

Chung Hua

English Fortnightly

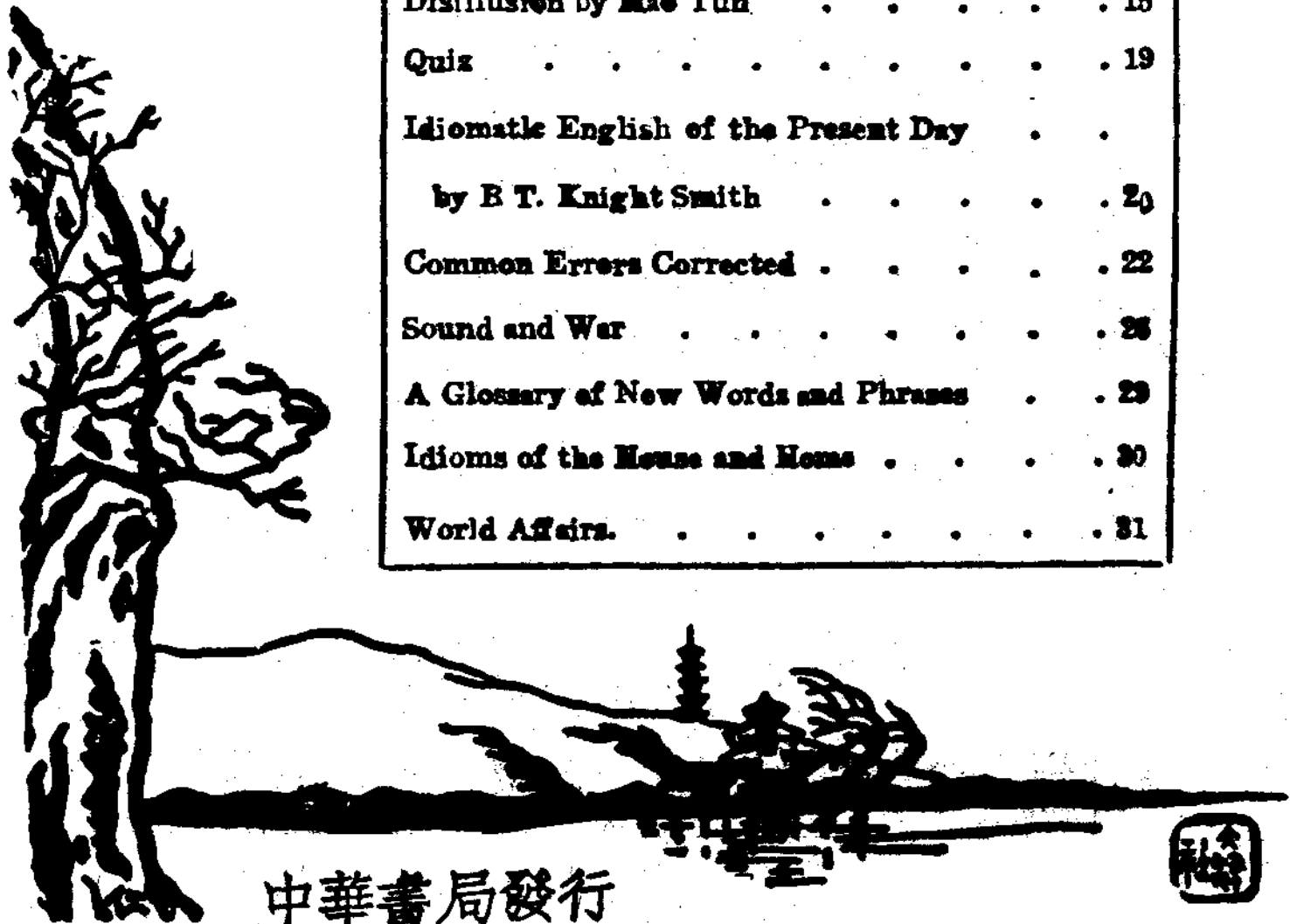
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國文入門必讀

◆ 譚正璧編 ◆

由國語到國文 四冊 定價各一元六角

本書供已通國語者進習國文之用。前二冊係選自國語讀本，譯成淺近文言，與國語對照，以明語文組織及用字之異同；第三、四冊係選自初中古文讀本，譯成語體，附于古文之後，以助初學古文者之瞭解。所採文字，除國文外，各體咸備。內容由淺入深，分量亦照比例分配。逐篇附加注釋外，必要處另附「題解」，並有作者生平事實，可供參考。極合青年自修與補習之用。

論說文範

定價三元四角

本書專供初中及初中程度學生研習國文之用，分論議文與說明文兩大類，所選各文，依時代先後為編次，其形式與內容，以不背下列各項原則為主旨：(一)足以代表作者思想與性格，而不違背時代精神者；(二)合於現實生活，而無淫靡、消極、迷信之色彩者；(三)說理透切，抒寫真摯，敘述明晰，而無文法上及理論上之錯誤者；(四)體裁風格，堪為模範，而能促進學者寫作之技術者。所選各文均分段加新式標點符號，並加注釋及作者小傳。

文言尺牘入門

定價二元

本書為進習文言尺牘之入門書，取材以實用平淺為主，內容分四大類：(一)請求類，凡請託、懇求之尺牘均屬之；(二)陳敘類，凡陳述意見、事跡及勸告之尺牘均屬之；(三)人事類，凡人事所用或述及人事之尺牘均屬之；(四)交際類，凡問候、慶賀、唁慰、餽贈之尺牘均屬之。每篇之後，附有簡注，並列語譯一篇，俾便學者對照參詳，行無師自通之樂。書後並附有稱謂、套語兩類，學者可依照書中所用，類推而應用之。

Declaration of Four Powers¹

四 國 宣 言

THE governments of the United States,² the United Kingdom,³ the U. S. S. R.⁴ and China, united in their determination *in accordance with⁵ the declaration by the United Nations of January 1, 1942 and subsequent declarations to continue hostilities against the *Axis powers⁶ with which they respectively⁷ are at war, until such powers have *laid down their arms⁸ on a basis of *unconditional surrender;⁹ *conscious of¹⁰ their responsibility to secure the liberation of themselves and the *peoples allied to them¹¹ from the *menace of aggression;¹² recognising the necessity of assuring a rapid and orderly transit¹³ from war to peace and of establishing and maintaining international peace and security with the least diversion¹⁴ of this world's

美英蘇中政府，根據一九四二年元旦之聯合國宣言，及其後各項宣言所共同決定各向其現與作戰之軸心國家進行戰事，直至此種國家在無條件投降下屈服為止之決心，且鑒於其為本身與為其與國對於侵略之威脅，謀得解放所負之責任，並鑒於戰爭至和平其演變必須迅速而有秩序，且為建立維護國際和平及安全，俾全世界人類及資源用於武裝方面者可達

human and economic resources for armaments; *jointly declare;¹⁵

(1) That their united action pledged¹⁶ for the prosecution¹⁷ of the war against their respective enemies will be continued for the organisation and maintenance of peace and security.

(2) That those of them at war with the common enemy will act together in all matters relating to the surrender and disarmament of that enemy.

(3) That they will take all measures deemed¹⁸ by them to be necessary to provide against any violation of the terms *imposed on¹⁹ the enemy.

(4) That they recognise the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organisation based on the principle of *sovereign equality²⁰ of all peace-loving states and open to membership of all such states, large or small, for the maintenance

最低限度起見，用特聯合宣言：

(一)彼等為進行與其各個敵人作戰而約定之共同行動，將使繼續，以致力於組織及維護和平與安全。

(二)彼等之中，凡與一共同敵人作戰者，對於所有有關該敵人之投降及解除武裝之事項，均將採取共同行動。

(三)彼等對於敵人違背投降條件之行爲，將採取一切必要之措施。

(四)彼等承認有於最早可能實現之日期成立一普遍國際組織之必要，以各愛好和平國家主權平等之原則為根據。此種

of international peace and security.

(5) That for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security, pending²¹ the re-establishment of law and order and the inauguration²² of a system of general security they will consult with each other, and as the occasion requires, with other members of the United Nations *with a view to²³ joint action *on behalf of²⁴ the community of nations.

(6) That after the termination of hostilities they will not employ their military forces within territories of other States, except for purposes envisaged in this declaration, and after joint consultation.

(7) That they will confer and co-operate with one another and with other members of the United Nations to bring about a practicable general agreement *with respect to²⁵ regulation of armaments in the post-war period.

國家，無論大小，均可為會員，以維持國際和平與安全。

(五)在重新恢復法律秩序與成立普遍安全制度之前，為維持國際和平與安全起見，彼等得隨時會商，並於必要時與其他聯合國國家商議，以代表國際社會採取共同行動。

(六)彼等在戰爭終止以後，除非為實現此宣言之目的，並經共同會商後，不得在他國土使用其武力。

(七)彼等將共同並與其他聯合國國家磋商並合作。俾能對於戰後軍備之規定，獲得一實際可能之普遍協定。

Notes

1. 英美蘇中四國關於普遍安全之宣言，於一九四三年十月三十日下午六時由莫洛托夫，赫爾，艾登，傅秉常四國代表在蘇京簽字。 2. 美國。 3. 英國。 4. 蘇聯，即 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 之略。 5. 關於。 6. 軸心國。 7. 各別地。 8. 放下武器。 9. 無條件投降。 10. 覺得。 11. 與其同盟的國土。 12. 彼等的威脅。 13. 經過。 14. 轉向。 15. 聯合宣言。 16. 誓約。 17. 進行。 18. 認為。 19. 強使接受。 20. 主權平等。 21. 當其際。 22. 發起。 23. 意在。 24. 代表。 25. 關於。

THE PEARL OF LOVE

愛 珠

by

H. G. Wells

錢 歌 川 譯 註

THE pearl is lovelier than the most brilliant of crystalline stones, the moralist declares, because it is made through the suffering of a living creature. About that I can say nothing because *I feel none of the fascination of pearls.¹ Their cloudy lustre moves me not at all. Nor can I decide for myself upon that age-long dispute whether The Pearl of Love is the cruellest of stories or only a gracious fable of the immortality of beauty.

Both the story and the controversy will be familiar to students of mediaeval Persian prose. The story is a short one, though the commentary upon it is a respectable part of the literature of that period. They have treated it as a poetic invention and they have treated it

德育家說，珍珠比那最光潔的晶石還要可愛，因為這是由於一個生物的受難而產生的。關於這一點，我什麼也不能說，因為珍珠對於我一點也無誘惑，它那種幽暗的光彩，完全不能使我感動。所以「愛珠」到底是一個最殘酷的故事，還只是一個不滅之美的優雅的寓言，雖長年爭訟不決，我也不能自斷。

那故事以及那種爭論，對於研究波斯中古散文的學生，都是很熟習的。那故事很短，雖則它的註釋成為那個時期中文學的頗重要的一部分。他們把它作為一種詩的發明看待，他

as an allegory meaning "this, that, or the other thing."² Theologians have had their copious way with it, dealing with it particularly as concerning the restoration of the body after death, and it has been greatly used as a parable by those who write about aesthetics. And many have held it to be the statement of a fact, simply and baldly true.

The story is laid in North India, which is the most fruitful soil for sublime love stories of all the lands in the world. It was in a country of sunshine and lakes and rich forests and hills and fertile valleys; and far away the great mountains hung in the sky, peaks, crests, and ridges of³ inaccessible and eternal snow.³ There was a young prince, lord of all the land; and he found a maiden of indescribable beauty and delightfulness and he made her his queen and laid his heart at her feet. Love was theirs,

們又會把它視作一種寓言，而詮釋出種種的意義來。神學家也以各種各樣的方法來研究它，尤其是認為它與死後恢復肉體有關，而那些攻美學的人，視為一種寓言，而大加利用。很多人把它認為是一種真實得單純無飾的事實的記述。

那故事的背景，是在北印度，那地方是在世界各國中，崇高的愛情故事最豐富的產地。那是一個陽光普照，幽谷森林，湖山競豔的國家。遠望高山，直入雲際，峯際千秋白雪，終年不消。那國中有一個年輕的王公，率土之濱，莫非王土。他找到了一個快樂的絕代佳人，立為王后，而傾心拜倒在她足羅裙，他們相愛至篤，充

full of joys and sweetness, full of hope, exquisite, brave and marvellous love, beyond anything you have ever dreamt of love, it was theirs for a year and a part of a year; and then suddenly, because of some venomous sting that came to her in a thicket, she died.

She died and for a while the prince was utterly prostrated. He was silent and motionless with grief. They feared he might kill himself, and he had neither sons nor brothers to succeed him. For two days and nights he lay upon his face, fasting, across the foot of the couch which bore her calm and lovely body. Then he arose and ate, and went about very quietly like one who has taken a great resolution. He caused her body to be put in a coffin of lead mixed with silver, and for that he had an outer coffin made of the most precious and scented woods wrought with gold, and about that there was to

滿着溫柔愉快，充滿着希望，他們的愛既熱烈而又勇敢，實爲人間所罕有，遠非我們夢想所及。他們有一年多陶醉在這種愛情之中，後來因爲在叢林中被一根毒刺所傷，而突然奪去了她的生命。

她死了，那位王公一時痛切失偶，無以節哀。他悲傷得默然無語，呆若木雞。羣臣都擔心他殉情自殺，因爲他既無兒女，又無兄弟，可以繼位。連一兩晝夜，他伏臥在安放着她那平靜而可愛的屍體的榻下，不飲不食。後來他起來了，進食了，好像一個下了大決心的人一樣，很鎮靜地來回走着。他叫人把王后的屍體，殮在一個銀鉛合金的槨裏，再放在一個黃金鑲着最珍貴的香木所做的棺中，外面還有一個嵌着

be a sarcophagus of alabaster, inlaid with precious stones. And while these things were being done he spent his time for the most part by the pools and in the garden houses and pavilions and groves and in those chambers in the palace where they two had been most together, *brooding upon⁶ her loveliness. He did not rend his garments nor defile himself with ashes and sackcloth as the custom was, for his love was too great for such extravagances. At last he came forth again among his councillors and before the people, and told them what he had a mind to do.

He said he could never more touch woman, he could never more think of them, and so he would find a seemingly⁷ youth to adopt for his heir and train him to his task, and that he would do his princely duties as became him;⁸ but that for the rest of it, he would give himself with all his power and all

寶石的方解石的石棺。當這些都辦好了的時候，他便把大部分的時間，消磨在水池旁邊，花園裏的涼亭裏，和樹林中，以及宮中他們夫婦常在一塊的那些房間里，獨自回想着她的柔情密意。他並沒有依照習慣扯破他的衣裳，也沒有用灰和喪服沾污他自己，因為他的愛情太偉大了，用不着這些過分的形式。最後，他又走出來接見朝臣知他的人民，告訴他們的一種決意。

他說他再也不能去接觸婦人了，他再也不能去想她們，所以他要找一個適當的青年，來承繼做他的太子，訓練好來做他的事情，而他自己仍將盡其國王職責，理其相當的政務；

his strength and all his wealth, all that he could command, to make a monument *worthy of* his incomparable, dear, lost mistress. A building it should be of perfect grace and beauty, more marvellous than any other building had ever been or could ever be, so that to the end of time it should be a wonder, and men would treasure it and speak of it and desire to see it and come from all the lands of the earth to visit and recall the name and the memory of his queen. And this building he said was to be called the Pearl of Love.

And this his councillors and people permitted him to do, and so he did.

Year followed year and all the years he devoted himself to building and adorning the Pearl of Love. A great foundation was hewn out of the living rock in a place whence one seemed to be looking at the snowy wilderness of the great mountain

但要把其餘的時間，和其所有的力量，財富，以及他所能指揮的一切，來建築一座紀念陵寢，足夠配得上他那死去的，天下無匹的親愛的王后。那應該成爲一座優美瑰奇的建築物，空前絕後，驚異無比，到後來當可成爲世界一奇，人們會寶愛它，稱讚它，而都希望一見，以飽眼福，所以從天南地北，世界各國的人都將來游覽，而想到他的王后的名字，緬懷其生平。而這個建築物，他說是決定名叫「愛珠」。

這個，他的臣民允許了他做，而他也就實際去做了。

年復一年，他在那些年中都獻身於「愛珠」的建築和裝飾。他在一個可以遠眺空谷那邊的高山雪野的地方就天生的石岩上鑿出一塊大的基地來。那

across the valley of the world. Villages and hills there were, a winding river, and very far away three great cities. Here they put the sarcophagus of alabaster beneath a pavilion of cunning¹⁰ workmanship; and about it there were set¹¹ pillars of strange and lovely stone and wrought and fretted walls, and a great casket of masonry bearing a dome and pinnacles and cupolas, as exquisite as a jewel. At first the design of the Pearl of Love was less bold and subtle than it became later. At first it was smaller and more wrought and encrusted; there were many pierced screens and delicate clusters of rosy-hued pillars, and the sarcophagus lay like a child that sleeps among flowers. The first dome was covered with green tiles, framed and held together by silver, but this was taken away again because it seemed close, because it did not soar grandly enough for the

兒有村莊，有起伏的山岡，有蜿蜒的河流，隔得遠遠的還有三大城市。就把那基地，作為窀穸，安葬着那方解石的石棺，上面再覆以一個匠人巧建的亭子；在其周圍排列着一些奇矯可愛的石柱，和細工雕琢的牆，還有一個大的圓頂石屋，和小尖塔，圓頂閣，精美一如珠寶，當初，那「愛珠」的圖案，是沒有後來修改的那般雄壯精巧。當初是比較小，而且雕琢多；那兒有許多露空的雕牆，精細的薔薇色的叢柱，把那石棺放在其中，就像一個小孩睡在花間。第一個圓屋頂，是用綠瓦蓋的，用白銀做架子把它結合攏來，但這個後來又摧毀了，因為它看去好像太沉

broadening imagination of the prince.

For by this time he was no longer the graceful youth who had loved the girl queen. He was now a man, grave and intent, *wholly set upon¹² the building of the Pearl of Love. With every year of effort he had learnt new possibilities in arch and wall and buttress; he had acquired greater power over the material he had to use and he had learnt of a hundred stones and hues and effects that he could never have thought of in the beginning. His sense of colour had grown finer and colder; he cared no more for the enamelled gold-lined brightness that had pleased him first, the brightness of an •illuminated missal;¹³ he sought now for blue colourings like the sky and for the subtle hues of great distances, for recondite shadows and sudden broad floods of purple opalescence and for grandeur and space.

悶，而且它高聳得不夠莊嚴，不合那王公的開豁的想像。

因為到這時他早已不是鍾愛

那少女王后的嫺雅的青年了。

他現在是一個嚴肅而專注的人

，以全部的心力付在那「愛珠」

的建築上。隨着連年的努力，

他學會了建築拱門，牆壁，拱

柱的時新的可能性；他在那些

非用不可的材料上，獲得了更

大的力量，他認識了百種不同

的石頭和色彩及其效果，那是

他當初決未想到的，他對於顏

色的感覺，日益銳敏，日益冷

靜；他早已不愛好他當初很喜

歡的那些瑣瑣鑲金的光耀，那

種手描的金碧輝煌的瀾灑畫一

般的光耀。他現在追求的是像

蒼穹一般蔚藍的顏色，是遠距

He wearied altogether of carvings and pictures and inlaid ornamentation and all the little careful work of men. "These were pretty things," he said of his earlier decorations; and had them put aside into subordinate buildings where they would not hamper his main design. Greater and greater grew his artistry. With awe and amazement people saw the Pearl of Love *sweeping up from its first beginnings to a superhuman breadth and height and magnificence. They did not know clearly what they had expected, but never had they expected so sublime a thing as this. "Wonderful are the miracles," they whispered, "that love can do," and all the women in the world, whatever other loves they had, loved the prince for the splendour of his devotion.

Through the middle of the building ran a great aisle, a vista, that the prince came to care for more and more.

離的精巧的合色，是紫色乳光的曖昧不明的陰影和突然開闢的洪流，是偉大，是空曠。他對於那些雕刻，綉畫，鑲飾，以及一切細巧的人工，都完全厭倦了。『那些都算漂亮』，他提到他初期的那些裝飾時說；而現在已把它們拆到一邊，放在那些不足以妨礙他主要意匠的附屬的建築物中去。他的技藝的才能日益高明，人們帶着敬畏和驚異，看着「愛珠」昂然展開，從最初的荒野而達到超人間的廣大，崔巍壯麗，他們雖下十分知道，他們所預料的到底是什麼，不過他們從來沒有預料到有這樣崇高的一個東西產生出來。「愛情真是可以造出奇蹟來，」他們互相私語，於是全世界的女人們，不問她們是不是曾經已有愛人，現在都為那位王公顯赫的鍾情而愛上他了。

經過那建築之中，有一條通路，一條列樹間的通景，那兒王公日益注意了。從那建築物

From the inner entrance of the building he looked along the length of an immense pillared gallery and across the central area from which the rosy-hued columns had long since vanished, over the top of the pavilion under which lay the sarcophagus, through a marvellously designed opening, to the snowy wildernesses of the great mountain, the lord of all mountains, two hundred miles away. The pillars and arches and buttresses and galleries soared and floated on either side, perfect yet unobtrusive, like great archangels waiting in the shadows about the presence of God. When men saw that austere beauty for the first time they were exalted, and then they shivered and their hearts bowed down. Very often would the prince come to stand there and look at that vista, deeply moved and not yet fully satisfied. The Pearl of Love had still something for him to do, he felt, before his task was

的裏面的入口，他向那無數石柱的長廊望過去，目經原有薔薇色的雕柱，而現已拆毀的中央地帶，再越過那下覆有石棺的亭頂，經過一個天工佈置的空地，而直達二百哩外那萬山之王的高山的雪野。那些高柱，拱門，拱柱，通廊，高聳或平鋪在兩邊，完美而謙遜，像在陰影裏等待上帝到臨的大天使一般。當人們第一次看到那種嚴肅之美，他們都很高興，隨後却戰慄起來，他們的心佩服得五體投地。那王公常要來站在那兒，望着那通景，深為感動，但還不完全滿意，他覺得「愛未」在他的工作告竣以

done. Always he would order some little alteration to be made or some recent alteration to be put back again. And one day he said that the sarcophagus would be clearer and simpler without the pavilion; and after regarding it very steadfastly for a long time, he had the pavilion dismantled and removed.

The next day he came and said nothing, and the next day and the next. Then for two days he *stayed away¹⁵ altogether. Then he returned, bringing with him an architect and two master craftsmen and a small retinue.

All looked, standing together silently in a little group, amidst the serene vastness of their achievement. No trace of toil¹⁶ remained in its perfection. It was as if the God of nature's beauty had *taken over¹⁷ their offspring¹⁸ to himself.

Only one thing there was

前仍有待他來修正的地方。他時常要令工人改造一些小處或是把剛去掉的東西又恢復過來。有一天他說如果不要蓋亭子，那石棺可以更清楚而更單純；他把這一點認真考慮許久之後，決計把亭子拆毀了。

第二天他來看，一句話也沒有說，一連幾天都是如此。於是兩天他完全沒有出來看。再來的時候，他便帶着一個建築師，兩個匠頭，和一個隨員。

大家在他們那種偉大的成就之中站在一起默然地看了。在這天衣無縫的工程之中，無一點人工的痕跡可尋，這好像是自然美的主宰，把這些人造的東西化為天工的一部分了。

那兒只有一件東西，妨礙那

to mar the absolute harmony. There was a certain disproportion about the sarcophagus. It had never been enlarged, and indeed how could it have been enlarged since the early days? It challenged the eye; it nicked the streaming lines. In that sarcophagus was the casket of lead and silver, and in the casket of lead and silver was the queen, the dear immortal cause¹⁰ of all this beauty. But now that sarcophagus seemed no more than a little dark oblong²⁰ that lay incongruously in the great vista of the Peral of Love. It was as if some one had dropped a small valise upon the crystal sea of heaven.

Long the prince mused, but no one knew the thoughts that passed through his mind.

At last he spoke. He pointed.

"Take that thing away," he said.

種絕對的和諧。就是那石棺有點不稱。那從來沒有放大過，從古以來就是如此，怎樣可以把它放大呢？那有點障眼，那在流線之上，刻缺了一點。在那石棺裏，是一個銀鉛合金的槨，在那銀鉛合金的槨裏是那死去的王后，這一切千古不朽之美，就是因為她而產生出來的。但是現在那石棺好像不過是一個小小的黑長方的東西，不調和地放在「愛珠」的偉大通景之中。儼然是有人在那蒼天的晶瑩海上，遺下來的一個小手提包。

那王公沉思了很久，但誰也

不曉得他心上在想些什麼。

最後他說話了。他指着那石

棺說：

「把那東西移去吧。」

Notes

1. 珍珠的可愛，我一點也不覺得。 2. 這樣那樣。 3. 終年不消之雲。 4. 伏臥。
5. 絕食。 6. 沈思默念。 7. 適當的。 8. 相當的，適宜於他的。 9. 值得，配得上。
10. 精巧的。 11. 組合的。 12. 專心注在。 13. 手繪彩圖彌撒書。 14. 平地而起。
15. 不到這裏來。 16. 人工的勢力。 17. 承受。 18. 產出物。 19. 原因。 20. 長方形之物。

DISILLUSION

Rendered into English by Chien Cechuen

幻 滅

茅盾原著 錢歐川英譯

二

一夜的大風直到天明方纔收煞，接着又下起牛毛雨來，景象很是陰森。章女士拉開蚊帳向西窗看時，只見樓上二房東太太隔夜露着的衣服在細雨中飄蕩，軟弱無力，也像是夜來失眠。天空是一片灰色。街上貨車木輪的輾輾的重聲從溼空氣中傳來，分外滲澀。

靜不自覺地嘆了口氣，支起半個身體，惘然朝曬臺相。這里露着的衣服中有一件是淡紅色女人的襯衫；已經半舊了，

II

THE wind blew all night and lulled at daybreak, which came with a drizzle. It was a gloomy view that Ching saw when she lifted the mosquito net and looked through the western window. On the drying-place some clothes, hung out by her landlady the night before, fluttered in the misty rain, limp and languid, as if they had not slept well either. The sky was an unbroken grey. The dull heavy sound of the waggon wheels in the street, borne on the damp air, was horribly jarring and rough.

Ching sighed unconsciously. She sat up and looked at the drying-place despondently. Among the clothes in the rain was a pink chemise,

但從牠的裁製上還可看出這不過是去年的新裝，並且暗示衫的主人的身分。

靜的思想忽然集中在這件女衫上了。她知道這衫的主人就是二房東家稱爲新少奶奶的少婦。她想；這件舊紅衫如果能夠說話，牠一定會告訴你整篇的秘密——牠的女主人生活史上最神聖，也許就是最醜惡的一頁；這少婦的歡樂，失望，悲哀——總之，在她出嫁的第一年中的經驗，這件舊紅衫一定是目擊的罷。處女的甜蜜的夢做完時，那不可避免的平凡就從你頭頂罩下來，直把你壓成粉碎。你不得不捨棄一切的理想，停止一切的幻想，讓步到不承認有你自己的存在。你無助地暴露在男性的本能的壓迫

half faded and worn-out, but good and recently fashionable. A suggestion of its owner's personality clung to it still.

Ching's thoughts concentrated suddenly on the garment. She knew the owner of it, the landlady's daughter-in-law. They called her the young mistress. Her thoughts wandered. If only the old pink chemise could speak, it would tell a whole secret story—the most divine or perhaps most shameful page in the history of its owner's life. It must have witnessed her delights, disappointments, sorrows, and, in a word, the whole experience of her first year of married life. The bride awakens from her delicious dream and then straight the inevitable staleness and commonness shrouds her bright head, crushing her to dust. Her ideals must go, her imagination die, her very entity be lost. She is naked and helpless to the natural

下，只好取消了你的莊嚴聖潔。處女的理想，和少婦的現實，總是矛盾的；二房東家的少婦，雖然靜未嘗與之接談，但也是這麼一個溫柔怯弱幽怨的人兒，該不是例外罷。

靜忽然掉下眼淚來。是同情於這個不相識的少婦呢，還是照例的女性的多愁善感，這她自己也不明白。

但這些可厭的思想，很無賴的把她纏縛定了，却是事實。她憎恨這些惡毒思想的無端襲來。她頗自訝；為什麼自己失了常態，會想到這些事上。她又歸咎於夜來失眠，以至精神煩悶。最後，她又自己寬慰道：這多半是前天慧女士那番古怪閃爍的話引起來的。實在不

tyranny of man, the grave, divine motions of her spirit are all stamped out. The ideals of maidenhood and the realities of a young wife are sternly inconsistent. The landlady's daughter-in-law, though Ching had not spoken to her, looked a soft, timid, moping creature, and could be no exception.

Tears ran down Ching's cheek. Whether from sympathy with the unknown girl or from the natural sensitiveness and melancholy of woman, she herself did not know.

But it was certain she was entangled in these unhappy thoughts and could not free herself. She hated the evil black things that attacked her so wantonly. She wondered at the unwonted straying of her mind. She concluded it was due to the torturing insomnia of last night, but consoled herself finally with the idea that it was probably caused by those grotesque and startling words of Hui

假，自從慧來訪問那天起章女士心上常若有事件難以解決，她幾次拿起書來看，但茫茫的看了幾頁，便又把書拋開。她本來不多說話，現在更少說。周圍的人們的舉動，也在她眼中顯出異樣來。昨日她在課堂上和抱素君說了一句「天氣真是煩悶。」猛聽得身後一陣笑聲，而抱素君也怪樣的對她微笑。她覺得這都是不懷好意的，是侮辱。

「男子都是壞人！他們接近我們，都不是存了好心！」

慧的話又在耳邊響起來。她嘆了一口氣，無力地讓身體滑了下去。正在那時，她彷彿見有一個人頭在窗臺上一伸，對她房內窺視。她像見了鬼似的

the other day. It was true. Since the day Hui called, Ching seemed to have some insoluble and formless problem on her mind. Often she opened a book and thrown it down in disgust on finding the several pages she had conned a mere blank to her. She talked little ever, but far less now. The actions of other people had suddenly grown strange in her eyes. She had said to Pao in class the day before that the weather was depressing and heard a gurgle of laughter behind her, and Pao had smiled at her with a curious look. She felt some evil and insult in it all.

“Men are utterly bad—the whole lot of them. Their minds are unclean whenever they come near us.”

Hui's words rang in her ears again. She sighed and listlessly lay back on the bed. At that moment she seemed to glimpse a head peering into the room from the drying-place. She dived

，猛將身上的夾被向頭面一蒙
 ，同時下意識地想道：「西窗
 的上半截一定也得趕快用白布
 遮起來！」

但是這斗然的虛驚却把靜從
 灰色的思潮裏拉出來，而多時
 的興奮也發生了疲乏，竟意外
 的又睡着了。

這一天，靜沒有到學校去。

under the bed-clothes in
 panic haste, as if she had
 seen a ghost, with the odd,
 half-subconscious thought
 that the upper part of the
 western window must be
 covered with white cloth at
 once!

The causeless terror,
 however, had drawn Ching
 out of the grey current of her
 ideas, and, long excitement
 producing fatigue, she unex-
 pectedly fell asleep.

Ching did not go to school
 that day.

QUIZ

1. What is a "red letter day"? and why?
2. Why is a dog-rose so called?
3. Which was discovered first—the North Pole or the South Pole?
4. What is the largest palace in the world?
5. Who was the first woman to fly?
6. What bird goes white in winter?
7. What is "siting bodkin"?
8. Why was New York so named?
9. What is the difference between an officer and a warrant officer in England?
10. What do the initials U. N. R. R. A. stand for?

(Answers will be found on page 30)

If we open a quarrel between the past and the present,
 we shall find that we have lost the future.—Churchill.

IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY

Arrival At Mrs Rogers's House

(來到羅家)

by

P. T. KNIGHT SMITH

Francis. Here we are! I'll introduce you to your landlady¹.

到了！我給你介紹你的房東太太。

Mrs R......I expect you're *ready for² some dinner. I'm sure you must want something [to eat]. We could have it a little earlier if you like.

我想你等著飯吃吧。我相信你一定餓了。如果你要的話，我們可以早一點開飯。

Chang Oh, no! not *on my account,³ please.

哦，不必！請你不要為得我早開。

Mrs R. Then shall we say⁴ punctually at seven? You'll be glad of a cup of tea now, though, won't you?

那末，我們正七點開好不好？不過現在喝一杯茶，你一定很高興的，是不是？

Chang Well, if it isn't giving you too much trouble.

好吧，如果不太麻煩你的話。

Mrs R. Won't you hang up your hat and coat in the passage (or hall)?...Shall I show you up to your room?...Let Mary help⁵ you take your trunk up... Can you manage it? Oh, mind that stair-rod⁶ I must *have it seen to,⁷ or somebody may go tumbling over it...It's a nice sunny room: you get a good view, don't you?

請把你的帽子和大衣掛在這走廊裏好不好？……我帶你到樓上去看看你的房間吧？……要瑪麗幫助把你的箱子搬上去。你一個人拿得起嗎？哦，當心那梯子上

的銅棍子：我一定要找人來修一下，不然，一定有人要跌交的……這是一間很好的當陽的房間：眺望也很好，是不是？

Chang Oh, yes, it'll do capitally. It's very cosy.

哦，是呀，這裏眺望外面好極了，房間裏面也很舒適。

Mrs. A. It's just been *done up⁸: we had the painters⁹ in only last week... The smell of paint'll soon go off.... Shall Mary¹⁰ *bring you up¹¹ some hot water?..... The water in the bathroom's¹² nice and hot: it's at the end of the landing.¹³

這剛剛修好：上個禮拜剛油漆過。……油漆的氣味馬上就會沒有了的。……要瑪麗給你拿點熱水上來嗎？……浴室裏的水又清又熱：浴室就在梯頂的那一頭。

Chang (*To Freeman*) It won't take me long to have a wash and get my things unpacked..... I'll *come round¹⁴ to your place after dinner and we can have a chat. (對胡理曼)我洗洗手臉，把東西拿出來，要不了很久的功夫。……我吃過飯就到你那邊來，我們可以談一會。

Freem. Well, I'll be *getting on.¹⁵ Good-bye *for the present,¹⁶ Chang.

好吧，我要早點走了，再會，老張。

Chang Good-bye; see you later.

再會；等一下兒。

Freem. Can you *get over¹⁷ by eight, d'you¹⁸ think?

你想你至遲八點鐘可以來嗎？

Chang Yes, *somewhere about¹⁹ then, I expect.

可以，總在那個時候，我想。

Notes

1. 房東如果是男子，就說 landlord. 2. 準備要。 3. 爲着我的原故。 4. 譬如說。 5. 此字後接另外動詞時，可將不定法之 to 省去。 6. 在梯上壓地毯的細鋼條。 7. =have some one to put it right. 8. 修理。 9. 油漆匠。 10. 女僕名。 11. =bring up for you. 12. =bathroom is. 13. 樓梯上屋門以外之階地。 14. 非正式拜訪。 15. 前進；急行。 16. 暫時(分別)。 17. 向我那裏去 (come to me). 18. =do you. 19. (八時)前後。

Common Errors Corrected

英文作文正誤詳解

關於既事時，最後還有未談到的就是關於未來的。未來既事時，分單純的和進行的兩種，即 Future Perfect 和 Progressive Future Perfect。這也可以表既事，經驗，和繼續，其一般的形式為：

Will	}	+ have + Past Participle
Shall		

I. 既事。

到明年這個時候，這房子就已經落成了。

This house will be completed by this time next year. (誤)

This house will have been completed by this time next year. (正)

[註] will be completed 是「且將落成」不是「已經造好」。

那飛機在下星期的今天已抵倫敦。

That aeroplane will arrive at London by this day next week. (誤)

That aeroplane will have arrived at London by this day week. (正)

II. 經驗。

我想在這個暑假到峨眉山去，這次去了的話，我就一共去了三次了。

I am thinking of going to Mount Omei in the coming summer vacation. Then I shall have gone there three times. (誤)

I am thinking of going to Mount Omei in the coming summer vacation. Then I shall have been there three times. (正)

等你到了我這樣的年齡，你就得到許多人生的經驗了。

When you are as old as I am, you will gain much experience of life. (誤)

When you are as old as I am, you will have gained much experince of life. (正)

III. 繼續

到今年年底為止，我就在那公司裏做滿二十年了。

I shall be in the service of that company for just twenty years by the end of this year. (誤)

I shall have been in the service of that company for just twenty years by the end of this year. (正)

我的小女兒到下星期三就已經滿八歲了。

My youngest daughter will be eight years old by next Wednesday. (誤)

My youngest daughter will have been eight years old by next Wednesday. (正)

未來既事的繼續，是表示狀態的繼續，至於要表示動作的繼續，便須用進行或未來既事時。其一般的形式為：

Will } + have been + Present Participle
Shall }

明天再不停的話，就已經一連下了一個星期的雨了。

It has rained a whole week, if it does not stop raining tomorrow. (誤)

It will have been raining a whole week, if it does not stop raining tomorrow. (正)

我從十五歲起開始學英文，到三月就已經足足的學了四年了。

As I began to learn English when I was fifteen years old, I have learnt it full four years by next March. (誤)

As I began to learn English when I was fifteen years old, I shall have been learning it full four years by next March. (正)

EXERCISE III

(答案將於下期發表)

1. 還有兩三個星期就要開學了，到那時我已經把宿題做完了。
2. 如果我現在馬上就打電報，父親今晚上就收到了。
3. 明天這個時候，火車已經在昆明附近走了。
4. 他今年若是再去投考，他便考了三次了。
5. 等你從歐洲回來，我中學已經畢業了。
6. 光陰似箭，等到八月我就在四川住了五年了。
7. 現在建築中的這座橋，到明年此時就已經成功了。
8. 公園中的桃花現已盛開，到下禮拜天便已經謝了。
9. 在成都一大學裏讀書的我的表兄，到九月已經在那裏三年了。
10. 我星期五乘飛機從重慶出發的話，下星期二就到了美國。

KEY TO EXERCISE II

1. When I called on him yesterday, he had already finished preparing for the next day's lessons.
2. I had had no opportunity of seeing him before that time.
3. (a) When I got to the school this morning, school had already begun.
(b) This morning, when I reached the school, lessons had begun already.
4. (a) All the books which had taken him many years to collect were burnt by the fire.
(b) He had all his books, which had taken him many years to collect, burnt in the fire.
5. (a) We had not gone half a mile before it began

to rain.

- (b) We had not gone half a mile before the rain began to fall.
6. A friend of mine whom I had not seen for ages unexpectedly called on me yesterday. I was so much delighted that I talked with him all day about the o'd days we had spent together.
7. (a) As soon as he left school, he went into the political world.
 (b) On leaving school, he entered upon a political career.
 (c) No sooner had he left school than he went into the political world.
8. (a) No sooner had the train got to the station than I found my purse and ticket stolen.
 (b) The train had hardly reached the station when I found my purse and ticket were stolen by some one.
 (c) As soon as the train arrived at the station, I found my purse and ticket stolen.
9. (a) The steamer Tai Ho which had been missing for a long time entered the port in safety yesterday morning.
 (b) The s. s. Tai Ho, the whereabouts of which was unknown for a long time, entered the port safely yesterday morning.
10. (a) It was only last year that I moved to this official residence. Up to that time, I had stayed with a friend.
 (b) I moved to this official residence only last year. Until then, I had been living at a friend's house.

SOUND AND WAR

by Joseph Lauwerys

YOU'VE all heard how Red Indians¹ used to put their ears to the ground to listen for the approach of strangers. It seems that they know very well that sound travels even better and for longer distances through the ground than through the air. Here's² another use of the same idea: quite often when the soldiers *of old³ made their camp⁴ or took a rest by the roadside, they'd⁵ put a large drum on the ground nearby with the skin *very tightly stretched,⁶ and on the drum skin they'd sprinkle⁷ a little dry sand. Then a sentry⁸ was set⁹ to watch the sand—if it started dancing up and down, he knew that horsemen were approaching. *The trampling of their hooves¹⁰ set¹¹ the ground shaking, and the vibration¹² was *handed on¹³ through the ground to the drum-skin, and so to the sand.

Modern soldiers, too, continually use their ears. They learn to recognise the *rattle of a machine-gun,¹⁴ the *sharp crack of a three-inch field gun,¹⁵ the *deeper sound of a heavy eight-inch gun.¹⁶ They can tell what kind of shell is passing overhead from the *whining sound¹⁷ it makes. From that sort of sound they can tell the size of the shell, the direction from which it comes and, with *pretty good accuracy,¹⁸ whereabouts it's¹⁹ likely to land.²⁰

Now all this is rather rough and ready sort of knowledge. A soldier can tell, *more or less,²¹ in what direction a certain gun lies, and he can even guess its distance. But he wouldn't be able to tell it exactly. His information wouldn't be very useful to a gunner who doesn't want to *waste shells,²² but to *plant them²³ as near to the enemy

battery,²⁴ as possible. It is here that science can help: by providing²⁵ special instruments which give more exact information. Before you can understand the working of the simplest of these instruments, you'll²⁶ need to know how *human beings²⁷ can tell from which direction a sound comes. We can do this difficult job because we've²⁸ got *two* ears. If the sound comes from one side it doesn't sound the same to the two ears. For one thing, it reaches the ear that is nearest *a fraction of a second²⁹ earlier, (though that's³⁰ not the only thing that makes the difference). Here's an experiment which you may be able to try: put a few feet of *rubber tubing³¹ on a table *in front of³² you and push one end into each ear. Now get someone to tap the tube at any point. If the length of tubing between that point and the right ear is the shorter, the sound will seem to come from the right. If the left hand part of the tubing is the shorter, the sound will seem to come from the left.

When you hear a sound and you're³³ told to face the source which makes it, what you do is to turn your head until the sound is exactly the same to both ears. Then the source must be straight ahead, because it's the same distance from both ears. Now if your ears were, say six or seven feet apart instead of six or seven inches, you'd³⁴ be able to do this even more exactly. The difference when you weren't facing the sound would be greater. And of course if your ears were much *bigger* than they are, you'd be able to *deal with³⁵ much fainter sounds. One instrument designed to locate³⁶ guns uses all these ideas. In its simplest form it *consists of³⁷ two large straight horns, several feet across at the open ends. They are mounted³⁸ side by side on a solid stand, so that they're about nine feet apart. Each of the horns is connected by rubber tubes to each ea_r.

of a soldier, who can make the whole machine turn round until the sounds he hears seem to come from straight ahead. When this is so, he knows that both horns are pointing straight at the enemy gun.

Our pair of horns only give us the *direction* of the gun. They don't tell us its *position*. We know the line along which to fire;³⁰ we don't know how *far* along that line we must drop our shells. How could we find that out? Quite easily. Use *two* pair of horns and put them at different points say a mile apart, then get each man to telephone the compass⁴⁰ direction of the gun to the officer *in charge of⁴¹ our own guns. From the directions at the two points, this officer can then locate the enemy.

There's another method of locating guns, which is both quicker and more accurate than this one. Instead of using horns to collect the sound, we can use microphones.⁴² Each of them is connected by wires⁴³ to headquarters³³ two or three miles behind the *firing line.⁴⁵ They send a little *current of electricity⁴⁶ to headquarters and register⁴⁷ the arrival of the sound upon an *automatic recording machine.⁴⁸ That enables the officer at headquarters to fix very exactly the position of the enemy gun and he can arrange to have his own batteries bombard⁴⁹ it.

Notes

1. 紅印第安人(美洲土人).
2. = here is.
3. 古時.
4. 轉.
5. = they would.
6. 張得很緊.
7. 撤.
8. 哨兵.
9. 安排, 布置.
10. 馬蹄的踐踏.
11. 使, 令.
12. 震動.
13. 傳來.
14. 機關鎗或軋軋聲.
15. 三吋口徑野戰大炮的爆炸聲.
16. 八吋口徑重炮的沈重聲.
17. 修風之聲.
18. 頗為正確.
19. = it is.
20. 落地.
21. 多少.
22. 滾滾炮聲.
23. 把炮彈打到.
24. 炮隊.
25. 備辦.
26. = you will.
27. 人.
28. = we have.
29. 一秒鐘的一小部分.
30. = that is.
31. 橡皮管子.
32. ... 的前面.
33. = you are.
34. = you would.
35. 處理.
36. 探出地點.
37. 包含.
38. 裝在... 上面.
39. 射擊.
40. 指南針.
41. 掌管.
42. 擴音機.
43. 電線.
44. 總部, 本部.
45. 火線.
46. 電流.
47. 登記.
48. 自動記錄機.
49. 轟擊.

A Glossary of New Words and Phrases

新 辭 彙 解

C

- Calzone 通河地帶。
- Cameo music 留聲機或電影中之音樂。
- Can, to carry the 代人受過者。
- Careerist 立身出世主義；自求榮達者。
- Cash-and-carry (美國守中立時對外國之)現款購買軍火辦法。
- Casualty Clearing Station 野戰醫院。
- Catapult (艦上之)飛機射出機。
- Chatterbox 機關鎗。
- Cheesed off (因躲避空襲所生的)疲勞厭倦。
- Cheesy Kite 破舊飛機。
- Chemurgy 實地應用於農業等之化學。
- Chief Plumber (空軍的)總工程師。
- China Blood Bank 中華血庫(美國醫藥援華會所創設之輸血機關，1943年六月成立於紐約)。
- Chute 降落傘(即parachute之略寫)。
- Cinemese 電影用語。
- Circuits and bumps 着陸。
- Civies 便衣。
- Clappers 完全，十分。
- Clipper 大飛機。
- Coastal Command 海上巡邏航空隊。
- Colhos 蘇聯的集體農場。
- Collar 逮捕。
- Collective Security 集體安全。
- Comintern=communist international 第三國際。
- Commando 突擊隊。
- Completely cheesed 毫無希望。
- Compulsory idleness 強迫閒散，賦閒，失業。
- Concentration camp 集中營。
- Confetti 彈藥。
- Cope 完成，處理。
- Co-luncher 同餐者。

Idioms Of The House And Home

日常事物的成語

1. He sponges on others. 他寄食於人。
2. We cannot boil it down. 我們不能把它縮短。
3. That will make the pot boil. 那很有幫助。
4. That will keep the pot boiling. 那可使他翻口。
5. He is boiling over with rage. 他怒不可遏。
6. Don't butter me up that way. 不要那樣諂媚我。
7. That will cook his goose for him. 那可以永遠止住他。
8. That will settle his hash. 那可以把他治死。
9. Put the lid on, will you? 叫他不要說話吧。
10. I made mincemeat of him. 我很容易地把他擊敗了。

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 19

1. A lucky one: because in old almanacks saints days and holidays were printed in red.
2. Because it is supposed to cure the bite of a mad dog.
3. The North Pole (Peary, 1909).
4. The Vatican.
5. Mrs. L. M. Cody, wife of Colonel Cody, Texan cowboy who became a pioneer aviator.
6. The ptarmigan.
7. Sitting between two others on a seat only made for two. (From "bodykin", a small body.)
8. After James Duke of York, brother of Charles II., an English force took over the colony from the Dutch in 1664.
9. An officer holds the King's commission, a warrant officer does not.
10. United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Co-star 同演者。

Crabbing along 接近陸地或水面飛行。

Crate 飛機。

Creches 托兒所。

Crump hole 炸彈穴。

Cuckoo 敵機 (指德國的轟炸機)。

Cure 離婚。

Curtain fire = barrage fire.

Curtain-raiser 一幕劇。

Cyphereens 英國空軍婦女補助隊中之密碼員。

WORLD AFFAIRS

Chinese And American Airmen Raid Formosan Base

TAKING off from a China base, Chinese and American medium bombers¹ attacked for the first time in this war a Japanese base at Shinchiku,² in Formosa, on Thanksgiving Day.

At least 47 Japanese planes are reported to have been destroyed either on the ground or in dog-fights.³ From this operation, all aircraft returned safely.

Shinchiku is in north Formosa and is only 660 miles from *Japan proper.⁴ It is an important Japanese base for military operations in the Pacific. That day's attack *took the enemy completely by surprise.⁵ Early reports say that at least 12 enemy aircraft were shot down in combat. The Allied planes attacked the airfield with accuracy and all bombs fell on the target areas.

London Welcomes Election Of Chinese

As U. N. R. R. A. Chairman

London commentators have expressed gratification at the news from Atlantic City that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's Committee⁶ for the Far East, on which Australia, China, France, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines; the United Kingdom and the United States are represented, has elected a *Chinese delegate⁷ as its Chairman. With a Chinese Chairman for the Far East, they say, there must inevitably be close Anglo-Chinese inter-change of information and ideas on matters with which the Committee will deal.

Chinese Forces Reoccupy Changteh

Chinese forces have reoccupied Changteh which fell into

enemy hands after a 15-day siege, according to Chinese communique, which says:

"After routing enemy forces and mopping up their remnants on the south bank of the *Yuan River* on the night of December 8, our troops in several columns crossed the river and closed in on Changteh⁹ early this morning (9th.) In the course of a spirited attack, our troops broke into the city at 9 a.m. The enemy forces fled north-eastwards in disorder from the north gate. Our units completely reoccupied the town.

Notes

1. 中美空軍混合大隊。 2. 新竹。 3. 激戰。 4. 日本本土。 5. 完全出乎敵人意料之外。 6. 聯合國救濟總局。 7. 中國代表。 8. 沅江。 9. 常德。

Chung Hwa English Fortnightly

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名家日記 定價三元二角

本書選鈔六個現代作家的日記十種，形式和性質完全不同。胡

適日記一種，爲修辭日記的代表作；吳稚暉日記兩種，爲社交日記之良範；魯迅日記三種，可見感想日記之梗概；郭沫若日記一種，以示旅行日記的一般；徐志摩日記一種，別示戀愛日記的一例；郁達夫日記兩種，可爲文藝日記的範本。編制採取分類的方法，給讀者以日記文學之實際作法的指示。

名家遊記 定價一元二角

古今中外賈賈，對於旅行素極提倡，故中國有名言曰：「行萬

里路，讀萬卷書。」西哲倍根曰：「旅行在年幼者是教育的一部份，在年長者是經驗的一部份。」洵爲確論。本書分本國風光與異國情調二編，末附遊記特輯五篇。編錄各名家，有梁啓超、胡適、魯迅、郭沫若、徐志摩、冰心、康蔭、朱自清、郁達夫、陳西滢、翦伯、老舍、俞平伯等三十餘人。各體俱備。以此一書，不惟可以遊名都大邑佳勝之山水，抑且對於文學修養，亦至有裨益。

中華書局發行

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中華書局

出版新書

馬克斯主義之檢討

蔣小岑譯 蔣金鐘譯 定價四元

內容大體上係根據七十年來世界政治局勢之推演以指出馬克斯主義理論上的錯誤對於馬克斯與恩格斯的歷史哲學與經濟學亦作有深刻之分析譯者雖係以美國自由主義的思想為立場但其批評頗多貢獻

(渝安圖一〇六二號)

地方制度改進專刊

中山文化教育館編輯 定價五元

上輯為專家論文分論地方制度之理論中央與地方權限劃分省與縣在法律上之地位以及地方自治財政權制等項為有系統之撰述作成切實可行之方案下輯為各省地方行政首長對於現階段地方行政改進之具體意見均根據實際經驗立論(渝安圖九二四號)

中國隱士與中國文化

蔣星燾著 定價一元八角

本書為作者近年來研究中國文史之結晶以系統的方法論述中國隱士之形成因素類型區分及其生活形態對於中國隱士與中國文化之關係尤有極精到的闡發觀點新穎文筆流暢無一般學術論著因襲陳說與枯澀之弊

(渝安圖一〇七四號)

中國偉人傳 五種

梁啟超著 定價一元三角

本書敘述歷史上我國偉人之事蹟如張騫通西域班超平西域諸國均為漢代武功最著之人戰國時趙武靈王經略胡地為捍衛外患之英主明袁崇煥知兵熟邊情立功闕外明鄭和造大船下南洋揚威海外此外如梁道明張瑄鄭昭吳元盛羅大等所謂殖民八大偉人皆為我國之民族英雄

(渝安圖二一八號)