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William Somerest Maugham

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現代作家像傳



WILLIAM SOMERSET
MAUGHAM

William Somerset Maugham,¹ born in 1874 in Paris, was educated to be a doctor, made his fortune as a dramatist,² and will probably be remembered as a novelist and short story writer. He spent his early childhood in Paris, lived in England for the first time as a student between the ages of ten and thirteen, and later on³ studied in Germany. He was trained in London to be a doctor, but has never practised.⁴

Maugham's early ambition was to write for the stage.⁵ England soon became conscious of his ability and was particularly willing to give audience to his plays.⁶

He is an inveterate traveller⁷ but never an aimless wanderer. Out of his travels in the East⁸ come many of his books; his *On a Chinese Screen* will no doubt appeal to us Chinese strongly.⁹ It is a series of sketches of both Chinese and Europeans, first published in 1922; "Sullivan"¹⁰ in the "Selections for Study" department of the current issue¹¹ is a good example.—*The Editor*.

[注] 1. William ('wiljəm) Somerset ('sʌməsɪt) Maugham (mə:m), 人名。 2. made his fortune as a dramatist ('dræmətɪst), 爲編劇家而起家。 3. later on, 後來。 4. practised, 行醫。 write for the stage, 爲戲劇而著作; 編劇本。 6. give audience ('ɔ:djəns) to his plays, 歡迎其劇本。 7. inveterate (ɪn'vetərɪt) traveller, 成爲習慣的遊歷家。 8. East, (世界的)東方。 9. will no doubt appeal to us Chinese strongly, 當能引起我僑中國人之熱烈興趣。 10. Sullivan ('sʌlɪvən), 姓。 11. current issue, 本期。

北平王克明君鑒

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THE EDITOR'S PAGE 編者之頁

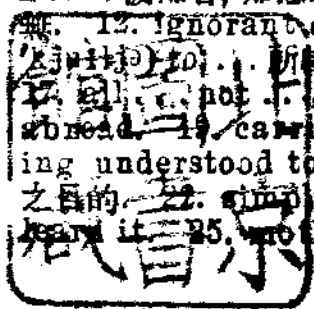
Learning English Conversation by Imitation

I know¹ some returned students² from England and America who do not speak English correctly; they make mistakes in grammar, idiom, and pronunciation. But the other day³ I met a Chinese lady who spoke perfect English.⁴ She does not seem to be so well up in English as I am,⁵ but she speaks it more like an English person than I do.⁶ Upon inquiry⁷ I was given to know⁸ that she had never even gone to college but had been taught by English teachers only. She speaks English not quite like a foreign language. She speaks it in the way she does,⁹ not because she thinks it is the right way but because she knows no other.¹⁰ She is free from,¹¹ and probably ignorant of,¹² the thousand and one¹³ mistakes peculiar¹⁴ to Chinese students of English.

This lady learnt to speak English by imitating—unconsciously.¹⁵ It is no doubt¹⁶ the best way. But all Chinese students do not¹⁷ have the chance of learning in this way. Well, there is the second best way; I mean learning by imitating *consciously*. If there are returned students from England and America who do not speak English correctly, it is because they did not do any conscious imitating when abroad.¹⁸ They have carried their mistakes over¹⁹ and then carried them back, though they ought to have left them there.

I am perhaps in danger of being understood to mean²⁰ that all who go to England or America ought to do so for the sole purpose²¹ of learning English conversation. No; I simply²² mean that by careful imitation one can very well²³ learn it—and that²⁴ not only in countries where English is the mother tongue²⁵ but also in some places in China. Nor do I mean that

[注] 1, know, 認識. 2. returned students, 回國之留學生. 3. the other day, 數日前. 4. a Chinese lady who spoke perfect ('pæ:fikt) English, 一操正確英語之中國女子. 5. so well up in English as I am (well up in English), 英文程度與我相同. 6. do=speak it. 7. Upon inquiry, 詢問之後. 8. was given to know, 被知告; 知悉. 9. does=speaks it. 10. other=other way. 11. free from, 無. 12. ignorant of, 不知. 13. thousand and one, 無數的. 14. peculiar (pi-ku-li-er) to, 所特有的. 15. unconsciously, 不知不覺地. 16. no doubt, 大約. 17. do not, 並非一切...皆... 18. when abroad=when they were abroad. 19. carried their mistakes over, 將其錯誤帶去. 20. in danger of being understood to mean, 有被人以為有...之意之危險. 21. sole purpose 惟一之目的. 22. simply, 祇不過. 23. well, 容易. 24. that=one can very well learn it. 25. mother tongue, 本國語文.



one's object in learning English is simply to speak it. But it needs to be generally realized²⁶ among Chinese students of English that good speaking leads to good writing and that language is essentially²⁷ something spoken.

* * * * *

Beginning with this issue²⁸ some little essays by "Z. K." "Z. K." will be published, all on subjects of interest to young people.²⁹ "Z. K." is none other than³⁰ the well-known author Mr Z. K. Zia,³¹ whose name is probably familiar to³² many of our readers. He graduated at Boston³³ University in 1917 and has since been teaching and writing. He has written many religious books and translated several popular English classics.³⁴ His latest work is a volume of short essays soon to be published by the Ching Wen Book Company, and I am privileged to edit it.³⁵

Dr John E. McRae's letter to Mr Chi Chien concerning *The Peacock Flies South-east*³⁶ is a good specimen of practical correspondence. Dr John E. McRae is a Canadian Roman-Catholic priest³⁷ and the president of a seminary³⁸ in Canada. He is about sixty years of age, has visited China twice, and is a friend of Mr Chi's.

Reference³⁹ to "Portraits and Biographical Notes of Living Authors" will show the source of the sketch published in "Selections for Study". William Somerest William Somerset Maugham is one of a few living Western authors in whom we Chinese ought to take a special interest; for he has written much about China and things Chinese.⁴⁰ Several sketches from *On a Chinese Screen*, perhaps the best-known of his works⁴¹ here in China, have been translated into Chinese.

[注] 26. needs to be generally realized, 須被大眾知曉。 27. essentially, 實在。 28. Beginning with this issue, 自本期起。 29. all on subjects of interest to young people, 皆論述青年所注意之題目。 30. is none other than, 即為。 31. Mr Z. K. Zia, 謝頌羔先生。 32. familiar to, 為所...熟悉。 33. Boston ('bɒstən), 美國城名。 34. popular English classics, 通俗之英文名著。 35. am privileged ('prɪvɪlɪdʒd) to edit it, 有校訂此書之特權。 36. Dr John (dʒɒn) E. McRae's (mæk'reɪz) letter to Mr Chi Chien concerning *The Peacock Flies South-east*, John E. McRae 博士致季劍先生論孔雀東南飛劇本(競文書局出版)函。 37. Canadian (kə'neɪdʒən) Roman-Catholic priest, 加拿大(Canada ['kænədə])之天主教牧師。 38. seminary ('seminəri), 天主教牧師養成所。 39. Reference, 參閱。 40. things Chinese, 中國之一切事物。 41. works, 著作。

Dr John E. McRae's¹ Letter to Mr Chi Chien² concerning
the Latter's "The Peacock Flies South-east"³

John E. McRae 博士致季劍先生論孔雀東南飛劇本函

St Francis Xavier Seminary⁴
Scarboro Bluffs,⁵ Ont.⁶
Jan. 10, 1937

My dear Mr Chi,

It is a long time since I received your *The Peacock Flies South-east* and also since I received your very kind letter. Apart from⁷ the fact that the last year has been one of unprecedented activity demanding a great deal of attention from me,⁸ my delay has been caused mostly by the fact that your book has so intrigued⁹ me that I felt I should wait a while to get my bearings towards it.¹⁰

The subject and its treatment¹¹ by you gives us immediate access to¹² the intimate domestic life that is so natural in China and so strange to the occidental.¹³ This is the feature¹⁴ that has struck¹⁵ me most of all, not to mention the command of English that your translation indicates.¹⁶

In the first place I wish to congratulate you on what you have accomplished as regards¹⁷ the translation and in the next place to congratulate you for placing before the world a little work¹⁸ that will shed much light upon¹⁹

[注] 1. John (dʒən) E. McRae (mæk'rei), 加拿大 (Canada) 人。 2. Chi Chien 季劍 (人名) 3. *The Peacock Flies South-east*, 孔雀東南飛劇本 (競文書局出版)。 4. St (sɛnt) Francis ('frɑ:nsɪs) Xavier ('zævɪə) Seminary ('seminəri), 學校名。 5. Scarboro ('skɑ:brə) Bluffs, 地名。 6. Ont. = Ontario (ɒn'æriə), 加拿大省名。 7. Apart from, 除... 以外。 8. the last... from me, 去年之忙碌為向來所未有, 使我甚多煩心。 9. intrigued (in'trɪgd), 引起... 之興趣。 10. get my bearings towards it, 明白我對於此書之態度。 11. treatment, 論述。 12. gives us immediate access to, 使我簡直接知悉。 13. occidental ('ɒksɪ'denti), 西方人。 14. feature, 特點。 15. struck, 引... 注意。 16. not to mention... indicates, 不必說及君之翻譯所顯示之對於英文之精通。 17. as regards, 關於。 18. work, 著作。 19. shed much light upon, 頗能闡明。

a subject so little understood by the world outside China.

The intimate domestic life of the Chinese, the traditions surrounding marriage, and the age-old²⁰ customs connected with the life of the newly admitted daughter-in-law have been beautifully drawn out²¹ in the story. Perhaps the little exaggeration of the treatment handed to the daughter-in-law only adds to²² the attractiveness of it all. This deftly drawn picture, while hinting at the truth, serves to show²³ that it is, after all,²⁴ only a story. But while it is only a story, it gives us westerners information which otherwise we would²⁵ not obtain.

I congratulate you and the author and here I wish to renew the memories of our meeting at Lungchuan²⁶ in 1929. I remember you well and I trust you are still successful in your business and that the cash is coming along well. I wish I could say the same thing about conditions here in Canada.²⁷ It has been hard going,²⁸ but at present things seem a bit improved.²⁹ You must not forget the promise you made in 1929. You will remember that you promised to visit us if and when³⁰ you could come to Canada. May God bless you and yours!³¹

With kind regards to yourself and Father Venini³² and wishing you all a very happy New Year, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN E. McRAE

[注] 20. age-old, 由來已久的. 21. drawn out, 描寫. 22. only adds to, 適足以增加. 23. serves to show, 足以指明. 24. after all, 畢竟. 25. would=should. 26. Lungchuan, 龍泉(浙江縣名). 27. Canada ('kænədə), 加拿大.(北美地名, 屬英國.) 28. hard going, 不佳之情況. 29. things seem a bit improved, 情況似乎略佳. 30. if and when, 意即“if”或“when”. 31. yours, 君家中諸人. 32. Father Venini ('venini[?]), Venini 神父.

WHAT MADE ME STUDY ENGLISH

BY Z. K.

I did not master English all at once.¹ In fact when I first learnt English, I had a very bad start. I was too young to learn it. Then as my teacher was an American lady, she did not understand my difficulties. She never succeeded in teaching me English grammar.

In my class, other pupils learnt English much quicker than I. They could write long sentences. They could spell English words without mistakes. They could pronounce words more correctly than I did. In fact I was considered a failure² in my class.

One day my teacher asked me to see her in her study.³ She told me definitely that if I did not pay more attention to English I would fail and lose face.⁴ I felt much ashamed. As I came back from her study, I said to myself:⁵ "Z.K., you must do better hereafter". So I worked hard. But the progress seemed to be very slow. I could not write correct sentences, for my grammar was too poor.

I went to another school, and I had to learn English all over again.⁶ Still my English was not considered good. My teacher made a special effort to help me. He corrected all my English essays. He also explained to me why he had to make those changes. I took down⁷ every word he said. I read many English stories, and committed many difficult English words to memory.⁸ For four years I tried to master English, and at last I began to understand the general principles of English composition. Then I went to the U.S.A.⁹ There I also learnt to read, speak, and write English. My school-mates helped me a lot.¹⁰ At last I could write fairly well,¹¹ as I am now writing this.

[注] 1. all at once, 立刻. 2. failure, 失敗者. 3. study, 書齋. 4. lose (lu:z) face, 失面子. 5. said to myself, 自思. 6. all over again, 重新. 7. took down, 記下. 8. committed .. to memory, 將... 牢記. 9. U. S. A.=United States of America, 美國. 10. helped me a lot, 助我良多. 11. fairly well, 尚佳.

SELECTIONS FOR STUDY 精讀文選

[選載現代英美作家短篇文字，每篇一次登完，可以精讀。]

Sullivan

薩利凡

BY WILLIAM SOMERSET MAUGHAM

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY C. C. SUNG (宋啓宸)

He was an Irish¹ sailor. He deserted his ship at Hongkong and took it into his head² to walk across China. He spent three years wandering about the country, and soon acquired a very good knowledge of Chinese. He learnt it, as is common among men of his class, with greater ease than do the more highly educated. He lived on his wits.³ He made a point of⁴ avoiding the British Consul, but went to the magistrate of each town he came to and represented himself as having been robbed on the way of all his money. His story was not improbable and it was told with a wealth of convincing detail which would have

他是一個愛爾蘭的水手。他在香港從艦上逃亡出來，忽然想到徒步走遍中國。在這國土上漫遊了三年之後，對於中國話他已很有點認識。他學習它，比起那些比他受過較高的教育的人們要便易些——這在他的同一階級的人們間是很平常的。他靠着他的善於調度過日子。他很當心地迴避掉英國領事的覺察，却每到一個城鎮便跑去尋找那城鎮的官長，說他自己在路上被劫去了他所有的錢財。他所說的原也不是不會有的，又講得那麼詳細，充滿着令人相信的細節，即使是科斯提干隊長那樣的

[注] 1. Irish (ʼaierif), 愛爾蘭 (Ireland) 的。 2. took it into his head, 他忽然想到。 3. lived on his wits, 他靠着善於調度以度日。 4. made a point of, 當心於；注重

excited the admiration of so great a master as Captain Costigan.⁵ The magistrate, after the Chinese fashion, was anxious to get rid of⁶ him and was glad to do so at the cost of ten or fifteen dollars. If he could get no money he could generally count on⁷ a place to sleep in and a good meal. He had a certain rough humour which appealed to⁸ the Chinese. So he continued very successfully till he hit by misfortune on a magistrate of a different stamp. This man, when he told his story, said to him:

“You are nothing but a beggar and a vagabond. You must be beaten.”

He gave an order and the fellow was promptly taken out, thrown on the ground, and soundly thrashed. He was not only very much hurt, but exceedingly surprised, and what is more, strangely mortified. It ruined his nerve. There and then he gave up⁹ his vagrant life and making his way to¹⁰ one of the out-ports applied to the commissioner of customs

大人物聽了也會感到驚異的。照着中國的慣例，那官長是急於要使他走開的，寧願化費十塊或十五塊的錢。而他呢，倘使得不到錢也依舊很有把握，他一定能找到一個過宿的地方和一頓好好的飯食的。他有着一種粗魯而合於中國人脾胃的幽默。因此他很順利地得以過去，一直等他遭遇到一次的不幸，他終於遇到一個有着不同的性格的官長。當他訴說他的話的時候，那官長對他說：

「你不過是一個乞丐，一個流氓罷了。你該受打。」

他下了一道命令，這脚色立即被拖出去了，被按倒在地上，並且結結實實地被打了一頓。他不但受了重傷，而且十分地驚惶，同時還感到非常地侮辱。這使他不知所措。便在那地方，從那時候起，他放棄了他的流浪的生涯，去到一個商港的稅務司那裏請求一個海關稽查員的職位。要找一個白種

[注] 5. Captain Costigan ('kɒstɪɡən), 英國第十九世紀作家 William Makepeace Thackeray 的小說 *Pendennis* 中的一個退休的愛爾蘭軍官。 6. get rid of, 解脫; 除去。 7. count on (或 upon), 對於... 覺得有把握。 8. appealed to, 引動。 9. gave up, 放棄。 10. making his way to, 到... 地方去。

for a place as tide-waiter. It is not easy to find white men to take such posts, and few questions are asked of those who seek them. He was given a job and you may see him now, a sun-burnt, clean-shaven man of forty-five, florid and rather stout, in a neat blue uniform, boarding the steamers and the junks at a little riverside town, where the deputy-commissioner, the postmaster, a missionary, and he are the only Europeans. His knowledge of the Chinese and their ways makes him an invaluable servant. He has a little yellow wife and four children. He has no shame about his past and over a good stiff whisky he will tell you the whole story of his adventurous travels. But the beating is what he can never get over¹¹. It surprises him yet and he cannot, he simply cannot, understand it. He has no ill-feeling towards the magistrate who ordered it; on the contrary¹² it appeals to his sense of humour.

“He was a great old sportsman,¹³ the old blackguard¹⁴”, he says. “Nerve,¹⁵ eh?”

人做這樣的差使是不容易的。對於去請求這差使的白種人問了不多幾句的問題便算了。他得到了一個職位，現在你可以見到他，一個被太陽晒得黑黝黝的，鬍鬚括得光光的四十五歲的人。紅光滿面，也顯得頗豐腴，穿着一套整潔的藍色的制服，在一個沿河的城鎮上上着汽船或舢板，在那裏一個副稅務司，一個郵務局長，一個傳教士，和他是僅有的幾個歐洲人。他的熟悉中國人和他們的習俗，使他成爲一個重要無比的員役。他娶了一位矮小的黃種婦人做妻子，生了四個孩子。他對於他的過去並不感到羞恥，在喝着強烈的威士忌酒的當兒，他會給你源源本本地講述整個的他的冒險的遊歷史。他對於那一頓打却總是擺脫不掉。它現在還使他感到奇異，而且他不能，他竟然不能了解它。對於那發命令的官長他並沒有惡感；而反之那倒是提引了他的幽默感的。

「他倒是一個偉大的人物哩，那老惡漢。好大的膽量，哎？」他說着。

[注] 11. get over, 擺脫。 12. on the contrary, 並不這樣；反之。 13. a great old sportsman, 原意爲「年老的運動家」，或「年老的有運動家風度的人」，這裏語涉滑稽，故意譯作「偉大的人物」。 14. blackguard ('blægaid), 惡徒；惡漢。 15. Nerve, 膽大妄爲（俚語）。

The Editor's Comments on Some Points of Usage

1. "as is common among men of his class". "As" is here a relative pronoun referring to the notion of learning Chinese with greater ease than the more highly educated do. "As" thus used is always singular. To treat the "as" as the conjunction and insert "it" after it would offend against idiom.

2. "with greater ease than do the more highly educated". This means *with greater ease than the more highly educated do*; such inversion is very common but often ill advised and scarcely ever necessary. An adjective with "the" often indicates a class; "the more highly educated" means *more highly educated people in general*.

3. "which would have excited". Would "would excite" be correct here? If not, why not?

4. "after the Chinese fashion". "After" here means *according to*.

5. "and what is more, strangely mortified". "What is more" means *moreover*; grammatically "what" is a relative pronoun anticipating what follows.

6. "a place as tide-waiter". "As" here means *in the capacity of*; when "as" is used in this sense, the noun following is usually without "a".

7. "over a good stiff whisky". Note the idiomatic use of "over" here. No other preposition could be substituted.

8. "sense of humour". The term is here used in its proper sense, that is, the power of finding entertainment in other people's doings. It is now often used in the sense of the power of seeing elements in one's own conduct or character that are likely to stir the sense of humour in others.

現代英文選注好評一斑

... an admirable choice, I should say, for your particular purpose of illustrating modern everyday English.—*Mr A. J. Fowler*

Your voluminous explanatory notes in Chinese will be "helpful to private students", which is your aim; and these will doubtless appeal to a large number of young Chinese who are eager to learn English.
—*Dr Henry Huizinga*

葛傳槩編注 實價每冊八角 競文書局出版

SHORT SKETCHES 短篇紀事

[選載文字淺顯而趣味濃厚之短篇故事及新聞，凡在一二年英文程度者即可閱讀]

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY WUTS

Four Libraries For Fivepence

五辨士成立四個圖書館

William Buffington,¹ a poor mill-worker in South Carolina,² had only ten cents,³ but he had the idea that he wanted to organize a library for his Negro⁴ friends. He invested his small capital in⁵ five stamps and wrote to five people asking if they had books they could spare⁶ for the Negroes to read.

One letter brought him a thousand books! The question then was where to house⁷ them. Timber was to be had for the asking, so William Buffington, the white man, and a crew of his Negro friends set to work⁸ and built a log⁹ cabin to hold¹⁰ their books—their first library!

Books kept coming in. A branch log cabin library had to be

威廉巴芬頓，南卡羅來那的一個貧苦的磨坊工人，祇有十分錢，但是他有為他的黑種朋友們組織一個圖書館的意想。他以五個郵票來作小本的投資，寫信給五個人，問他們可有不用了的書籍，好給黑種人閱讀。

一封信送給他了一千本書！於是問題在於什麼地方來儲藏這些書籍。木材可以隨意取用，因此這白種人威廉巴芬頓和他的一班黑種朋友們開始工作，建造一個圓形木材所造的矮屋，以儲藏他們的書——這是他們的第一個圖書館。

書籍不斷地來了。一個矮木屋的圖書分館必須建

[註] 1. William ('wiljəm) Buffington ('bʌfɪŋtən), 人名. 2. South Carolina (\kærə'lainə), 美國州名. 3. ten cents, 十分; 一角. 4. Negro 黑種人. 5. invested his small capital in ..., 投他的小額資本於... (注意 "invested" 後面用 "in"). 6. books they could spare 他們所可以不用了的書. 7. to house (hauz), 藏在屋裏. 8. set to work, 從事; 着手. 9. log, 圓形木頭; 大木料. 10. hold, 容納.

built, then another and another.¹¹ Today four libraries are serving an appreciative Negro public in the backwoods¹² of South Carolina, all because Willie Buffington, as his friends call him, had the small sum of ten cents, plenty of energy, and a good idea.

築起來，於是一個又一個地成立了。現在在南卡羅那來的未開地，四個圖書館為有感恩的黑人大眾服務，那都是因為威利巴芬頓——他的朋友們這樣叫他——以十分錢的小數目，而有充分的毅力，和一種優美的意想所造成的呀。

11. another and another, 陸續(成立了). 12. backwoods, 未開的林地. 13. Willie ('wili) Buffington, 他的朋友不稱 William 而稱 Willie, 這是熟友間的稱呼.

The Editor's Comments on Some Points of Usage

1. "asking if they had books they could spare for the Negroes to read". "If" means *whether*. Where is the object of "spare"?
2. "was to be had for the asking". This means *was very easy to obtain*; "the asking" refers to merely asking for the thing in question without having to pay for it.
3. "Books kept coming in". "Keep . . . ing" is a common usage.
4. "Willie Buffington, as his friends call him". "Willie" is a diminutive of "William". A diminutive is a derivative denoting something small or young of the kind denoted by the primitive, such as "eaglet" and "lambkin". A diminutive of a proper name, however, often implies familiarity, affection, compassion, or contempt; William Buffington's friends call him Willie Buffington, but of course a stranger would not do so. Can you think of any other diminutive of "William"?

Plenty of Experience

富有經驗

It happened¹ in St Louis, U.S.A.,² where fact is so often funnier than fiction.

A certain Mr Sullivan,³ brought into court for driving a car at

這件事發生在美國的聖路易，在那地方事情常是比小說更為離奇可笑。

有一個薩利凡先生，因為把他的手臂繞着一位少

[注] 1. It happend..., 遇事發生... 2. St Louis (snt 'luis), U. S. A. (=the United States of America), 美(洲合衆)國之聖路易城. 3. A certain Mr Sullivan, 文言可譯作「有薩利凡其人者」.

thirty-eight miles an hour with his arm round a young lady's waist,⁴ remarked:

"It's all right,⁵ judge—I'm going to marry the girl."

And upon the judge remarking that perhaps it might be a dangerous habit,⁶ all the same,⁷ Sullivan made reply:

"Oh, no. I've had plenty of experience at it."

4. waist, 腰部. 5. It's all right, 這並不錯. 6. dangerous habit, 危險的習慣; 危險的行爲. 7. all the same, 仍然.

婦的腰而每小時開車三十八哩的速率而被拘入法他說:

「法官,那並不犯法——我將要和這位女士結婚」

法官說雖然這樣,這也許是一種危險的習慣,薩利凡却回答說。

「不會的,我對於這個是富有經驗的呀。」

The Editor's Comments on Some Points of Usage

1. "It happened . . .". What does "It" refer to here?
2. "so often". Wouldn't the sentence be a little weakened with the omission of "so"?
3. "brought into court". Notice that there is no article before "court".
4. "upon the judge remarking . . .". "Upon" here means *immediately after*. Is "remarking" here a participle or a gerund? Many grammarians would perhaps condemn this vague construction and insist on changing "judge" into "judge's". H. W. Fowler says that among careful writers there is a tendency to avoid this construction; Otto Jespersen says that this is not the case; and H. W. Fowler calls Otto Jespersen's criticism "directed against its [i.e. the tendency referred to] reality".

全句注音英語會話

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MODEL ESSAYS 作文示範

London

ANNOTATED BY JAMES N. Y. PAI (白迺逸)

London is the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,¹ and stands at the head of the navigable part of the river Thames. It is the largest city in the world, and indeed its area and population are so great that it is now reckoned as a county in itself.²

It is a place that possesses great fascination for all who know it well.³ This is partly, perhaps, because it contains such wealth of material—such parks and squares, such palaces and theatres, such crowded thoroughfares and populous suburbs, that those who know it best know also how much more there is to know.⁴ Then too its diversity is so endless and so surprising.⁵ There is pleasure to be found in the mere walking about in the heart of London.⁶ At almost every corner one comes upon some ancient church or interesting old monument;⁷ some quaint

[注] 1. the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain ('britən) and Ireland ('aɪlənd), 大不列顛及愛爾蘭聯合王國之首都。 2. indeed its area and population are so great that it is now reckoned ('rekənd) as a county in itself, 誠然其面積有如此之廣, 其人口有如此之多, 故其本身現已被視爲一郡矣。 3. possesses great fascination for all who know it well, 對熟悉其地者具有偉大之魔力。 4. This is partly, perhaps, because it contains such wealth of material—such parks and squares, such palaces and theatres, such crowded thoroughfares ('θərəʃəʊz) and populous ('pɒpjələs) suburbs ('sʌbəɪbz), that those who know it best know also how much more there is to know, 是或半因其地有如此豐富之物質——如此公園及方場, 如此宮殿及劇場, 如此行人擁擠之通衢, 及如此人煙稠密之附郭——致深悉其地情形之人, 亦信其地尙有更多可知而未知之事物也。 5. Then too its diversity (daɪ'vɜ:ɪsɪti) is so endless and so surprising, 且其地形形式式之事物亦如此無窮而出奇。 (“diversity”, 駁雜; 不同)。 6. There is pleasure to be found in the mere walking about in the heart of London, 雖僅閒步於倫敦城中亦可獲得快樂。 7. At almost every corner one comes upon some ancient ('eɪnʃənt) church or interesting old monument, 人幾隨處可於無意中遇見某古教堂或引人入勝之某古紀念碑。 (“At every corner”, 各處; 隨處。 “to come upon”, 無意間遇見; 不期然而然地相遇)

name that calls up scenes of its past history,⁸ or some quiet "lodge in this vast wilderness"⁹ in the shape of an old secluded garden that has survived the changes of the centuries.¹⁰ There is no method in its building;¹¹ one feels it is a spontaneous growth with something of the personality of a living thing.¹²

We speak of the East End as the poor district, and the West as the rich,¹³ and to a great extent this is true;¹⁴ but the wanderer may turn out of some of the grandest streets in London straight into slums as small and as dirty as any in the East End;¹⁵ and he may walk down an East End slum and come upon lovely gardens bright with flowers and shaded with stately trees;¹⁶ or pass the entrance of some beautiful old mansion, now perhaps turned into a factory but still preserving in its fallen state the grandeur of its carved and stately portals, its wide halls, and its oak-panelled chambers.¹⁷

What more than all gives London its personality is the

[注] 8. some quaint name that calls up scenes of its past history, 令人追憶其已往歷史上之情景之奇特名稱。 9. "lodge in this vast wilderness ('wildenis)", 「此茫茫大城中之小屋」。(此語不知自何處引來, "this vast wilderness" 指 London.) 10. an old secluded garden that has survived (sə:'vaivd) the changes of the centuries, 歷經數百年之變遷而猶存在之古僻花園 ("to survive", 壽命較... 為長; 雖經... 而猶在)。 11. There is no method in its building, 其建築並無一定之方式。 12. one feels it is a spontaneous (spon'teinjes) growth with something of the personality of a living thing, 人祇覺其為自然生長之物而帶幾分生物之氣概。 13. We speak of the East End as the poor district, and the West as the rich, 談及(倫敦)東端一帶地方吾人常稱之為貧民區, 其西端一帶地方則稱之為富庶區。 ("West" 後省去 "End"; "rich" 後省去 "district".) 14. to a great extent this is true, 此則頗為確切。 ("this" 指 "We speak... the rich". "to a great extent", 頗。) 15. but the wanderer may... in the East End, 但閒遊者或許離開倫敦之某條大街而逕入如倫敦東區所有之小而且污之陋巷。 16. and he may walk down... shaded with stately trees, 彼(閒遊者)亦或許沿(倫敦)東區之陋巷而行, 而於無意間遇見百卉傑矚大樹成蔭之美麗花園。 17. now perhaps turned into a factory but still preserving in its fallen state the grandeur ('grædʒə) of its carved and stately portals, its wide halls, and its oak-panelled chambers, 今或已改為工廠而於其式微景況中仍不失其巍峨彫刻門樓, 廣闊廳堂, 以及榑木板鑲牆室之種種宏壯氣象。

Thames.¹⁸ A glance at a map of London shows how it winds its way through the mighty city;¹⁹ and as we walk its streets we come upon the river constantly and unexpectedly.²⁰ And everywhere so different!²¹ Here it washes the dark entrance to the Traitors' Gate,²² a spot full of sad and terrible memories;²³ there it is gay with the noise and bustle of departing steamers²⁴ Here it flows broad and smooth past the historic towers and wide terraces of the Houses of Parliament;²⁵ there it hurries by crowded wharfs and tall, grimy factory chimneys.²⁶

.. For the romantic aspects of the great city we may go to the novelist Dickens,²⁷ who, like Johnson, was a Londoner to the backbone,²⁸ and who has drawn for us with unerring pen many

[注] 18. What more than all gives London its personality is the Thames (temz), 最使倫敦有其特性者厥惟泰晤士河。 19. A glance at a map of London shows how it winds its way through the mighty city, 一覽倫敦之地圖即可見其 ("it" 指 the Thames) 紆曲而流貫此偉大之城之形勢。 20. as we walk its streets we come upon the river constantly and unexpectedly, 吾人步行於倫敦街道上之時, 常於無意中與此河相遇。(意即泰晤士河既紆曲而流經倫敦城中, 則轉彎抹角, 隨處可不期然而然地看見此河。) 21. And everywhere so different!, 而其形勢隨處各異 (指以下之 "Here... there..." 等流經各處之情形)! 22. Here it washes the dark entrance to the Traitors' Gate, 在甲處其流瀟盪「國賊門」之陰沈暗澹之入口。(Traitors' Gate 係 Tower of London 之水門, 往昔國賊及政治犯由此門入而錮之。) 23. a spot full of sad and terrible memories, 極多悽慘可怖之陳蹟之地 (指 Traitors' Gate)。 24. there it is gay with the noise and bustle of departing steamers, 在乙處則因離埠輪船 (即出口輪船) 之喧囂, 渠 (指 the Thames) 亦頓形活潑而熱鬧。 25. Here it flows broad and smooth past the historic towers and wide terraces of the Houses ('hauziz) of Parliament ('pa:ləmənt), 在丙處渠 (指 the Thames) 佔地頗廣而水波不興地流經歷史上著名之國會兩議院之高塔及廣臺。 26. there it hurries by crowded wharfs (wɔ:fs) and tall, grimy ('graimi) factory chimneys, 在丁處渠疾流而過人頭攢動之碼頭及高大而已積垢之工廠煙囪。 27. For the romantic aspects ('æspekts) of the great city we may go to the novelist Dickens ('dikinz), 關於此偉大之城之奇異景象, 我輩可於小說家 Dickens 之作品中得之。(Dickens 即 Charles Dickens, 係英國小說家, 生於一八一二年, 卒於一八七零年。) 28. who, like Johnson ('dʒɒnsn), was a Londoner to the backbone, 渠 (指 Dickens) 有如 Johnson, 係一純粹之倫敦土著。(Johnson 即 Samuel Johnson, 英國作家及字典編輯者, 生於一七零九年, 卒於一七八四年, "to the backbone", 純粹的; 完全的。)

pictures of its varying moods, its ugliness and its beauty, its terror and its charm.²⁹

[注] 29. who has drawn for us with unerring ('*anærip*) pen many pictures of its varying moods, its ugliness and its beauty, its terror and its charm, 渠 (指 Dickens) 曾以確切之筆為吾人將倫敦之種種情態, 其可憎之處及其美點, 其可怖及其可愛之事物, 描繪頗多。

The Editor's Comments on Some Points of Usage

1. "as a county itself". "County" is here used in the English sense, that is, the territorial division as the chief unit for administrative, judicial, and political purposes, corresponding to our 省. In America, the county is the administrative and political division next below the State, corresponding to our 縣.

2. "There is no method in its building". "Method" is here an abstract noun, meaning *orderliness*.

3. "walk down an East end slum." "Down" here has no reference to actual descent; it simply means *along*, and "up" might be substituted here without changing the meaning.

4. "the Thames". River names have "the"; "the Yangtze", "the Rhine", "the Severn".

5. "the Houses of Parliament". The House of Lords and the House of Commons form Parliament. "House of Lords" and "House of Commons" are always with "the", but "Parliament" is always without "the".

本誌出特大號啓事

本誌於第六期出特大號, 篇幅較平時增加約一倍。特約各地英文專家撰述關於研究英文之短文, 每篇均附作者照片及詳注。原有各欄, 仍擬保留。零售定價增加, 預定不加。

葛傳槩編英文單字活用法 (Idiomatic Uses of Common Words) 五月中將出版

LETTER-WRITING 尺牘

BY HERTZ C. K. KÈ (葛傳榮)

第四章

Inside Address (信內地址)

第二章和第三章裏的第一封信都有 inside address, 第二封信都沒有 inside address. 這緣故已經在第二章裏說過: 除了事務信以外, inside address 是通常不用的。所謂事務信和非事務信, 並沒有嚴格的區別, 一般就來, 除了朋友, 親戚, 家裏人等中間的通信以外, 都有些「事務」性質。不過個人寫信給個人, 雖然彼此不是朋友, 親戚, 或家裏人, 也往往不用 inside address; 例如我用競文英文雜誌的名義寫信給讀者, 該用 inside address, 要是祇用個人名義, 就不必用 inside address (用個人名義寫信給某某機關却該用 inside address)。

下面一封信是假定作某人寫給上海工部局衛生處的, 請注意它的 inside address:

96474 Carter Road,¹ Shanghai
May 1, 1937

Public Health Department²
Shanghai Municipal Council³
Shanghai

Gentlemen,

I have to call your attention to⁴ the following fact:

Just opposite my house, at a short distance, there is a big but short chimney⁵ that sends up smoke and soot⁶ continually every day, greatly to the detriment of health⁷.

Could⁸ you ask the owner of the chimney to have its height raised⁹ so that¹⁰ the smoke and soot may not reach my house?

Yours very truly,

William¹¹ M. Yao

[注] 1. 96474 Carter (/kɑ:ltə) Road, 卡德路第九六四七四號. 2. Public Health Department, 衛生處. 3. Shanghai Municipal (mju(:)'nisipəl) Council (/kaunsl), 上海工部局. 4. call your attention to, 使你注意. 5. chimney (/tʃimni), 煙囪. 6. soot (sut), 煙灰. 7. greatly to the detriment ('detriment) of health, 很有害於健康. 8. Could, 用“could”比用“can”婉轉些. 9. have its height (hait) raised, 使它的高度升起; 把它加高. 10. so that, 使有...的結果. 11. William (/wiljəm), 人名.

[待續]

HOW TO TRANSLATE 怎樣翻譯

BY HERTZ C. K. KÊ (葛傳榮)

第四章

零碎譯和整個譯

我在第三章裏說漢英辭典裏的譯語，很有誤用的危險。我現在又要說：即使那譯語十分確切，也未必可以應用，而且愈加確切，愈加難於應用。這道理在於零碎譯和整個譯的不同。

教人翻譯的人們，往往先把一段中文中的許多單字，詞兒，和習語用英文譯出，叫學習翻譯的人利用這些譯語。可是那翻譯的人，往往左思右想，不能把這些譯語都用進去。其實那寫出這些譯語的人，也往往不能，要是勉強用了，那譯文讀起來也很不自然。請別誤會，以為我在嘲笑那教人翻譯的人們；我自己也是這樣，我能夠把一段中文中的許多單字，詞兒，和習語用英文譯出，可是要叫我把全文譯出而必須把這些譯語都用進去，却往往不行。

爲什麼呢？因爲在譯單字，詞兒，和習語的時候，是零碎譯的，在譯全文的時候是整個譯的；每個「零碎」，譯得好壞，是一個問題，但這個「零碎」的譯語，是否可以裝進在「整個」的譯文裏，却是另一問題。反轉來說，在一段「整個」的譯文裏，倘若要找出某某幾個字相當於原文某某幾個字，也往往有找不出的；但「零碎」雖然不忠實，那「整個」却也許譯得很好（請記着我在第一章裏說過：我所講的翻譯，並不是指幫助外國人讀中文原文的翻譯）。要是說「零碎」也得忠實，「整個」也得忠實，在理論上當然可通，在事實上恐怕辦不到。

現在把本誌「投稿簡章」的第一條翻譯一下（原文請看版權頁）：

This magazine considers it its duty to guide self-taught students and students of the intermediate grade in the study of English. It contains articles on a great variety of topics: it publishes well-written ones relating to the study of English, especially those based upon actual experience in teaching the language, hoping thereby to enable self-taught students to master English without a teacher and to give young people at school a kind of good reading matter that can supplement text-books. Contributions, both original articles and translations, are welcome.

我想這樣譯法，可算忠實；但原文裏的「範圍」，「凡...者，均...」，「擇尤選登」，「注重」，「課外」，和「不論」各語，不曾逐一忠實譯出。要是先把這些譯出。是辦得到的，但這些零碎的譯語，未必都可以裝進在整個的譯文裏。

MARCH OF EVENTS 時事紀略

COMPILED BY Y. H. VAN

Dr H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance,¹ was appointed on March 20 as China's special envoy to attend at the coronation of King George VI.²

[注] 1. Dr H. H. Kung, . . . Finance, 財政部長孔祥熙博士. 2. China's special envoy ('envoi) . . . coronation (\kərə'neɪʃən) of King George (dʒɔ:dʒ) VI, 參加英王喬治第六世之加冕禮之中國特使.

General Huang Mu-sung, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government,¹ died in Canton² on March 20.

[注] 1 General Huang Mu-sung, . . . Government, 廣東省政府主席黃慕松將軍. 2 Canton, 廣州.

The Executive Yuan¹ formally appointed General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai,² as a member³ and concurrently⁴ Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government on March 23.

[注] 1. The Executive (ig'zekjutiv) Yuan, 行政院. 2. General Wu Te-chen, Mayor (mɛɔ) . . . Shanghai, 上海特別市市長吳鐵城將軍. 3. member, 委員. 4. concurrently (kən'karəntli), 兼任.

For an introduction of Chinese modern art to the Polish public,¹ an exhibition of Chinese paintings of the contemporary period² will be held in Warsaw³ in the autumn, it was learnt in Shanghai on March 23.

[注] 1. For an introduction . . . Polish ('pouliʃ) public, 爲欲向波蘭 [Poland] 人民介紹中國現代美術. 2. an exhibition (\eksɪ'biʃən) . . . contemporary (kən'tempərəri) period, 現代中國繪畫展覽會. 3. Warsaw ('wɔ:rsɔ:), 華沙 (波蘭首都).

The draft law for the organization of the Central Reserve Bank of China¹ was formally adopted² by the Central Political Council³ at its weekly meeting on March 24.

[注] 1. The draft law ... of China, 中國中央準備銀行組織法草案. 2. adopted, 通過. 3. the Central Political Council 中央政治會議.

A new accord on Belgian neutrality¹ was reached² among Belgium,³ Britain, and France on March 24.

[注] 1. a new ... Belgian ('beldʒən) neutrality (nju(:)'træliiti), 比利時中立之新協定. 2. reached, 成立. 3. Belgium ('beldʒəm) 比利時.

Italy and Yugoslavia¹ whose relations had been bitterly strained in recent years over rival territorial and other claims in the Adriatic,² signed on March 25 an agreement³ that may mark the opening of an important new chapter in southern European history.⁴

[注] 1. Yugoslavia ('ju:ɡou'slɑ:vɪə), 南斯拉夫. 2. whose relations ... in the Adriatic (ə'dri:æti:k), 彼等之關係因互爭在亞得里亞海之領土及其他權利近年中曾極度緊張. 3. agreement, 協定. 4. the opening ... European (ˌjuərə'pi(:)ən) history, 南歐歷史重要之新頁之開端.

The International Sugar Conference¹ called² by the League of Nations³ to consider the possibility of a world agreement to regulate the production and marketing of sugar⁴ opened in London on April 6.

[注] 1. International Sugar Conference, 國際糖業會議. 2. called, 召集. 3. League (li:ŋ) of Nations 國際聯盟會. 4. to consider ... marketing of sugar, 考慮簽訂調整糖之生產與推銷之國際協定之可能性.

Italy's new Ambassador to China,¹ Signor² Guiliano Cora,³ arrived in Shanghai on the morning of April 12.

[注] 1. Italy's ('italiz) new Ambassador (æm'bæsədə) to China, 意大利新任駐華大使. 2. Signor ('si:njɔ:), 意人尊稱, 相當於英文之 "Mr". 3. Guiliano (ˌɡwili'i'a:nou[?]) Cora ('kɔ:rə), 人名.

STUDENTS' ERRORS 學生錯誤

By C. S. CHOSEN TSOU (鄒朝濬)

第一章

“A” 和 “The” 的要用和勿要用 (續)

Don't make noise, boys. (錯)

Don't make *a* noise, boys. (正)

(“make a noise”, “make a sound” 等中都該有 “a”.)

I don't think we can settle the matter on phone. (錯)

I don't think we can settle the matter on *the* phone. (正)

(我們祇可說 “by phone”, 不可說 “by the phone”, 但祇可說 “on the phone”, 不可說 “on phone”).

I will take note of what you have told me. (錯)

I will take *a* note of what you have told me. (正)

(“to take note of” 「是注意」的意思, “to take a note of” 是「記錄」的意思.)

The breakfast is ready, sir. (錯)

Breakfast is ready, sir. (正)

(“breakfast”, “dinner”, “supper” 等前面往往不用 “a” 或 “the”, 例如 “for breakfast”, “at dinner”, “after supper” 等.)

He did it by *a* mistake. (錯)

He did it by mistake. (正)

(“to make a mistake”, “under a mistake” 等語中都該有 “a”; “through mistake”, “by mistake” 等語中不可有 “a”).

Perhaps you may get *a* discount at some other shops. (錯)

Perhaps you may get discount at some other shops. (正)

(我們不可因 “at a discount” 中有 “a”, 而凡用 “discount” 就加 “a”, “for discount” 中也不可加 “a”.)

He is in *the* need of an assistant. (錯)

He is in need of an assistant. (正)

(“in need of”, “in urgent need of” 等語中都不可加 “the”.)

STUDENTS' ENGLISH 學生英文

[選載學生投稿，文字均經修改，務求淺顯易讀而無錯誤。]

The Pai Hai Park

By C. S. LEE (李鯨石)

National University of Peking,
Peiping

If Europe boasts a charming park in Switzerland, Peiping boasts one in Pei Hai.

There are, of course, quite a number of parks in Peiping, but none of them are so perfect a picture as Pei Hai. Let me say a few words to describe its unusual beauty.

What impresses one most at first sight is no doubt the White Pagoda, which was built nearly three hundred years ago by Shun Chih, the first emperor of the Ching dynasty. A bird's-eye view of the whole city as well as the whole park can be taken from its lower part. It is as magnificent as it is beautiful.

Artificial as the lake is, it adds much charm to the park. The reflection of the scenery in the lake is no less, if not more, enchanting than the scenery itself. Boat rowing here is a most pleasant pastime.

In winter there is also great fun. Just stay a few minutes and watch the skaters, and you will see how the beginners

measure their length on the ground one after another and how the experts cast glances on poor fellows with mingled pity and pride.

Visitors to Pai Hai cannot help admiring the Nine-dragon Screen. It is one of the few masterpieces, in the true sense of the word, that can be found in China. Its workmanship can hardly be attained by the most perfect sculptor of the day. Really one cannot expect it better done.

Even now you can find worshippers in the temple called the Little Western Heaven, where there are thousands of images of Buddha. It is "paradise" after death. It reveals much of the conventional mind of the Chinese.

One cannot fail to notice the Five-dragon Tea-house on the shore of the lake. Its architecture is typically Chinese and its beauty is much admired by sightseers.

Besides what I have mentioned above, Pai Hai possesses many points of beauty that any other park would be proud of. It is perhaps needless to add that there are a greenhouse, a

rather rich library, playgrounds both for children and grown-ups, plentiful trees, and fragrant and lovely flowers of every description.

Words fail me to paint the true beauty of Pai Hai. A better hand is needed to do it justice.

A Night at Mrs Smith's House

BY HILL C. T. LU (呂繼崇)

It was a dark night. Mr Han and I, having been asked by Mrs Smith, an American missionary, to join her monthly entertainment, went on foot to Donyung Shan (登雲山), where she lives. Shortly after our arrival, many others arrived, most of them being our acquaintances. At tea we had many games. I was much interested in guessing riddles. Mrs Smith gave us fifteen riddles, of which I solved five; there were three that none of us could solve. As I think that all the riddles are interesting, I write them below with the answers. I hope all the readers of this magazine will try to guess them before looking up the answers.

1. What is that which everybody has seen, but will never see again?

2. What four letters would frighten a thief?

3. What is that which goes from Chinkiang to Nanking without moving?

4. Why is B like a hot fire?

5. What is that which rises and falls, travels about and wears shoes out, but never has any shoes?

6. If your uncle's sister is not your aunt, what relation is she to you?

7. Spell "enemy" in three letters.

8. What is the longest word in the English language?

9. How many sides are there to a rubber ball?

10. What is the difference between a blind man and a sailor in prison?

11. What is the difference between a bottle of medicine and a bad boy?

12. Name a word of five letters of which but "one" remains, if you take two from them.

13. What is that which grows larger if you take more from it?

14. What is that which you cannot hold ten minutes, although it is as light as a feather?

15. What is better than God, worse than the devil, and will kill you if you eat it?

Answers: 1. Yesterday. 2. This state lasted till her death. "O I C U" (Oh! I see you!) The doctor shook his head many times. 3. The road. 4. Because it can make oil boil. 5. A football. 6. She is your mother. 7. "Foe". 8. "Smiles". 9. Inside and outside. 10. A blind man cannot see to go, while a sailor in prison cannot go to sea. 11. We first shake the bottle and then take it; we first take the bad boy and then shake it. 12. "Stone" or "alone". 13. A hole. 14. Air. 15. Nothing.

A Tragic Occurrence

By 羅耀星, 蘇州中學

My uncle and I had been in the hospital ever since the doctor announced that my sister's illness had reached the most dangerous stage. There were no signs of possible recovery, although she was quite conscious till her last breath.

It seemed that the last hour of her life—the most memorable hour in my life—was approaching. The weather was cloudy and chilly, and there was not enough light in the room. Her temperature had risen to 108° Fahrenheit, but she appeared to be sleeping soundly, with no mutter, no sorrow, even no dream—a fact that might be proved by the calm expression of her face.

I was leaning against a bedpost. In this calm but gloomy scene, my dear sister once opened her eyes, glancing from my uncle to me, with a light that showed her grief, and then with her eyes closed and vital tissues loosened, sank slowly like a fading flower. This meant death, and deeply impressed my mind.

I have neither brother nor cousin, and now my sole sister is dead.

God seems to be cruel to me; for he has deprived me of my beloved sister and left my uncle and me desolate and heart-broken.

A Narrow Escape

By 沈一龍, 蘇州中學

The more vigorously the wind blew, the stronger the waves became. The passengers of the ship looked at one another with faces whitened like the colour of death. Most of the children and women were crying. All knew that their death was approaching. Staring at the sea, some thought that the waves would soon swallow them up. Many were

about to attack the sailors, whom they accused of doing nothing to save them.

Then the captain cried in a powerful voice, "Passengers, please be quiet! Now we are in the same situation. Our lives are at the mercy of the wind and the waves. If we are divided among ourselves, and attack one another, we shall all die. But if we help one another, we may not perish. Calm yourselves, passengers!"

After this speech, the tumult was over. Though all were anxious and restless at heart, no voice was heard. Men and women cooperated with the sailors under the command of the captain. All were saved.

How We Study English

BY CHARLES C. M. SIH (薛宗梅)

It is quite evident that English is an international language rather than merely a commercial one. Most books on Western education, literature, science, industry, commerce, economics, politics, engineering, etc., are written in English. Therefore, when we have mastered this language, we shall be ready to study many other subjects.

But how should we study English? We must, first of all, read and write it as much as we can. Whenever we are

reading something in English, we must pay special attention to the construction of sentences, and the transition between paragraphs.

We must learn by heart as many common idiomatic expressions as we can, such as "none the less", "all the more", "had rather", "in vain", "at a loss".

We must commit some short compositions to memory and recite them as thoroughly as we can. We must also consult dictionaries and practical grammars as often as we need.

When we are puzzled about any point, we should refer to a dictionary or a grammar. If we are still unable to get it explained, we may consult our teachers or the editors of certain magazines, such as *The Ching Wen English Magazine*. They will give us satisfactory answers.

In reading, great attention should be paid to such common words as "a", "the", "best", "but", "than", "much", "as", "take", "yet". If we do not know their uses, we may fail to understand the whole sentences in which they occur.

All these points are very important; for without attending to them we cannot master English at all.

COMPOSITIONS CORRECTED 改作詳解

[所刊文字, 均自投寄「學生英文」欄之來稿中選出。]

CONDUCTED BY HERTZ C. K. KÊ (葛傳榮)

A Letter to a Friend

BY HENRY G. HOU

March 24, 1937

Dear Mr Tsao,

Your younger brother¹ has told me² your sickness and I want to call³ on you tomorrow morning. But I shall not have time and therefore I shall call on you perhaps for some days afterwards.⁴ I hope that you will recover when I call on you.⁵

Today is Wednesday. I shall return home next Saturday,⁶ at that time⁷ I shall celebrate the Tomb Festival with my parents at home. When I shall come back to Shanghai I cannot decide⁸ now, but it must be⁹ only a few days, perhaps less than five days.¹⁰

I have asked your younger¹¹ brother to give¹² you a story-book, which I shall send by myself tomorrow morning when I call on you, if I have time.¹³

Hoping you will recover very quickly, I am

Yours sincerely,

HENRY G. HOU

[批 改]

1. "younger brother" 是「弟」, "elder brother" 是「兄」, 但除在必須明言「兄」或「弟」之時外, 習慣祇用 "brother" 而不加 "younger" 或 "elder", 故此處若並無兄弟相混之可能, 以刪去 "younger" 爲佳。

2. "me" 後加 "of"; "tell" 後接 double object, 所述者乃可以言詞表達之物, 例如 "tell me a story", "tell you my opinion", "tell him my name", "tell her a secret" 等, "sickness" 乃不可以言詞表達者, 按習慣應加 "of", 他例如 "tell me of a book", "tell you of my travels", "tell him of her marriage", "tell her of his family".

3. "want to call" 改作 "wish I could call"; 下文云因無暇而不能往, 故此處用 "want" 不妥。

4. "shall call on you perhaps for some days afterwards" 改作 "shall not call for some days"; 原文文法不誤, 但其義為「或者在以後之數日內每日訪君」, 恐非作者之意; "on you" 上文已有過, 此處刪去較佳。

5. "will recover when I call on you" 改作 "will have recovered when I call"; 原文文法不誤, 但其義為「當我訪君之時君病將愈」, 恐非作者之意; "on you" 刪去, 理由已見第二條。

6. "next Saturday" 改作 "Saturday week"; 此信係三月二十四日(星期三)所作, 所云 "next Saturday" 應指三月二十七日, 但觀下文所云 "Tomb Festival", 可見作者意指四月三日之星期六, 誤矣, 按 "next" 作「今後第一個」解, 三月二十四日係星期三, 其後第一個星期六乃三月二十七日也。

7. "at that time" 改作 "and two days after that"; "that" 並非 relative adjective, 故 "at" 前不應無 "and"; 按星期六為四月三日, 清明節為四月五日, 故應作 "two days after that".

8. "decide" 改作 "say"; "decide" 語氣太重, 且以 "when ..." 為其 object, 似未見過。

9. "it must be" 改作 "I think I shall be away"; "it" 無着落。

10. "days" 刪去, period 移至 "five" 後; 上文已用 "days", 此處省去較佳。

11. "younger" 刪去, 理由已見第一條; 上文縱有明言「兄」或「弟」之必要, 此處亦無須再言。

12. "give" 改作 "hand"; "give" 亦不誤, 但 "I have asked your brother to give you..." 亦可作「我已請令弟給君...」解, 所給者乃為「令弟」之物矣。

13. "which I shall send by myself tomorrow morning when I call on you, if I have time" 改作 "which I should hand you (或 take to you) myself if I had time to call tomorrow morning"; 上文已云明晨無暇往訪, 故此處須用 "should" 與 "had" (subjunctive) 而不可用 "shall", "call", 與 "have" (改語中之 "call" 係 infinitive); "send" 誤用, 蓋 "send" 者自己並不往, 自己往則非 "send" 矣 (例如甲請乙送信至丙, 乃甲 "send" 而非乙 "send" 也); "by myself" 亦誤用, 蓋此語作「獨自地」解, 不作「親自地」解, 乃別於受人之助而言, 非別於由人代勞而言也。

華 童 遊 英 記

A CHINESE SCHOOLBOY VISITS ENGLAND

競文書局出版 實價六角 陳東林編註

Practical letters and dialogues with full notes in Chinese. Simple and idiomatic English throughout. Not half so childish in subject and treatment as the title might lead one to think. Plenty of delightful reading.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 問答

[簡章：一、每函須貼印花，至多五問。二、每頁祇寫一面，每問後多留空白。三、每問及之字句須錄全句，並說明見何書何頁。四、概不直接函覆，請附郵票或信封。]

CONDUCTED BY HERTZ C. K. KÊ (葛傳榮)

蘇州殷方君

問一：英文中之 subjunctive mood 向不明瞭，可否以扼要數語概括言之？

答：此項籠統之問題，極難作答，且“subjunctive”一字，文法家亦不一其義；還請將某書某頁所論 subjunctive mood 之某點不明瞭處見示，以便解答。

問二：英文成語中之“the more... the more”或“the more... the less”，嘗聞人言前者之“the”為 relative adverb，後者之“the”為 demonstrative adverb，不能深明其所以然之故。

答：前者之“the”=“by what”或“by how much”或“to what extent”；後者之“the”=“by that”或“by so much”或“to that extent”。前者不能無後者而獨用，後者却能無前者而獨用。

問三：請介紹一部比較詳盡之文法，何處出版？售價幾何？

答：(一) *Essentials of English Grammar*, Otto Jespersen 著，英國倫敦 George Allen & Unwin Ltd 出版，價八先令六便士。(二) *開明英文文法*，林語堂著，上海開明書店出版，價二元三角。(三) *英文文法大全*，金則人譯，上海世界書局出版，價一元五角。(四) *英文典大全*，David Lattimore 著，上海商務印書館出版，價一元二角八分。

問四：見有非問句而“have”置於主詞之前者何故？

答：係 inversion，例如“Nor have I seen him.”中因句首用“Nor”而“have”須置於“I”之前。

上海 T. T. Tong 君

問：某天看見西人住的房子圍中掛有一小方木牌，上書“Toe H”兩字，不知是什麼意思？是否西人的名字？

答：不是人名，是一種友誼會社的名字；該會在歐戰時創辦，全世界有許多分會。

上海 Wilson Y. Yu 君

問一：先生所著 *The Diary of a Student* 第一零五頁末第二節“You must not...” answered the girls”中“girls”是否“girl”之誤？

答：是；應改正。

問二：同書第一零六頁末第二節“Drawing himself up, Gibbon said: ‘When he is dead...’”中“he”是否“she”之誤？

答：是，應改正。

問三：“Bund”一字似乎常見，但在普通容有三四萬字之中型字典中還不能找到，何故？

答：此字來自印度，多用於中國及日本，原非英美固有之字也。

問四：在先生所著全句注音英語會話中常見有 [ə] 字樣，請問是否讀作「歐」倘不對，請先生用相當漢字注出。

答：[ə] 即 [a]，係含糊音；上海人所讀「歐」字音，似近於 [u] (即 [o:]) 而非 [ə] 也。以漢字注英文音，難於準確，且 [ə] 更難單獨讀出。

問五：我自修先生所著全句注音英語會話頗感困難，可否請先生設法用無線電教授？

答：此事恐暫時辦不到。

Mr Kiang Tung Sze, Shanghai

Yours to hand. Thank you for your suggestions.

For an elementary knowledge of English versification please see the English Grammar Series Book IV

by J. C. Nesfield. I do not think many readers would like to see the subject treated in this MAGAZINE.

Comment 8 on page 16 of No 1 implies that the relative pronoun "that" or "which" is understood after "mastery".

The rules I give on the pronunciation of the plural ending "s" and the third-person "s" in my *How to Master English Without a Teacher* also apply to the genitive "s".

In "It would nevertheless be unwise if in youth each could choose that which pleased him", "in youth" means *in the early part of life*.

As to the use of "he" in referring to "one", Otto Jespersen says "this is still done in Scotland and America" and H. W. Fowler says it exists "in American, in older English, and in a small minority of British writers".

太谷華星君

來信收到。牛津簡明字典的序文，要是完全譯出刊登，恐怕佔去地位太多；請你把你所不明瞭的幾點告訴我，可以解答。

蘇州 Q. A. A. 君

示悉。投稿如繕寫清楚，不用打字機亦可。

威海衛楊學誠君

問一：本誌第一期第三頁 "Essays and stories are to be studied not so much... as as specimens of good current English". 鐫一個 "as" 是否有 "but," 的意思？

答：不是；上面用 "not so much"，這裏該用 "as"，要是沒有 "so much"，便該用 "but".

問二：同頁 "And it is... practical use." 這 "And" 改爲小寫並在其前加 "；" 接連上句，是否通？

答：也通。

問三：同期第六頁 "In order to avoid all... no legal, medical... to be given." "no legal... to be given" 是否 absolute infinitive, = "and no legal, medical, or other expert or confidential advice will be given".

答：解釋不錯，但這種 infinitive 不是 absolute infinitive；這裏 "advice" 後面省去 absolute participle "being".

問四：蘇兆龍所編 翻譯舉例 第十六頁 "The least movement... on the rock below". 如將 "The least movement in his sleep" 改爲 "If he had moved a bit in his sleep" 可否？否則還作什麼句子？

答：可以，但須把 "and" 刪去。原句是 elliptical sentence.

問五：秦鶴亭所編 英文作文典 "I have written a letter to my friend, when he came yesterday." 爲什麼不用 "I had written"？"when he came yesterday" 在這種地方形容什麼句子？是否作 adverb 或作 adjective 形容 "letter"？

答：該用 "had written". "when he came yesterday" 是 adverbial clause, 形容 "had written".

漕橋易白君

問一："Christmas" 前應否加 "the"？

答：不加 "the".

問二：先生所編 *Present-Day English Prose* 第一一七頁 "... and the whole countryside is filled with the joyous notes of linnets, lark, and thrush". "linnet" 等字前何以不加 article, 或變成 plural 式？

答：加 "the" 或變成 plural 式亦可；原文用 "and"，故可用 singular 式而無 "the".

問三：同書同頁 "Suburban gardens are brilliant with a profusion of bloom from innumerable varieties of flowers and flowering shrubs,..." "profusion" 是 common noun 麼？何故？

答: "a profusion of..." 頗普通; "profusion" 係 common noun, 作 "great quantity" 解。

問四: 同書第一一九頁 "so let it remain, and nothing will have been lost by the material change in custom". 這句爲什麼要用這種 tense, 假使改了 "will be lost..." 便如何?

答: "nothing will have been..." 有 "I suppose nothing has been..." 或 "it seems that nothing has been..." 之意; 此處 "will" 並不指將來。

問五: 同書第一二四頁 "I regret this, believing it to be a setback in civilization, the more deplorable because in other ways we are becoming more civilized, in general kindness and amiability of manners" "in general kindness and amiability of manners" 作何解? 這一句應怎樣分析?

答: "general kindness and amiability of manners" 指一般之善舉及禮貌。"believing..." 形容 "I", 亦可謂形容 "regret"; "the more..." 形容 "setback"; "in general..." 與 "in other ways" 爲 in apposition.

上海屠一木君

來信收到。(一)「編者之頁」若加翻譯, 恐佔去地位太多; 以後這欄的注解將特別詳細些。(二)本誌第一期第三頁 "as as" 不錯, 請看頁底的注解。

MR Y. SETOW TIENTSIN

Ques. 1: Page 3 of *Present-Day English Prose*: "They used to carry him home after the championship was over". Why should the definite article be used before "championship"? What does the definite article here mean? Would the indefinite article "a" be better here?

Ans: "A" would not be quite appropriate here. "The championship" denotes the championship that preceded the "carrying".

Ques. 2: Page 2 of *Present-Day*

English Prose: "Fanny's girl come for her cherries". Is the auxiliary verb "is" understood? I have often heard some Americans say "I seen him several times." "I rung him up.", and "I got a book.". Is it common in conversation to leave out auxiliary verbs? Instead of saying "He is up and says." some say "He up and says."

Ans: "Come" = "is come", not = "has come"; it is here used as an adjective. "I seen..." is incorrect. "I rung..." and "I got..." are correct; both "rung" and "got" are in the past tense. "He auxiliary verb "have" should not be left out in conversation. "He ups (not "up") and says." is colloquial; "ups" is here used as a verb.

Ques. 3: Page 2 of *Present-Day English Prose*: "Cherries! she broke out, a little fearfully.". I think "a little fearful" would be better used here to modify the subject "she". Could the adverb "fearfully" modify the predicate "broke out"?

Ans: Yes, "fearfully" modifies "broke out". It was the woman's voice that was fearful.

Ques. 4: Is there any difference between "I go a long walk.", "I go for a long walk.", and "I go on a long walk."?

Ans. The first and third sentences have the same meaning. "Go for a long walk" means *go for the purpose of taking a long walk*. By the way, these three sentences do not seem to be ever actually used; either insert "shall" before "go" or change "go" into "went"

Ques. 5: In "I'm gonna see you soon." and "Yeah, wa wanna go with him.", do "gonna", "Yeah", "Ya", and "wanna" mean "gone to," "yes", "you", and "want to"? How are these words pronounced?

Ans: "gonna" ('gɒnə) = "going to". "Yeah" (jei) = "Yea" = "Yes". "Ya" (jɔ:ɪ) = "you". "Wanna" ('wɒnə) = "want to".

滌縣韋曜珊君

示悉。(一) "in the mornings" 不妥, 應作 "in the morning". (二) 所詢各字解釋如下: 1. "urology", 「泌尿學」。2. "solux" 不知何意, 恐與「日光」有關。3. "diatermic" 諒即 "diathermic", 作「傳熱性的」或「傳熱療法的」解。4. "electroterapie" 諒即 "electrotherapy", 作「電療法」解。

天津周汝昌君

Ques 1: Is there any sound like [nē] in "in a (day)" in speaking? If not, why not?

Ans: Yes, there is.

Ques. 2: Has the word "continue" the pronunciation [cɔn-tin'-nā] or merely [cɔn-ti'nā]? Again, should we pronounce "pony" as [pō-nī] or [pōn'nī]? And should we pronounce "inevitable" as [in-əv'-] or [in-nē'-]? Words of this sort must have a general rule when pronounced, I suppose?

Ans.: [kɔn-tin'nā] and [kɔn-ti'nā] are the same in pronunciation, though in Webster's dictionaries, an accented "short" vowel does not form a syllable itself but takes a consonant after it. In "pony" and "inevitable", only one [n] is sounded; and there is [nī] in the former and [nē] in the latter in spite of the fact that in the case of "inevitable" [in-əv'-] is found in Webster's dictionaries instead of [in-nēv'-]. In regard to such points I say in my *How to Master English Without a Teacher*, chapter three: 倘若一個音節的末音是 consonant 而下面跟着的音節的首音是 vowel, 那末這兩個音該拼着讀。

Ques. 3: I know "th" has two

sounds, one like ʒ and the other like ʰ; but I often hear teachers and students pronounce it like ʰ: e. g. in "three" and "through". Are they right? By the way, I saw in your *English conversation: Principles and Practice*, [θrēe] after "three". But I think it should always be [θrēe]. Am I right?

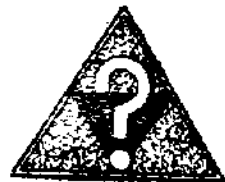
Ans.: I am afraid I cannot explain "th" on paper. In "three", "thirteen", and "thirty", the "th" is always [θ], never [ʰ]; I am sorry that [ʰ] is printed by mistake in several places in my conversation book.

Ques. 4. I don't know the sound of "si" in "division" and of "s" in "usual" and "pleasure". Will you explain it for me by 國音字母?

Ans.: No, I cannot; the sound is to [sh] what [z] is to [s]. Add voice (as distinguished from breath) to [sh] and you get the sound.

Ques. 5. Why is "stronger" pronounced as [strɔŋg'gēr], but "singer" as [sɪŋg'ēr]? Is "hanged" pronounced as [hænd] or [hanggd]? By the way, I want to know whether there is any difference between [yē] and [ē], for I hear many persons pronounce them just the same, similarly, [i] and [yi].

Ans: I do not know why, but the fact is that in "stronger" there is [gēr] but in "singer" there is [ēr] (or rather [ngēr]). "Hanged" is pronounced [hangd], not [hanggd]. There is certainly a difference between [yē] and [ē], and between [yi] and [i]. Are there people who pronounce "east" and "yeast" alike?



WIT AND HUMOUR 滑稽與幽默

SELECTED AND ANNOTATED BY HERTZ C. K. KÊ (葛傳樂)

A rough-looking¹ man was charged with disorderly conduct.² After the evidence had been heard,³ the magistrate⁴ asked him sternly: "And you tell me you are a lover of peace?"⁵

"I certainly do"⁶, replied the defendant.⁷

"And yet", continued the magistrate, "you were seen to drop a brick on top of the constable's head"⁸.

"That's right", returned the man in the dock.⁹ "And what's more,¹⁰ your Worship,¹¹ I ain't never seen anyone more peaceful than he was after I'd dropped that brick on his napper"¹².

[注] ¹ rough-looking, 狀貌粗暴的。 ² was charged with disorderly (dis'ɔ: dəli) conduct ('kɒndəkt), 被控訴着有暴亂的行爲。 ³ After the evidence had been heard, 在已聽了證 的話以後。 ⁴ magistrate ('mɑdʒɪstrɪt), 保安官。 ⁵ And you tell me you are a lover of peace?, 你却對我說你是愛好安寧者? ⁶ do=tell you I am a love of peace. ⁷ defendant (dɪ'fendənt), 被告。 ⁸ you were... constable's ('kɒnstəblz) head, 你被人看見你把磚頭落在那警察的頭頂上。 ⁹ man in the dock, 在被告席上的人; 被告。 ¹⁰ what's more 還要什麼; 夠了。 ¹¹ your Worship ('wɔ:ʃɪp) 長官; 老爺 (對於 magistrate 的尊稱)。 ¹² I ain't (eɪnt)... I'd (=I had) ... his napper, 我從來不曾見過什麼人比在我把那磚頭落在他的頭上以後的他更加安寧。(因為那警察被磚頭打得聽不出口了。"ain't" = "haven't", 是下流話。"napper" 是方言或俚語。)

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蘇兆龍先生編

英漢 翻譯舉例 二冊 實價六角五分

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本書於緒論中除闡明翻譯之要點：「忠實」、「暢達」、「文雅」外，次述翻譯之八法，并舉示實例，均為編者數十年來從事翻譯心得之語。緒論以後，為英譯漢、漢譯英之範例，除節取名家之譯文外，餘均由編者擬譯，皆為翻譯之上乘。篇段之末，有評語及評譯，以助讀者之抉擇與瞭解；並附有練習題，以資實習。故初學翻譯者得此一書，可謂翻譯之要訣，不啻航海者之獲指南針；中學以上學生，亦可得益無窮。

簡易英語作文 一冊 實價四角

ELEMENTARY ENGLISH COMPOSITION

本書計分四十課，每課先示範例，繼以譯文，次作明白精細之講解，最後列練習題，並附有註釋，務使學者對於英語之各種基本句構，由熟練而能運用。

英文新式標點 一冊 實價六角

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本書係就美國 G. K. Nelson 氏所著之 Modern English Punctuation 一書略加刪節，並詳為註釋。內容分二十二章，附錄三章，除將各種標點分類詳述外，並附有詩和劇本的標點法。適合高中學生自修及教師參考之用。

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