

研究現代，純正，習用英文的

競文英文雜誌

THE CHING WEN
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Shanghai English

A Shanghai reader has lately written to me concerning¹ the advisability² of teaching our local readers what he calls³ "Shanghai English", by which he means⁴ such English as is of more immediate use to Shanghailanders⁵ than the English found in writings⁶ that have nothing to do with⁷ Shanghai.

It is to be granted⁸ that there is a kind of English that even foreigners have to learn before they can make themselves understood⁹ to many in Shanghai. I mean pidgin English¹⁰, which, according to a dictionary definition¹¹, is a "jargon¹², consisting chiefly of English words, often corrupted in pronunciation¹³, arranged according to Chinese idiom¹⁴, used for intercommunication between Chinese and Europeans in China, the Straits Settlements¹⁵, etc.". It is of practical use in certain circles¹⁶ in Shanghai. It is also an interesting study. I am only sorry that besides¹⁷ a little volume that I saw several years ago but whose title I have forgotten, I do not know of any book on this subject¹⁸. Those who¹⁹ wish to learn it have to do so by keeping in touch with²⁰ those who are in the habit of using it. By the way²¹, I must add²² that pidgin English is essentially²³ something spoken.

Apart from²⁴ pidgin English there are certain terms that might be called Shanghai English because they are concerned

[注] 1. concerning, 關於. 2. advisability (ədˌvaɪzəˈbɪlɪti), 可行性; 適宜性. 3. what he calls..., 他所說的... 4. by which he means..., 他把它作...解釋. 5. Shanghailanders, (ʃæŋhailəndəz), 上海人. 6. writings, 著作. 7. have nothing to do with, 和...沒有關係. 8. granted ('grɑ:ntɪd), 承認. 9. make themselves understood, 使他們(自己的話)被人了解. 10. pidgin ('pɪdʒɪn) English. 洋涇浜英語. 11. according to a dictionary definition, 依據某字典上的定義. 12. jargon ('dʒɑ:ɡən), 不純正的語言. 13. often corrupted (kəˈræptɪd) in pronunciation, 在讀音上往往有誤的. 14. idiom, 習慣用法. 15. Straits Settlements, 海峽殖民地(屬英國). 16. certain circles, 某界. 17. besides, 除...以外. 18. on this subject, 論述這件事的. 19. Those who..., 那些...的人. 20. keeping in touch with, 和...常常接近. 21. By the way, 順便說一句. 22. add, 附加地說. 23. essentially, 本身上地. 24. Apart from, 在...以外.

Look Forward to Financial Independence at 50

If a man spends everything he makes and does nothing to improve his talents while others are improving theirs, what then? The answer is obvious! He is in a circle which one of these days will cease to exist. He has nothing—and nothing to look forward to!

On the other hand, if a man devotes his spare time to self-improvement, if he makes himself more valuable and pursues his ambition in a systematic way, he can be financially independent at 50. And besides, he will find much more pleasure in the intervening years. There is no good reason why a man should be a failure—there are many reasons why he should be a success!

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Journalism & Short Story Writing	
Plumbing & Heating	
Radio	Salesmanship
Refrigeration	Shop Practice
Show-Card Lettering	
Textiles	
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with²⁵ things in Shanghai. mean such names as "Shanghai Municipal Council²⁶", "International Settlement²⁷", "extra-settlement road²⁸", and "North-China Daily News²⁹" and the names of the roads, banks, theatres, apartment houses³⁰, etc. in Shanghai. These can be found in local newspapers and business and telephone directories³¹.

It is a mistaken idea, however, that there is a Shanghai English quite different from the English of England or America. One is either a master³² of English or not, but cannot be master of "Shanghai English" without being a master of English as it is used in England or America. Those who aim at mastering only "Shanghai English" cannot succeed at all—unless they have in view³³ merely the mastery of pidgin English.

THE EDITOR.

[注 25. are concerned with, 和...有係. 26. Shanghai Municipal (municipal) Council ('kaunsil), 工部局. 27. International Settlement, 公共租界. 28. extra-settlement road, 越界築路. 29. North China Daily News, 字林西報. 30. apartment houses, 公寓房子. 31. business and telephone directories (di'rektariz), 商界人名錄和電話簿. 32. master, 精通者. 33. have in view, 欲.]

An Outline of Dale Carnegie's "How to Win Friends and Influence People"

BY Z. K. ZIA (謝頌羔)

(continued)

9. Be sympathetic with the other person's ideas and desires.
10. Appeal to the nobler motives.
11. This is the day of dramatization⁷⁵. Merely stating a truth is not enough. The truth has to be made vivid, interesting, dramatic. So if you want to win people to your way of thinking, dramatize your ideas.
12. Throw down a challenge⁷⁶.

NINE WAYS TO CHANGE PEOPLE WITHOUT GIVING OFFENCE.

1. Begin with praise and honest appreciation.
2. Call attention to⁷⁷ people's mistakes indirectly.
3. Talk about your own mistakes before criticizing the other person.
4. Ask questions instead of giving direct orders. No-one likes to take orders from you.
5. Let the other man save his face⁷⁸.
If you want to discharge an employee, do it tactfully.
6. Praise the slightest improvement and praise every improvement. Be hearty in your approbation and lavish in your praise.
7. Give a man a fine reputation to live up to⁷⁹.
8. Use encouragement. Make the fault you want to correct seem easy to correct; make the thing you want the other person to do seem easy to do.

[注] 75. dramatization (ˌdræmətaɪˈzeɪʃən), 表演. 76. Throw down a challenge (ˈtʃælɪndʒ), 使人開始比賽; 使人競爭. 77. Call attention to, 使注意到. 78. save his face, 保持他的面子. 79. live up to, 遵照...而行.

9. Make the other person happy about doing the thing you suggest.

SEVEN RULES FOR MAKING YOUR HOME LIFE HAPPLER

1. Don't nag⁸⁰.

Abraham Lincoln⁸¹ and his wife were opposites in every way. Mrs Lincoln was often fierce in denouncing Lincoln. In other words⁸², she nagged a lot⁸³. The result was the unhappy-home life. Lincoln dared not talk to his wife.

2. Don't try to make your partner over⁸⁴.

Many unhappy homes are the results of one of the family trying to change the other. Don't do it.

3. If you want to keep your home life happy, don't criticize.

4. Give honest appreciation.

5. Pay little attentions⁸⁵.

Remember this: "I shall pass this way but once; any good, therefore, that I can do or any kindness that I can show to any human being⁸⁶, let me do it now. Let me not defer nor neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."

6. Be courteous.

7. Study the intricate problems of sex.

Don't be a matrimonial illiterate⁸⁷. Read a good book on the sexual side of marriage.

(concluded)

[注] 80. nag, 尋錯頭. 81. Abraham ('eibrəhæm) Lincoln ('liŋkən), 美國大總統, 生在一八零九年, 死在一八六五年. 82. In other words, 換句話說. 83. a lot, 許多. 84. make your partner over, 改造你的同伴 (指夫或妻). 85. attentions, 懇勸. 86. human being, 人. 87. matrimonial (ˌmætri'mounjəl) illiterate (i'lɪtərɪt), 婚姻上的無知識者; 不懂婚姻常識者.

What I Know about Ku Hung-ming*

BY WANG I-TING (王翼廷)

Perhaps amongst all Chinese students of English, living and dead, none have achieved and attained so much as Mr Ku Kung-ming did. In him one finds an interesting and contrasting combination of life. He was born in Penang¹, educated at Edinburgh University², Scotland³, married a Japanese wife, and lived, moved, and had his being⁴ in Peiping. He wore his queue all his life, and one of his pupils has told me that at Peiping he would not ride in a ricksha pulled by a queueless⁵ puller.

Apart from⁶ the question of politics and governments (he was an ultra-Royalist⁷—which is excusable, if one has a historical imagination) he was a thorough student of the English language. The first book that

[注] 1. Penang (pi'næg), 檳榔嶼. 2. Edinburgh ('edinbərə) University, 蘇格蘭 (Scotland) 京城 Edinburgh 的大學校名. 3. Scotland ('skotland), 蘇格蘭. 4. had his being, 生活; 住. 5. queueless ('kju:lɪs), 沒有辮子的. 6. Apart from, 除...以外. 7. ultra-Royalist ('ʌltrə'rojəlɪst), 極端主張君主政體者.

*Mr Ku Hung-ming did not die till 1928, and I know more than one person who knew him personally, though his name appears to the general English-reading public in China as though he had belonged to the nineteenth or even the eighteenth century. It seems that he is much more written and talked-about than read, and that among Chinese students of English he is better known for his pigtail than for his English writings. Of the latter I should like to say that as they are rather "classical" they are not to be recommended to any but advanced students of English. So far as I know, the only instance of his being mentioned in any Englishman's literary work is in William Somerset Maugham's *On a Chinese Screen*, where an interesting sketch of the author's interview with him is given under the title "The Philosopher". This sketch is included in my *Present-day English Prose, Volume Two.—The Editor.*

his tutor taught him was Milton's *Paradise Lost*⁸. He knew half a dozen foreign languages—English, Latin, Greek, French, German, and Japanese. The British and the Japanese had great respect for him. For three years he lectured on Chinese philosophy to Japanese students.

Mr Ku's style of English is clear and forcible and out-Macaulayan⁹, typical of¹⁰ a Victorian¹¹ writer. His literary works include the following: *The Discourses and Sayings of Confucius* (論語) (published in 1901); *Universal Order* (中庸) (published in 1906, and dedicated to his wife); *Papers from a Viceroy's Yamen* (尊王篇) (published in 1901); and *The Spirit of the Chinese People* (春秋大義) (published in 1915). The last-named book contains a series of lectures he delivered before the foreigners at Peiping. Unfortunately, all his books are now out of print¹², and only rare copies of some of them can be found at the well-known local libraries.

Mr Ku's observation on the various foreign peoples as regards their ability to understand the Chinese and Chinese civilization was keen and accurate. He said in one of his book "The Americans are simple, broad, but not deep; the British people are simple, deep, but not broad; and the Germans are broad, deep, but not simple". Such being the case¹³, none of the foreign peoples "can and will understand Chinese people best and most".

[注] 8. Milton's ('miltɔnz) *Paradise* ('pæradais) *Lost*, Milton 指 John Milton, 英國大詩人, 生在一六零八年, 死在一六七四年, *Paradise Lost* 是長篇諷史詩. 9. out-Macaulayan ('aʊtmə'kɔ:lɪən), 勝過 Macaulay 的; 有 Macaulay 的風格而更甚的. (Macaulay 指 Thomas Babington Macaulay, 英國文學家, 生在一八零零年, 死在一八五九年.) 10. typical of, ...所特有的; 足以代表...的. 11. Victorian (vik'tɔ:riən), 英國女王 Victoria 時代的. (Victoria 生在一八一九年, 在一八三七年即位, 死在一九零一年.) 12. out of print, 絕版的. 13. Such being the case, 既然這樣.

Though educated in Great Britain, he was not an Anglomaniac¹⁴. On the contrary¹⁵, he rather sarcastically attacked the British commercialism in China in the form of a catechism¹⁶ which reads:

1. What is the chief end¹⁷ of man?
The chief end of man is to glorify the British Empire.
2. Do you believe in God?
Yes, when I go to church¹⁸.
3. What do you believe in when you are not in church?
I believe in interests—in what will pay¹⁹.
4. What is justification by faith²⁰?
To believe in everyone for himself.
5. What is justification by works²¹?
To put money in your pocket.
6. What is Heaven?
Heaven means to be able to live in Bubbling Well Road²² and drive in victorias²³. (The phrase would now be “in Buicks²⁴ or Fords²⁵”.)
7. What is Hell?
Hell means to be unsuccessful.

[注] 14. Anglomaniac (/æŋgrəʊ'meɪniək), 特別愛好英國事物的人。 15. On the contrary, 和上面所說的相反。 16. catechism (/kætɪkɪzəm), 問答; 一問一答。 17. end, 目的。 18. go to church, 到教堂裏去做禮拜。 19. pay, 生利。 20. justification by faith, 因信仰而釋罪 (神學用語)。 21. justification by works, 因善舉而釋罪 (神學用語)。 22. Bubbling Well Road, (上海) 靜安寺路。 23. victorias (vɪk'tɔ:riəz), 兩人坐的四輪馬車。 24. Buicks (bju:ks[?]), 一種汽車。 25. Fords (fɔ:dz), 美國人 Henry Ford 製造的汽車。

8. What is a state of human perfectibility²⁶?
Sir Robert Hart's Custom Service²⁷ in China.
9. What is blasphemy²⁸?
To say that Sir Robert Hart is not a great man
of genius.
10. What is the most heinous²⁹ sin?
To obstruct British trade.
11. For what purpose did God create the four
hundred million Chinese?
For the British to trade, upon³⁰.
12. What form of prayer do you use when you pray?
We thank Thee, O Lord, that we are not as the
wicked Russian and brutal Germans who
want to partition³¹ China.
13. Who is the great Apostle³² of the Anglo-Saxon
Ideals³³ in China?
Dr Morrison³⁴, the *Times*³⁵ correspondent in
Peking.

The above *questionnaire*³⁶ with some slight modifications represents-at least 90% of the British die-hards³⁷ in China.

Now to conclude, I should like to quote his translation of one of Tu Fu's (杜甫) popular poems, which runs:

[注] 26. human perfectibility (pəˈfektɪˈbɪlɪti), 人類向變成完善的可能; 人所做得到的完善。 27. Sir Robert ('rɒbət) Hart's (hɑːts) Custom Service, Robert Hart 爵士所辦的稅務。(Sir Robert Hart 是愛爾蘭 [Ireland] 政治家, 生在一八三五年, 死在一九一一年, 在我國做過稅務司多年。) 28. blasphemy ('blæsfɪmi), 褻瀆。 29. heinous ('heɪnəs), 大惡的。 30. trade upon, 利用; 剝削。 31. partition, 瓜分。 32. Apostle (əˈpɒsl), 宣教師。 33. Anglo-Saxon ('æŋgləʊ'sæksən) Ideals, 英國的理想; 英國人心目中的一切至上的事物。 34. Morrison ('mɒrɪsn), 指 George Ernest Morrison, 澳洲 (Australia) 新聞記者, 生在一八六二年, 死在一九二零年, 在一八九七年到我國。 35. *Times*, 英國日報名。 36. *questionnaire* (ˌkwɛstʃənɛə), 一組問題。 37. die-hards, 頑固派。

Meeting with An Old Friend 贈衛八處士

In life, friends seldom are brought near;
 Like stars, each one shines in its sphere.
 Tonight,—oh! what a happy night!
 We sit beneath the same lamplight.
 Our youth and strength last but a day³⁸.
 You and I—ah! our hairs are grey.
 Friends! Half are in a better land³⁹,
 With tears we grasp each other's hand.
 Twenty more years, short after all⁴⁰,
 I once again ascend your hall.
 When we met, you had not a wife;
 Now you have children,—such is life!
 Beaming⁴¹, they greet their father's chum⁴²;
 They ask me from whence I have come.
 Before our say, we each have said⁴³,
 The table is already laid.
 Fresh salads from the garden near,
 Rice mixed with millet—frugal cheer⁴⁴.
 When shall we meet? 'tis⁴⁵ hard to know.
 And so let the wine freely flow.
 This wine, I know, will do no harm,
 My old friend's welcome is so warm.
 Tomorrow I go,—to be whirled
 Again into the wide, wide world.

[注] 38. last but a day, 祇繼續一天。 39. better land, 指陰間。 40. short after all, 畢竟是短的。 41. Beaming, 有笑容。 42. their father's chum, 他們的好父親的好朋友(指作者自己)。 43. Before our say, we each have said=Before we each have said our say, 在我們發言以前; 不等到我們說話。 44. cheer, 食物。 45. 'tis (tiz)=it is.

Words We Often Mispronounce

BY D. Z. ZIA (謝大任)

<i>Words</i>	<i>Correct pronunciation</i>
accompany	ə'kʌmpəni
adjourn	ə'dʒə:n
admirable*	'ædmərəbl

*Words of three or more syllables with ending in *-able* are generally stressed on the first syllable, as *reasonable* ('ri:zə-əbl), *comparable* ('k.mərəəbl), *capable* ('keipəbl), *applicable* ('æplikəbl). But there are a few exceptions, as *reliable* (ri'laɪəbl), *compliable* (kəm'plaiəbl), *relievable* (ri'hɪvəbl).

admiral	'ædmərəl
5. aeroplane	'æropleɪn
age	eɪdʒ
agriculture	'ægrɪkʌltʃə
among	ə'mʌŋ
ancestor	'ænsɪstə
10. anchor	'æŋkə
ancient	'eɪnʃənt
angel	'eɪndʒəl
anxiety	æŋ'zaiəti
apparatus	ə'pærɪtəs
15. approve	ə'pru:v
April	('eɪprəl [-rɪl])
architect	'ɑ:kɪtekt
arrow	'ærəʊ
artist	'ɑ:tɪst
20. ashamed	ə'ʃeɪmd
aunt	a:nt

	bade	bæd
	bear	bɛə
	beard	biəd
25.	beefsteak	'bi:f'steik
	billiards	'biljədz
	blessed* (adj.)	'blesid
	*blessed (v.) blest	
	blew	blu:
	bomb	bɒm
30.	bosom	'buzəm
	break	breik
	breakfast	'brekfəst
	breast	brest
	breath*	breθ
	*breathe bri:ð	
35.	breeches (garment)	'britʃiz
	bridge	bridʒ
	brilliant	'briljənt
	brow	brau
	bull	bul
40.	bulletin	'bulitin
	bury	'beri
	bush	buʃ
	business* (profession etc.)	'biznis
	*business (state of being busy)	'bizines
	butcher	'butʃə
45.	canal	kə'næl
	capable	'keipəbl
	captain*	'kæptin

*The *a* in the unstressed ending *-tain* is always silent, as in *mountain* ('mauntin), *curtain* ('kɜ:tin), *certain* ('sɜ:tin), *fountain* ('fauntin).

	cartoon	ka:'tu:n
	chamber	'tʃeimbə
50.	change	tʃeɪndʒ
	character	'kærɪktə
	characteristic	\kærɪktə'ristɪk
	chateau	'ʃa:təu
	chauffeur	ʃou'fœ:
30.	choir	'kwaɪə
	choose	tʃu:z
	Christian	'krɪstjən [-tʃən]
	cigarette	\sɪgə'ret
	cleanliness	'klenlɪnɪs
60.	close* (v.); (n.) (end)	kləʊz
	*close (n.) (enclosure, yard) (adj.)	kləʊs
	cloth	klɒ:θ [kləθ]
	clothes	kləʊðz (old-fashioned kləʊz)
	coin	kɔɪn
	colonel	'kə:nl
65.	colony	'kɒləni
	colour*	'kɒlə
	*The ending <i>-our</i> or <i>-or</i> is pronounced as <i>ə</i> .	
	comb	kəʊm
	comfort*	'kɒmfət
	*The prefix <i>com-</i> , which is usually pronounced [kəm], is pronounced [kʌm] in some words, as in <i>comfit</i> ['kʌmfɪt], <i>company</i> ('kʌmpəni), <i>compass</i> ('kʌmpəs).	
	comfortable	'kʌmfətəbl
70.	communism	'kɒmjʊ(:)nɪzəm
	communist	'kɒmjʊ(:)nɪst
	compass	'kʌmpəs

(to be continued)

The Journal of Henry Bulver

亨利部爾弗的日記

BY CHERRY VEHEYNE

ANNOTATED BY C.

Chapter I

(continued)

Unhappily, life was still dull. I secured an engagement⁵⁶ with quite a good theatre company, to play responsibles⁵⁷ at thirty-five shillings per week. There were no amateurs⁵⁸ there; all strictly “pros”,⁵⁹ and extremely dull. It⁶⁰ got on my nerves⁶¹, too, saying the same lines night after night⁶², and there was chaos⁶³ if I varied⁶⁴ them, or even my reading of them. It was appalling⁶⁵. Lorna was nice to me⁶⁶, but she has a gold tooth which she shows too much, and is not discriminating⁶⁷. She is the sort of woman who would start to make a fuss of a man⁶⁸ when he is raging mad with neuralgia⁶⁹, and want him to say pretty things⁷⁰ when he is hungry. She talked too much about her landladies, too, and what she had for dinner.

I left three months after joining, and obtained another engagement. The manager said he would not put up with⁷¹ me, and I had to leave after a week or two⁷².

[注] 56. secured an engagement, 得到一個聘請。 57. responsibles, 隨時可扮的各種重要腳色。 58. amateurs (ˌæməˈtɔːz), 清客。 59. all strictly “pros”, 所有的人都完全是以演戲為職業的人 (“pros” 是 “professionals” 的俗寫)。 60. It, 指下文 “saying the same lines night after night”。 61. got on my nerves, 使我厭煩。 62. saying the same lines night after night, 每夜唱着同樣的字句。 63. chaos (ˈkeɪɔs), 混亂。 64. varied, 改變。 65. appalling (əˈpɔːlɪŋ), 使人驚恐的。 66. nice to me, 待我很好的。 67. is not discriminating, (她) 是沒有鑑別力的; 是沒有機變的。 68. to make a fuss of a man, 打擾一個男子。 69. raging mad with neuralgia (nɪjəˈrældʒə), 因神經痛而暴怒。 70. say pretty things, 說好聽的話。 71. put up with, 容忍。 72. after a week or two, 過了一二星期之後。

I had luck, and settled⁷³ again before I was starving. It was a merry company, and they made me one of them. I went drinking with them and met a number of people, but there was nothing exciting after a time⁷⁴. I am not blaming people for being dull⁷⁵. I am dull myself. That is why I grow tired⁷⁶ and wish I could meet with people who are interesting. I expect clever people are interesting, even merely wealthy people, for they have been able to see and learn more than we have.

“ When I was tired of weekly rooms⁷⁷, and laundries annexing⁷⁸ my collars, and baggage men who always came too late for my bag, and realized that it was more comfortable and just as exciting at home, I returned. Dad and all of them had been continually writing⁷⁹ for me to do so⁸⁰. That was a year ago. I am not aware of having committed any glaring crimes⁸¹ since then, excepting⁸² that I shall never be a success⁸³ in Bulver's Bon Marché⁸⁴. I can never reckon up accounts⁸⁵ or do anything with figures⁸⁶, and seem to be equally a failure in the shop⁸⁷. I tried my best, the other day, bowing a woman who they told me was an important customer all over the place⁸⁸, and yet Dad raved and stormed at⁸⁹ me and asked me what I meant by insulting her with my

(continued on page 128)

[注] 73. settled, 安身. 74. after a time, 過了一個時期. 75. dull, 乏味的. 76. grow tired, 厭倦起來. 77. weekly rooms, 以星期計算而租借的房間. 78. annexing, 偷; 「揩油」. 79. writing, 寫信. 80. to do so—to return. 81. committed any glaring crimes, 犯了任何顯著的罪惡. 82. excepting, 除了.. 以外. 83. success, 成功者. 84. Bulver's Bon (bɒn) Marché (mɑ:ʹʃeɪ), Bulver 家開設的百貨商店名. (“Bon Marché” 是法文, 作「便宜貨」解釋, 在巴黎有一家百貨商店叫這個名字.) 85. reckon up accounts, 算帳. 86. do anything with figures, 用數字做任何事情; 算. 87. equally a failure in the shop, 在店裏是同樣地一個失敗者. 88. bowing a woman...all over the place, 向一個女子鞠躬而領她到店的各處. 89. raved and stormed at, 對...憤怒而說話.

SELECTED LEADERETTES 短篇時論

Anti-Spitting Campaign

ANNOTATED BY HAROLD M. YUAN

As will be seen from the correspondence columns¹ the Joint Committee² of Shanghai Women's Organizations, in association with³ the Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis⁴ Association and various other bodies⁵ is shortly to embark upon⁶ an effort to persuade people not to spit in public places. They are taking on⁷ a very big job, but recognizing as they do the magnitude of the problem⁸ they are of the opinion that⁹ an educational movement, slow as that must be¹⁰, is still the best method of bringing about a long-overdue¹¹ reform in the manners of some of the inhabitants of this port¹². Probably in no city in the world is the habit of spitting so widely indulged in, for it seems to be a habit to which the Chinese as a race are generally given¹³. Notices in public conveyances¹⁴ warning against it do not appear to have very much result, and it is possible that the displaying of posters on the subject¹⁵ will have just about the same effect. It is likely, however, that the other activities which bodies responsible for the movement contemplate, namely, health talks¹⁶, and an appeal to

[注] 1. correspondence columns, 致主筆函欄. 2. Joint Committee (kə'miti), 聯合委員會. 3. in association with, 和...聯合. 4. Anti-Tuberculosis ('ænti-tju(:)bæ:kju'lousis), 防癆的. 5. bodies, 團體. 6. embark upon, 開始. 7. taking on, 着手於 ("on" 是 adverb). 8. recognizing ('rekə'gnaiziŋ) as they do the magnitude ('mægnitju:d) of the problem, 它們既然認識這問題的重大. 9. are of the opinion that..., 以爲... 10. slow as that must be, 雖然那個必定是慢的. 11. long-overdue, 早已該有的; 已經遲延了好久的. 12. this port, 指上海. 13. given, 這字和上文 "to" 呼應, "given to" 作「慣於...的」, 「深染...的」, 「耽於...的」解釋. 14. public conveyances (kən'veiənsiz), 公共車輛. 15. the subject, 這件事 (指吐痰爲害事). 16. health talks, 衛生演講.

parents through the school children, may be productive of good¹⁷. If the latter¹⁸ were instructed in the matter, and invited to enter an essay competition describing the evil effects of the habit upon public health¹⁹, it is possible that the teaching would be brought home to²⁰ their elders in a manner likely to convince them of the error of their ways²¹. That is a suggestion which may be well worth considering²². Inoculations²³ and vaccination²⁴ have now come to be accepted by the Chinese, rather quicker than was originally thought²⁵. That in all probability²⁶ was due to the general knowledge of the deadliness of the diseases they were to offset²⁷. The evil results of public spitting are unfortunately not so apparent to the average Chinese, and for that reason it is to be expected that effective results will be slow in coming²⁸. That does not mean that the endeavour should not be made. The organizations who have taken the matter in hand²⁹ are to be congratulated in their determination to do what is possible to solve this important problem, and every good wish will attend them for their ultimate success³⁰.—FROM *N.-C.D.N.*

[注] 17. productive of good, 有益的. 18. the latter, 指“school children”. 19. public health, 公衆衛生. 20. be brought home to, 被使被...相信; 被深入...的心. 21. ways, 習慣. 22. well worth considering, 很值得考慮的. 23. Inoculations (i,nəkju/leɪʒənz), 預防注射; 打針. 24. vaccination (vækseɪ/nerʃən), 種痘. 25. rather quicker than was originally thought, 比預料的快. 26. in all probability, 大約. 27. offset, 抵銷. 28. slow in coming, 來得遲的; 不就有的. 29. taken the matter in hand, 着手於這件事. 30. every good... ultimate success, 很願它們得到最後的成功.

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES 投稿選登

[選登讀者投來的短篇創作; 作者有教師, 學生, 和其它各界人士。]

THE KITE

By 王宗鏊

In the spring many people fly kites. Kites are made of bamboo and paper or silk in the shape of a man, a bird, a hawk, a butterfly, a centipede, and so forth. They are all hand-made.

The best place to fly kites is on the hill or on the playground where there is a good wind. We tie the kite with a cord, which is usually wound on a reel. Then one person throws it up and another unwinds the cord so as to let it fly up to the sky. Sometimes we put a whistle on the kite, and when the wind blows it, it makes a noise.

History tells us that the Emperor Chien Wên of the Liang dynasty first used the kite to ask help when he was surrounded by his enemies in T'ai City.

Kites are played in foreign countries too, I think, but I have never seen a foreign kite and I do not know whether it is like a Chinese one or not.

MY FAMILY

By T. J. HUA (華聰睿)

省立蘇州女師二年級

My native place is the largest town of Wusih. My home is in the eastern part of the town.

First of all, I am very glad to say that my family is full of happiness and peace.

There are ten members in it—papa, mamma, brothers, and sisters. I am just in the middle of the children, according to age.

Papa is an official in a telegraph administration. He is just fifty years of age and is very hale and hearty. He works hard and carefully; so he is praised by all his colleagues and looked upon as their model. Papa loves us with all his heart. Mamma is an industrious housewife. She works from morning till night. All day long she smiles with kindness. She often encourages us to study diligently. She has a good disposition and never reproaches us when we are mischievous. I think my mother is the best of all mothers.

My eldest brother is a college graduate. He works in aviation circles and is interested in music.

My second brother is studying at a university in Yunnan. He is a talented youth and has a good knowledge of English and mathematics. I have studied English under him. My sisters are all quite young. The youngest one I like best. She has a round face and a pair of brilliant and sharp eyes. When she smiles, a couple of dimples appear on her rosy cheeks.

Owing to the present hostilities between China and Japan, our home has been badly damaged. Most of our houses have been destroyed by bombs. My parents are very sad because of the great losses we have suffered.

I must devote myself to my lessons so that I may be of help to my family in the near future.

THE GREATEST MISTAKE IN MY LIFE

A Prize Essay

BY 陳國芳

“John, go and take my place today in the school” said my father feebly. “I am too ill to attend.” “Have you forgotten that I have a date with my girl, Pater?” I replied. Upon hearing this, my father sighed, and went staggering out of the door. I felt sorry for him. He was aged and very ill, and yet had to go out on that unpleasant bitter winter morning in the rain and wind. I was ashamed of myself, an idle hand living upon my father’s income, and yet unwilling to lend him a helping hand when he was ill. I was on the point of rushing after him and begging him to stay at home, but a second thought quelled this uneasiness in me. The girl and the dear things I was planning to tell her seemed much more important to my life.

Two days later my father died. But the sigh he uttered on that winter morning is still ringing in my ears. I realized too late that I had committed the greatest mistake in refusing his last request, and had contributed to his death.

英國桂冠詩人 John Masefield 說: “*White Lady*, which I am reading with much interest” (我正在讀白娘娘, 很感興趣).

白娘娘 (*White Lady*) 本局出版, 價三角

SELECTIONS FOR STUDY 精讀文選

[選登現代英美作家的短篇文字；精譯詳注，另加編者做的種種提示，希望你每期細心精讀。要是你感覺難讀，或者認為和學校裏的所謂「作文」沒有關係，那是因為你讀慣了中國式的英文；你該及早醒悟。]

Odd Medical Coincidence 希奇的醫事上的巧事

BY HAMILTON WILLIAMSON

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY WILSON Y. YUI (俞亢詠)

(continued)

She couldn't go on for sobbing⁶¹.

她哽咽得不能話下去。

Softly he finished -the speech for her: "You told him how the doctor diagnosed⁶² it. You told him he had done the most merciful deed in the word—releasing Agnes."

這老醫生就輕輕地替她說完了這話：「你告訴他那醫生是如何診斷它的。你告訴他那醫生已做了天下最仁慈的好事——解除了阿格內的痛苦。」

"Oh, yes, doctor, just that." Her clear voice broke⁶³ through her grief. "Agnes, I told him, wished she could die. If only lightning would strike her⁶⁴—and no-one—especially he—ever know about the other—horror⁶⁵."

「是呀，醫生，正是那樣說的。」她的清脆的聲音在悲痛中發出。「我告訴他，阿格內但願死去。但願雷電把她打死——沒有人——尤其是他——會曉得那另一的可怕的事。」

"Doctor, it worked⁶⁶ the

「醫生，那些話倒有驚人的

[注] 61. couldn't go on for sobbing, 因啜泣而說不下去. 62. diagnosed ('daɪəgnouzd), 診斷. 63. broke, 突然發出. 64. If only lightning would strike her, 注意這假定子句沒有主要(結論)子句; 這是習用法, 有「但願...」的意思. 65. the other horror, 指她的懷孕. 66. worked, 發生; 激起.

most marvellous⁶⁷ magic. He was getting well⁶⁸—fast. Two lovely⁶⁹ months we had—until—”

She stopped again; waited for composure⁷⁰. “Doctor! He asked me to marry him. I had saved his reason⁷¹, he said.”

“Why not marry him, my dear? You love him?”

“Oh, yes. Yes. I adore him. That’s why I couldn’t⁷². I told the lie for his sake—not for mine. And when he asked me, the way I refused—the way I acted—made him doubt. Oh, he mustn’t doubt. Already he’s slipped back⁷³. He said I just had to give him the name of the doctor⁷⁴ she’d gone to. I—I gave him—yours.” She stopped, frightened⁷⁵.

Slowly he nodded. “Yes, I see.”

魔力。他的病好起來了——而且是快的。我們度了二個月甜蜜的時光——直到——」

她又停了；靜——靜神。又說「醫生！他請求我嫁給他。他說我使他神經復了原。」

「那你爲什麼不嫁給他呢，親愛的？你愛他的？」

「噢，是的。是的。我敬愛他。所以我不能嫁給他。我所以說謊是爲了他呀——並非爲我自己。當他向我求婚的時候，我拒絕他的那樣子——我行動的樣子——使他懷疑。噢，他不可懷疑了。他已經又在病下去了。他說我必須把她去求治的那醫生的名字告訴他。我——我就把——把你的名字告訴了他。」她恐懼了，停了嘴。

他慢慢地點着頭。「是，我知道。」

[注 67. marvellous (ˈmɑːvɪləs), 驚人的. 68. getting well, 恢復康健. 69. lovely, 令人快樂的 (是俗語). 70. composure (kəmˈpəʊzə), 安靜; 抑止情感. 71. reason, 神智; 理智. 72. couldn’t=couldn’t marry him. 73. slipped back, 脫後去; 病又加起來. 74. doctor, 後面省去 “that” 或 “whom”. 75. frightened=being frightened; 是 past participle, 用作 adjective, 並非和 “stopped” 處同等地位.]

Her words fluttered on⁷⁶:
 “He wants you to come to
 him. Now. He says he
 can’t wait.”

她音調顫動地繼續說道：
 「他要你到他那兒去。現在
 就去。他說他等不及。」

[注] 76. fluttered on, 顫動地說下去。

Further Notes by the Editor

32. “releasing Agnes”. Abortion is here meant. The use of “releasing” is an instance of euphemism.

33. “and no-one—especially he—”. Not logical, and perhaps also faulty in style, but quite idiomatic and quite clear. If “not” were inserted before “he”, the expression would perhaps be more logical but less idiomatic.

34. “ever know”. That is, “*would* ever know”.

35. “the other—horror”. The dash gives force to “horror”. It is perhaps considered even a greater horror for a girl to become pregnant than to be struck by lightning.

36. “just had to give him”. “Just” is here used to emphasize “had”; this use is colloquial or even slangy.

37. “He wants you to come to him”. “*He* wants you to come to him”; compare “*I* want to go to him” and “*You* had better go to him”.

38. “Now”. This word, standing alone, is here very emphatic. It would be rather weak if used at the end of the preceding sentence.

(continued from page 125)

國小說史略，和一本編定
的唐宋傳奇集。

(選自魯迅全集)

published books are *A Short History of Chinese Fiction, Dramatic Stories by the Writers of the T'ang and Sung Dynasties*, a collection.

ANECDOTES OF FAMOUS PEOPLE 名人軼事

A Little Girl Who Saved a Great Life

拯救偉人的小姑娘

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY KWEI YU (桂 裕)

President Roosevelt¹ has not forgotten that he owes his life to 15-year-old Leona Merrill², for when she fractured her skull while skating³ 'the other day'⁴ he wrote a charming letter to the hospital, telling her how sorry he was to hear she was ill and sending her his best wishes.

It all happened six years ago, when Leona, then aged nine, was sitting in the front row at a reception given for the President-elect⁵ in Miami, Florida⁶.

The little girl was gazing around her, when to her horror⁷ she saw a man aiming a gun at Mr Roosevelt. Without losing a second⁸ she shouted "That man has a gun", so warning the bystanders, who had just time to deflect⁹ the man's aim. The bullet missed Mr Roosevelt but unfortunately killed the Mayor of Chicago¹⁰.

羅斯福總統沒有忘却他的生命賴着十五歲的利俄那·麥利爾而保全這回事，因為在幾天前她因溜冰而跌斷了頭蓋骨，他就寫了一封很熱情的信到醫院裏去，告訴她說他聽得她患病的消息是怎樣的憂慮，並且表示着頂懇切的安慰意思。

那事是發生在六年以前，那時利俄那祇有九歲，坐在佛羅里達省邁阿密地方為當選總統而召集的招待會的第一排座位上。

這位小姑娘正在四面張望，忽然看見一個人對着羅斯福先生瞄準着鎗，驚惶萬分。她就立刻喊出來，「那個人有鎗呀」，旁邊的人得了這警告，恰巧還來得及去移轉那個人的瞄準。這鎗彈沒有射中羅斯福先生，但很不幸地打死了芝加哥市長。

[注] 1. Roosevelt (/ru:svelt), 現任美國大總統，生在一八八二年。 2. Leona (li'ona[?]) Merrill ('meril), 姓名。 3. while skating=while she was skating. 4. the other day, 不久以前的某天。 5. President-elect, 已當選而未就職的大總統。 6. Miami (ma'i'æmi), Florida ('florida), 美國 Florida 州 (state) 的 Miami 城。 7. to her horror, 使她大吃一驚地。 8. Without losing a second, 一秒鐘也不失去地；立刻。 9. Chicago (ʃi'ka:ɡou), 美國城名。

SHORT SKETCHES 短篇紀事

[選登趣味濃厚的短篇故事和新聞，精譯詳注。每篇都從外國雜誌或報紙上選來；文字很多被編者刪改過，使得格外淺顯。]

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY DICKSON TING (丁時藥)

The Blackbird¹ and the Thrush² 山鳥和畫眉

A blackbird and a thrush have gone into partnership³ in England.

The blackbird built a nest, and came home one day to find it invaded by a thrush, which had laid three eggs in it. As soon as⁴ the thrush flew off, the blackbird laid two eggs beside them. The two birds took turns⁵ in sitting on the eggs till they were hatched, the thrushes coming⁶ first. Neither bird has shown any resentment. Both have been busy all day long⁷ searching⁸ for food and bringing it to the five hungry fledglings⁹. The partnership seems to be having the happiest results.

在英國一隻山鳥和一隻畫眉開始了實行合作。

那山鳥造了一個窠，有一天回來見那窠被一隻畫眉侵佔了，已經在裏面產了三個蛋。那隻畫眉一飛去，山鳥便在它們旁邊產了兩個蛋。在那小鳥孵出以前那兩隻鳥輪流孵在蛋上，畫眉先孵出。這兩隻鳥都不曾表示什麼憤怒。它們都整天忙着找尋食物，銜回來給五隻餓着的小鳥吃。這種合作似乎有着最愉快的成績。

[注] 1. Blackbird, 山鳥. 2. thrush, 畫眉鳥. 3. partnership, 合股; 合作. 4. As soon as, 一等到了.... 5. took turns, 輪流. 6. coming, 這是 absolute construction. 7. all day long, 全天地. 8. searching, 這字和 "busy" 呼應; "busy ...ing" 是習慣用法. 9. fledglings, 小鳥.

A Short Autobiographical Sketch of Lu Hsün

魯迅自傳*

TRANSLATED BY WU T'IEH SHENG (吳鐵聲)

我於一八八一年生於浙江省紹興府城裏的一家姓周的家裏。父親是讀書的；母親姓魯，鄉下人，她以自修得到能夠看書的學力。聽人說，在我幼小時，家裏還有四五十畝水田，並不很愁生計。但到我十三歲時。我家忽而遭了一場很大的變故，幾乎什麼也沒有了；我寄住在一個親戚家裏，有時還被稱為乞食者。我於是決心回家，而我的父親又生了重病，約有三年多，死去了。我漸至於連極少的學費也無法可想；我的

I was born in a Chow family in the city of Shaohsingfu in the province of Chekiang in 1881. My father was an educated man; my mother, who was a Lu, was a country lady, but could read books through self-cultivation. I have been told that my family had forty or fifty mow of lower fields, and that we were then quite well-to-do. But when I was thirteen years old, a calamity suddenly befell my family and we lost almost all we had. Living under a relative's roof, I was sometimes called even a beggar. I, therefore, decided to return home. But unfortunately my father was taken seriously ill and some three years later died. I was then at a loss even for a very small amount for my school fee. My mother managed to raise some money for

*譯者按：這篇文字，魯迅先生成於一九三零年五月十六日，所以他晚年的生活，沒有敘入；但我們於此，却可以知道他的出身，以至初期寫作的經過。

母親便給我籌辦了一點旅費，教我去尋無需學費的學校去，因為我總不肯學做幕友或商人，——這是我鄉衰落了的讀書人家子弟所常走的兩條路。

其時我是十八歲，便旅行到南京，考入水師學堂了，分在機關科。大約過了半年，我又走出，改進礦路學堂去學開礦，畢業之後，即被派往日本去留學。但待到在東京的豫備學校畢業，我已經決意要學醫了，原因之一是因為我確知道了新的醫學對於日本的維新有很大的助

my travelling expenses, and told me to enter a free school. This was simply because I wished neither to serve as a private secretary to any official nor to be a business man—the two ways usually open to the sons of the scholarly families in reduced circumstances in my native place.

I was eighteen at that time. I travelled to Nanking and passed the entrance examination of the Naval School, where I took the mechanical course. About half a year later I left the school and entered a Mining and Railway College to study mining. Upon graduation, I was sent to Japan for further studies. But when I finished my course at the Preparatory School of Tokyo, I had already determined to study medicine. One of the reasons was that I had realized that the new medicine had done much to bring about Japan's modernization. Then I joined the Sendai Medical College. When I had studied there for two

力。我於是進了仙台醫學專門學校，學了兩年。這時正值俄日戰爭，我偶然在電影上看見一個中國人因做偵探而將被斬，因此又覺得在中國醫好幾個人也無用，還應該有較為廣大的運動...先提倡新文藝，我便棄了學籍，再到東京，和幾個朋友立了些小計劃，但都陸續失敗了。我又想往德國去，也失敗了，終於，因為我的母親和幾個別的人很希望我有經濟上的幫助，我便回到中國來；這時我是二十九歲。

我一回國，就在浙江杭州的兩級師範學堂做化學和生理學教員，第二年就走出，到紹興中學堂去做

years, the Russo-Japanese War broke out. On one occasion, I saw in a moving picture a Chinese who was going to have his head cut off because he had served as a spy. Then I found that in China it was of no use to cure a few persons only and that we should start a more extensive movement. The New Literary Movement should first of all be promoted. I therefore gave up the study of medicine and returned to Tokyo. I, together with some friends, formed a few minor plans, but all ended in smoke. I intended to go to Germany, but also without success. Owing to the fact that my mother and several other persons eagerly expected some financial assistance from me, I returned to China at the age of twenty-nine.

As soon as I returned to my country, I was engaged as a teacher of chemistry and physiology at the Lower and Higher Normal School, Hangchow, Chekiang. But I gave

教務長，第三年又走出。沒有地方可去，想在一個書店去做編譯員，到底被拒絕了。但革命也就發生，紹興光復後，我做了師範學校的校長。革命政府在南京成立，教育部長招我去做部員，移入北京，兼做北京大學，師範大學，女子師範大學的國文系講師。到一九二六年，有幾個學者到段祺瑞政府去告密，說我不好，要捕拿我，我便因了朋友林語堂的幫助，逃到廈門大

up the post in the next year and went to act as dean in the Shaohsing Middle School. I resigned again in the third year. As I now had no place to go to, I tried to serve as an editor in a certain book company, but in vain. But soon afterwards the Revolution broke out. After it had restored Shaohsing to Chinese rule, I acted as the principal of the Normal School there. When the Revolutionary Government was established at Nanking, the Minister of Education asked me to be one of the officials in his Ministry. I went to Peking, where I also acted as a lecturer on Chinese at Peking University, Peking Normal University, and Peking Normal University for Women. In 1926, several scholars secretly informed against me to Tuan Ch'i-jui's régime, which ordered my arrest. Thanks to my friend Dr Lin Yutang's assistance, I fled to Amoy University and served there as a professor. In December I

學教授，十二月走出，到廣東，做了中山大學教授，四月辭職，九月出廣東，一直住在上海，

我在留學時候，祇在雜誌上登過幾篇不好的文章。初做小說是一九一八年，因了一個朋友錢玄同的勸告，做來登在新青年上的。這時纔用「魯迅」的筆名，也常用別的名字做一點短論。現在彙印成書的有兩本短篇小說集：吶喊，彷徨，一本論文，一本回憶記，一本散文詩，四本短評，別的除翻譯不計外，印成的又有一本中

left Amoy for Kwangtung, where I became professor in Sun Yat-sen University. I resigned in April the next year, and left Kwangtung for Shanghai in September. Since then I have lived in Shanghai.

When I studied in Japan, I contributed only a few poor articles to various magazines. It was in 1918 that I began to write short stories as a result of the encouragement on the part of my friend Mr Chien Hsüan-tung. The writings were published in the *New Youth*. It was at that time that I began to use my pseudonym Lu Shun. I also from time to time wrote some short essays under some other pseudonyms. My writings that have now been collected and published in book form are two volumes of short stories entitled *Hue and Cry* and *Lingering on the Way*, a volume of essays, a volume of reminiscences, a volume of prose poems, and four volumes of short critical essays. And in addition to my translated works, another two

(continued on page 118)

EVERYDAY IDIOMS 日用習語

BY HERTZ C. K. KÊ (葛傳榮)

as it were—so to speak. 也可以這樣說; 好像.

She felt, *as it were*, in a dream. 她覺得好像在夢裏.

Books are, *as it were*, our friends. 書籍好像是我們的朋友.

[說明] 注意這語和“as it is (或 was)”意義大不同.

as many—the same number of 同數目的...; 同樣多少的 ...

I have called on him five times in *as many* days. 我已經在五天裏訪過他五次.

He bought the watch for eight dollars, but cannot now dispose of it for *as many* cents. 他出了八圓買這錶, 但現在要賣八分錢也賣不掉它.

as much—the same thing. 同一的事物; 這樣.

I thought *as much*. 我原來也這樣想.

She was not surprised to hear of his unfaithfulness; for she had long expected *as much*. 她聽到了他的不忠, 並不覺得奇怪; 因為她已經好久預料到這個了.

as regards—regarding. 關於.

As regards that, I know nothing. 關於那個, 我不知道什麼.

As regards the conference, we all hope for the best. 關於那會議, 我們希望有最好的結果.

[說明] 注意這語裏的“regards”是 transitive verb, 不是 noun; 這語裏沒有“to”, 不該和“in regard to”或“with regard to”相混.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 問 答

CONDUCTED BY HERTZ C. K. KÊ (葛傳樂)

[簡章：一。每函至多二問。二。每頁祇寫一面，每問後多留空白。三。每問及的字句須錄全句，並說明見何書何頁。四。概不直接函覆，請附郵票或信封。]

陳 奮 君

(一)「叔叔的話」收入正在排印中之英文勸言 (*A Word to the Wise*)。 (二)關於辜鴻銘及其著作，請閱本期王翼廷先生之文。

Miss Lily Tang

In reply to your letter I wrote on December 13, 1938, using your addressed and stamped envelope. But my letter was returned to me some time ago as undelivered.

I am sorry that I am always too busy to correspond with any of my readers regularly. Mr Owen J. Graber, an Australian, would like to correspond with Chinese boys and girls, and I hope you will be interested. His address is G. P. O. Box 1699 P, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

友 竹 君

(一)“Mrs”的後面用丈夫的姓，例如 Johnson 先生的夫人是“Mrs Johnson”；但那中間的名字，也許是丈夫的，也許是自己的，例如 Henry Johnson 的夫人，假定她自己的名字是“Alice”，那末“Mrs Henry Johnson”和“Mrs Alice Johnson”都可以用（在正式文件上往往用後者）。有時祇用丈夫的名，例

如“Mrs Henry”，但很不正式。(二)“exactly”裏的“tly”讀[th]，“country”裏的“try”讀[tri]，兩個[t]應同樣發音；在“country”中不應將“t”顎音化 (palatalize)。

盧 聖 翊 君

(一)“all rights reserved”直譯可作「一切權利都被保留」，即「版權所有」之意。(二)欲求會話純熟而流暢，須先求讀音正確，多識常用字句，復多練習；詳情請閱拙著全句注音英語會話。讀會話書有相當助益。商業會話書鄙人未讀過，不知有無上者。

李 君

“He was very much alone.”中用“much”不誤，蓋“alone”為純粹的 predicative adjective 也。

沈 品 三 君

(一) Penguin Books 皆現代英文，價亦不貴，鄙意可購讀。(二)“sic”係拉丁文，係 adverb，作「這樣地」解，在英文中用於括弧中，以示其前所引之字，雖似有誤，却係原文，讀者慎勿誤為誤引也；例如引他人之句“He write carefully.”，按文法“write”應作“writes”，但原文既確為“write”，引時可作“He write (sic) carefully.”，讀者乃知並非誤引矣。

THE EDITOR'S PAGE 編者之頁

This issue contains the first instalment of a list of **Words Often Mispronounced** three hundred common words that its author has found to be often mispronounced by Chinese students. I hope that every one of our readers will take care to see how many of them he used to mispronounce himself. I should be glad to hear from teachers what words they would like to have added to the list. The subject seems to be an interesting one.

It is delightful to find in actual life what one has **Fiction and Fact** read about in fiction. It is perhaps more delightful to find in actual life what one has written about in fiction. In my *The Diary of a Student*, which was written in 1935, Peter Chang is described, on page 69, as having been surprised to find, on opening a book, a letter to Miss Lo that he had written several days before but had somehow forgotten to post. The other day I read a letter written by the English poet and novelist David Herbert Lawrence (1885—1930) to a German author on March 22, 1928 with the postscript: “31 March. Look, I wrote this letter nine days ago, and I thought you had it—but somebody put it under a book, and I’ve only just found it. Too bad! You may well wonder why I don’t write. . . .”

(Continued from page 110)

antics⁹⁰. I had fancied I was a success; all the assistants had laughed.

(continued)

[注] 90. antics, 滑稽狀態.

研究英文的好書

《中等學生及自修者》
《進修英文必讀》

1. 中學短篇英文論說
桂紹盱編 一冊 五角
2. 英文最常用二千字表
一冊 五角
3. 英文正誤例解
鄒朝濬編 一冊 五角
4. 英文改作詳解
葛傳棻批改 一冊 五角
5. 英文日用同義字
鄒朝濬編 一冊 四角

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競文書局

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葛傳棻編
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桂紹盱編
8. 競文初中英語語法
胡達人編著
9. 英文少年日記
朱瑞廣注
10. 怎樣讀音
謝大任著
11. 英語語法初步
謝大任著
12. 現代五大名人評傳
俞允詠編

中華民國二十八年四月十六日初版 [每月一日，十六日出版] 版權所有不許轉載

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本誌已呈請內政部登記 上海工部局登記證(字一一九號)

爲什麼讀英文數年，英文還是不通，因爲讀書不得門徑，祇在暗中摸索，猶如一艘沒有羅盤針的船，在大海中航行一般，難期達到目的。爲求事半功倍起見，請閱：——

怎樣讀通英文(五版) 一冊 四角

How to Master English Without a Teacher

本書由林語堂博士推薦，內容當然可靠。

錢近的英文書已能自讀，爲什麼見了外國人，談起話來，祇是「期期艾艾」，弄得面紅耳赤；聽對方講話，儘聞一片模糊聲音，摸不着頭腦。這種情形，我們無以名之，祇得名之曰「英文啞子」和「英文聾子」。要學會話，最重要的，當然要和英美人多接談；其次，還須多記基本的會話英語，請讀：——

全句 英語會話 (再版) 八角五分

English Conversation: Principles and Practice

英語會話實習 一冊 三角

Exercises in English Conversation

(本書即爲「全句注音英語會話」中之實習部份，專供中等學校採作英語會話科教本之用。)

葛傳槩著 競文書局發行