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KEY TO ENGLISH

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A NEW NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS

新國家意識

林天蘭

In everyday life it takes no great skill to tell whether one is conscious or unconscious. When a man is in a sound sleep or in a dead faint, he is usually unaware of what takes place about him. We say that he is unconscious or that consciousness has for the time left him. A thief then boldly enters his house and robs him of all his belongings, even the coverlets from his bed. He wakes, often too late, to avoid his irreparable loss.

A man need not be in a sleep or in a faint to be unconscious. Even when awake, he may be conscious of some things and unconscious of others. A writer may be so absorbed in his composition that he is insensible to the presence of things beyond his little circle of writing materials. A business man may be so intent on his enterprise that he loses sight of many things necessary to the happiness of his own life and his family. So it is with a man who lives and works only for himself, and who has forgotten his relationship with society and country. We say that he has no social consciousness, or worse, no national consciousness.

Twenty years ago, when Dr. Sun, the Founder of the

Chinese Republic, delivered at Canton, his first lecture on the "Three principles of the People", he called our attention to the fact that during the Ch'ing Dynasty the Chinese people were strong in family and clan consciousness and weak in national consciousness. History, however, abounds with instances of the strength of Chinese public spirit in the past. Again and again common danger awakened the masses from their torpor. But under the misrule of the Manchu Government, the early consciousness of our people was benumbed, and indifference brooded over them. Deprived of efficient government, proper education, and modern means of communication, they narrowed their likemindedness to family and clan ties. That is why dismemberment came to stare their country in the face.

Now, thanks to the untiring labor of Dr. Sun and his faithful followers, we have evolved from our narrow clanism to a higher plane of patriotism. This leads us to discuss, in the following sections, how much progress we have achieved toward this all-important psychological reconstruction, and how far yet we have to go to make the lofty goal set by Dr. Sun.

Before we proceed, we must pause a moment to consider the kind of man who is devoid of national consciousness. We know, first of all, that he is a non-entity in the country's structure in time of peace. That is, he never ponders over what his country has done for him and what he owes to her. He takes no interest in her welfare and honor. He dislikes to raise even one little finger to help in any national project

necessary for the maintenance of himself and his people. He is blind to her troubles and deaf to her call for help when she is beset with danger. Then, naturally, he is a stumbling block in time of war, likely material for a traitor or puppet.

In the past twenty years many people have been roused to the relation between themselves and the nation. But how many still remain in the dazed state of the man described above!

Explanatory Notes(註釋)

1. national consciousness 國家意識，民族意識
2. a dead faint 昏迷，昏厥
3. coverlets 被，被單
4. irreparable loss : 不可挽回的損失
5. absorbed 專注
6. intent on his enterprise 注意於其企業
7. loses sight 忽略
8. founder 創主者
9. Three Principles of the People 三民主義
10. the Ch'ing Dynasty 清朝
11. abounds 富有
12. torpor 昏迷
13. misrule 惡政，不善治理
14. benumbed 凝凍
15. indifference brooded over them 冷淡壓着他們
16. deprived 被剝奪
17. clan ties 族黨的關係
18. dismemberment……瓜分緊迫着他們的國家

19. untiring 不倦的
20. evolved from our narrow claim 從我們狹窄的家族主義中進化到高一層的愛國
21. psychological reconstruction 心理建設
22. to make the goal 達到標的
23. devoid 缺乏
24. non-entity 不存在者，無足重輕者
25. ponders over 思維，考慮
26. national project 國家的事業
27. maintenance 維持
28. stumbling-block 礙足物，致人跌倒的東西
29. likely material for.....可能的材料去做漢奸和鬼儡
30. dazed state 昏迷的狀態

A bird in hand is worth two in the bush. 毋貪多而忽少。

Things ill gotten are ill spent. 貨悖而入亦悖而出。

The more haste, the less speed. 欲速則不達。

Six of one and a half dozen of the other. 半斤八兩，一而二。

Casting pearls before swine. 對牛彈琴。

Too many cooks spoil the broth. 一國三公靡所適從。

Faulty Sentences Corrected

(Common Mistakes Made By Chinese Students)

英語謬句改正

(中國學生常有之錯誤)

王 藏 修

1) Man after man went home to see their fathers. [誤]

Man after man went home to see his father. [正]

說明：此處雖指許多人，而一个一个分別言之，故當用Singular。且從文法規則上言之，凡 Singular Subject+Preposition+Singular noun 亦無複數之可能。故此句！Verb係Present tense，亦當用goes也。

(2) The man is as deliberate and more industrious than his sister. [誤]

The man is as deliberate as, and more industrious than, his sister. [正]

說明：The man is more industrious與his sister's industrious)句，可用than聯合。The man is as deliberate句與his sister(is deliberate)句萬無用than聯合之理。

(3) You appear cheerfully. [誤]

You appear cheerful. [正]

說明：此處cheerful係Complement，補足appear之意義，並非形容appear，故萬不可用cheerfully。我國初學者之習慣，每多好用a.verb，例如He writes letters well一語，雖在grammar上

無大謬誤。類句法累贅，令人生厭，倘用He writes good letters, 妥順多矣。

(4) He goes to the school every day. [誤]

He goes to school every day. [正]

說明：Go to school指“上學”，則省却 article (英文中類此者甚多，如 go on foot, lie in bed 皆係 preposition + Singular Common Noun 而無 Article 者也)。

(5) His achievements are greater than any other office-holder. [誤]

His achievements are greater than those of any other office-holder. [正]

說明：此處 greater 係彼之 achievements 與其他 officeholder 之 achievements 相較，非 achievements 與其他 office-holder 相較也，中國人造句習慣，每有此誤。

(6) The cause of his absence is on account of illness. [誤]

The cause of his absence is illness. [正]

說明：凡句中宇與字之關係，必須在邏輯上無所抵觸，“缺席之原因為疾病”則妥，“缺席之原因因疾病”則不妥。

(7) (a) You better not go abroad. [誤]

(b) You had better not to go abroad. [誤]

You had better not go abroad. [正]

說明：凡“不如……之為愈”在英文用 had + better (或 rather) + infinitive (省去 infinitive sign “to”)，係適當之 idiom，故 (a) 之缺一 had 字 (b) 之多一 to 字皆誤。每見人會話時用 (a) 句，實則不妥。

(8) But, he has promised to carefully investigate the matter. [誤]

He has, however, [或But he has] promised to investigate the matter carefully. [或 to make a careful investigation.] [正]

說明：(a) 學者當切戒勿用 Split Infinitive, 即 Infinitive sign “to” 與 Infinitive verb 之間插入 adverb 也。

(b) But 後苟無插入之字句，萬勿用 comma, 此係吾國初學者之通病，But 與 however 不同。然 however 亦以插入句中，先後均有 [,] 爲宜。其以 “However,” 爲一句之開場者，嚴格論之，亦爲修辭學家所不許。總之，[, however,] 猶中文之 [雖然。……] (中文「雖然」二字自成一句)，[but……猶中文之 [然……]。

(9) You believe my brother to be I. [誤]
You believe my brother to be me. [正]

說明：此處 to be him 三字係 Objective Complement, 指 object “brother”. me 又爲 to be 之 complement, 故無屬 Nominative Case 之可能也。

(10) A previous engagement will prevent me to accept your kind invitation. [誤]

A previous engagement prevents me from accepting your kind invitation [正]

說明：(a) 此處誤用 will prevent, 由于心目中存 “赴宴” 之觀念，以爲赴宴與否，係未來之事。殊不知 accepting 者，“接受” 之謂。故赴宴與否係 Future, 而有預約之使我辭卻，則係 Present。

(b) 凡 Verb 之必須與一 particular preposition 連帶者，須避去 infinitive 而用該 Preposition 後加 Gerund.

(11) I am much indebted for the assistance and interest you

have taken in my brother-in-law. [誤]

I am much indebted for the interest you have taken in my brother-in-law and the assistance you have rendered him. [正]

說明：(a) 本句中 you……以下係 Relative clause。然從字義上言之，to take an interest in……則作“關垂”解，to take assistance 其不妥一望可知，故不能強 assistance 後所省卻之 Relative pronoun 爲 have taken 之 Object 也，凡 Verb 之與 noun 不可隨意濫用，強爲牽合。

(b) 本句先言“關垂”後言“幫助”，則語氣先輕而後重，合修辭學上 Climax 之旨。

(12) Unless you are diligent, you will advance in learning. [誤]

(a) Unless you are diligent, you will not advance in learning. [正]

(b) Be diligent, or you will not advance in learning. [正]

說明：中國學生每犯此弊，照中國語習慣，則“除非你勤勉，你學業才會進步，”固有此說法，但在英文則大謬不然。

(13) A reward will be offered to whomever gives information. [誤]

A reward will be offered to whenever gives information. [正]

說明：此處誤以 whomever 爲 to 之 object。然試問 Relative Clause 中 gives 之 Subject 何在耶？whenever 之 clause 係合 Antecedent 與 Relative Pronoun 爲一，而以全 clause 作“to”字之 object 也。

(14) He recommended me a clerk whose name was called Cheng Chung San and his birthplace was Foochow. [誤]

He recommended me a clerk whose name was Cheng Chung San and whose birthplace was Foochow. [正]

說明：(a) 此又係吾國人易犯之錯誤，既言 name，則後文不必用 called，當用 who was called 或 whose name was 方無誤。

(b) and 聯兩個 R lative clauses，何可前用 whose 而後用 his?

- (15) First my father, and then my brother, were rewarded. [誤]
First my father, and then my brother, was rewarded. [正]

說明：此處 father 與 brother 兩字雖為 and 所聯，然其意義，係 First my father was rewarded, and then my brother (was rewarded)，故應用 singular verb。此句倘係 my father and (my) brother were, one after the other, rewarded，則當然為 Plural subject 矣。

- (16) I would be willing to pay him a visit. [誤]
I should be willing to pay him a visit. [正]

說明：凡遇表示意願之字，如 prefer, like, be willing 等，若 First person 之 auxiliary verb 再用 will, would, 殊屬疊床架屋。

- (17) Seeing a friend off, he came back home two hours later. [誤]

He saw a friend off and came back home two hours later. [正]

說明：句首句尾 Present Participle 所成之 phrase (照本句之 construction)，其 action 須與句中 Predicate verb 之 action 同時發生，否則不可用。

- (18) The army were annihilated. [誤]
The army was annihilated. [正]

說明：凡 Collective noun 之 verb 指內部各個分子之行動者，應用 Plural verb (用 Plural verb 之 collective noun 謂之

Noun of Multitude). 凡指全體而言而不指各個分子者，當用 singular verb. 此處“全軍殲滅”，指全軍之事，並不言各個兵士，故當用 Singular verb.

(19) Eating our dinner, the sky cleared up. [誤]

While we were eating our dinner, the sky cleared up. [正]

說明：試問誰 eating? 此 participle 之 action 無所屬也 (修辭學上謂之 Dangling Participle, 學者所當力戒也)。

(20) I cannot help but admire him. [誤]

(a) I cannot but admire him. [正]

(b) I cannot help admiring him. [正]

說明：(a) cannot but admire (b) cannot help admiring 均係 Idiomatic Expressions, 表示“不得不”之意，若 cannot help but admire 係將兩者牽混合併，便屬大誤。

(21) He shows very good work, thus enabling him to win the first prize. [誤]

He shows very good work, this enabling him to win the first prize (或 so that he is able to win the first prize). [正]

說明：本句之誤，誤在“enabling”無從隸屬，蓋本句文法上無 enabling 所可形容之字也。

(22) They have gone for taking back the watch. [誤]

a. They have gone for the watch. [正]

b. They have gone to take back the watch. [正]

說明：吾國學生習慣，往往當用 Gerund 者反用 Infinitive, 當用 Infinitive 者反用 Gerund. 此處若用 Infinitive 以表明 Purpose 極妥。“For—ing”有時異常拙笨古怪，萬不可用。

(23) No milk, No bread, No medicine were given to the patient. [誤]

No milk, no bread, no medicine was given to the patient'

[正]

說明：此句無異言 No milk was given, no bread was given, no medicine was given 三者隔別視之，並不成一 Plural subject, 故不當用 Plural verb.

(24) Promise me to speak all what I know about the matter.

[誤]

Allow (或 Permit) me to tell all (that) I know (或 tell what I know) about the matter. [正]

說明：(a) Promise 係“允承,”“承諾,”大概指“允諾者”自身所爲之事。凡“容我……”當用 allow me to……, “准我……”當用“Permit me to,……”

(b) speak 之字義不適用於“敘述”“告訴”之處，故應改用 tell.

(c) 此處或用 all that I know about the matter [that I know about the matter 係 Relative clause 附于 all] 或 all I know about the matter [此處省去 Relative pronoun “that” 或逕用 what I know about the matter [what……case 係 Noun clause 直接作 tell 之 object (what = that which)]. 故以 all 形容 what 者，實係中國人措辭之習慣，不妥。

(25) In the National Library of Peiping has many books and magazines. [誤]

In the National Library of Peiping there are many books and magazines. [正]

說明：試問 Library 一字既爲 in 之 Object, 何可作 has 之 subject? 此種謬誤，初學極易犯，吾國人對於“有……焉”之“有”(There + be) 與“具有”“擁有”之“有”(verb to have) 往往牽混，故特表而出之。

ROOSEVELT WARNS HITLER OF FUTURE

羅斯福對希特勒前途的警告

劉獨峯譯

(Ottawa, Aug. 25)

At Quebec we talked constructively of our common purpose in this war, of our determination to achieve victory in the shortest possible time. Sometimes I wish that great master of intuition -- the Nazi Leader -- could have been present in spirit at the Quebec Conference. If he and his fellow generals had known our plans they would have realised that discretion was still the better part of valour and that surrender would pay them better now than later.

War was violently forced upon us by criminal aggressors who measure their standards of morality by the extent of the death and destruction which they can inflict on their neighbours.

在魁北克我們會有建設性地討論到這次戰爭的共同目標，討論到在最短期間內我們獲致勝利的決心。有時我希望直覺大師納粹領袖的靈魂能出現於魁北克之會議席上。如果他和他的同夥將領得知我們的計劃，則他們定當明白機警是剛勇的一大部份，並認識今日投降將較他日投降為有利。

罪惡滿盈的侵略者，把戰爭強加諸我們的身上。他們的道德標準，是以施諸於其鄰邦的死亡和破壞的程度來作衡量的。

Today in devout gratitude we are celebrating a brilliant victory won by British, Canadian and American fighting men in Sicily.

Today we rejoice also for another event for which we need not apologise. A year ago, Japan occupied several of the Aleutian islands and made a great to-do about the invasion of the North American continent. I regret to say that some Americans and Canadians for political purposes chiefly wish our government to withdraw from the Atlantic and Mediterranean campaigns and divert all our vast strength to the removal of the Japanese from the rocky specks of the Aleutians.

Today our wiser counsels have maintained our efforts in the Atlantic areas and the South-west Pacific with ever-growing contributions, and in the North-west Pacific a relatively small campaign has been assisted by the Japanese themselves in the elimination of the last Jap from Attu and Kiska.

今日我們謹以虔誠的熱忱，來慶祝在西西里島英加美三國戰士所獲得的輝煌勝利。

今日我們更爲一件用不着加以道歉的事情感到快慰。一年前，日本佔領了阿留申羣島的若干島嶼，並大放厥辭要侵略北美大陸。我所認爲遺憾的是，有些美加人士，爲着政治上的目的大都希望我們的政府從大西洋與地中海的戰役中撤退，而轉移我們的全力，去驅逐阿留申羣島中區區多石地點的日人。

今日的較爲聰明的謀略，使我們在大西洋與西南太平洋的努力得以維持，而作日漸增加的貢獻。在西北太平洋中，一個規模較少的戰役，已在日人本身協助之下，將阿圖島與吉斯卡島的最後一個日人肅清了。

We have been told that the Japanese never surrender. Their headlong retreat satisfied us just as well! Great councils are being held here on the free and honoured soil of Canada --councils which look to the future conduct of this war, and the years of building a new progress for mankind.

Through these councils, Canadians and Americans alike again worked with that wise, and good and gallant gentleman, the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

May I, through you, thank the people of Canada for their hospitality to all of us.

During the past few days in Quebec, combined staffs have been sitting around tables, which is a good custom, talking things over, discussing ways and means in a manner of friends, in a manner of partners, and, may I even say, in a manner of members of the same family.

We have talked constructively of our common purposes in this war, of our determination to

管開日人是永遠不投降的，但他們的急處撤退，亦足使我們滿意了。重大的會議剛在這個自由而光榮的加拿大領土內舉行，這些會議是重視這戰爭所引入的前途和渴望為人類創立新進步的歲月。

藉着這些會議，加美人士復與那位賢明英勇的紳士英國首相共同工作。

我願藉着你們向加拿大人民道謝其懇懇招待我們的獎意。

在過去數日中，聯合參謀人員曾在魁北克圍桌而坐，這是一種優良的習例，他們以朋友的態度，以同伴的態度，甚至我可以說，以各如家庭中一份子的態度，來談論一切事情和商討種種方法。

我們會有建設性的討論到這次戰爭的共同目標，討論到最短可能期間內

achieve victory in shortest possible time, and of our essential co-operation with our great and brave fighting Allies, and we have arrived harmoniously at certain definite conclusions.

Of course I am not at liberty to disclose just what these conclusions are but in due time we shall communicate the secret information of the Quebec Conference to Germany, Italy and Japan. We shall communicate this information to our enemies in the only language that their twisted minds seem capable of understanding.

The evil characteristic that makes a Nazi, is his utter inability to understand and therefore to respect the qualities and the rights of his fellowmen. His only method of dealing with his neighbours is, first, to delude him with lies, then to attack him treacherously, then to beat him down and step on him, and then either kill him or enslave him.

The same thing is true of the fanatical militarists of Japan. Because their own instincts and impulses are essentially inhuman on their enemies, they simply cannot comprehend how it is that decent, sen-

我們獲致勝利的決心，以及討論到與我們偉大和勇敢作戰的盟友之必需的合作，並且，我們已和諧地達到若干具體的結論。

固然我不便宣佈這些結論是什麼，但在適當時候，我們將以這次魁北克會議的祕密情報通知德義日，我們將以這種情報用敵人的扭曲心腸所能了解的一種唯一言語通知他們。

所以造成納粹罪惡的特性，是在他完全不能了解因而不能尊重他人的品質和權利。他對待他的鄰人唯一的方法是，先之以謊語去欺騙他，繼之狡詐地進攻他，復次，則打倒他，踐踏他，最後則格殺他或奴役他。

日本的狂妄軍閥的特性，也和納粹一樣，因為他們對待其敵人所表現的本能和感情完全是殘酷的

sible, individual human beings manage to get along together and live together as neighbours.

That is why our enemies are doing their desperate best to misinterpret the purposes and results of this Quebec Conference. They still seek to divide and conquer the Allies who refuse to be divided just as cheerfully as they refuse to be conquered.

We spend our energies and our resources and the very lives of our sons and daughters because gangsters in the community of nations fail to recognise the fundamentals of decent human conduct. We have been forced to call out what we, in the United States, would call a 'sheriff's posse' to break up the gang in order that gangsterism may be eliminated in the community of nations.

We are making sure, absolutely and irrevocably sure, that this time the lesson will be driven home to them once and for all.

We actually are going to be rid of the outlaws this time. Everyone of the United Nations believes in a real and lasting peace, and justifies the sacrifices we are making, and our unanimity is as confident in seeking that goal.

，他們簡直不能了解各個高貴的人類之如何設法與鄰人共同相處的道理。

這就是我們的敵人所以竭其全力去曲解這次魁北克的目的和結果的原故。他們還想離開盟國和征服盟國，但是盟國樂意地拒絕被離開恰如拒絕被征服。

我們犧牲精力，物力，以及我們子女的寶貴生命，為的是在這些國家集團中的暴徒沒有認識到高尚人類行為的基本原理的原故。我們不得不徵發一如美國人常說的一捕役隊，去擊潰這班暴徒，以消滅國家集團中的暴徒主義。

我們相信，絕對而堅決的相信，這次是我們將予他們以最後一次的徹底的教訓。

這次我們確實要驅除這些非法之徒。每個聯合國都得相信一個真正而遠久的和平且證明我們所作的犧牲為正當。我們一致的信念係在尋求這一目標。

Word Lessons

同音異義解釋

馨 侯

- boar, a male pig 牡豚 —— The hunters killed a wild boar.
- bore, to pierce 鑽孔 —— You can not bore a hole through the stone wall.
- bow, to bend 鞠躬 —— Let us bow before the image of Dr. sun.
- bough, a branch 大樹枝 —— Do not break that tender bough.
- boy, a male 男孩 —— What a handsome boy!
- buoy, a float 浮子 —— The water is shallow where the buoy lies.
- brake, a thicket 叢林 —— You will find small animals in the brake.
- break, to shatter 打碎 —— Do not break the glass.
- bread, food 食物, 糧食 —— Give us our daily bread.
- bred, brought up 教養 —— He was bred in the teaching of Confucius.
- bridal, a wedding 婚禮 —— I hope you will be at the bridal.
- bridle, of a horse 馬轡 —— The bridle is decorated with pearls.
- Britain, the country 不列顛 —— Great Britain is our ally.
- Briton, an inhabitant 不列顛人 —— Are you a Briton?

but, except 除外 —— I saw all the girls but her.
 butt, a target 嘲笑的對象 —— The countryman became a
 butt of jokes.
 by, near 接近 —— You will find a well by the house.
 buy, to purchase 購買 —— Can I buy a book at the shoe-
 shop?
 bye, in "Good-bye" 再會 —— I have come to bid you good-bye.
 calendar, an almanac 曆書 —— Look at the calendar and
 count the days he will be away.
 calender, to press cloth 使生光澤 —— The native cotton cloth
 must be calendered.
 cask, a barrel 桶 —— The wine is leaking from the cask.
 casque, 兜盔 —— The casque was widely used to protect
 a soldier head.
 cede, to give up 割讓 —— China was forced to cede
 Formosa to Japan.
 seed, part of a plant 種子 —— We have sowed the seed.
 ceiling, of a room 天花板 —— The room has a blue ceiling.
 sealing, with wax 密封 —— I am sealing the letter.
 cell, a small room 小室 —— Each monk has a cell of his own.
 sell, to give for money 賣 —— For a hundred dollars I will
 sell you the book.
 cent, hundredth of a dollar 分, 仙 (美國錢幣名, 一元的百分之
 一)。
 scent, perfume 香味 —— This flower has no scent.
 sent, did send 差遣 —— The sick man sent for a doctor.
 check, to restrain 堵擊 —— The general sent a thousand
 men to check the advancing enemy.
 cheque, an order for money 支票 —— Please accept this
 cheque for two thousand dollars.
 choir, of singers 唱歌隊 —— The choir will sing again.
 quire, of paper (紙) 乙刀 —— We have ordered several
 quires of paper from the manufacturer.

Sentences—Subject And Predicate

句子——主語和述語

彼 勵

誰都知道要想英語講得好寫得好，必須首先懂得它的文法，何者爲「名詞」(Noun)，何者爲「動詞」(Verb)，何者爲「主語」(Subject)，何者爲「述語」(Predicate)，何者爲……• 懂得了這些求得文法上沒有錯誤之後，我們才談得上進一步去研究怎樣使它寫得好的問題。

現在讓我們一步一步來學習和研究吧。

凡英語，每句至低限度總須包含一個「主語」和「述語」，如果沒有這兩個因素，在英語文法上，就不成爲完全的句。所以我們在學習英語寫作的時候，必先將「主語」和「述語」弄好。前者是我們要說的某個人，或某件東西；後者是我們對那個人，那件東西的敘述，譬如春天我們要說花，"flowers"就是我們的主語(Subject)。花怎麼樣呢？得下一個「述語」(Predicate)。那麼我們可以說，「花開」，或「花謝」，「開」"blow"或「謝」"fade"便是述語(Predicate)。

於是，

	Subject	Predicate
Sentence 1	Flowers	blow.
Sentence 2	Flowers	fade.
當然我們也可以說，「花是香的」，「花是美的」，於是		
	Subject	Predicate
Sentence 3	Flowers	are Sweet.
Sentence 4	Flowers	are beautiful.

換一換題目，我們又可以說，「你是可愛」，「她是美麗」，於是

	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Predicate</u>
Sentence 5	You	are sweet.

Sentence 6	She	is beautiful.
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主語的主要字是名詞 (Noun) 如 flowers, 或代名詞 (Pronoun) 如 you, she. 述語的主要字是動詞 (Verb) 如 blow, fade, are, is.

英語中所謂動詞者，十之八九有動的涵義，但也有若干是表示存在或存在的狀態者。因此有人解說：

A verb is a word that expresses action or being, or state of being.

也有人果決地說：

A verb is a word that predicates.

英語普通的說法，是先主語而後述語：

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Predicate</u>
I	will go home
(我)	(要回家)
You	look hungry
(你)	(看像飢餓)
The bird	is flying northward
(這鳥)	(在向北飛)

但也有許多句內兩者可以互相倒置。有時「主語」可將「述語」分開而插在中間的。說法如是，却在英美國民看來，意義都是整個的。

互相倒置的例句：

<u>Predicate</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1. On the table there is	a dish of veal
(在桌上有)	(一盤犂肉)
2. Above the chimney rises	the smoke

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (在牆上上面并上) | (烟) |
| 3. Where is | that dog of mine? |
| (在什麼地方) | (我的狗?) |

「主語」插在「述語」中間的例句：

Predicate	Subject	Predicate
Have	You	ever studied English?
(你讀過英語沒有?)		
Why should	I	send him a present?
(爲什麼)	我	要贈一件禮物給他呢?)
Where did	the dog	go this morning?
(今晨這隻狗到何處去呢?)		

不過，我們須得要知道，在英語句語中有時因爲Subject noun和Predicate ve. b 的前後，有所謂「片語」(Phrases)和「限制詞」(Modifiers)附連着，以致我們不容易將它們找出。這點，我們在英語寫作上必須予以特別注意。否則，在文法上，可能引起很大的錯誤。

現在讓我們來逐一加以說明吧！

1. 注意 Phrases 把 Subject 混

The stories of the hero is? are? true.

(那英雄的故事是真的。)

這句話的「動詞」是「is」還是「are」呢？如果你一不小心，就會弄出錯誤了。of the heroes 是一句「片語」用來說明這些stories是如何的，因此，Subject noun是「複數」(Plural)的stories而不是「單數」(Singular)的hero。Subject既然是複數，所以「動詞」須用「are」而不用「is」。

舉一反三，可以明矣。

如：One of the twenty students is are absent without

leave (在這二十個學生中，有一個不請假缺席)。其正確

的「動詞」是「is」，即：[One...is...Some...]

2. 注意「動詞」前後左右的「限制詞」

例如 not, never, hardly 等用作「限制詞」的副詞Adverbs，可將「動詞」分開的。

- (1) I do not know this word (我不識這個字)。
- (2) I will never consent (我決不允諾)。
- (3) I can hardly see him (我幾不能與他相見)。

3. 有時在問話中，「主語」與「動詞」互相倒置；在命令語中，將「主語」隱藏的。

例如 (1) Do you come here often? (你常到這里吧?)。

(2) Come here (= You come here)。但在命令句中，you字，習慣是隱用不說出來的。

4. 注意「複合主語」(Compound subjects) 或「複合述語」(Compound predicates)。

(1) 複合動詞：

On the table are books and pencils.

在桌上的，係書籍和鉛筆)

(2) 複合述語：

We read and write (我們讀書和寫字)。

Dogs bark and fight all night long.

(狗通夜吠鬥)

當然，「述語」常常不只包含一個動詞和限制它的單字及片語等。常常還有所謂「補足詞」(Complement)。

因為許多「動詞」要靠些別的字句的幫助，才能完成一句意思。這些幫助的字句在文法上，就叫做「補足詞」。

例如：

She is a good girl.

(他是個好女子)

I lift him up

(我把他提起)

He wears a robe

(他着一件外衣)

The weather is fine

(天氣良好)

Girl 是「述語名詞」(Predicate noun)

Him 和 robe 是直接受詞(Direct objects)

Fine是「述語形容詞」(Predicate adjective)

補足詞

由是可知補足詞，可分為三種，一種是「述語名詞」一種是「受詞」一種是「述語形容詞」。

述語名詞 (Predicate Nouns)

什麼叫做「述語名詞」呢？就是一個名詞在作用上回過頭來說明「主語」的。

My best friend is Mr. Wong (王先生是我的好朋友)
The general is Chinese (這將軍是中國人)。
They are athletes (他們是運動家)

It is I (就是我)
It was she (就是她)

述語形容詞 (Predicate Adjectives)

述語形容詞，隨着動詞上，負擔形容「主語」(Subject)的任務。

The soldier is very brave (這士兵異常勇敢)

This paper is black (這張紙是黑色的。)

He appears wise (他似乎賢明)。

She becomes lazy (她變成怠惰)。

The dog seems fierce (這狗似兇猛)。

受詞 (Objects)

凡是一些字句，接受「動詞」的動作的，都得謂之「受詞」

如：The snake bites him (這條蛇咬他)
He rode a horse (他騎馬) } 直接受詞

Give me the orange (這個橙給我)
The cook bakes him a cake every day (這廚子天天為他烤餅) } 間接受詞

Superscription

信封書寫法

大 輝 輯

此為寫受書人姓名住址于封面之法。法宜先擇封面之中點，而于其點之左邊，橫寫受書人之姓名，自為一行，于第二行退一格，書其住址；第三行又退一格，書某省字樣，如信遞至國外者，則當並書其國名。以舊式言，上下行當成斜綫；若照新式，則上下行應成直綫。郵票應黏于信封上端右角。封面字要端整，切勿草率，致郵局無從識辨。行列尤宜平均，此在經驗已久之人，自無難事，初學或未能入彀，請先以鉛筆作橫綫于簿成發遞時拭之。茲將信封各種格式列下：

(1)

If undelivered please return in 5 (or 10) days to 15 Chung Cheng Road, Foochow	Stamp
Mr. A. B. Chang British Embassy Chungking	

說明：信封上端左角上可註作書者之姓名及住址或附書日數。俾郵局于此信遇有無法投遞之時，可于若干日內依信封上端左角住址退還。

(2)

Stamp
<p>Mr. W. Lin, c/o Fu Hing Bookstore, 4 Chung Hwa Road, Yungan, 15 West Gate</p>

說明：倘一信須由第三者轉交，則信封面應照上式寫。Mr. W. Lin 爲受書人，而此信係由 Fu Hing Bookstore 轉交，c/o 爲 care of 之縮寫，意即轉交是也。4 Chung Hwa Road 爲 Fu Hing Bookstore 之所在地。而下端左角之 15 West Gate 則爲 Mr. W. Lin 之住址，蓋恐 Fu Hing Bookstore 對於 Mr. W. Lin 之住址或未之悉故也，若已知之，則此行可省却。

(3)

<p>President C. J. Lin Fukien Christian University Foochow.</p> <p>By kindness of Dr. R. Scott</p>

說明：倘一信爲友人或任何便人帶交者，則信封面式應如上例，By kindness of 即“煩帶交”之意，有時亦用 By favor of。



(4)

<p>Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking.</p> <p>Introducing C. S. Wang, Esq.</p>
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說明：倘作信與某君為介紹友人事者，則應註明介紹某某君于信封面上，例如上式。

(5)

<p>Rev. T. H. Chen, Present.</p>

說明：倘作一書係飭僕役送交者，則封面之書法應如上例。

(10)

Per "Tsingtao"
Mr. Yang Dan Sien
Sincere Co.
Nanking Road
Shanghai

說明：倘寄一信，而欲由某某輪船送往者，則應于信封面加註 Per.....字樣，其式如上。

(11)

Express	Stamp
The World Cook Company	
Chung Cheng Road	
Foochow	

說明：快信或掛號信均應于封面上端左角加註 Register 或 Express等字樣，如卜式。

(8)

Stamp
Mr. Li Keh Kwen in his absence to Mr. Feng Wan Hsi Post Office Foochow

說明：倘寄一信至某處，而又慮受信人不在，須囑某處轉遞者，其信面書法，一如上式。

(9)

Via Chungking	Stamp
Mr. Li Siu Dai The New China Co. Chung San Road Chengtu	

說明：倘寄一信，而欲令郵局由某處經過者，則應于信封面上加註 Via.....字樣，其式如上。

(10)

Per "Tsingtao"
Mr. Yang Dan Sien
Sincere Co.
Nanking Road
Shanghai

說明：倘寄一信，而欲由某某輪船送往者，則應于信封面加註 Per.....字樣，其式如上。

(11)

Express	Stamp
The World Cook Company	
Chung Cheng Road	
Foochow	

說明：快信或掛號信均應于封面上端左角加註 Register 或 Express等字樣，如卜式。

(12)

Please forward	Stamp
<p>Mr. Fan Wei, 32 Chung Hwa Road, Yenping.</p>	

說明：倘作書者不能確知受信人仍住原處抑已他徙，則于信封上端左角加註 Please forward 字樣，如遇其人果已他遷，郵差即可按新址投送，而無誤投或退回之虞。 (完)

Seeing is believing. 眼見者實。

Jo be bent, not broken. 謙受益。

Walls have ears. 屬垣有耳。

Birds of a feather flock together. 物以類聚。

A friend in need is a friend indeed. 患難之交乃真友也。

A rolling stone gathers no moss. 浮躁難成事。

A stitch in time saves nine. 一勞永逸。

Honesty is the best policy. 立身之道誠為最貴。

A Contrast Between British And American
Languages

英美語言用字對照

一 凡

由于風俗，習慣，政制等的各殊，形成了英美兩國語言用字上的差異。往往同一語詞，英國人解之為一種意義，美國人解之另為一種意義（例如first floor于美國為「屋之第一層」，于英國則為「第二層」），錯綜複雜，易滋誤會。為補救起見，特將其最常用之字彙，依照字母次序，開列于下，以供讀者辨認並牢記。

(美)	(英)
ad (廣告)	advertisement
Administration (政府)	Government
adopted son (義子)	adoptive son
affiliations (友誼)	friendly relations
airdrome (飛機場)	aerodrome
airplane (飛機)	aeroplane
air service (航軍隊)	air force
air show (飛機博覽會)	aero show
alarm (鬧鐘)	alarm
all the time (不住的)	continually; at all times
allot (意欲)	intend
例如 I allot upon going to	school this afternoon.
all two (二人，二者)	both
almighty dollar (錢)	money
aluminum (鋁)	aluminium

alumni (畢業生, 校友)	old boys
alumni association (校友會)	old boys' association
among the missing (失蹤)	disappeared
antehumous (生前)	before death
antenna (無線電之天線)	aerial
apothecary (藥房)	chemist's shop
aquaplane (水上飛機)	waterplane
arbor-day (植樹節)	day for tree planting
arctics (厚套鞋)	heavy overshoes
arm-shop (鎗砲工場)	gunsmith's establishment
arms limitation conference (軍縮會議)	disarmament conference
Army Register (陸軍將校名簿)	Army List
ashcan (垃圾桶)	dustbin; orderly bin
ashcart (垃圾車)	dustcart
ashman (掃垃圾者)	dustman
at auction (拍賣)	by auction
attorney (律師)	lawyer; solicitor; barrister
auto; automobile (汽車)	motor-car
auto-bus (公共汽車)	motor-bus
baccalaureate sermon (致畢業生之訓詞)	address to graduates
back (以前)	ago
back country (曠野僻壤)	out-of-the-way region; wild country
back-number (落伍者)	old-fashioned person
back-room (內廳)	parlour

back-settler(移居邊鄙之地之人)	out-of-the-way settler
back talk (回答)	reply
back-yard (後園)	back-garden
baggage (行李)	luggage
baggage-check (行李票)	luggage-receipt
bank-bill (紙幣)	bank-note
barb (剪髮)	cut the hair
barbershop (理髮店)	hair dresser's
barn 廐, 牛舍	stable
	(barn字在英國作「倉屋」解)
bath-robe (浴衣)	dressing-gown
bedspread (褥單)	counterpane coverlet
billion (十萬萬)	milliard
	(英人以百萬萬爲billion)
blowhard 大言者	braggart
bluelights 賣國賊	traitors
bookstore 書店	bookshop; bookseller's
box-office; ticket office 售票處	booking office
box-party 觀劇會	theatre party
Britishism 英語, 英國風	Britishism
bucket 桶	pail
bureau 櫥	chest of drawers
calico 印花布	printed cotton
campus 學校場地	school grounds
canned goods 罐頭食物	tinned goods
candy 糖果	sweets
catchall 雜物箱	miscellaneous receptacle

catch a train 趕着火車	to be in time for a train
certified accountant 有執照之會計師	chartered accountant
chief-clerk 書記長	head-clerk
chief-of-police 警察署長	chief constable
cigar-store 煙店	tobacconist's
city hall 市政廳	town hall
class 學級	form; standard; class
closet 壁櫥	cupboard
co-education 男女同學	mixed education
commencement exercises 卒業式	graduation ceremony
confab 會議	conference
Congress 國會	Parliament
correspondence school 函授學校	Post-tuition school
counterfeiter 偽造貨幣者	coiner
cracker 餅乾	biscuit
creek 小河	brook
cuspidore 痰盂	spitton
dead against 極力反對	strongly opposed
Department 部	Office; ministry
Department of the Interior 內務部	Home Office
Department of the Navy 海軍部	the admiralty
depot 車站	station
dessert 水果點心	fruit and sweets
disorderly house 妓院	brothel
domestic help 女傭	servant; maid

donator捐助者	contributor
do-nothing情漢	idler; sluggard
down-town商業區域	business district of town
druggist藥劑師	chemist
dry-goods布疋	drapery
editorial notes短評	leaderette
elevator電梯	lift
eleven(in football)足球隊	football team
engage預定座位	book
enlisted man兵卒	private soldier
eraser擦鉛筆痕之橡皮	Indian rubber
exercises儀式	ceremony; proceedings
express company轉運公司	carrier
expressman行李運送人	luggage carrier; porter
faculty美國之大學教職員	teaching staff of college or university (U. S.)
fair展覽會	exhibition
fall秋	autumn
falling weather雨季	rainy period
fallen woman娼妓	prostitute (此字英美共通)
feel bad; feel sick不適	feel unwell
fire-department消防隊	fire station; fire brigade
first floor屋之第一層	ground floor
for rent召租	to let; to be let
freight貨物	goods
freshman大學一年級生	first-year student
get-away逃	escape
glee club音樂會	musical club

good gracious啊(驚歎詞)	dear me; for goodness' sake
grade學級	form; standard
grain穀物	corn (美國人之所謂corn係指玉蜀黍而言)
grind (V.) 勤學	to study hard
grocer食品商	provision merchant
hair-cut (to have a) 理髮	to have one's hair cut
help傭僕	domestic servant
high school中等學校	secondary school
house of ill repute妓院	brothel
ice-box冰箱	refrigerator
intelligence office職業介紹所	enquiry office; registry office
junior美國大學三年級生	third-year student
lawn fete園遊會	garden party
letter-carrier郵差, 信差	postman
loafer遊惰度日	idler
loan office典當	pawnshop
located位于	be situated
to mail郵寄	to post
militia民團	Citizen soldiers
move遷移	remove
movie; movies; moving pictures 電影	pictures, cinema, kinema, cinematograph
newly-weds新婚夫婦	newly-married couple
office-holder公務人員	public servant
on time按時的	punctual
parlor廳接室	drawing-room; reception room
phonograph留聲機	gramophone

plant 工廠, 工場	works; factory
president 大學校長	chancellor
principal 校長(中等學校以下的)	headmaster; headmistress
printery 印刷所	printing house
promissory note (期票)	bill
proof-reader 校對人	corrector of the press
quite a few 巨數	a considerable number
rag money 紙幣	paper money
railroad 鐵道	railway
right now 立刻	directly; at once
saloon 酒館	public house
senior 美國之大學四年級生	fourth-year student
shoe 靴	boot
sick 患病	ill
sidewalk 人行道	pavement; footpath
sky-scraper 高徹雲霄之建築物	tall building
sophomore 美國大學二年級生	second-year student
store 商店	shop
street corner 十字路口	crossing
strike it rich 暴富	make a sudden fortune
ticket-clerk 售票人	booking-clerk
toilet-room 廁所	lavatory
two weeks 二星期	fortnight
used up 疲乏	exhausted
vest (男子之) 背心	waistcoat
walking papers 免職命令	notice to leave
weather bureau 氣象台	meteorological observatory
world's fair 國際博覽會	international exhibition

International News

國際新聞

秋白註

GERMAN SUPPLY BASE OF SUMY CAPTURED

德國供應據點蘇密被克服

(Moscow, Sept.3) The Russian communique last night stated: "Our troops on the Voronezh front today captured the important German Supply centre of Sumy. Our troops advancing south of the Bryansk continued their thrust and occupied more than 130 inhabited localities including the town of Krolevets, the district centre of Yampol in the Sumy region, and the district centre of Glushkovo in the Kursk region. Thus, the whole of the Kursk region has been freed from the German invader."

In the Donetz basin the Red Army developed their offensive and occupied the towns of Lisichansk, Voroshiļovsk, Christyakovo and Novy-Donbas. Along the sea of Azov other Russian forces have captured the town of Budennovka. In the Smolensk area the advance still goes on.

- 1、公報，官報。 2、佛羅內茲。 3、克復。
 4、供應的中心。 5、推進。 6、住民區。
 7、包含。 8、庫爾斯克地區。 9、免除，擺脫。
 10、頓內次盆地。 11、攻勢。 12、亞速海。
 13、斯摩稜斯克。 14、繼續。

GUERRILLAS FIGHTING IN SOLOMONS

游擊戰在所羅門

(Lon'on, Sept. 3) Another "International Brigade" — one that is fighting against the Japanese in the solomons under the leadership of a New Zealand officer and which is made up of Fiji, Tongan and Solomon islanders -- has been formed, reports the "Daily Sketch".

The nucleus of the brigade was a body of Fijians recruited to defend their own islands. They showed such skill in guerilla warfare that they were sent to forward areas to work as scouts with the American forces.

Their keen sight and hearing are, of course, invaluable in bush warfare. While fighting in the Solomons they were reinforced by local volunteers.

Their commanding officer intends to pick up a few Burmese and Malayans in the north so that it will be a real Empire

20.
group when it arrives in Tokyo.

- 1、國際隊伍。
- 2、在……指揮下。
- 3、一個新西蘭電台。
- 4、由……所組成。
- 6、中心。
- 7、斐濟島土人。
- 8、招募。
- 9、游擊戰。
- 10、前方地帶。
- 11、斥候。
- 12、他們的威銳總。
- 13、叢林戰。
- 14、援救。
- 15、當地的志願兵。
- 16、想。
- 17、收納。
- 18、緬甸人。
- 19、馬來亞人。
- 20、東京。

PORTUGAL INDIGNANT WITH JAPAN.

葡國對日憤恚

(Sept. 3) The prospect of Portugal declaring war on Japan is the main topic of discussion in Lisbon according to Graham Brown, special correspondent who has arrived in Cairo on his way to the Far East.

Indignation over Japan's attitude to the Portuguese possessions in the Pacific has been intensified by the Japanese seizure of the British river steamer Sian, anchored at the Portuguese Chinese colony of Macao. "News reached Portugal by Radio but when I left Lisbon a few days ago it had not been released for publication," he said. "Doctor Antonio de Oliveri Salazar, Prime Minister, called a meeting of the Na-

16
 tional Assembly on August 25, at which he was expected to
 18 19 20 21
 define Portugal's stand as regards Timor and Macao. The
 -22
 meeting was postponed at last minute however and an official
 declaration on the situation was still awaited.

1、前進。 2、葡萄牙。 3、對日宣戰。 4、里斯本(葡萄牙首都)。
 5、格勒漢布郎(特派通訊記者的姓名)。
 6、開羅(埃及首都)。 7、憤怒。 8、領土。 9、加速。
 10、捕去。 11、停泊。 12、澳門。 13、無線電。
 14、還沒有准予登載。 15、首相。 16、召集國民大會
 會議。 17、希望。 18、確定。 19、立場。 20、關於。
 21、帝汶(在西南太平洋)。 22、展期。

AXIS LOST 111 GENERALS

納粹損將一百一十一

(LONDON, by cable) -- Since the beginning of the war
 at least 111 German and Italian generals have been captured
 by the British and American forces. Among the prisoners were
 nineteen German generals.

Ninety-two Italian generals were captured. Some of them,
 including the Duke of Aosta, died after their capture. One
 German, General Friemel, who was captured by the Netherlands
 Army, was brought here in 1940.

1、已被俘。 2、俘虜。 3、荷蘭軍。

Group-Prepositions(Continued)

連語介系詞(續前輯)

陳 緯

26. I stood in front of the fireplace (我站在火爐之前)。
27. Banks give paper money in lieu of coin (銀行發紙幣以代替貨幣)。
28. Being much in need of sleep, I went to bed (因為需要睡眠,我上床睡了)。
29. We study in order to learn (我們用功以求學問)。
30. Pronouns are used in place of nouns (代名詞用以代替名詞)。
31. You are too fast in point of time (關於時間上你是太快了)。
32. In proportion to his size he is strong (和他的體格相應他是很強壯的)。
33. They were in quest of truth (他們尋求着真理)。
34. We are in receipt of the goods shipped (我們收到由船寄來的貨物)。
35. In reference to the matter nothing was said (關於那件事並沒有說什麼)。
36. In respect of scholarship he ranks high (他在學識上的地位是很高的)。
37. In respect to the matter I have nothing to say (關於這件事我沒有話講)。
38. In spite of the rain, we had a good time (雖然下雨,我們仍復快樂)。

39. Instead of waiting, he left an hour earlier (他沒有等候，一小時前已去了)。
40. In the absence of proof what can one do? (沒有證據一個人將怎樣辦呢?)。
41. In the event of his death please notify me (若是他死了請通知我)。
42. In the hope of winning he worked very hard (他希望得勝，所以非常地用功)。
43. Lawyers act in the interests of their clients (律師替委託人代理一切)。
44. Murders have been committed in the name of justice (殺人罪往往借正義的名目而行着)。
45. In the rear of the room was a pile of rags (室後是一堆破的衣服)。
46. You are just in time for dinner (你正好來吃晚飯)。
47. Our friends will stand by us in time of trouble (我們的朋友在患難時將要幫助我們)。
48. They danced in time to the music (他們跟着音樂跳舞着)。
49. In view of his illness, he was excused (因為他的疾病，他被免除了工作)。
50. In virtue of this practice they dominated the world (爲了這種手段他們支配了世界)。
51. Thousands of thousands are in want of common comforts (幾千萬人缺少日常的衣食)。
52. He left school on account of illness (他因爲疾病而退學)。
53. He spoke on behalf of the students (他代表學生們說話)。
54. She must have done it out of spite (她定是由于嫉妒而做)

這事)。

55. He came with us under the pretext of being afraid (他假托恐怖而和我們一起來)。
56. They cultivated his acquaintance with an eye to profits (他們爲了求利的目的而巴結他)。
57. She undertook to help me with a view to using me (她爲要利用我而幫助我)。
58. With reference to this he is always silent (關於此事他總不說一句話)。
59. They have done nothing with regard to the matter (關於這事他們什麼也沒有做過)。
60. With respect to terms, I shall consult him later (至于條件方面，我以後和他商量)。(續完)。

Let bygones be bygones. 往者已矣。

The wisest are not always so wise. 智者千慮必有一失。

He conquers who endures. 能忍者勝。

Nothing venture, nothing gain. 不入虎穴焉得虎子。

Fortune passes everywhere. 富貴浮雲。

Everybody's friend is nobody's friend. 濫交者無友者也。

The Swallows

林天蘭譯

The swallows gay
In sunshine play,
And frolic all the summer day.

On nimble wing,
Alert they spring
Then wheel about in airy ring.

New troops advance,
In mazy dance,
Then onward shoot with lightning glance.

Far off we spy
Their play-place high,
In the blue vault of summer shy:

And fain would know
Which way they go
Ere winter brings its frost and snow.

燕子謠

燕子俏麗，
迎陽嬉戲，
整個夏天，活潑潑地。

翅膀輕鬆，
巧掠上衝，
團密密團，飛繞天空。

新來陣陣
翩翻追趁，
突然掠去，電光一瞬。

我們遙望，
遊玩之場，
高高在上，夏底穹蒼。

還願推詳
投向何方，
先於冬令帶來雪霜。

All Through the night

長夜漫漫

大蘭譯

(此歌之原文及譯文，上冊爲手民所誤，大半漏却，茲爲補足重登，讀者諒之)

1. Sleep, my love, and peace attend thee,
All through the night;
Guardian angels God will send thee,
All through the night.
Soft the drowsy hours are creeping,
Hill and vale in slumber steeping,
Love alone his watch is keeping,
All through the night.
2. Though I roam a minstrel lonely,
All through the night,
My true harp shall praise thee only,
All through the night,
Love's young dream, alas, is o'er,
yet my strain of love shall hover
Near the presence of my lover,
All through the night,

1. 睡吧，吾愛，靜安伴你，
長夜漫漫；
上帝遣使來照着你，
長夜漫漫，
寂寂宵分，暗中潛進，
小山，幽谷，睡中涵浸，
愛的守衛，獨自做睡，
長夜漫漫，
2. 樂工孤身，流涕迢迢，
長夜漫漫；
弦琴純真，讚頌惟你，
長夜漫漫，
愛的春夢化作雲烟，
愛的音調依舊流連，
流連於愛者的身邊，
長夜漫漫，

有譜之歌，比較難譯，以其音數既定，譯文一字須等於原文一音也，讀者如有此歌之譜，可以譯文唱之，試其合拍否，——譯者。

編 後 的 話

一、本輯也是因爲印刷的延誤，和永安市區的橫遭敵機慘炸，以致不能如期與讀者相見，這是我們感到異常抱歉的第一件事。

二、本輯錯字仍所不免，這完全因爲印刷所之不負責任，不予更改。即行排印。這點宜請讀者特別原諒。

三、本輯對於文法造句方面，比較多登一點，爲的是適應一般讀者要求的原故。

四、本書擬增讀者函地一欄，請讀者踴躍投稿。

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