimed Browning, who had been listening.

Patten was deeply affected. Maung Kin's sacrifice had been great. He, too, had given his all.

「跑到那裏去了？」

那老頭兒微笑着說，「我回到村上去了。我也照着我預定的樣子做了。他的敵人就是我的敵人。我把我的房子和整個的村莊，都放火燒了。」

「做得好！你真不錯，朋友！』在旁邊聽着的白浪雷叫出來。

巴頓深深地感動了。穆金的犧牲很大，他也把他的一切都捐棄了。

Notes

25. 嘲笑. 26. 穿軍裝的. 27. 酒. 28. 一片衝出的火燄. 29. = hall nat.
30. 親手所作的事. 31. 駐紮軍隊的. 32. 緬甸的. 或緬甸話. Burman 則為舊
甸人. 33. 前哨. 34. 放火.

WORLD AFFAIRS

"War Situation Truly Grave", Tojo Confesses

"THE war situation in East Asia has become extraordinarily acute in the past few months", the Japanese Prime Minister, General Tojo,¹ told the Diet² recently, according to the Japanese News Agency.

General Tojo continued: "Although the heroism of Japanese soldiers has been able to *ward off³ the first onslaughts of the Americans, now attacks must be expected from a stubborn and tough enemy, who bases his plans on his *material superiority.⁴

"And these attacks are likely to be launched with greater weight than anything *experienced so far.⁵ The war situation is truly grave.⁶ The Japanese Empire stands on the threshold of a *decisive battle,⁷ on the outcome⁸ of which hangs the fate of our nation."

Chinese Advance Into Mogaung Valley

On the North Burma front, Chinese troops who captured Jambubum,⁹ gate way to the *Mogaung Valley,¹⁰ are steadily advancing; in the Arakan,¹¹ troops of the British 14th Army are pushing the enemy back in the area of the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road;¹² in the air, Allied bombers raided Prome,¹³ Moulmein¹⁴ and other southern Burma targets.

Scotsman's Invention Permits Planes to "Crab" Land

A young *Scottish Flying Instructor¹⁵ has *perfected a device¹⁶ which may prove as momentous¹⁷ to aviation as the discovery of jet-propulsion.¹⁸ reports the Daily Express

air correspondent.

He is Mr. Owen MacLaren. His invention enables plane wheels to be swivelled¹⁹ at an angle to the wings²⁰ so that a "crab" landing²¹ may be made. Now a plane can land and take off only when it is "facing into the wind."²² Therefore, an airfield has several runways²³ so that planes can use it in whatever direction the wind is.

If planes have a MacLaren under-carriage,²⁴ only one runway will be necessary. The pilot will put the nose²⁵ of the plane into the wind and will then swivel his wheels so that he can land at an angle to the direction in which the nose points.

This is what the device will mean to air transport after the war;

- (1) The vast "starfish"²⁶ airfields and "tentacle"²⁷ runways sprawling in half a dozen directions over hundreds of acres of land, as well as the standard three-runways airfields, will no longer be necessary.
- (2) Single-runway airfields could be built in city parks and will take up no more room than a section of an "arterial road."²⁸

Seadromes Plan To Bomb Japan

V. A. O. C.²⁹ observer has produced plans for a new type of seadrome³⁰ which, he says, could be built to form a cordon³¹ of bases about Japan from which to bomb the main Japanese cities.

He is Mr. R. Bedford, of Kyancutta, Queensland, and his ideas are described in the latest issue of the official "R. A. A. F."³² magazine, "Wings."

The Bedford Seadrome could, according to the inventor.

be constructed in units each 200 feet square, coupled end like a train. The deck would be 20 feet above water, the 4 cylindrical floats²³ about 60 feet below.

Each unit would weigh about 300 tons unloaded. Unlike the U. S. design, it would be relatively fast and self-propelled.

Notes

1. 東條. 2. 議會. 3. 控住. 4. 物質(器械)的優越. 5. 前所未經. 6. 嚴重.
7. 決戰. 8. 計畫. 9. 傑布山隘. 10. 孟拱河谷. 11. 阿拉甘. 12. 孟道至巴
麻瑞的公路. 13. 麥魯姆. 14. 摩爾門. 15. 薩格爾的飛行教官. 16. 完成
了一項任務. 17. 重要的. 18. 無推進器飛機. 19. 旋轉(用環繞). 20. 翼
21. 飛行路線. 22. 跳下, 對面. 23. 跑道. 24. 下面的支架. 25. 橋頭.
26. 海邊(即海濱). 27. 物. 28. 幹路(國道). 29. =Voluntary
Ancillary Observer Corps 自願前哨偵察隊. 30. 海上飛機. 31. 哨兵. 32. =Royal Australian Air Force 皇家澳洲空軍. 33. 洋錢.

The Editor is glad to consider MS. though he cannot enter into correspondence over unsolicited contributions. No MS. will be returned unless accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

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英語學習法 張夢麟編 定價三元

How to Study English

本書為學習英語之階梯。共分八章：(一)發音法，(二)拼字法，(三)句讀法，(四)單字記憶法，(五)文法初步，(六)成語學習法，(七)翻譯法，(八)字典用法。指示讀者怎樣讀通英文之門徑，既詳盡而又切實，讀後自能融會貫通，有無師自通之樂，與一般「百日通」等書自不可同日而語。

六百個英文基本成語 桂紹盱編 定價二元六角

600 Foundation English Idioms

著者有感於一般研究英文者，往往費時三四年，對於普通英文應用語句，仍覺困難。特本其十餘年編輯之經驗，著成此書。內容選輯最適用之六百個英文基本成語，分為一百課。每句成語，均有漢文解釋，並附適當之例句，以資練習。凡欲求閱讀便利，寫作通順者，皆應熟讀此書，以速其成。

悲慘世界 張夢麟譯註 定價五元

(英漢對照文學叢書)

本書為英人 J. C. Fortey 氏就法國羅曼主義大家雨果所作的 "Les Misérables" 一書，節譯成淺近的英文，以便初學者的閱讀。托爾斯太在他的「藝術論」裏，對於此書，推崇備至，稱為「從神與人間的愛中，所流露出來的世界最高藝術品。」因為此書不僅是小說，而且是一部史詩，不僅是一個被虐待者的記錄，而且是新舊階級交替的時候，新興階級的新道德、新精神的基礎。作者為法國大革命時代為自由而奮鬥的戰士，書中描寫貧弱者的種種悽慘遭遇，令人不忍卒讀。全書用中文對譯，並加詳註，可為學習英文之助。

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種三品小：著橄味

巴山隨筆

本書所收文字，皆係作者入川以後之作，大半皆寫兩川社會近况及作者之所見所聞，實為時代之反映、社會之寫實。內容既無所不談，文字尤談諧有趣。凡讀過作者之近刊「偷閒絮語」者，對作者之風格，必深具印象，毋庸多所介紹也。

(安圖字第一二七〇號)

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偷閒絮語

本書收散文二十四篇，題材之範圍頗廣，有說抗戰之宣傳，有述英文之教學，有說新詩，有論國語，有討論翻譯，有研究寫信，有贊名山事業，有論導師制度，又有悼亡友之文，發秘密之作，諸為此類，雖屬娓娓清談，但立論均針對社會，在用以消磨求畫，破除孤寂外，尚有餘意存焉。

(安圖字第三七九號)

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夜北平話

角二元一價定

這是一部用隨筆寫的遊記，計收最初的印象，飛霞妝，帝王遺物，閒中滋味，吃過了嗎，愛的教育，演戲之都，遊牧遺風，春風青塚，北門鎖鑰十篇。每篇都有一個中心，如「吃過了嗎」寫北平的小吃，「愛的教育」寫北平的戀愛，「閒中滋味」寫北平風景，「春風青塚」寫北平哀話。文章生動，趣味雋永，使人讀之，如在冬夜圍爐，促膝閒談，寓意深刻，觀察入微，故都的人情風物，莫不躍然紙上。(安圖字第一二三二號)

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