

研究現代, 純正, 習用英文的

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THE CHING WEN

## ENGLISH MAGAZINE

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## A Young Man in a Black Dress

This title<sup>1</sup> perhaps does not strike you as ridiculous<sup>2</sup>, does it? If not<sup>3</sup>, you have not mastered<sup>4</sup> English yet. I fancy<sup>5</sup> that every Englishman and American and everybody who speaks or writes perfect English would find it ridiculous. For while a young man may certainly be dressed in black<sup>6</sup>, he is not usually expected to wear a black dress. In fact<sup>7</sup>, he is not expected to wear a dress at all.

For “a dress” is a gown for a woman or girl or occasionally for an infant. A young man wearing his wife’s, sister’s, or baby’s gown—well<sup>8</sup>, what a perfect sight he would look!<sup>9</sup>

Now I have actually found “a young man in a black dress” written by a Chinese writer and teacher of English. I have found this ridiculous expression<sup>10</sup> in a context<sup>11</sup> that clearly shows that it is meant to mean not what it really means but what it does not mean<sup>12</sup>, a *young man dressed in black*—which is the wording<sup>13</sup> that ought to have been used<sup>14</sup>.

Once I spoke to an Englishwoman about this mistake. She simply could not<sup>15</sup> understand my meaning, however. She did not object to<sup>16</sup> the use of “a dress” but insisted that the author must really mean a young man wearing

[註] 1. title, 標題. 2. strike you as ridiculous (ri'dikjules), 使你當作可笑的. 3. If not=If it does not strike you as ridiculous. 4. mastered, 精通. 5. fancy, 以爲. 6. be dressed in black, 著黑衣. 7. In fact, 在事實上. 8. well, 語助詞. 9. what a perfect sight he would look!, 他將做出怎樣的奇形怪狀! 10. expression, 語. 11. context (/kontekst), 上下文. 12. it is...not mean, 它被用在不是它的真正的解釋, 却用在它所沒有的解釋. 13. wording, 句語; 措詞. 14. ought to have been used, 該已被用(實在未被用). 15. simply could not, 竟然不能. 16. object (əb'dʒekt) to, 反對.

a woman's or girl's gown because "a dress' of course<sup>17</sup> means a dress!"

It was perhaps stupid of the Englishwoman not to understand my meaning<sup>18</sup>. But just because she thinks "a dress" of course means a dress, she herself never misuses "a dress".

Similarly, when you come to think of it<sup>19</sup>, there are many Chinese words and idioms that you always use correctly because you instinctively<sup>20</sup> know what they mean so that<sup>21</sup> you do not need to study or explain them. As to<sup>22</sup> the mastery of English, the same principle applies<sup>23</sup>. I hope that you will steadily increase the stock<sup>24</sup> of words and idioms that you do not need to study or explain.—

THE EDITOR.

[注] 17. *of course*, 當然. 18. It was ...my meaning, 那英國女人的不懂我的意思, 也許是她的愚笨. 19. when you come to think of it, 當你想起這點的時候; 想起來. 20. *instinctively*, 自然而然地. 21. so that, 因而; 所以. 22. As to, 至於. 23. *applies*, 有關係; 適合. 24. *stock*, 數量.

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

BY Z. K. ZIA (謝頌羔)

(continued)

5. After reading it thoroughly, you ought to spend a few hours reviewing it every month.
6. If you desire to master the principles you are studying in this book, do something about them.
7. Offer your wife, your son, or some<sup>54</sup> business associate a dime<sup>55</sup> or a dollar every time<sup>56</sup> he or she catches you violating<sup>57</sup> a certain principle.
8. Use a system to check your own conduct. See if<sup>58</sup> you have made some progress.
9. Keep a diary<sup>59</sup>, noting down how and when you have applied these principles.

### SIX WAYS TO MAKE PEOPLE LIKE YOU

1. You can make more friends in two months by becoming interested in other people than you can in two years by trying to get<sup>60</sup> other people interested in you. Rule One is: Become genuinely interested in other people.
2. The expression a woman wears on her face is far more important than the clothes she wears on her back. Smiling will make people like you. The Chinese have a proverb: "A man without a smiling face must not open a shop". Hence the importance of<sup>61</sup> making a good first impression.
3. Remember that a man's name is to him the sweetest and most important sound in the English language. President Franklin D. Roosevelt<sup>62</sup> knows that one of the simplest, most obvious, and most important ways of gaining goodwill is by remembering names and making people feel important.

(to be continued)

54. some, 某. 55. dime, (美國的) 一角銀幣. 56. every time, 每次. 57. catches you violating ('vaɪəleɪtɪŋ), 發現你正在違犯. 58. See if..., 注意是否.... 59. diary ('daɪəri), 日記. 60. get, 使. 61. Hence the importance of..., 所以是重要的. 62. President Franklin D. Roosevelt ('ru:zvelt), 羅斯福大總統 (在一八八二年, 是現任美國大總統.)

## MEMORIES OF MY LIFE 我的回憶

By Z. K. ZIA (謝頌羔)

### How the U.S.A. Influenced Me

I stayed in the U.S.A. for four years. I improved my knowledge to a very large extent. I also grew in character. But there was one thing that was not good. I became Westernized by my stay in America. I wore foreign clothes and acquired some of the Western tastes, some of them being expensive ones. In other words, I forgot the letter of Ma Yuan for a few years. That was a bad mistake, and it was not corrected till the Japanese burnt my house in Chapei, Shanghai in the year 1937. Now I have come to myself. I have simple taste. Simple living and high thinking—this is my motto. I hope it will be yours too.

### The Trouble with the West

In brief, the Western material civilization is based on two words: Acquisition and Exploitation. The Westerners want a lot of material comforts and they invent this and that. When they have advantage over the less inventive people, they begin to exploit. This is the cause of nearly all the wars. Exploitation is a very detestable business. It is one of the main causes of war, I think.

### The Contribution of the West

So far as I can see, the best contribution of the West is the ideal of love. Children are better treated in the West than in the East. Women are not looked down upon by men. Wounded soldiers are taken care of

the Red Cross. Blind children can go to the blind school. Orphans are not deserted. All these are due to a loving heart.

Many inventions have been made by men and women whose first motive was to alleviate pain and increase happiness. Progress is made, but the driving power behind it is LOVE.

So I believe that Christianity is the mainstay of Western civilization. Without Christianity, there would not be much worth-while left in the West. This seems to be a rather extreme statement, and it may be refuted. But I fail to see anything worth-while in the West except Christian ideals and practices.

#### While I Was in America

I was in the U.S.A. during the years from 1918 to 1922. Those four years were my best years. I can look back upon them with satisfaction. For I worked hard and did not do anything that was contrary to my conscience. I cannot recall anything that gives me a sense of remorse. Of course I made mistakes, but I dare say I did not commit any gross wrong.

Some of the American friends that I made at that time still write to me. They are my life-friends. And they are all Christians. Their lives are simply beautiful.

I wish I could live like them. Their homes can be called Ideal Homes.

One of the first things that I did on the day of my arrival in America was to state my resolutions in my note-book. I made twenty resolutions, which I have reproduced in my book, *Simple English Essays*, published

by the Chung Hwa Book Company. One of them is this: "Better not get married or even engaged to a girl in America. At any rate I must get permission first from my parents so that they will not feel hurt". This resolution was carried out. But allow me to confess that I nearly got engaged to an American girl. This was not done, because my American friend did not think that she could come to China with me, and because my parents did not like the idea, and some of my American friends did not approve of it either. So we did not get engaged or married. However, as I have said before, our friendship has been cordial even though we have not seen each other for more than fifteen years. This episode has been a great hit in my life, and it is one of my deepest memories. Thank the Lord, I did not do anything ignoble. Now I have four children and a sweet Chinese wife.

I spent some time in telling you this for a definite reason. Many of us young people suffer on account of their love-affairs. Now if we act in accordance with the best that is in us, we need not suffer much on that account. We may suffer, but we need not repent.

#### American Sketches

After my return to China, I wrote a book entitled *American Sketches*. This book is not a history. It gives a general account of my American years. However some of the pathetic stories in the book reflect my state of mind during that period. I wrote the book two years after my return to China.

America is a great nation. It has many rich people. It has many attractive people. But now I am no so crazy about it.



## What it is Like to be Busy<sup>1</sup>

BY MIEN LOWRIE (陸貞明)

It was not till now<sup>2</sup> that I became aware of what it is like to be busy. At present I am editor, teacher, private tutor<sup>3</sup>, and what not<sup>4</sup>. From morning till night from day to day I have to work on and on. I simply cannot find a moment that can safely<sup>5</sup> be called my own. There is neither time for making calls nor time for keeping up correspondence with some of my friends, to say nothing of<sup>6</sup> enjoying myself with a novel or a magazine.

Confound such a life<sup>7</sup>! Yet I cannot avoid it. I have to work, in spite of myself<sup>8</sup>, so as to "keep the pot boiling<sup>9</sup>", so to speak.

The mention of being "busy" puts me in mind of two months' stay at Maop'ing Hills, where I could have devoted most of my time to reading or writing but really I had nothing to read or to do. At present, though I have a great mind to<sup>10</sup> read and write something, more often than not I can do but little, if any, of what I have intended to do, owing no doubt to the great exhaustion<sup>11</sup> after returning to my "cell<sup>12</sup>" from a day's toiling and moiling<sup>13</sup>. That is why I curse<sup>14</sup> the word "busy".

I do not mean, however, that a man should not be busy. Rather, a man should do something useful; but I do not think that a man should keep himself so busy as to be incapable of<sup>15</sup> doing something personal<sup>16</sup>, nor that he should work, even at the expense of his health<sup>17</sup>, for the sole purpose of "keeping body and soul together<sup>18</sup>."

[注] 1. What it is like to be busy, 忙碌的滋味。 2. It was not till...that..., 直到...方纔... 3. private tutor 家庭教師。 4. and what not, 等等。 5. safely, 靠得住地。 6. making calls, 訪問。 6. to say nothing of..., ...更談不到了。 7. Confound such a life 誓語。 8. in spite of myself, 不由自主地。 9. keep the pot boiling, 糊口。 10. have a great mind to..., 極欲... 11. exhaustion (ig'zɔ:stʃən), 疲勞。 12. cell, 小室。 13. toiling and moiling, 勞働。 14. curse, 咒罵。 15. incapable (in'keipəbl) of, 不能。 16. something personal, 私人的事情 (注意: 凡遇 "something", "everything", "anything" 等字, adjective 應放在此等字的後面; 例如 "something sweet", "anything useful".) 17. at the expense of his health, 犧牲健康。 18. keep body and soul together, 維持生活。

## English Sounds: How to Pronounce Them

### 怎樣讀音 (十三續)

BY D. Z. ZIA (謝大任)

#### The Back Vowels

There are seven back vowels in English; namely, [ɑ:], [ɔ:], [ɒ:], [ʌ], [ɔ], [u:], and [u].

#### [ɑ:], the vowel as in far

Pronounce the following words carefully several times:

dark, carve, guard, march, arm hard, sharp, starve, card, laugh, palm, aunt, heart, half, father, rather, garden, charming, garment, department.

When we pronounce the [ɑ:] the tongue lies flat in the mouth, what little raising there is being at the back though somewhat advanced from the full back position; the lips are in a neutral position; the soft palate is raised; the tip of the tongue is generally, though not necessarily, slightly retracted from the lower teeth; the lower jaw is considerably lowered.

If you say several times [ɑ:] and [æ] and watch the tongue as you do so, you will see that it moves forward and is a little higher in front and lower at back for [æ]. The opening of the mouth is often quite as large for [æ] as for [ɑ:]

No *r* sound of any sort should be added after the sound [ɑ:] unless the letter *r* is immediately followed by a word beginning with a vowel as in *the other book* (ðə'ʌðə'buk), *the other end* (ðə'ʌðə'rend), *your sister* (jə'sistə), *your own sister* (jə:'roun 'sisiə).

[ɑ:] is the usual sound of the group of letters *ar* when at the end of a word or when followed by a consonant, as in *far* (fɑ:], *dark* (dɑ:k). In many words, *a* has the sound [ɑ:] before a silent *l* as in *half* (hɑ:f), *calm* (kɑ:m) and before *ff*, *ss*, or *f*, *s*, or *n* followed by another consonant as in *staff* (stɑ:f) *pass* (pɑ:s), after ('ɑ:ftə), *castle* ('kɑ:sl), *command* (kə'mɑ:nɒ). In many words [ɑ:] is also the sound of *a* in *rather* ('rɑ:ðə) *aa* in

*baa*(ba:), *are* in *are*(a:), *au* in *aunt*(a:nt), *er* in *sergeant*('sɜ:dʒənt),  
*are* in *heart*(hɑ:t), *uar* in *guard*(gd:d), *oir* in *reservoir*('rezəvwa:).

### The short [ɔ]

Pronounce the following words several times carefully :

drop, got, plot, flock, pond, model, blossom, problem, doctor,  
 proper, possible, hospital, poverty, positive, following, holiday,  
 occupy, property, impossible, authority.

When we pronounce the [ɔ], the tongue is as low down  
 and as far back as possible; the lips are slightly rounded. The  
 soft palate is raised; the tip of the tongue is generally, though  
 not necessarily, somewhat retracted from the lower teeth; the  
 lower jaw is considerably lowered.

the sound [ɔ] is longer before voiced than before voiceless  
 consonants; compare *foh* and *fop*, *nod* and *knot*, *rod* and *rot*,  
*log* and *lock*. The pronunciation of *dog* (deg) and *God* (god)  
 with [ɔ:] is a vulgarism.

Sometimes the [ɔ] is made long before the voiceless sounds  
 [f] [s] [θ] as in *off*, *coffee*, *soft*, *officer*; *cross*, *cost*; *cloth*, *froth*.  
 It is better not to make it long in these words.

[ɔ] is the short sound of the letter o. In many words *a* has  
 the sound [ɔ] when preceded by *w*, *wh*, or *qu*, as in *want* (wɔnt),  
*swan* (swɔn), *what* (hwɔt), *quality* ('kwɔliti).

### The long [ɔ:]

Pronounce the following words carefully several times:

law, paw, draw, withdraw, awful, caught, fault, autumn,  
 because, fall, false, water, always, almost, broad, brought,  
 thought, quarter, warm, reward.

When we pronounce [ɔ:], the tongue is low, down in the  
 mouth and very slightly raised at the back; the lips are rounded  
 so as to leave only a small opening; the soft palate is raised;  
 the tip of the tongue is generally, though not necessarily, slightly  
 retracted from the lower teeth; the lower jaw is lowered very  
 considerably.

The amount of lip-rounding in the long [ɔ:] is much greater than in the short [ɒ]. The long sound [ɔ:] is best acquired by imitation; most Chinese students of English do not use sufficient lip-rounding in pronouncing the long [ɔ:].

The sound [ɔ:] is longer before voiced than before voiceless sounds; compare *cawed* and *caught*, *sawed* and *sort*, *bored* and *bought*. It is in standard English the only sound of stressed *or* or *oar* before a consonant; there is no difference in sound between *lard* and *lord*, *fought* and *fort*, *stalk* and *stork*.

[ɔ:] is the regular sound of *aw* and *au* in *saw* (sɔ:) *author* ('ɔ:θə). It is also the regular sound of *or* when at the end of a word or followed by a consonant as in *nor* (nɔ:), *short* (ʃɔ:t), *form* (fɔ:m). This sound can also be represented by *a*, *ar*, *oa*, *oar*, *oo*, *ou* many words as in *water* ('wɔ:tə), *war* (wɔ:), *broad* (brɔ:d), *oar* (ɔ:), *door* (dɔ:), *ought* (ɔ:t).

Sentences for practising [ɔ:, ə, ɔ:]:

1. It will not harm him to march to the farm.
2. What can we do with this short cord?
3. All these stories are false; they are just idle talk.
4. The sailor warned us not to walk along the wharf.
5. There are four doors in the court; you ought to go to the fourth of these.
6. They had been abroad for some years, and had fought in several wars.
7. It galls me to think how I have been balked in my aims by a false tale.
8. Robert has promised to make a copy for me from that model.
9. You must wipe the glass with a soft cloth.
10. As I was going along, long, long,  
A-singing a comical song, song, song,  
The lane that I went was so long, long, long,  
And the song that I sung was as long, long, long,  
And so I went singing along.

The Editor's Letter to an Australian<sup>1</sup> Boy

JANUARY 19, 1939

DEAR MR. GRABER,

I was very much interested in reading your long letter<sup>2</sup>, which I should have answered earlier if I had not been waiting for the card that you said "I am sending". Now more than a week has passed and yet the card has not come. The case<sup>3</sup> may be either that you forgot to send it or that it is much longer in coming than usual<sup>4</sup>. The mystery will probably have been solved before I hear from<sup>5</sup> you again.

Enclosed is a short letter from the proprietor<sup>6</sup> of my Magazine. I hope you will be delighted to exchange stamps<sup>7</sup> with him. You may write to him in care of me<sup>8</sup>, for I meet him quite often.

I wonder how many of my readers have written to you already. Please let me know when you write next.

Regarding the use of "shall", "will", "should", and "would", I beg to differ from you<sup>9</sup>. I do<sup>10</sup> admire your English, which is indeed very good, but I flatter myself that<sup>11</sup> I am a better grammarian<sup>12</sup> than you. For you do not seem to realize that while "will" and "would" used for the first person denotes a determination, "shall" or "should" should be used when a determination is out of the question<sup>13</sup>. For example, "I would like to hear"

[注] 1. Australian (ə's'treɪljə), 澳洲 (Australia) 的。 2. your long letter, 見本誌第三十期。 3. The case, 實在情形。 4. is much longer in coming than usual, 來得比平常慢得許多。 5. hear from, 收到...的信。 6. proprietor (prə'prɪətə), 主人; 所有者。 7. stamps, 郵票。 8. write to him in care of me, 寫信給他而由我轉交。 9. differ from you, 和你不同意。 10. do, 實在; 果然 (加重 "admire" 的語氣)。 11. flatter myself that..., 自以爲...。 12. grammarian (grə'mæriən), 文法家。 13. out of the question, 必不可能的。

is technically incorrect; for with "like" no determination is possible. The technically correct expressions are "I should like to hear" and "I would gladly hear", the latter no doubt<sup>14</sup> less usual<sup>15</sup>. By the way<sup>16</sup>, you made a slip<sup>17</sup> in the pasage<sup>18</sup> "'Will' and 'would' are used in the future tense for the third person. When used otherwise it denotes a determination . . . ." You ought to have said "'Will' and 'would' are used in the future tense for *the second and third persons*'".

Well, instead of "*it denotes*", you ought to have said "*they denote*".

Pardon me if you think I am too fault-finding<sup>19</sup>. The fact is that I am a very serious student of English. I take it for granted that<sup>20</sup> you are interested in such tiny points too.

Thank you very much for your kind offer to write about Australia for my Magazine. If you have not enough time to write essays, you would do well to<sup>21</sup> write about places and life in Australia in your letters to me. The letters would perhaps prove<sup>22</sup> even more interesting to most of my readers than essays could<sup>23</sup>; for the former are much more personal.

Your family is no doubt a very happy one. May I ask a few questions?

1. You said that you once won a scholarship<sup>24</sup> that saw you through college<sup>25</sup>. But you also spoke of your examinations. Are you still at college? Where? What subject are you studying?

[注] 14. no doubt (daut), 當然. 15. less usual = being less usual. 16. By the way, 順便說及. 17. slip, 失錯. 18. passage, 文字的片段. 19. fault-finding, 尋錯頭的. 20. take it for granted that..., 假定.... 21. would do well to..., 不妨.... 22. prove, 被證明. 23. could = could prove. 24. scholarship, 獎學金. 25. saw you through college, 使你讀完大學課程.

2. You mentioned a college called "Stott's". I think "Scott's" is more likely. Which is right?

3. You mentioned a Presentation Convent. Can you tell me something about it?

In return for what you told me about yourself and your family, I wonder what I should say to you. I am a man devoted to the study of English and the writing of books on the subject. I live with my parents and wife. The former used to live in our native city, not very far from Shanghai, but our city is now within "occupied<sup>26</sup> territory". My father is a scholar of the old school<sup>27</sup>. My mother is a good reader, but does not write well. My wife is just an ordinary lady; she neither helps her husband in his literary work nor interferes with it. I have no hobby, if reading cannot be called one<sup>28</sup>. My pet aversion<sup>29</sup> is gambling. I do not think I have a single friend who likes it. I am a member of the League of Pals<sup>30</sup>.

It is nine in the evening. It is rather cold. But I expect that you are enjoying or wishing for a breeze.

I am enclosing my photograph, which was taken nearly two years ago. May I have yours?

Incidentally<sup>31</sup>, so far as age is concerned<sup>32</sup>, you might as well<sup>33</sup> call me uncle.

Yours sincerely,

HERTZ C. K. KÊ

[注] 26. occupied ('ɔkjupai) 被佔領的 27. school, 派. 28. one = a hobby.  
29. pet aversion, 特別厭惡的東西. 30. League of Pals (pælz), 伴侶會; 朋友會  
(總會~~在英國~~) 31. Incidentally (ɪns 'dentəli), 順便說及. 32. so far as age  
is concerned, 就年紀而論. 33. might as well, 不妨; 可以.

## 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 Ching Wen

BY FEI CHEN (陳飛)

Tell your friend that *The Ching Wen English Magazine* is the best magazine of its kind.

He will be delighted to read it as soon as he receives a copy from you.

Even if he is a junior middle school boy, he can read and fully understand its contents.

\* \* \* \*

Constant reading and writing will improve your English. He desires to have some friends to study English with him on Sunday mornings.

I think you may write to inform him that you will be glad to do so.

None of us should neglect the study of present-day English.

Go on with your studies and don't waste even a minute.

\* \* \* \*

We must try our very best to continue the study of English and pay great attention to idiomatic usages.

Every one of us must have a sound knowledge of both English and Chinese before he seeks work.

No matter how rich you may be, you are none the happier for all your wealth, if you do not possess a good knowledge of some useful subject.



## Pale Moolight

朱 允 元

The moon, cloud-wreathed  
Sheds its pale light,  
As little twinkling stars  
Wink through the night.  
Travellers on distant foreign strands  
With homesick hearts and sad,  
Look up and sigh—and then are glad  
Thinking of home and babes and friends  
Far, far away in other lands.

## Why I Like the International Phonetic Alphabet

BY V. C. LOH

There is no doubt that a great number of Chinese students of English understand the Webster phonetic alphabet more clearly than any other. Recently many Chinese scholars of English have recommended the alphabet of the International Phonetic Association, but many students still find it difficult and do not like it at all.

I like this phonetic alphabet very much because I have got a good deal of help from it. If you wish to pronounce correctly, you had better learn it at once. Since I learnt it from *The Ching Wen English Magazine*, I have learnt to pronounce many words correctly. Such words as "bearing", "forehead", "parent", "interest", "effect", "excuse", "father", "cart", "tobacco", "policeman" I could hardly pronounce correctly before I learnt the International phonetic alphabet. I should like to advise you to learn it by all means.

## 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 (俞允詠)

The old doctor himself opened the door at her ring. His pale-blue eyes bent their gaze upon her<sup>2</sup>.

“Come in, my dear. Right this way, into my office. Well, even if a man's retired<sup>3</sup> he can still call his office his office, I suppose. There, take that comfortable<sup>4</sup> chair, and I'll<sup>5</sup> sit here at my desk. The old trick, you see—you in the light and me in the shadow.”

He laughed pleasantly.

“What's<sup>6</sup> the trouble? You look pretty<sup>6</sup> well to me. Tired, but pretty well on the whole<sup>7</sup>, I'd say.”

她揷門鈴，這老醫生就親自開了門。他那青灰色的眼珠凝視着她。

「進來，我愛。便向這裏走，進我的辦公處來。唔，我想，即使一個人已經告老，他仍舊得把他的辦公處叫做辦公處。那邊，安適的椅子上坐着，我要坐在我的寫字檯旁。這老玩意兒，您瞧——您在陽光裏，我在陰暗裏。

他令人快活地笑着。

「有什麼不舒服麼？我看你身體還好。疲倦，但是我要說大致還好。」

[注] 1. coincidence (kou/insidəns), 不約而同的事情；巧事。 2. bent their gaze upon her, 注視着她。 3. even if a man's retired, 即使一個人已經告老 (man's=man has). 4. comfortable ('kʌmfətəbl), (令人感覺) 舒適的。 5. I'll=I will. 6. pretty, 尙還 (是 adverb). 7. on the whole, 就大體說。

“Doctor!” The word burst from her<sup>8</sup>. “You don’t know me. I’m Elsie Bogart<sup>9</sup>.”

“Upon my soul<sup>10</sup>, so you are<sup>11</sup>! Nurse Bogart. I couldn’t manage to<sup>12</sup> place you, all dressed up<sup>14</sup> like that. Mighty<sup>15</sup> pretty, too. Migh-ty pretty. Never saw you except in uniform<sup>16</sup> before.”

With a tense<sup>17</sup> seriousness she told him: “I’m on the Andrews case<sup>18</sup>, doctor”.

「醫生！」她突然說道。  
「你不認識我。我是挨爾西·善革特呀。」

「噢，你真是的。善革特護士。你打扮得那副樣子，我沒法辨認你。又是很漂亮。很漂亮。以前，除了制服以外我從沒見過你穿別的服裝。」

帶着一種很緊張的認真她告訴他：「我是看護着愛特盧斯呀！醫生。」

(to be continued)

[注] 8. burst from her, 被她突然說出. 9. Elsie ('elsi) Bogart ('bouget[?]) 姓名. 10. Upon my soul, 這是誓語. 11. so you are=you are Elsie Bogart. 12. manage to..., 設法; 竭力做成 (某事).

### Further Notes by the Editor

1. “Odd Medical Coincidence”. Here is a summary of this story: Bob Andrews and his wife, Agnes, are coming home in a motor-car from a party at night. Both are drunk. The car rolls over the bank. Bob is wounded. But Agnes is killed. Bob remains in a hospital for a long time. He always thinks of his wife. So he cannot get well. Elsie Bogart, the nurse, pities him. She tries to make him think his wife not worthy of being loved. She does it by telling him a lie. She says that his wife was once pregnant before her marriage, and that she got a doctor to procure an abortion for her. The man gets

better. Some time afterwards, he asks the nurse to marry him. The nurse refuses. The man grows worse again. He wants to know the name of the doctor in question. The nurse gives the name of an old doctor. It is a lie, of course. But the man wants the doctor to go to see him. So the nurse calls on the doctor and tells him the whole thing. As a matter of fact, however, the nurse did tell the truth. Agnes did once get the doctor to procure an abortion for her.

2. "at her ring". "Her" has no antecedent; it really refers to Elsie Bogart, a nurse. This vague use of pronouns at the beginning of a short story is very common.

3. "Right this way". "Right" is here an adverb.

4. "into my office". "Office" used of the room where a doctor sees his patients seems to be more American than English.

5. "The old trick". "Trick" here means habit or characteristic practice.

6. "Upon my soul". A strong form of assertion. Often written as "pon my soul".

7. "so you are". Not "so *are you*". Compare. 1. Is he a teacher? Yes, so *he is*. 2. You are a teacher, and so *is he*.

8. "place you". Notice the idiomatic use of "place". We often know a person's face without being able to *place* him.

9. "dressed up". dressed elaborately. Notice the "up".

10. "Migh-ty". The hyphen here denotes the hesitation with which the word is said.

11. "a tense seriousness". That is, a tense seriousness that was peculiar to her.

12. "I'm on the Andrews case". "On" means *engaged with*. Compare "the Andrew case" with "the Masefield sonnet" (page 5, No 10), "a great Shakespeare discovery" (page 15, No 11), etc. "Case" is almost a technical term in medicine; as in "a *case* of cholera", and "He was one of the worst *cases*".

## ANECDOTES OF FAMOUS PEOPLE 名人軼事

### Way She Did Not Talk 她爲甚麼不說話

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY KWEI YU (桂 裕)

When Lloyd George<sup>1</sup> was a young country solicitor<sup>2</sup> in Wales<sup>3</sup>, he was riding home in his dog-cart<sup>4</sup> one day and came upon<sup>5</sup> a little Welsh<sup>6</sup> girl trudging along so wearily that he offered her a ride<sup>7</sup>. She accepted silently, but all the way along, although he tried to engage her in conversation<sup>8</sup>, he could not get<sup>9</sup> her to say anything more than a timid "Yes" or "No". Some days afterwards the girl's mother happened to<sup>10</sup> meet Lloyd George, and said to him smilingly, "Do you remember that my little girl rode home with you a short time ago? Well<sup>11</sup>, when she got home she said, 'Mamma<sup>12</sup>, I rode home from school with Mr Lloyd George, the lawyer, and he kept talking<sup>13</sup> to me, and I didn't know what ever<sup>14</sup> to do, for you know Mr Lloyd George charges<sup>15</sup> when you talk with him, and I hadn't any money!'"

當勞合佐治在威爾斯充當鄉村律師的少年時代，有一天正乘了他的單馬雙輪車回家，遇見一個小小的威爾斯姑娘在路上行走，很是疲憊，所以他招她一同乘車。她就沈默地接受着，但是路上，他雖想要和她談話，然而她除了很膽小地說「是」或「不」兩個字以外，總不能使她說別的話。幾天以後小姑娘的母親偶然遇見了勞合佐治先生，笑嘻嘻對他說，「您還記得不久以前您帶着我的小姑娘回家這回事麼？她到了家就說，「媽媽，我跟着那位當律師的勞合佐治先生從學校乘車回來的。他一直和我說話，我却不知道怎樣辦，因爲你知道和他說話是要收費的，我身上沒有錢啊！」」

[注] 1. Lloyd (loid) George (dʒɔːrʒ), 指 David Lloyd George, 英國政治家, 生在一八六三年. 2. solicitor (səˈlɪsɪtə), (不出庭的) 律師. 3. Wales (weɪlz), 英國地名. 4. dog-cart, 單馬雙輪車. 5. came upon, 碰到. 6. Welsh, Wales 的. 7. ride, 乘車. 8. engage her in conversation, 和她談話. 9. get, 使. 10. happened to..., 恰巧.... 11. Well, 語助詞. 12. Mamma (məˈmɑː), 媽媽, 母親. 13. kept...ing, 繼續.... 14. ever, 這字加重 "what" 的語氣. 15. charges, 索價; 取費.

## 從今天起 Begin Today

TRANSLATED BY WU T'IEH SHENG (吳鐵聲)

(甘績瑞作)

「從今天起」這一句話，有兩層意思：

(一) 我們認為不正當的事，不應當做的事，從今天起，就決定不再做。

(二) 我們認為正當的事，應當做的事，從今天起，便立刻去做。

假如我們有一種不良的習慣，希望把他改了，而我們不下極大的決心，那種不良的習慣，便時時刻刻會來引誘我們去做不好的事，我們不去做，便要覺得十二分的不舒服，十二分的難過。如果我們因為不良習慣的引誘和驅使，而轉了一個念頭：「今天姑且做一次，明天不做了罷」。這「姑且再做一

The saying "Let us begin today" has two meanings:

First it means that what is not right or what should not be done we decide today not to do again.

Secondly it means that what is right or what should be done we decide today to do at once.

If we have a bad habit and hope to get rid of it, and yet if we do not find ourselves resolute enough, the bad habit will from time to time induce us to do evil things. Any resistance on our part will make us extremely uneasy and restless. If we yield to the temptation and persuasion of the bad habit and think "I'll do it once more today and I'll never do it again", the thought "I'll do it once more today" provides the opportunity for the bad habit to conquer us and this is also the root of the bad habit. As the old saying goes,

次」的念頭，就是惡習慣戰勝我們的機會，也便是惡習慣的根。古人說：「去惡，如農夫之務去草焉。」。俗語說：「斬草不除根，春風吹又生。」。所以我希要革除一種惡習慣，使須下了一個極大的決心，從今天起，就不再做了。那末，這種惡習慣就可以永遠不再發生了。

反過來說，我們希望做一件好事，也便要從今天起，立刻開始去做，莫存「今天過了還有明天」的心。爲什麼呢？因爲因循，怠惰，是一條最毒最毒的蛇，他能使我們的事業永遠不能成功。假如我們要做一件好事，而不立刻去做，以爲「將來做的時候多得很，今天不做，

“We should get rid of our evils in the same way as the farmer roots up his weeds? Again, a proverb runs: “If in cutting the grass you keep the root, it will grow again when the spring wind blows”. So if we want to get rid of a bad habit, we must make a firm resolution not to do the bad thing again from today. Thus the bad habit will be removed for ever.

On the other hand, if we wish to do something good, we should also begin it forthwith today and should never think “When today has passed, there will be tomorrow”. Why? Because procrastination and idleness may be compared to a most poisonous snake. They will for ever prevent us from succeeding in something. If we wish to do something good and yet do not start it at once, thinking that there is plenty of time ahead, and that if we do not do it today,

還有明天可做呢。], 這樣一來, 一次, 二次, 三次... 就把因循, 怠惰的習慣養成了。今天的事推到明天, 明天又推到後天, 一天一天的推下去, 我們還有做事的時候麼? 所以我們應當做的事, 從今天起, 就要立刻開始去做。

古人說:「從前種種, 譬如昨日死; 以後種種, 譬如今日。」。這句話中生間, 我們應當注意「昨日死」, 「今日生」六個字。壞的我, 在昨天已經死了, 從今天起, 便不再做壞事; 好的我, 今天纔生, 從今天起, 就要做好事。佛家說:「放下屠刀,

we shall do it tomorrow, the result is that we put it off once, twice, thrice . . . , till the habit of procrastination and idleness is well founded. Today's work is put off till tomorrow, and tomorrow's work till the day after tomorrow. If we thus keep procrastinating, how shall we ever have the time to do the work? So what should be done we should begin at once today.

An old saying says: "What has gone before may be regarded as having died yesterday and what is yet to come may be regarded as being born today". In the above saying, we should pay attention to the six words "having died yesterday" and "being born today". My bad self died yesterday, and I shall not do bad things again from today; my good self just begins to live today, and I shall do good things from today. Buddha says: If the butcher lays down his chopper, he will become a

(continued on page 26)



## EVERYDAY IDIOMS 日用習語

BY HERTZ C. K. KÊ (葛傳榮)

**as (or so) far as ..be concerned**—regarding. 關於 ..; 就...而論.

*As (or so) far as I am concerned*, the situation remains unchanged. 就我而論, 情況仍舊不改.

We have published many books *as (or so) far as* study of English *is concerned*. 就研究英文而論, 我們出版了許多書.

**as follows**—thus. (像下面) 這樣.

The prizes were awarded *as follows*. 那些獎品是(像下面)這樣授給的.

The story runs *as follows*. 那故事是(像下面)這樣的.

[說明] 這語裏用“follows”, 不用“follow”, 也不用“following”.

**as for**—with regard to. 關於.

*As for* fluent speaking, books on conversation can give very little help. 關於流利的說話, 會話書能夠給很少的幫; 至於要說話流利, 讀會話書極少得益.

*As for* the cinema, I prefer Chinese pictures. 關於電影, 我喜歡中國影片.

[說明] 這語和“as to”同義, 但“as to”不一定用在一句或一個 clause 的開首, 這語却必須用在一句或一個 clause 的開首; 例如不可說“Books on conversation can give very little help *as for* fluent speaking.”, 却可說“Books on conversation can give very little help *as to* fluent speaking.”.

**as good as**—almost. 幾乎.

We found him *as good as* dead. 我們發現他幾乎死了.

She *as good as* told me so. 她幾乎告訴我是這樣的

[說明] “good”是 adjective, 但這語是 adverbial phrase, 不是 adjectival phrase.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 問答

CONDUCTED BY HERTZ C. K. KÊ (葛傳榮)

[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。]

### 畢東清君

(一) 本誌注解很詳細；程度太差的讀者還嫌不夠，我祇有勸他們多查字典；你提議的通信問答，因為我時間有限，不能照辦。(二) 第二六期第一六五頁 "So where he lived, at Mrs Wickett's with his quiet enjoyments of reading and talking and remembering" 可以譯作「那末那住在那裏，在 Wickett 夫人的家裏，有他的閱讀 談話 和記憶的各種安閒的娛樂」，"remembering" 指回憶以前的種種。同期第一六六頁 "how the unfortunate has got injured, where he lives" 可以譯作「這不幸的人怎樣受傷的，他住在那裏」。

### 黃修業君

(一) 本誌第一二七頁 "an exception that has never been granted before" 可說等於 "Which is an exception that has never been granted before"。(二) 同期同頁 "Sailor 'Tours' His Own Ship" 說某水手請假上岸見了 "Mystery Tour" 的招牌，便買票加入，那知道那 "Mystery Tour" 就是指參觀他自己所服務的那巡洋艦。"Tours" 加引號，有「所謂 tour 也者」的意思。

### 郭將貞君

(一) 「改作詳解」欄並不取消，祇因篇幅有限，數期未登。(二) 該欄若收發，勢必來者不拒，時間與篇幅均不濟，故不擬照辦。(三) 命題作文，「懸賞徵文」之 A 類時有之；但預示 outline 鄙意不然，蓋各人有各人之做法，似不應受人拘束也。又來稿雖經鄙人的改，但若每稿如「改作

詳解」辦法，事實上既不可能，且恐非一般讀者所喜。

### 林銘泉君

(一) 「溫度在華氏零度以下」可譯作 "The temperature is under zero (或 0°) Fahrenheit"; "zero" 後習慣不加 "degree"; "under" 改作 "below" 亦可。(二) 「匯劃」與「劃頭」之英文名，鄙人亦不知，「匯劃」似通常音譯作 "Wei Hwa" (1)。

### 羅世誠君

泛言「空氣」，不應有 "the"，例如 "Air is a gaseous substance." 與 "All animals need air."。專指某時或某地之空氣，即可有 "the"，在 "I make the air fresh and sweet" 中之 "the air" 意即 "the air round you"。

### 林聽德君

(一) 漢英字典未見有甚佳者；英人 Herbert Allen Giles 所編材料較多，英文亦較佳，但多古語而少新語，且價極昂（上海別發洋行當有代售）。較小者各大書局均有，內容如何，不克奉告。社交尺牘及商業尺牘可任擇一二讀之；國內出版者亦大都取材於外國書。所詢 *Social English Etiquette* 未見過。(二) 本誌第二七期第二一七頁之作者，就全文看來似已不 "at school"，首節中用 "we" 未妥。

### 徐唐君

本誌第二六期第一六一頁 "let it go hang" 中之 "hang" 係 infinitive；在 "go hang" 一習語中習慣無 "to"。

[注意] 本欄替讀者解答疑問，愈普遍愈好。為節省篇幅起見，以後不登問題의原文，(但看了答語也就明白)。同時希望讀者弗把長句請求翻譯；弗混統說某句不懂，該說某句的某點不懂。

## WIT AND HUMOUR 滑稽和幽默

滑稽和幽默，在一般英美的雜誌和報紙裏都有，文字大都很淺近，可是意思往往並不是我們中國人所容易明白的；本欄的注解，把妙處都說出，你讀了總會笑的吧。

SELECTED AND ANNOTATED BY NATES WONG (王耐之)

The town boy<sup>1</sup>, taking a first country holiday<sup>2</sup>, watched the farmer's wife pluck<sup>3</sup> a chicken.

"It say<sup>4</sup>," he said, "do you undress them<sup>5</sup> every night?"

[注] 1. town boy, 市鎮上的孩子. 2. taking a first country holiday, 第一次到鄉村去度假日. 3. pluck, 拔去...的毛. 4. I say, 喂. 5. undress them, 替它們脫衣. (城市孩子不曉事, 見了鄉婦拔去小雞的毛 誤以為替它們脫衣.)

\* \* \* \*

Diner—"Look here, waiter. I ordered chicken pie<sup>1</sup>, and there in't a single piece of chicken in it."

Waiter—"That's being consistent\*, sir. \_ We also have cottage pie<sup>2</sup>, but so far as I know there isn't a cottage in it".

[注] 1. pie, 有餡的餅. (上海西餐館稱它「罐」, 大約因為烘製時, 用罐做型範.) 2. cottage pie, 做鄉村人慣吃的 pie 做的 pie. (這裏故意曲解, 和 "chicken pie" 比較.)

\*An instance of the continuous tense of "be", which is peculiar to present-day English and is not mentioned in ordinary grammars. See my "English Usage" under *be*, on p. 315 No 29—*The Editor*.

(Continued from page 22)

平地成佛」。假使希望成佛

，而不能立刻放下屠刀，那

希望不過幻想罷是了。

Buddha at once." If, however, the butcher hopes to become a Buddha and yet does not lay his chopper down at once, the hope will prove no better than an illusion.

## Surely You Can Read These? 自讀文選

[這樣的目的是在使讀者練習不靠譯注而自己研讀；文字大都是簡短而顯淺的。要是你有不懂的地方，可以寫信來問，我們要爲你在問答欄裏詳細解答（每次至多二問）。]

Conversation With Sally

The Cat

“Stop flying up the curtains and playing with reels of cotton. You're not a kitten any longer.”

“*I must have exercise to keep fit.*”

“If you want to be one of the Fitness Cats you might find some exercises more in keeping with your age and dignity. I suppose it's possible to take exercise without making a fool of yourself?”

“*Playing with reels of cotton is no sillier than playing tennis. Besides, I feel good.*”

“Well, stop chasing the poor White Cat round the garden. You know he dislikes exercise and is terrified of being chased. He thinks you've gone mad.”

“*It does him more good than moping and whining round the house.*”

“You know he's not an open-air cat and hates blood sports. Why, he's never even caught a mouse yet.”

“*If he were more of a sporting cat he would be more popular with the ladies.*”

“That's neither here nor there. Besides, if you chase him about much more he might mistake your intentions.”

“*I beg your pardon.*”

“He may think you're after him in more senses than one.”

“*I see, it's a pity a girl can't be playful without being misunderstood.*”

“You should remember that you are dealing with a difficult introspective type of cat who is apt to take things too seriously.”

“*I chase him for exercise and because there's nobody else to chase. If he is incapable of realizing that it is nothing but clean honest fun it is not my fault.*”

---

London Zoo Buys Pandas  
From Szechuen  
(A news item)

The London Zoo has bought three of the five giant pandas, natives of the western mountains of Szechuen, which arrived in London on December 23 aboard the Blue Funnel ship Antenor.

The pandas were brought to England by Mr Floyd "Ajax" Smith, well-known American naturalist. The Zoo paid £2,400 sterling for the rare creatures.

The two largest will remain in seclusion until Easter, but the nine-month-old "baby" will be permitted to receive visitors for three days daily this week. She looks like a huge Teddy bear, and her manners are gentle and charming. Tickled under the chin, the "baby" flings her paws round the visitor's neck.

---

Poet and Artist  
(A leaderette)

The news that seventeen wood-blocks, and pencil drawings on wood by William Blake have been bought in London for presentation to one of the British national collections draws attention to a poet and artist of whom very little is known nowadays. Yet William Blake had a profound effect upon British art, having devised his own method of engraving on copper, which he used not only for the reproduction of the text of his poems but also for their marginal embellishment. Fortunately for himself, his father, though in comparatively poor

circumstances, recognized the talent in Blake as a young boy—at the age of ten he was known as the "young connoisseur" because of the way in which he haunted art sales—and determined to give the lad every opportunity. He was sent to a drawing school kept by Henry Pars in the Strand, about 1767, was later apprenticed to James Besire, an engraver of repute, and also succeeded in entering the school of the Royal Academy. Along with his progress in artistic study Blake developed undoubted qualities as a poet, and though much of his work is uneven in quality his *Songs of Innocence*, published in 1787, are remarkable not only for the beauty of the verse but for the quality of the design of their ornamentation. In his *Songs of Experience* published seven years later there is also a degree of beauty, but in his works of prophecy during the intervening years there were indications of the insanity which was charged against him. It is still a matter of dispute whether he actually was mad, but it is quite clear that no madness imputed to Blake could equal that involving the rejection of his work on that ground.

## THE EDITOR'S PAGE 編者之頁

“Odd Medical Coincidence”, the short story reprinted in the “Odd Medical Coincidence” section, is taken from the *Evening Standard*, a London newspaper. The author, Hamilton Williamson, I know nothing about, but judging by his style I am fairly sure that he is a young man. Readers will no doubt find the summary of the story in my Further Notes of much help.

The current issue for the first time prints a poem written by one of our readers. While we do not try to encourage our readers to write poetry, we are of opinion that the reading and appreciation of good poetry are of great importance to advanced students of English. As many of our readers are probably aware, I myself used to introduce and interpret English poems to Chinese students in certain English-language weeklies published here in Shanghai. I wonder how many of our readers would like me to do so in this MAGAZINE.

When I wrote “As If One Could Do More Than Once” for No 29, I could not for the moment think of an instance of what any personal friend of mine would rather have put differently. The other night, however, a friend of mine did make a ridiculous mistake in a conversation with a British youth. He said “You are no longer educated?” when, after having heard him talk about his education he meant to say that he supposed the Briton was no longer at school or college. As soon as he uttered that amusing and perhaps not unoffensive remark, he thought of the mistake he had made and hastened to correct it. I do not think he could ever be guilty of the same thing in writing. But how careful we should be in speech! I should think that speaking good English is in a way more difficult than writing it.

Since E. V. Lucas died (see “The Editor's Page” in No 17) many who knew him have recalled his close attention to punctuation. He is said to have insisted on seeing more than one proof of everything he wrote, and to have been very particular about every comma and hyphen. I am reminded of the story of Thomas Gray's concern about a comma in his *Elegy*. He would spend hours deciding to take a comma out of one of the verses, and would afterwards spend hours deciding to put it back.

## 第六次懸賞徵文揭曉

### A

第一獎二名(各獎現金一元五角)

葉文(本埠靜安寺路三零五號)

Chung Yuan(本埠麥根路七一二號)

第二獎三名(各獎現金一元)

巫夢雲 董仁 龔信鴻

第三獎三名(各獎書券五角)

吳思明 陳國芳 陳兀

第四獎八名(各獎書券二角)

周鑫康 彭慎之 蔣旅 M. C. Ling 洪孝倫

顧錦才 V. C. Loh 徐無逸

### B

第一獎一名(獎現金一元)

Tom-Yun(本埠辣斐德路安納金路純德里三十一號)

第二獎九名(各獎書券七角)

龔李迪 蘇紹智 鍾熾新 李光明 陸奚島

趙維燿 姚心庸 毛信寶 陸德紘

第三獎四名(各獎書券三角)

潘穎農 章涵光 張庭舫 應梭

### A

## THE GREATEST MISTAKE IN MY LIFE

### I

葉文作

One morning I found on my desk an obituary notice announcing the death of the wife of my friend Jack. "Poor Jack" I muttered to myself. "He lost his first wife only a year ago; now he has lost his second wife, married only three months ago. What bad luck, poor chap!"

After I finished writing a letter of condolence, I told my servant to take it to Jack's house and, on his way, to call at the florist's for a wreath, which I had ordered by telephone before breakfast.

“Are you trying to be funny, Sam.?” said Jack to me on the telephone thirty minutes later. “What on earth do you mean by sending me a wreath and a letter of condolence? My wife is furious.” I was bewildered. Casting my eyes upon the obituary notice on the desk, I found that it was dated December 1937, exactly a year before, and that it was about the death of Jack’s first wife. All at once it dawned upon me that my mischievous child had again been taking old things out of my drawer.

## II

CHUNG YUAN 作

The greatest mistake in my life is the one that I made by correcting a mistake in a letter. This may sound ridiculous, but it is true.

After my graduation, I was kindly offered a position in a Club by my friend Mr A, who was the president of the Club. On the second day after taking office, I was given a draft letter to type-write. I found that the word “and” should be inserted in a certain sentence. (I have referred the point to Mr Kê, and my correction was justified in his reply in the “Questions and Answers” section of this Magazine.) Therefore I supplied the word in it. My friend discovered my correction and was very angry. He wanted me to re-type the letter and follow his draft closely. Three days later I was asked by him to resign my post, for, of course, some other “reasons”. Thus I got and lost my job within a week. After having learnt the truth, my friends and relatives all pointed out that I had been too bold in correcting a mistake made by my superior.

It is interesting to note that I made the same sort of mistake as Charles in Mr Kê’s famous book *The*



*Diary of a Student did.\**

\*I am sorry that Charles's case did not succeed in preventing you from supplying the fatal "and".—*The Editor*.

B\*

TOM-YUN 譯注

The taxidermist<sup>1</sup>, an absent-minded kind of man<sup>2</sup>, was awaiting<sup>3</sup> news of an important event<sup>4</sup>. After he had been waiting some hours, and was doing a little<sup>5</sup> work to take his mind off things<sup>6</sup>, the nurse<sup>7</sup> entered the room.

"Congratulations<sup>8</sup>!" she said. "The stork has arrived<sup>9</sup>!"

"Well, don't stand there" replied the taxidermist. "Show him in<sup>10</sup> and I'll stuff<sup>11</sup> him."

剝製師是一個凡事心不在焉的人，他正在等候一樁要事的消息。他等候了幾個鐘頭以後，正在做一些工作把他的心分散，看護婦走進房間裏來了。

「恭喜」她說道。「鶴鳥已經到了！」

「那麼，你不要站在那裏」剝製師答道。「領他進來，讓我剝製他。」

[注] 1. taxidermist (/tæksidaɪmɪst/), 剝製師。(生剝動物的皮, 塞進了東西, 使它成動物的模型的技師。) 2. an absent-minded kind of man, 一個心不在焉的人。 3. awaiting, 等候。 4. important event, 要緊的事情 (指他夫人的生產)。 5. a little, 一些。 6. to take his mind off things, 使他的心從事情上分開。 7. nurse, 看護婦。 8. Congratulations, 恭喜。 9. The stork has arrived!, 北歐人認鶴鳥為幸運的徵兆, 民間比喻鶴鳥的到來, 就是生產小孩的預兆。這裏 "The stork has arrived!" 有二種譯法: (一) 直譯為「鶴鳥已經到了!」, (二) 意譯為「小孩已經生了!」。 10. Show him in, 把他領進來。 11. stuff, 原來作「塞」解, 但此處應作「剝製」解。

[附注] 原來剝製師所等候的消息, 就是生小孩的消息; 當看護婦進來告知 "The stork has arrived!" 時, 他正在工作, 於是心不在焉地以為真的鶴鳥到了, 叫他剝製, 所以有這樣的誤會發生。

還有最後一句對鶴鳥說 "Show him in" (領他進來), 似不相宜, 這又是表示剝製師心不在焉的神氣。

\*The point of the joke lies in the double meaning that the announcement "The stork has arrived!" is capable of. We are sorry to say that only fourteen of the contestants are able to see it.—*The Editor*.

## The Seventh Prize Contest 第七次懸賞徵文

第七次  
懸賞印  
花憑證

[本誌讀者程度不齊，所以徵文每次有二題，一難一易，  
應徵者可以自由選擇。]

### A

Write an essay of fewer than 300 words on "My Favourite Novel".

### B

Five of the following sentences contain mistakes. Correct them and explain your corrections:

1. Outsiders, seeing the extent to which the two were together, gave many warnings and much advice.
2. Let me tell you this.
3. You took exactly the course I should have advised.
4. They robbed him all of his wealth.
5. The weather is going to change.
6. This news caused me alter my plans.
7. He was very ready to tell me all what he knew, and led me at once to the spot, not very far away, where he had last seen my father.
8. We found him taking a bath in the brook.
9. When I was your age, I used to sit up all night reading.
10. She must be very young, for I notice that it's only difficult that she manages to repress a giggle at things her mother says.

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2. 本期徵文 將於第三十六期發表（本年五月十六日出版）。
3. 來稿須於本年四月十五日以前寄到本社，逾期作廢。
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5. 來稿錄取後，酬獎即由本社直接寄奉。
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桂紹盱編譯 一冊 五角

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Mr K. S. Chen of Singapore wishes to correspond with readers of this MAGAZINE. Mr Chen's address is c/o Tun Sen & Co., 32 Winchester House, Singapore.

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