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SCIENCE TRIUMPHED IN ALLIED CAUSE

by Professor A. M. Loeb

It was impossible to fight against this avalanche.¹ Flesh and blood couldn't withstand² such a concentration³ of machines and material. This is a sentence that, with variations,⁴ has been found frequently in the unposted letters of German dead.⁵ It is the theme⁶ of tens of thousands of prisoners taken by the Allies.⁷ In the fifth and sixth years of war the full impact⁸ of the ingenuity and efficiency⁹ of Allied scientists and inventors made itself felt with overwhelming force on the battlefield.¹⁰ The Germans discovered at last the true meaning of technical progress applied to war.

In most discussions on "Scientific Warfare"¹¹ speakers confine themselves to the spectacular and "revolutionary"¹² weapons. But if we examine the position carefully, we find that it is not merely a few sentimental inventions that have assisted the Allied success, but many hundreds of new types of weapons and materials, each playing its small or large part and harmonising in one gigantic symphony¹³ that is without parallel¹⁴ in history.

German propaganda has made much play with "V 1", "V 2"¹⁵ and other claims,¹⁶ but the list of the Allies' "V" weapons is almost endless. If I mention Radiolocation,¹⁷ Bailey-bridges,¹⁸ Rocket-equipped Aircraft,¹⁹ Steel Netting Roads and Airstrips,²⁰ many types of Landing Barges,²¹ Amphi-

1. 不可抵抗之事物。 2. 抗拒。 3. 集中。 4. 稍有不同；大同小異。 5. 在打死的德國人身上未發的信中。 6. 題目。 7. 被盟軍所俘虜的。 8. 衝鋒。 9. 天才與效率。 10. 戰場。 11. 科學戰。 12. 革新的。 13. 在一個偉大的交響樂中得到和諧。 14. 無匹。 15. 德國的新武器。 16. 權利。 17. 無線電偵察器。 18. 外壁橋。 19. 裝有火箭炮的飛機。 20. 鋼網馬路及臨時飛機場。 21. 登陸船。

bious Tanks and Vehicles,¹ new Flamethrowers² and methods of bombing an invisible target with accuracy, I still leave out some scores of major scientific weapons that have been developed in Britain and the U.S.A. during the war.

There are "minor" inventions and discoveries, which have played a part "hardly less important."³ There is the method of waterproofing⁴ tanks, evolved only after long and careful experiment, which made landings possible. There is the scientific method of packing and marking by a raised code⁵ of figures and letters all the thousands of different types of equipment needed for successful invasion. Without these two remarkable pieces of work by Allied scientists and technicians, the invasion would have been impossible. Yet these are only two modest examples among hundreds of similar developments ranging from special packings for "parachuted supplies"⁶ to new methods of fire control.

Then there are innumerable inventions and discoveries only indirectly "military" in intention, which have nevertheless proved vital in the Allies' successful military operations. A few are publicly known, as, for example, Penicillin,⁷ the remarkable "chemical" discovered and developed in an Oxford laboratory, which has saved the lives of hundreds of soldiers.

For every advance reaching the headlines, there have been a hundred cases of patient research and unspectacular invention. Methods of rehabilitation⁸ developed during the war, for instance, mean that the wounded are not healed in body alone and thrown back into the pool, but healed and well-fitted for life again. Mass radiography in factories has meant

1. 水陸兩用的坦克車和別的車子。 2. 火焰投擲器。 3. 幾乎同樣重要的。 4. 防水的。 5. 密碼。 6. 降落傘的供應品。 7. 青黴素(新發明之化炎藥)。 8. 復原。

~~that, in spite of pressure and the shortages of war, the~~
chance of tuberculosis¹ being undetected and reaching the dangerous stage has become smaller. Hundreds of advances have been made in methods of preserving food by dehydration,² refrigeration³ and canning.⁴ None of these, perhaps, has been "spectacular", but, taken together, they represent an enormous step forward and a saving of hundreds of thousands of food yearly.

One could go through nearly "every phase of life"⁵ and show that there has been progress towards greater efficiency achieved, not by change, but by wholehearted co-operation between every branch of science, where each has proudly played its part. This is the work that has been done by Allies scientists and technicians, while the Germans have concentrated on "kolossal"⁶ results, "throwing to the winds" every axiom⁷ of military—and for that matter all other—science.

It is not enough to produce the right machines and material for warfare. It must be present in the right quantities at the right place at the right time. The world has never seen anything approaching the precision with which Allies' science, industry, manpower and strategy have been harnessed and directed during the last five years.

The invasion of Europe was, of course, the most gigantic operation of its kind that has ever taken place, nor was there any question of "muddling through"⁸ or temporary improvisation. There was no need for makeshift.¹⁰ Everything down to the last screw for the last vehicle was foreseen and provided. It was the technique of industrial scientific

1. 肺病. 2. 提去水份. 3. 冷卻. 4. 裝成罐頭. 5. 人身的各方面.
6. 龐大的. 7. 拋棄. 8. 敷衍. 9. 敷衍. 10. 權宜之計.

~~planning brought it to its highest pitch.~~

One of the least appreciated testimonials² to the perfection with which the new weapons were taken in the right quantities to the right places at the right time was the astonishingly small amount of disorganisation of civilian life which took place. The whole of the gigantic plan calling for the movement of unprecedented quantities of material and great numbers of men was superimposed on the normal wartime life so that the civilians suffered virtually no new discomforts or shortages.

The glory of individual freedom is "worth a final word."³ Let it be remembered that, without freedom for art and for invention of every kind, the world would lapse into a place where witchcraft⁴ and quackery⁵ flourished. German industry has not gained by the war. The loyal teamwork of scientists who have been allies in the truest sense against the common enemy has brought them to a pitch of progress and discovery which will be of "untold benefit"⁶ to the countries to which they belong.

1. 達到最高點。 2. 紀念物。 3. 值得最後一提。 4. 巫術。 5. 庸醫的醫術。 6. 說不出之好處。

QUIZ

1. What does encyclopedia mean?
2. Where does the tadpoles tail go?
3. How many words do we use?
4. Can a fish see and hear us?
5. What does Eureka mean?
6. What are our eyebrows for?
7. Why do we hear better on water than on land?
8. Why does an owl come out by night?
9. What does a bird sing about?
10. Why are the words "Ancient Lights" put outside windows?

(Answers will be found on page 28)

GENEROSITY

by H. A. Brent

慷慨

(Continued from the previous issue)

羅書肆譯註

In the early autumn of 1940, on the eve of her fiftieth birthday, Stella was summoned to Netherfold Hall. An aged aunt, to whom the house had passed after the death of Stella's parents, was dangerously ill. It was a call that couldn't very well be disregarded,¹ and it would be a relief to escape from the heavy bombing to which London was then being subjected.² The prospect of a few quiet, even though dull, days in the country was not unappealing.

On her arrival she found her aunt unexpectedly recovering and out of danger.

On the following morning she slept late. Half-way between sleeping and waking she stretched³ lazily and

一九四〇年初秋，在斯泰娜五十五歲生日的前夕，她被召來到尼德福府邸，因為在斯泰娜父母死後接管這所府邸的一位年老的伯母病得很危險，這是不容完全置之不理的。而且到尼德福府邸去，還可以藉此避開當時倫敦所遭受的大轟炸。想到可以在鄉下過幾天安靜日子，雖然是沉悶的日子，也不是沒有意思的。

到達尼德福府邸的時候，她發覺她的伯母的病情意外地漸漸好了，沒有什麼危險。

第二天早上，她睡得很晏，她在半睡半醒的狀態中，懶洋洋地伸身，記起了這一天是她的生日。五

1. 不顧. 2. 遭受. 3. 伸長身在躺下.

remembered that it was her birthday. Fifty. How awful! It was strange to be spending a birthday again at the Hall—after all these years. That thought awoke another in her mind. Why, surely it was here, at Netherfold, that a man had made love to her when she was a child. A nice man, she remembered—and all.

Her mind ploughed 'backwards.'¹ Not just a man who had made love to her—but the very fact. She recalled episodes.² What a young fool she had been to run such risks. But he had been nice.

The memory of the man was misty, but another recollection rose crystal-clear³ before her. Those four big trees in the upper meadow. A pledge⁴ to meet him there each birthday—at noon. Well, well, too many years had passed away—but this was her birthday. Should she walk up the meadow? Her day was free.

十歲了。多麼可怕！在這麼多年之後——又在府邸裏過生日真有點奇怪。這一個念頭使她的心裏湧現出另一個念頭。噯，的確是在這裏，在尼德爾，當地年節的時候，有一個男子向她求愛。她記得他是一個很可愛的男子——年紀很大。

她想起從前的事來了。不僅是一個曾經向她求愛的男子——而且是最初的一個。她回憶起過去的一些事情。那時候她冒這樣的險，真是一個多麼不懂事的孩子，可是他是那麼可愛。

對他的印像已不大清楚了，但是另一個回憶却清晰地想起來。上部草坪裏的四棵大樹，約定了每年她的生日那天正午時候在樹下和他相會。唉，唉，過了多少年了——但是今天是她的生日，她應當到草坪上去嗎？這一天她是得閒的。

1. 追憶。 2. 偶然發生的事件。 3. 晶亮的。 4. 誓約。

As she slipped into her bath she "made up her mind" to keep that tryst of her distant youth. She was a little shocked at her sentimentality.² The man had probably been dead for years.

Stella took care, as she was playing a game, to play it fairly. She would be punctual.³ At five minutes before noon she entered the upper meadow. The clouded sky was filled with a low, distant droning.⁴ As she approached the trees it "swelled in volume"⁵ and took on an ominous⁶ note. She was breathing fast. It really was fun to be sneaking back into one's youth like this. She thought that she remembered it was the fourth tree.

The menacing drone became a roar. 'Planes must be very near. They might be our own, but—— She had just made up her mind to bolt back

當她在洗澡的時候，她決定去赴她年輕時的約會。她奇怪自己怎麼這樣多愁善感：為個男子或許已死去多年了。

斯泰娜特地光明正大地去赴約，正像她在競技一樣，她應當遵守時間，離正午還有五分鐘的光景，她走進上部草坪。雲霧迷漫的天空遠遠的充滿了低沉的嗡嗡聲，當她走進那幾棵樹的時候，嗡嗡聲漸漸變大了，這聲音像是一個不祥的預兆，她的呼吸變得很迫促。像這樣重溫年輕時的舊夢的確是很有趣的。她記得那是第四棵樹。

嚇人的嗡嗡聲變成吼聲了。飛機一定飛得很近。它們也許是我們自己的飛機。但是——她剛決定跑向

1. 下決心. 2. 多情, 傷感. 3. 守時. 4. 嗡嗡聲. 5. 聲積增大. 6. 不祥的. 7. 奔逃.

to the safety of the house when a man crested the rise beyond the fourth tree.

"Stella!" he shouted. "Stella!" His glad, exulting cry rang high and clear above the ever-increasing din from the sky.

Then he was running towards her. Deafened by the noise above, perturbed¹ by the happy incredulity² with which the man had called her name, Stella found herself gripped by two strong arms. She smelled the smell of country twice.³ Eager lips sought hers.

It wasn't in Stella's nature to refuse a kiss. Automatically⁴ her body moulded itself to his and her lips parted. Thurton kissed as a man drinks who has been long parched.

"Stella, my darling," he said. "Stella."

The noise above became an infernal crescendo⁵ and, as

屋子裏的安全處所的時候，一個男子從第四棵樹那邊走出來了。

「斯泰娜！」他高聲大叫。「斯泰娜，」他快樂的，欣喜的叫喊，那聲高亢而清脆地響着，高出了空中不斷增大的轟轟聲。

他在向她跑過來，斯泰娜在一面受着空中巨響的震擾，一面因聽到那個男子叫出她的名字而又驚又喜，弄得不知道怎麼辦才好的當兒，她發覺自己被兩隻強大的手臂緊緊抓住。她嗅到鄉下的蘇格蘭呢的氣味，熱切的嘴唇在尋覓她的嘴唇。

斯泰娜生性是不拒絕接吻的。她的身體自動地與他身體相合，而她的嘴唇張開了。這頓像一個口渴極了的人狂飲一般地吻着。

「斯泰娜，我的親愛的，」他說，「斯泰娜。」

空中的響聲變成驚人的轟響，當

1. 擾亂 2. 不相信 3. 蘇格蘭呢 4. 自動地 5. 漸次增強的響聲

a shadow fell athwart¹ them, they sprang apart, looking upwards affrightedly.

In that very instant Stella saw the ground behind him erupt² in a vivid sheet of flame—a sudden and intolerable brilliance. There came a shattering roar and, as the world darkened around her, she saw the man pitch³ forward and felt herself falling beneath him.

She wasn't injured. She was lying crosswise⁴ under his chest. The great mass of the tree trunk was lying across his loins,⁵ pinning him to the ground. His face was almost immediately above hers, and it was already paling in death. His fire was short, wracking breaths and spoke in a whisper,

"You came back to me. Stella," he said. "You came back."

The great happiness that shone through his anguish-twisted features brought the

一個影子向他們橫掠下來的時候，他們嚇得跳開來，驚恐地仰望著天空。

在這一剎那間，斯泰娜看到他身後的地上噴起一片熊熊的火焰——突然發出的耀眼的光芒，然後是一陣驚天動地的吼聲，正當她四周的世界變黑的時候，她看到那個男子向前跌倒，又感覺到自己倒在他的身下。

她沒有受傷。她斜躺在他的胸部下面，粗大的樹幹橫倒在他的腰部，將他緊壓在地上，他的面孔幾乎恰好貼在她的面孔上，他的臉已成死灰色。他的呼吸短促，低聲地說：

「你回到我這裏來了，斯泰娜，」他說，「你回來了。」

他的極感痛苦的臉上所流露出的極大的快樂，使斯泰娜的眼裏湧出

1. 斜過. 2. 迸發. 3. 跌倒. 4. 交叉地. 5. 腰部.

scald of tears to Stella's eyes.

"Of course, darling," she said.

His voice strengthened momentarily,¹ but the drops of sweat from his forehead fell cold upon her cheeks.

"All these years," he said. "And you never forgot me, Stella?"

"Never, never, never," she said.

With a sure instinct she raised her arms and pulled his face down to hers. She found his lips and kissed him fiercely. The pain that her movement waked in his broken body vanished in the joy that thrilled² through him. He drew reluctant,³ dying lips away from her mouth.

"It's been so long," he breathed. "I've waited——"

"I know," she said. "But I'm back now, darling."

She took her hands from his face and caressed⁴ his body with loving and intimate touches. Even through the

了熱淚。

「當然，親愛的，」她說。

他的聲調偶爾加強了一點，但是他額上的汗珠落在她的面頰上都是冷的。

「這些年來，」他說，「你從來沒有忘記我嗎？斯泰娜？」

「沒有，沒有，沒有。」她說。

她本能地伸出手將他的臉拉向她臉上，她拱著了他的嘴唇，熱烈地吻他，她的舉動在他受了重傷的身體上所引起的痛苦，消失在透澈他全身的快樂之中了。他將不情願離開的，垂死的嘴唇，從她的嘴上拉開。

「多久了，」他低微地說，「我一直在等待着——」

「我知道，」她說，「但是現在我回來了，親愛的。」

她將手從他的臉上放下來，熱情地，親密地撫摸他的身體。她甚至能透過那蘇格蘭呢的衣服，感覺到

1.暫時地。 2.透澈他的全身。 3.不情願的。 4.撫摸。

tweed of his clothing she could feel the happiness that was flooding¹ him. He tried to say something, but his breath was failing. "Darling darling," she murmured, and then she felt him die. He reared² a little away and then fell forward. She knew that he had died, not in pain but in a passion of happiness.

She writhed from beneath him and scrambled³ to her feet.⁴ She hardly noticed the vast crater⁴ that the bomb had made. She was dazed with shock and sick with horror.

Before running to the house for help she shook the tears from her eyes and looked down upon him. He had fallen with his face turned sideways upon the grass. But his features evoked no memory—it was the face of a stranger.

She ran tumblingly towards the house. "Poor, poor man," she thought. "If only I could have remembered his name."

這番於他完全的快樂。他想說話，但是他的呼吸微弱了，親愛的、親愛的，」她喃喃地說，然後她感覺到快死了。他的身子仰起來一點，又向前倒下。她知道他已死去，不是死於痛苦中，而是死在快樂的熱情裏。

她從他的身下扭動身體，爬起來，她幾乎沒有注意到炸彈炸成的大洞，她震昏了，嚇糊塗了。

她在跑向屋子找人營救以前，落下她眼中的淚，低頭向他望望。他倒在地上，頭側靠在草上，但是他的相貌引不起她的回憶——完全是一個生人的面孔。

她一步一跌地跑進屋裏去。「可憐的，可憐的人，」她想，「我還他的名字都記不起來了。」

1. 湧起. 2. 豎起. 3. 爬起來. 4. 炸彈炸成的大洞穴.

AN INFALLIBLE WAY TO SAVE MONEY

By Walter C. Hill

The late¹ Mr James J. Hill says: "The ability to save money is the seed of success."² He lays no emphasis on the amount saved,³ but says if you have not the ability to save money, the seed of success is not in you.

I am asked to tell how I overcame some "thrifless practices,"⁴ and was finally able to establish the habit of saving a part of my salary every month.

I had been "at work"⁵ for about five years, making ordinary progress "in responsibilities and in income,"⁶ when I "came to myself." I was managing a branch office for our Company in New York City. "Up to that time"⁸ I had not been able to accumulate⁹ as much as 100 at any one time. I had started many times to lay up something "for a rainy day,"¹⁰ but, despite all I could do, it seemed to rain before I could get enough to even "open a savings account."¹¹

During these five years I "had not been heedless"¹² of the importance of saving some of my income. In fact, I had put up a heroic struggle and hardly made a purchase without weighing the advantages of the goods as compared with the importance of keeping the money as a standard getting enough ahead to take advantage of some investment¹³ that would net¹⁴ me a profit. I had fought this old battle a thousand times; sometimes the wisdom of saving would "win over"¹⁵ the desire to possess the goods or the pleasure, and I

1. 故; 已死的. 2. 有儲蓄的能力, 是成功的種子. 3. 不強調所儲的數目. 4. 奢侈的習慣. 5. 在工作. 6. 在責任上以及在收入上. 7. 蘇醒; 氣力復原. 8. 到那時為止. 9. 儲積. 10. 以備不時之需. 11. 在銀行裏開個戶頭儲蓄. 12. 並未忽視. 13. 投資. 14. 使淨得. 15. 勝過.

would feel 'more or less' a victor. The same situation, however, would come up again 'before the month was out,' and this time, maybe, the desire for the goods or the pleasure would win over the wisdom of saving, and by the end of the month I was 'sorely in need of' my salary to 'replenish my empty pocket.'⁴

I had a desire to save, and 'made an effort'⁵ to save, but had no plan. I read of men, who upon receipt of their salary took out a certain per cent and placed it in the savings bank. I, however, had gotten into such a state of 'financial dilapidation'⁶ that I could not even make this start. I was always behind. I did not seem to have the will to make a start from the front end of my salary, and was always trying to end the month with enough to start an account. There never seemed to be a month short enough for this. It was necessary, therefore, for me to put in some system to 'schedule my expenditures'⁷ and get them under control. 'In other words,'⁸ I had to learn to live within my income. I decided the place to begin was to organize some control over my 'incidental expenses,'⁹ for it seemed to be there and not in my 'fixed charges'¹⁰ that I could see the chance for the best results.

I decided to save as much as I spent for pleasure. To do this, I bought a little 'purse with two compartments,'¹¹ in this I carried my 'pocket change.'¹² If I bought a ticket to a show¹³ that cost me fifty cents, it was necessary for me to have one dollar in order to move, for when I spent the fifty cents for my ticket I put another fifty cents in the

1. 多少。 2. 未到月底以前。 3. 非常需要。 4. 裝滿我的空口袋。 5. 努力。 6. 財政的傾圮。 7. 規定我的用費。 8. 換言之。 9. 偶然的用途。 10. 固定的負擔。 11. 兩隔的錢包。 12. 零用錢。 13. 電影或戲劇。

second compartment of my pocketbook. If I wanted to smoke a cigar, I had to have in cash twice the price of it to proceed, for when I gave the coin to the cigar man I gave a similar coin to the second compartment of my purse. I "made a resolution" not to borrow² from my "second compartment" and this resolution I never broke. Neither would I buy a pleasure or a luxury unless I had in cash twice the amount it cost. I will admit that I sometimes borrowed from others the money necessary to finance myself, but that was "not a fault but a virtue"³ of the system, for through these operations I learned to schedule my pleasures as well as my expenses.

As the savings compartment of my pocketbook gained from two to three dollars the weight of the purse would remind me to "stop in" at the "savings bank"⁵ and "deposit this to my credit."⁶ It was surprising how fast these little deposits of a few dollars counted up, and in a surprisingly short time I had a hundred dollars to my credit. This "stirred up" my interest and gave me confidence in my plan. I had an "infallible system"⁷ — the more I spent the more I saved. What is better still, from this beginning I learned to exercise self-control⁸ in a matter that is essential to success in business and to "satisfaction in life."¹⁰

1. 決心。 2. 借用。 3. 不是壞處而是好處。 4. 順便走進去。 5. 儲蓄銀行。 6. 用我的名字存放。 7. 惹起。 8. 有把握的方法。 9. 自制。 10. 對人生的滿足。

When an insurance adjuster returned from investigating a blaze, his boss asked what had caused the fire.
 "Friction," the investigator replied tersely.
 "Something rubbing together, eh?"
 "Yeah," the adjuster added, "the fire was caused by rubbing a 3,000% insurance policy against a 2,000% house."

IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY

by B. T. KNIGHT SMITH
A COUNTRY EXCURSION
(郊遊)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Johns.I shall put my coat on; it's a deal quite chilly since the sun's gone in.

.....我要穿衣了；自從太陽進去了之後，驟然變得冷起來了。

Chang. What's it going to do, I wonder? Just look at those inky-black clouds over there! Ten to one² it (or the rain)³ will come pouring down in less than five minutes. 天不曉得要變得怎樣子？試看那兒懸着的黑雲呀！十分之九在五分鐘之內就有大雨傾下來。

Johns. I thought I saw a flash of lightning...Hark!...Did you hear that peal of thunder?

我覺得我看見閃了一下電.....聽呀.....你聽見打雷嗎？

Chang. Yes, I did, faintly.

是呀，我聽見的，不過很微弱。

Frcem. (As the thunder is heard again.) Ah! that was a loud clap, if you like; it gave me quite a start. It's a good thing the lightning's sheet³ and not forked.⁴ It's pelt-ing⁵ down now; let's 'make for'⁶ that shed.

(當雷聲再作的時候) 呀！那一下打得很大，你可以說：使我吃了一驚。幸虧着閃還不利害沒有曲折的電光。現在雨下大了，讓我們到那個棚子裏去躲下吧。

1. 即太陽被雲掩住，正式說應作 the sun has gone in behind the clouds. 2. 十分之九。 3. 在天空一方向閃着的電謂之 sheet lightning. 4. 在普通的電光中現出曲折的電火，謂之 forked lightning. 5. 大雨猛降。 6. 朝着那方向去。



Chang. --We were only just in time. Well, it's something to be out of the wet.

……我們剛好趕到了。• 嗚呀，現在留在雨中定要淋得落水狗似的。

Freem. It seems to be coming down faster and faster; we'd better get right (inside... These boots let in the wet; I was going to have them soled and heeled), only the man at the bookshop said he couldn't promise them back under a week.

我覺得越下越大了；我們頂好走裏面去。……我這雙皮鞋透水；我要去換過一雙底，只是那鞋店裏的人說，他在一個禮拜之內修理不好。

Chang. --It can't go on raining for ever... There now! it's clearing up.

……不會老是下個不停的。……看呀！已經要開天了。

Johns. Yes, the worst's over, but I shouldn't wonder if there's some more to come... The six-five's gone by now, so we shall have to wait the next.

這呀！最利害的已經過去了，不過還要再有一陣落下來，也不足為奇。……那六點五分的一班車，現在已經開出去了，我們只好等下一班。

Freem. Well, if we wait here, we shall stand a good chance of missing the next train, too, 'for the matter of that.' It goes at six-forty, so we can only just manage to do it.

好吧，若果我們老等在此地，我們對於下一班車也很有趕晚的危險，說到那一點的話。下一班車是六點四十分所以我們並沒有充分的餘裕了。

Chang. We must 'put our best foot foremost,' that's all.

我們只好儘這裡去吧了。

1. —for that matter, 至於那個；在那件事情上。 2. 或說 put the best foot forward, 盡全力；拼命地幹去；儘速走去。

Johns. ...I've been thinking, supposing we cut across this field and then bear round to the left? It ought to bring us out somewhere by the station.

……我一直在想如果我們跨過田去，再向左轉，不曉得是不是近些？那就應該就會把我們帶到車站的旁邊了。

Freem. How do you make that out? The station isn't in sight yet. It strikes me we shall lose our way and our train 'into the bargain'! -- Very well, then; only, for goodness' sake, let's 'look sharp'² about it.

你怎麼會想到那樣的？車站還看不見呢。我覺得那樣我們會要走失路，同時把車子也趕脫了……好吧，那末；讓我們趕快吧。

Chang. (Stopping at a gate) There's no way through here; the gate's padlocked and it's got barbed wire all along the top. We're 'in a nice fix'!³

(站門口) 這裏沒有路出去；門上掛了鎖，上面裝着有鐵絲網。我們真是陷進退維谷之中了。

Johns. Yes, it looks as if we're stuck. We ought to have turned sharp to the right by that patch of ground, where you saw the scarecrow.

是呀，看去好像我們是陷住了。我們應該在你看見那個稻草人的那一塊土地上，馬上向右邊轉彎的。

Freem. Well, it can't be helped. It's no good standing here; we must just go back, that's all...I say, hullo, if that isn't Basil Potts! -- No, he evidently hasn't caught sight of us; he's very short-sighted... (To *Chang*.) He's a great friend of mine; a real good sort... (To *Potts*.) This is a surprise! What 'on earth'⁴ are you doing in this 'out-of-the-way place'!⁵

好吧，那已經沒有辦法了。老是站在此地也沒有用；我們只好回轉去，沒有別的辦法……喂，我說，看那個是不是巴茲呀！

1. 加之。 2. 快做行李；趕快；注意。 3. 進退維谷；苦境；窮境。 4. 到底。 5. 偏僻的地方

……顯明地他沒有看見我們；他是近視眼……（對婆）他是我的好朋友；真是一個好人……（對巴茲）真想不到在此地碰到你呀！你在這鄉下偏僻的地方來幹嗎呀？

Potts. I motored over from Watford on purpose to look up the house where we lived when I was a youngster (or kid). I was just on my way back to the car.
我坐汽車到瓦福，想來找找我小時候住過的那棟屋子。我現在正回到我車上去。

Freem. Could you give us a lift as far as the station?
你可以把我們帶到車站上去嗎？

Potts. Yes; only too pleased! If you'll walk on, I can pick you up at the corner. I'll be round with it in two minutes; it's in the lane leading out of this road.
好呀；當然可以！你們走過去；我到路角上來接你們。我兩分鐘就可以把車子開過去；我的車子停在通這條路的小巷內。

Freem. Our train's due in ten minutes, so we shall have to be quick about it.

我們的火車過十五分鐘就要開了，所以我們得趕快一點。

Potts. Yes, you'll have to look alive if you want to catch it.
是呀，如果你們要趕車的話，你們得趕快呀。

Freem. (At the station, to Potts.) Well, good-bye! Sorry to leave you in such a hurry. Remember me to all your people.

（在車站上對巴茲）那末，再會了！如此匆忙地離開你真不真意。請意你家裏所有的人。

Potts. ...Don't forget to give me a look-up (or to look me up) some day, and I'll show you round my place
……不要忘記那天來看看我呀，我將帶你參觀我的屋子。

Freem. (As the train moves off) Now then, Johnson! bundle (or hop) in, if you don't want to be left behind.
（當車開走的時候）現在，祥吉！跳進來吧，如果你不願這個人掉在後面的話。

Chang. (To Freeman.) Is your friend a "city man?"

(對胡理曼)你的朋友是個在舊城裏做事的人嗎?

Freem. No, when I knew him first he'd just gone on the stage, but he fell ill some time after, and had to give it up for an open-air life.

不是，當我第一次見到他的時候，他正在演戲，不過不久他就生了病，便不再演戲，而來度着一種鄉村生活。

Johns. Didn't you tell me he went in for poultry-farming, or something of the kind?

你從前是不是告訴過我他在養雞，或是那一類的什麼事情?

Freem. He was managing director of a big¹ fruit-growing concern,² but it was only just about paying its way when he took it on. Then the business fell off and went from bad to worse, so after he'd had it some time he thought he'd be better out of it, as he couldn't seem to make it pay.

他曾是一個蘋果公司的經理，但當他接手的時候，那公司只够他維持。後來業務衰落，一天不如一天，所以過了一個時候，覺得他不如脫離為是，因為那時候他無法過活了。

Chang. Was that through (or owing to) the war?

那是因為戰爭的關係嗎?

Freem. Not as far as I know. He says the working expenses went up "by leaps and bounds,"⁴ but I think the real reason was he really didn't know anything of business matters. Luckily for him, he had a lot of money left him

據我所知並非由於戰爭。他說那時候工作費用增加得太快，不過我認爲真正的原因是他太不懂得做生意了。幸好他還有錢，父親的遺產。

Chang. What a ... after he'd come into the money? I

1. 都指在(你) (小部分) 供

2. of London, 亞倫公司, 爲倫敦之一
3. 公司商號. 4. 突那這進

大的。

suppose he takes it (or things) easy, now he's better off?

當他得到遺產的時候他怎樣辦的？我猜想他把錢看得很隨便，現在他是很有錢嗎？

Freem. Yes; he spends his time shooting and fishing, and watching cricket- and football-matches: he's a first-rate shot.

是呀；他一半的時間花在打獵和釣魚上，或在去看板球或足球比賽：他是第一等的射手。

Chang. He doesn't find time drag, then? I should, if I were in his place.

他不會覺得時間難捱的，那麼？如果我是他的話，我一定會覺得那樣。

Freem. Yes; he told me he's heartily sick of doing nothing, and so he's on the look-out for some "snug berth."

是呀；他告訴我他頂不高興一事無成不做閒居者，所以他隨時都在注意找一個安閑的工作。

Johns. That isn't so simple as it sounds.

那並不是像說得那樣容易的。

Freem. Of course not. Still, people in his position can afford to pick and choose, can't they?

當然，不是。不過在他那種地位的人可以坐待機會而從中選擇的，是不是？

Chang. ...I say, Freeman, how about having dinner in town with me some evening? I wish you would. I've asked you over so many times; I'm a bit old and you don't care much about it.

胡理曼，聽我說，那天晚上你和我一塊在城裏晚餐好不好？我希望你可以的。我說過不知多少次了；老怕你不高興這回事。

Freem. Oh, you mustn't think that! Only, what with one

1. 安逸而容易賺錢的事情現在俚俗多半說 cushy job.

thing and another, I've had to put it off from day to day.

啊，你不要那樣想！只是瑣瑣碎碎的事體，使得我只好一天一天地延擱下去。

Chang. Can't you fix a day now? I know a little place in a side-street just off Piccadilly, where they don't do you at all badly.

你現在能够決定一個日子嗎？我知道就在匹卡狄利附近的後街上有一個小地方，他們決不會欺騙你的。

Freem. Yes, that'd do nicely; only I can't get off before six. You see, our clerks have (or staff's) been working overtime lately, and I've got to stay on after (office-) hours myself.--There's no need to dress, is there?

好呀，那很好：只是我六點鐘以前不能離開。你知道我們的職員們近來都是做到過時還不走的，我自己也得坐到工作時間以後才走……到那裏去吃飯，用不着穿禮服吧？

Chang. Oh, no! what's the good?

啊，不消得！那有什麼用？

Freem. Then I shall just have a wash and brush-up before I leave the office.

那末我在離開辦公室以前只清洗一下手，刷刷衣服就行了。

Chang. ...Very well; then that's settled. Mind you don't forget!

……好極了；那末就是這樣定了。你不要忘了記呀！

3. 欺騙.

Dear Mum and Dad,—You probably won't get many letters from me while I'm here. When things are happening I haven't time to write, and when they aren't happening I haven't anything to write about. Love, Jim

——Letter from a private serving overseas

PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

HOMELESS MONARCH

To a 'homeless man,¹ who has no spot² on this wide world which he can truly call his own, there is a 'momentary feeling³ of something like independence and 'territorial consequence⁴ when, after a weary day's travel, he kicks off his boots, thrusts his feet into slippers, and stretches himself 'before an inn fire.⁵

Let the world without⁶ go as it may; 'let kingdoms rise or fall,⁸ so long as he has 'the wherewithal⁷ to pay his bill,¹⁰ he is, 'for the time being,¹¹ 'the very monarch¹² of all he surveys.¹³

The arm-chair¹⁴ is his throne, the poker¹⁵ his scepter,¹⁶ and the little parlor,¹⁷ some twelve feet square, his 'undisputed empire.¹⁸ It is a morsel¹⁹ of certainty, snatched from the midst of the 'uncertainties of life;²⁰ it is a sunny moment gleaming out kindly on a cloudy day; and he who 'has advanced some way on the pilgrimage of existence²¹ knows the importance of 'husbanding even morsels and moments of enjoyment.²²

—Washington Irving

1. 無家的人。 2. 立錫之地。 3. 短時間的感覺。 4. 獨立；自立。 5. 土地的重要。 6. 在小客棧的爐邊。 7. =outside. 8. 一任天下興亡。 9. 資本。 10. 客棧的帳單。 11. 暫時。 12. 南面王。 13. 俯視。 14. 扶手椅。 15. 撥火的棒。 16. 王笏。 17. 房間。 18. 無可爭論的帝國。 19. 小塊。 20. 人生的不安定。 21. 在人生的歷程中前進了一些路。 22. 節約甚至片刻的享受。

What is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

DISILLUSION

Rendered into English by Chien Gochuen

幻 滅

茅盾原著 錢歌川英譯

都覺得一切響聲，一切景象，都是可厭的；她的紛亂的思想，毫無理由地懸懸似的向四面放射。她想起方女士告訴她那個笑話——一個男同學習了別人的名寫情書；她又想起三天前在第五教室前走過，瞥見一男一女擁抱在牆角裏；她又想起不多幾時，報紙上載着一件可怕的謀殺案，彷彿記得原因還是女人與金錢。她想起無數的人間的醜惡。這些醜惡，結成了大的黑柱，

Ching felt that every noise and every sight was annoying; her confused thoughts were irritable with everything around, and without a single reason, she thought of the joke that Miss Fang told her of a male fellow student who used other persons' names to write love letters; and she also called to mind that she saw a man and a girl embracing at the corner of the wall when she passed the fifth class room three days ago. She recollected that she had read in the paper a terrible murder case and its cause seemed to be women and money; thus many evils in the human world were occurring to her mind. Those evils twined together into a big black pillar rearing before

在她眼前旋轉。她寧願地球毀滅了罷，寧願自殺了罷，不能再忍受這無盡的醜惡與黑暗了！

她將兩手遮住了面孔，她頹然躺在籐榻上，反覆的機械的念着「毀滅，」從她手指裏淌下幾點眼淚來。

眼淚是悲哀的解藥，會淌眼淚的人一定是懂得這句話的意義的。靜的神經現在似乎略為平靜了些。她，暫時幾分鐘的全無思想沉浸在眼淚的神奇的療救中。

然後，她又想到了慧。她想，慧此時該已到家了罷？慧的母親，見慧到家，大概又是望着要替她定親了。她又想着自己的母親，她分明記得——就同昨日的事一樣——到上海來的前晚，母親把她的用品，她的心愛的東西，一件一件塞入網

her. She would rather mankind were exterminated, or herself commit suicide than bear such boundless evils and darkness.

She buried her face in her hands and fell on the couch despondently, repeating mechanically the word "extermination," while a few tears dropped between her fingers.

Tears are the cure of sorrow; people who are used to shedding tears understood the meaning of this. Now Ching's nerves grew much calmed and she was for some time under the mysterious treatment of tears without being troubled by any thoughts.

After that she thought of Hui again: she must have got home by this time; her mother seeing she was home again was probably hoping she would soon be engaged. Ching then thought of her own mother. She remembered quite clearly—as if it had happened the day before—how her mother packed up everything of her favourite or daily use into the basket and suitcase on the eve before she came to Shanghai. Her mother had not allowed her to leave home at first, but agreed with these

窗裏，衣箱裏。她記得母親自始就不願意她出外的，後來在終於允許了的一番談話中，母親有這樣幾句話：「我知道你的性情，你出外去，我沒有什麼不放心，只是你也一年大一年了，趁早說定個親，我也了卻一樁心事。」她那時聽了母親的話，不知爲什麼竟落下眼淚來。她記得母親又安慰她道：「我決不硬做主，替你定親，但是你再不可執拗着只說一世不嫁了。」她當時竟感動得放聲哭出來了。她又記起母親常對她說：「大姨母總說我誤吞你，我總回答道：『阿靜心裏凡事都有個數兒，我是放心的。』你總得替你媽掙口氣，莫要聽人家的話柄。」靜又自己思量：這一年來的行爲應該對得住母親！她彷彿看見母親的溫和的面容，她撲在母親懷裏說道：「媽呀，阿靜牢記你的教訓，不會有過半點荒唐，叫媽傷心！」

words: "I know your nature quite well, and won't be anxious when you go away from home, but you're growing up year by year; you ought to be engaged early so as to let me get rid of something which is on my mind." She had shed tears without knowing why when she heard these remarks of her mother's. But her mother soothed her by saying, "I won't arrange your marriage and compel you to consent, but henceforth you mustn't persist in saying that you won't marry all your life." She was moved to cry out then. She also remembered that her mother used to say: "Your aunt always says I doted on you, but I used to answer her that you could manage your own affairs quite well, so I need not be anxious. You must do as well as I hoped, and not give a handle to others to talk about you." Ching believed that her behaviour in the past year was not against her mother's desire. She seemed to see her mother's kind countenance; she flung herself on to her mother's bosom and said: "Mother, I've borne your advice firmly in mind, and never did anything improper to irritate you."

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

Business Letters

However, a few of these phrases and forms are occasionally used, and so some of the commonest are given as follows:

Openings.

In reply to your letter of the 3rd inst., we beg to state that---

We are in receipt of your circular of 2nd June---

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of --

We beg to advise you that we have just opened a new branch.

We thank you for your inquiry of yesterday's date.

Closings.

Awaiting your reply,

We remain,

We trust that this business may prove to our mutual advantage.

And remain,

Awaiting your esteemed commands,---

Thanking you in anticipation (or, in advance),---

Trusting to be favoured with your esteemed commands,---

An early reply will oblige, ...

Miscellaneous.

Your order will always receive our most prompt attention.

We trust you will see your way to take up the sale of our goods.

We enclose our list of prices and terms.

We enclose a trial order as follows:

We will write you further on the subject in the course of the next few days.

We should be glad to enter into negotiations with you for regular business between us.

You can rely on the exact and prompt execution of any orders placed with us.

We invite comparison of our prices with those of other manufactures.

We beg to express our regret for any delays which have unavoidably occurred during the removal and alteration of our premises.

We are now in a position to execute the orders we have on hand and to proceed with any new orders with which we may be favoured.

We can promise you the same care and attention in the execution of orders as in the past, and trust to receive a continuance of your valued support.

We would point out that though our prices are lower our quality is not inferior to any in the market.

We shall be pleased to answer any further inquiries if you will let us hear from you as to requirements.

We cannot see our way to go any further with the business. The offer is subject to the goods being unsold on receipt of your reply.

We guarantee the finest workmanship and best quality of materials, and our price complete would be \$35 net cash.

We have today sent you under separate cover our latest catalogue of---

Our prices include delivery f.o.b. London steamer, less 2½ per cent discount for cash within 7 days.

Any information you could give us would, of course, be treated in absolute confidence.

Please give me further particulars regarding your conditions and terms of purchase.

Your prices are considerably above the figure we usually pay. I should be willing to consider your proposal if---

Please send me patterns with your lowest prices and best discount for cash.

I take the liberty of offering you my services as agent for your goods.

I enclose a testimonial from my previous employer, and the following gentlemen have allowed me to use their names as references.

Answers to Quiz on page 4

1. *En* means *in*, and is added to make the word stronger; indeed, the word is often used without the *en*, and just written *cyclopaedia*. The next part of the word comes from the Greek word *cyclos* a circle, and tells us that the book is not about one thing only, but goes all the way round knowledge. And the last part is just the English form of a Greek word *paideia* which means teaching or instruction. So *encyclopaedia* means a circle of teaching.
2. At a certain stage in the life-history of a tadpole some of the cells within its body begin to attack and devour the cells that make up the tail. The tail is gradually eaten away and absorbed until finally, by the action of these cells, there is nothing of it left.
3. The Oxford English Dictionary contains over 400,000 words, but our greatest writers find quite a small number sufficient. Shakespeare, with all his varied writings used only about 21,000 different words. Milton needed only 7,000 different words for *Paradise Lost*. Some people use only about 3,000 different words, and most of the Englishmen between 1000 and 2,000 words. The beauty of writing and speech lies not in the number of words used, but in the choice and placing of them. Simple language is the most beautiful. The finest English writing is in the Bible, in *Robinson Crusoe*, and in the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and in each of these books the language is so simple that a child may understand, while great scholars find delight in it.
4. Yes, it can see very well and quickly. But in hearing, though they are by no means deaf, they are decidedly inferior to us.
5. This famous word means "I have found it", and it was used by an ancient philosopher, Archimedes, the king's crown had been in the hands of the goldsmith, who was suspected of having replaced some of the gold by some other metal; and

Archimedes was set the task of finding whether this was so. He did it by putting the crown into his bath, and noticing how much the water rose; and he is said to have run out into the streets shouting "Eureka! Eureka!" And now, when we have found out something we have been searching for, we sometimes repeat his famous exclamation.

6. There are two good reasons: one is a reason of use, and the other of beauty. If we have none, the drops of sweat that form on our foreheads when we get warm would run into our eyes; our eyebrows catch the drops of sweat, and turn them aside. The eyes are the most beautiful and interesting part of our faces, not only from their form, but also because they and the eyelids move so quickly, and so give the idea of life. The eyebrows are not only beautiful in themselves, but have the special purpose of calling attention to the eyes.
7. Sound is composed of waves of different lengths transmitted through the air, and these waves can be interrupted and broken up by coming in contact with any obstacle. On the land sound waves cannot travel far without striking against houses, or trees, or mountains, or other obstacles to their progress, and these prevent the sound travelling to a great distance. On the sea, however, or on a great lake it is possible to hear for a very long distance, simply because there is no hindrance to the path taken by the sound.
8. Owls feed chiefly upon mice and other small creatures that are active during the hours of the night, and so the owl, with its peculiar noiseless flight, due to the fact that its plumage is so soft, comes out at night in search of food.
9. Generally, birds sing to express their feelings of love, and to call to their mates and their friends when they want company. At other times they sing simply for the joy of living, as the lark sings.
10. The law is that if for twenty years we have the light admitted by a window or opening into our premises, without interference from anybody, then we have the right to continue to be supplied with light in exactly the same place. Provided that we have had the privilege of light for twenty years, no one may build up before our windows to block out the light, if we place "Ancient Lights" on the outside of our building.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Americans Capture Shuri

American forces on Okinawa¹ are maintaining the increased speed of their advance against the Japanese trapped in the southern part of the island. They have now "mopped up" Shuri² and have thus captured the central bastion³ and former pivot⁴ of the Japanese defence line.

The Americans are driving south from Shuri and their forces on both flanks⁵ have made new gains of up to 1,000 yards, states a communique from Admiral Nimitz's Headquarters.

Second Fire-Raid On Osaka In A Week

A force of more than 400 Super-Fortresses attacked the Japanese port of Osaka,⁶ on the island of Honshu,⁶ for the second time in a week. They dropped 2,500 tons of fire-bombs. A communique states that only two of the bombers failed to return.

Britain To Hold Third National Flag Day For China

The Archbishop of Canterbury⁷ and the Archbishop of Westminster will attend a meeting at the Mansion House on June 11 to launch the third National Flag Day for China. Civic heads⁸ from all parts of Britain, including the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress of London,⁹ will be present.

In sympathy with China's observance of the Double Seventh,¹⁰ there will be a "National Service"¹¹ at Westminster Abbey on Sunday, July 8, at 6.30 p.m.

The preacher¹² will be the Dean¹³ of Gloucester. Representatives of the United Nations and members of the Diplomatic Corps will be present. Letters have been sent to clergy in all parts of Britain asking that special services should be held on the same day. It is also hoped that special services will be held in all synagogues.¹⁴

On the evening of July 8, the B.B.C. will broadcast a service

1. 沖繩島。 2. 瀨清。 3. 首里(沖繩都城)。 4. 稜堡。 5. 中心點。 6. 側翼。 7. 坎塔伯利主教。 8. 平民。 9. 倫敦市長及市長夫人。 10. 舉行七七抗戰之典禮。 11. 舉國的新聞。 12. 牧師。 13. 猶太人禮拜會。

which will be conducted by the Reverend Michael Bruce, Rector of Chiddingfold. The address will be delivered by the Reverend Tomlin Barton, a Methodist missionary who has recently returned from China.

In connection with "China's Flag Day" to be held on June 26, Laddy Cripps will broadcast on June 20. She is also making a "film trailer" for distribution to the cinemas.

Suzuki Says Japan Faces Invasion

In a "backs-to-the-wall" statement in the Japanese Diet on the 9th the Prime Minister, Admiral Suzuki, declared that the "United Nations" unconditional surrender demand gave Japan "no alternative" but to go on fighting "to the bitter end."

According to a "Tokyo broadcast," he warned the Diet that the Allies' next operation might be an "invasion of the Japanese homeland;" there was also the possibility of a "sea-borne invasion of China."

Chinese Capture Ishan

A Chinese war communique dated June 11, states; "Chinese troops in the southern part of the "Kweichow-Kwangsi railway" recaptured Ishan at 6 p.m. on June 10.

"Strong units of Chinese troops infiltrated into the enemy lines and are engaged with the enemy at the outer defence of Liuchow."

Australians Capture Brunai

Australian troops in north-west Borneo have captured Brunai, their first major objective. The town fell after the Ninth Division had developed a "pincer move" against it.

The capture of Brunai has liberated 10,000 people from under Japanese domination. It also means that an invaluable port is now in Allied hands for the shipment of supplies from the interior.

Two Japanese Ships Sunk Off Sumatra

First sighted and reported by a submarine, a Japanese supply

1. 中國政府. 2. 附帶片. 3. 或說 back at the wall 取守勢; 非常受壓迫的; 防止優勢對手的. 4. 議會. 5. 鈴木. 6. 聯合國無條件投降的要求. 7. 沒有第二個. 8. 打到底. 9. 東京廣播. 10. 本土登陸. 11. 從海上向中國進攻. 12. 黔桂路. 13. 宜山. 14. 德人. 15. 柳州. 16. 婆羅州. 17. 婆羅丹. 18. 鉗形的進軍.

ship and a submarine chaser¹ (which was acting as escort)² have been sunk by destroyers of the British East Indies Fleet off the north-west coast of Sumatra.³

Lorry Of The Air

Britain has built a "flying lorry"⁴—the Miles Aero-van.⁵ Enumerating⁶ the details of this new machine, the Daily Telegraph's air correspondent says that it cruises⁷ for 450 miles at 110 to 115 miles an hour. It is powered by two 130 horse-power Gipsy Major engines and can carry 12 passengers or a ton of freight.

The correspondent says that he flew in the aero-van and found it comfortable, if somewhat noisy. It took off easily and landed within a distance of 100 yards.

Its total load capacity is 530 *cubic feet.⁸

1. 追擊艦. 2. 護航艦. 3. 蘇門答臘. 4. 飛行貨車. 5. 飛車. 6. 列舉. 7. 航行. 8. 立方尺.

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性格類型學概觀

阮鏡清著

定價一元六角

在人類性格的考察上，從類型出發的，雖非唯一的方法，但在此方面努力而得有成果者，已不乏其人，而其對教育亦發生着重大的影響了。可惜在我國出版界過去尙少詳細介紹。本書是應此需要而寫的。全書分七章，第一章爲緒論性質，由第二章至第六章分別介紹生理觀點的，精神病觀點的，精神分析觀點的，心理觀點的，文化價值觀點的各種性格型并加批評，在第七章結論中更就類型方面作一總評價，闡明其優劣之處，同時提出社會的觀點來，以開今後研究的新路線。欲知近代性格型學說及其趨勢者，此書不可不讀。

戰後經濟和平論

紀乘之譯

定價二元一角

本書係滬斯瓦特，德國對戰後世界經濟和平所建議之計畫。作者指出奠定世界永久和平基礎之第一要義，應使國際經濟獲得充分之合作。書中對第一次大戰後和平條約所造成之錯誤與經濟反響以及世界各國人民生活的恐懼，均有詳盡之剖析，繼對此次戰事結束後人民工作權利，生產機轉，工資與工時，生產與消費，以及貿易、信用、資本、通貨、財政、原料、殖民地等問題均有精闢獨到之論斷與建議。現在盟國勝利在望，舉世人士均熱烈討論戰後國際問題，藉謀永久和平，本書所論，實有參考之價值。

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