

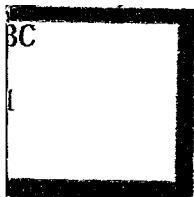
EVERYBODY'S ENGLISH

大家英語

陳澄之題

(二)

陳澄之編著



正中書局印行

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XXI.

I have money. “我有錢。”什麼時候有錢?現在; 却沒有說明白究竟是現在的什麼時候。I had money. “我會有錢。” I had not(hadn't) enough money. “我會沒有足夠的錢。”什麼時候的事? 從前; 從前什麼時候? 沒有說明白。但決不是目前的事罷了。You had “你會有”, we had “我們會有”, he, she, it had “他, 她, 牠會有”, they had “他們會有”。Had not “曾經沒有”, 也可以寫成 hadn't.

We hadn't enough money to buy all these things.

我們曾經沒有足夠的錢去買這一切的東西。

因為 have 的過去分詞也是 had, 如果 had 當過去分詞用的話, 那麼現在完成時態便是 I have had “我會有”, he has had “他會有”, you, we, they have had “你(你們), 我們, 他們會有”。什麼時候的事? 在現在某一定時間以前的事。I had had “我會有”, 這 had had 是過去完成時態了。這又是什麼時候的事呢? 在過去某一定時間以前的事。在主動詞是 to be 的時候, 那麼第一人稱的現在完成時態便成 I have been “我曾經是(在現在某一定時間以前)”, 第一人稱的過去完成時態便成 I had

(1)



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been “我曾是(在過去某一定時間以前)”。

在未來時態裏, I shall be “我將是”, you will have “你將有”, he will not be “他將不是”, we shall not have “我們將沒有”, will they not be? “他們將不是?”

I should “我曾打算”, I would “我曾決定”, I could “我曾能”, I should be “我曾將是”, you would have “你會將有”, he wouldn't be “他會將不是”, they couldn't be “他們會不能夠是”。

用到 can, must, may, need 這四個字的語氣裏含有可能的性質。Can 祇有現在形和過去形 (can, could), must 和 need 祇有現在形, 大家都沒有不定詞形和分詞形, 因此不能跟別的助動詞接連, 一定要用別的語式來補足這缺憾。Can 相當於 be able, must 和 need 相當於 have to, need not 相當於 have not to.

可能語氣現在形——不管 may, must 和 can 的意義怎麼樣, 但他們的後面, 都可以接上本形的動詞。

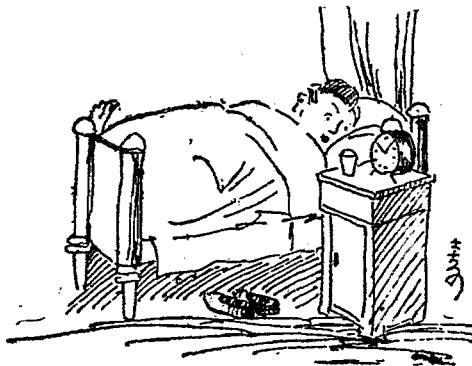
可能語氣過去形——could 或 might 的後面接本形動詞: 在直陳語氣裏 could 和 might 被用做 can 和 may 的正確過去時態, 而 might 更限在間接敘述裏用。在假設語氣裏 could 和 might 表示着現在的相反的意味, 有 cannot 和 may not 的涵義。在條件語氣裏的 could 表示着現在的否定, 有 cannot 或 do not 的涵義, might 有 do not 或 shall (will) not 的意味。

可能語氣現在完成形——may, can, must 之後接完成形，牠所表示的是過去動作的可能性，不可能性，必然性和確定性。

可能語氣過去完成形——could, might 之後接完成形：(1) 在直陳語氣裏 could (might) have done 所表示的祇是 can (may) have done 的過去時態，限用於間接敘述，(2) 在假設語氣裏 could have, might have 表示跟過去事實相反的意義，有 could not, might not 的涵義，(3) 在條件語氣裏 could have, might have 表示過去事實的否定 有 could not, did not 的涵義，這是可能語氣過去完成形的主要用法。

I shall do it to-morrow.

明天我將做那件事。

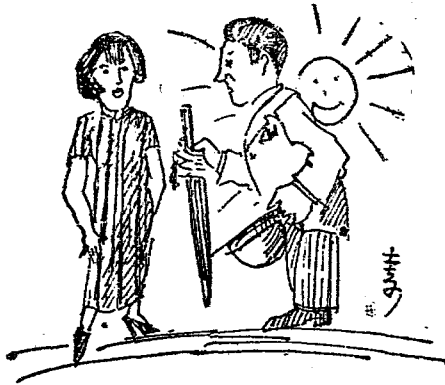


I should like to get up, if I didn't feel so comfortable in my bed.

如果在牀上我不覺得這麼舒服的話，我會得爬起來的。

Where have you been recently?

你最近是在那兒？



May I offer you my umbrella?

容許我獻給你我的傘麼？

Why, the sun is shining, it doesn't rain at all.

怎麼，太陽在照着，根本就沒有下雨。

Maybe, it will rain; or you would like to use the umbrella as a sunshade.

也許，就要下雨；或者你樂意用這傘當遮太陽的小傘。

Thank you, but I wish to walk alone.

謝謝你，可是我希望(一個人)單獨地走。

That's a pity. (I am sorry.)

那真可惜。(我真抱歉。)

Couldn't you come here?

你不能來此地麼？

Where did you go to?

你會到什麼地方去的？

Didn't you see this girl?

你不曾看見這位姑娘麼？

Wouldn't you like a cup of coffee?

你沒有意思要一盃咖啡麼？

I should like to go home.

我總是想回家。

I didn't go there.

我不曾去那個地方。

We didn't learn French till now.

直到現在我們方才學習法文。

Did you await your friend at the station?

你曾在車站上等候你的朋友麼？

This morning I didn't take the right

tram to my office.

今天早晨上公事房我不曾搭對了電車。

Don't you take the overhead train?

你不搭高架車麼？

I always go by underground.

我老是趕地下的(車)。

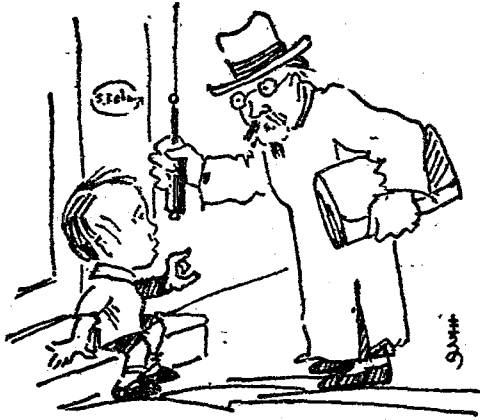
Why didn't you take a taxi-cab?

你爲什麼不曾雇一輛出租汽車?

That is too expensive for me; I don't like

to spend too much to save a few minutes.

那在我是太花費了;爲了節省幾分鐘我不情願花費得太多。



I wonder, why nobody comes to the door. I've been ringing the bell for the last half hour. Seems to me there isn't anybody in.

我奇怪,爲什麼沒有人來開門。我掀了半小時的鈴了。我想也許裏面沒有人吧。

You are perfectly right.

你是完全對的。

The principal thing is never to be late.

主要的事情是決不要遲(到)。

I don't want to be late; I always come
to time (or "on time").

我不希望遲到;我老是準時候來。

Did the train arrive in (due) time?

那班車會按時到的麼?

It was ten minutes late.

遲了十分鐘。

The next time I hope you will be in time!

下一次我希望你守時間!

Don't keep me waiting for you.

不要使得我等你。

Don't be so foolish as to think, I shall wait
for you.

不要想得那麼傻,我將要等你。

Shouldn't you be there at ten o'clock?

十點鐘的時候,你不會在那兒麼?

I couldn't go before eleven o'clock.

在十一點以前，我是不能去的。

All right, I will tell him.

好吧，我一定告訴他。

XXII.

從前面所講的，大概你們已經體會到動詞在英文裏的變化和花樣最多的了。牠可以分爲兩大類：及物動詞和不及物動詞。有的字是及物動詞，也是不及物動詞。

每一個動詞有三個基本的形式：(1)本形：牠有三個主要的用處——做現在時態，在單數第三人稱的後面要加 s 或 es；to be 的變化較多，可以算是惟一的例外。造成現在分詞，祇要在牠的字尾加 ing；造成不定詞，祇要在牠的前面加一個 to 字。(2)過去形：有兩種方法可以把本形做成過去形——一是字尾加 ed (規則動詞)；二是變換元音(不規則動詞)。記住！動詞的過去形決不可跟助動詞連用。(3)過去分詞形：在牠前面加助動詞可以做成受動語態和完成時態。規則動詞的過去分詞形和過去形相同；不規則動詞的過去分詞形，通常在本形字尾上加 en，有時元音的變化隨同發生，有時沒有元音的變化。牠有三個主要的用處——當形容詞用；用 be + 過去分詞形的形式造成受動語態；用 have + 過去分詞形的形式造成完成時態。

我們平常記一個動詞，一定要記住牠的三個基本形式。

dance	danced	danced	跳舞
wait	waited	waited	等候
love	loved	loved	愛
call	called	called	喚
go	went	gone	去
come	came	come	來

Yesterday I rang you up by telephone, but you were not at home. I wished to tell you that there were two tickets for the theatre at the box-office. You have missed a good performance of "Man and Love". The house was crowded. Where were you yesterday? I supposed, you had gone to the cinema. In the Alhambra there is now a very good band with a first-class band master. The performance in the theatre was over at half past nine. So, we went to the Alhambra and we came there just before the end. We waited for you, but did not see you. We intended to go with you to have a cup of coffee together.

“昨天我打電話找你們，可是你們不在家。我打算告訴你們有兩張戲票放在售票間裏(等你們)。你們錯過了“人和

愛情”的精彩公演。戲院是被擠滿了。昨天你們在那兒？我猜想着你們到影戲院去了。在奧漢布雷，現在有一班很好的樂隊有一位最高明的樂隊指導。戲院裏的公演在九點半就散了。所以，我們就到奧漢布雷去，我們卻巧在散場前趕到那裏。我們等你們，但沒有看到你們。我們有意思跟你們一起去喝杯咖啡。”

你留意了吧，凡說一句話一定要有一個動詞。那動詞至少要表現語態，時態，語氣，人稱和數這五種不同的關係；這些不同的關係有時用變形來表示，有時用助動詞來表示。

動詞在人稱和數的方面一定要跟牠的主詞一致。人稱有第一，第二，第三；數有單數和多數。按理每一動詞有六種變形來表達第一，第二，第三人稱的單數和第一，第二，第三人稱的多數；但事實上祇有單數第三人稱，在動詞字尾上加 *s* 或 *es*，惟有 *to be* 在現在時態有四種變形，在過去時態有三種變形算是例外。其實單數第三人稱動詞字尾加 *s* 或 *es* 也祇限用於直陳語氣的現在時態；在假設語氣的現在時態裏就沒有這種變形了。

兩個或兩個以上的單數主詞用 *and* 連結時，後面的動詞一定要用多數形的。兩個或兩個以上的單數主詞用 *or*, *nor*, *as well as* 等連結時，後面的動詞一定要用單數形的。兩個或兩個以上的人稱和數都不相同的主詞用 *or*, *nor* 等字連結時，動詞在人稱和數上要跟最近的主詞一致。兩個或兩個以上的人稱和

數都不相同的主詞用 with, together with, in company with, as well as, in addition to, besides 或 including 等字連結時, 動詞在人稱和數上要跟最前的主詞一致。兩個或兩個以上的主詞用 and 連結時, 倘所指的是一個觀念或一個實物, 那動詞就得用單數形了。

wait	waited	waited	等候
await	awaited	awaited	等候
suppose	supposed	supposed	假設
miss	missed	missed	錯過, 失掉
look	looked	looked	看
tell	told	told	說, 告訴

I have told you many times that the English language is not very difficult.

我曾告訴你過好多次英國話不是很難的。

You told me the other day that your sister would await us after supper.

那一天你會告訴我你的姐姐在晚飯後等候我們的吧。

She had waited a long time.

她曾等了好久。

He didn't want to wait any longer.

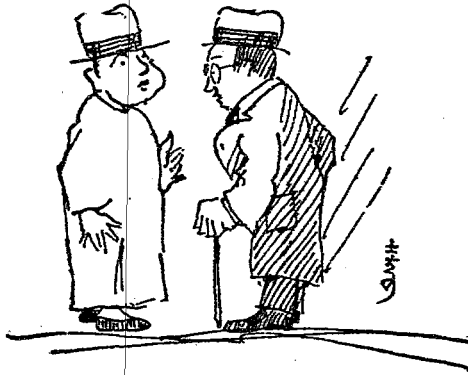
他不願意再等候下去了。

It wasn't nice of you not to tell me that Miss Wang was in Sian; you know I am very fond of her.

你不應該不告訴我王小姐已經到了西安; 你知道我是很喜歡她的。

John and Mary came this afternoon to my house, but I was not at home; they hadn't told me that they intended to visit me.

今天下午約翰和瑪麗到我的寓所裏來了, 可是我不在家裏; 他們事前沒有對我說他們有意思來看我。



Have you got (the) toothache?

你患牙痛麼?

Do you imagine, this swollen cheek comes from stomach-ache?

你以為這嘴巴腫起來是由於胃痛麼?

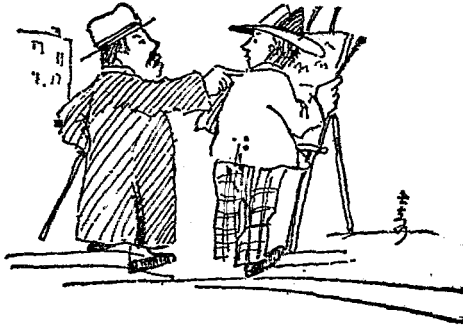
Don't try to be funny, you had better go to a dentist and have your tooth pulled out.

不要開玩笑啦, 你頂好去找一位牙醫生把你的牙拔掉吧。

To pay a visit “晉謁”； call “喚，訪，候”； visit “拜訪，探候”，這既可以當動詞用，也可以當名詞用。

Make “造，製，做”，牠的其他兩種形式都是 made. 你在外國的時候，應該儘可能地買 Made in China “中國製造”的東西。這就是 so called “所謂”愛國之道呀。

Pay “報以，付，使心滿意足”，牠的其他兩種形式也是一樣的 paid. I have paid this bill. “我付掉了這筆賬。” You must pay attention to your wife's health. “你一定要注意你妻子的健康。”



My dear fellow, take my advice and change your profession.

There is no money in pictures. The thing to do nowadays is to become a provision-dealer, a grocer or something like that.

我親愛的朋友，接受我的勸告改了你的行吧。畫兒裏是沒有錢的。如今幹事情要做一個糧販子，一個雜貨商或者像這類的別的事。

Have we ever paid this bill?

我們還沒有付掉這筆賬麼?

No, I never paid this bill.

沒有,我還沒有付這筆賬。

I have never paid a visit to those strangers.

我從沒有去拜會過那些生人。

Every day she tries to get some butter and a few
eggs.

每天她總想得到些牛油和幾只雞蛋。

We tried to save money.

我們試着節省金錢。

The porter carries the luggage to the cab.

脚伕把行李拿上車。

I've carried my suit-case to the station.

我拿了我的衣箱上車站。

try	tried	tried	試
carry	carried	carried	拿,攜,帶
play	played	played	演,耍,玩

Who has played the part of Hamlet?

誰扮演了赫姆萊特?

The children played in the garden from morning to

night.

孩子們在花園裏從早上一直耍到晚。

*

請譯成英文 Translate into English, please:

請替我送六打領子，四付硬袖口來！送到了我就付錢。——我決定送上一張一百四十五元的收據。——你的薪俸多少？你的負擔是多重？——我希望你不要簽下些債來。——借給我三千五百六十七英鎊，勞駕！——今天的國幣怎麼樣？——國幣合3.12便士。——在我的帳戶下買進西北公司的股票五股。——替我賣掉。——……就我自己來說，我買了許多東西，當那店裏沒有人的時候我想，這是最便宜的買法。——給我一付手套，這樣尺寸的！——那樣尺寸的缺貨，拿襪子吧。——西北公司的股票五三的時候，買五股！——在什麼限度你才要買呢？——我開支票付給你。——我付給你現錢！——最後的一次我告訴你：在家裏我是主人，不是你！——這價錢是相宜的。——證券交易的價值漲或落。——證券交易上的生意是俏的。——生意經是生意經。

現在幾點了？——現在什麼時間？——下午八時半在上城上清寺和牛角沱的轉角上等我。——一點鐘，一點一刻，一點十五分，九點三十五分，十一點欠二十分。——我希望今天晚上九點半你將在那個地方。——火車將在晚上十點到利物浦，然後

再走三個鐘點我們就到倫敦了。——從倫敦到赫爾衛區要走一個鐘點。——到了赫爾衛區我們乘船去菲魯珊。——從那裏乘火車到柏林大約要十二小時，火車會準時到達的。——火車到柏林是在什麼時刻？——大概在今晚八點。——那麼讓我們到旅館裏去吧。——在早上八點我們開早餐。——我們在十二點開便餐，我們的大餐在晚上六點吃，還要在夜間九點用一頓晚餐。——在早上，我們吃早飯。——在中上，我們吃中飯。——在下午六點，我們吃大餐，——在下午九點，我們吃晚餐。——去倫敦的火車上午十一時二十分開。——到達倫敦車站是在第二天的下午十二點三十分。——開行和到達的準確時間你可以在時刻表上找到，但現在去倫敦的車票很貴；所以我們決定住在這裏學英文，等到便宜的時候到倫敦去。

*

複習 Review

What o'clock is it? —— What time is it? —— Meet me at 8.30 p.m. at the corner of Lin-sen Road and Ming-seng Road. —— One o'clock. —— A quarter past one, half past one, ten minutes past eight, twenty-five minutes past nine, twenty minutes to eleven, a quarter to twelve. —— I hope you will be there at half past nine this morning. —— The train will be in Liverpool at ten o'clock at night; we shall be in London three

hours later. It takes an hour from London to Harwich. In Harwich we go on board the boat to Flushing. From there we reach Berlin by train in about twelve hours. The train will be there in due time. At what time is the train in Berlin? — About eight o'clock this evening. Then let us go to the hotel. At eight o'clock in the morning we will have breakfast. We will take lunch at half past twelve, our dinner at six o'clock in the evening and supper at nine o'clock at night. — — We have breakfast in the morning. We have supper at 9 p. m. — The London train starts at 11.20 a. m. Arrival at the station in London is on the next day at 12.30 p. m. — The exact times of departures and arrivals you will find on the time-table, but the ticket to London is now pretty dear; so we will stay here and learn English, till it is cheaper to go to London.

Too la'e, sir; the train starts at 2.30, the next is 3.40. — — Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday. — The four other days are: Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. There are seven days in the week, 52 weeks in the year, the year has 365 days. — Every day has 24 hours. — The first day of the year is the first of January. On January 1st we wish each other a

happy New Year. — There are twelve months in the year: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. On the 21st of March (March 21st) spring-time begins, in July we have summer; the two other seasons are autumn or fall and winter. Seven weeks before Whitsuntide comes Easter. The finest holidays are in the month of December; then we have Christmas. — What date is it to-morrow? — When is your birthday? — When were you born? — On December 25th 1869. — So you are seventy three years old. — I am older than you. — I think I am the oldest here. — Do you want a shave, sir? — No, I want my hair cut. — The parting on the right side or the middle? — No, on the left side. — Two thirds, four fifths, eleven twentieths. — Half an hour, the quarter of an hour. — Now you must be tired, not a second more, go and buy yourself a quarter of a pound of chocolates.

XXIII.

To do	did	done	做, 度
To drink	drank	drunk	喝, 飲

To give	gave	given	給
To go	went	gone	去
To learn	learnt	learnt	學習
To let	let	let	讓
To take	took	taken	拿, 要, 買, 帶
To bring	brought	brought	攜, 拿
To catch	caught	caught	捉, 捕
To come	came	come	來



Don't let us talk about food. — Anyhow: veal cutlets with cauliflower or asparagus, or even partridge with cranberry sauce. Good stuff, don't you think?

讓我們不要談吃的東西吧。——不論什麼：小牛肉片加花椰菜或蘆筍或者就是鸚鵡加紅莓醬。好的肚裏填塞東西的雞鴨，你不怎麼？

If you know correctly all the twenty-two lessons you have taken till to-day, you will know that no question, no negation is possible in English without some form of to be, to have, to do, shall, will, can, may, or must. “直到今天,假使你對從前所上的二十二課都真正地懂了的話,你會知道在英文裏沒有一個問句,沒有一個否定句是可能不用某些形式的是,有,做,打算,願,能,可能或一定。”

我們單是死記許多的 words “字”是沒有用處的,一定要能夠寫出不錯的或說出漂亮的 sentence “句子”才算達到初步學習英文的目的。

know	knew	known	知,曉得
see	saw	seen	看,望
walk	walked	walked	走,散步
care	cared	cared	注意,愛,掛念
hear	heard	heard	聽
win	won	won	贏,勝,誘,得
buy	bought	bought	買
think	thought	thought	想,念,顧及

Don't you know the telephone number of Mr. Kung-ming Yang?

你不知道楊公敏先生的電話號碼麼?

Didn't you know that he will not come here?

你不知道他將不來這裏麼?

Did you know that he has not been here since the 1st
of November?

你可知道從十一月一日起他就不在這裏了麼?

How should I know that you hadn't seen him for the
last 2 months?

我怎麼會知道你在過去兩個月就沒有看見過他呢?

Whenever I went to the office I saw this nice girl.
隨便什麼時候我到公事房裏我就看到這位標緻的姑
娘。

Are you going to the office?

你正到公事房裏去麼?

Did you go to the theatre?

你會到戲院裏去麼?

Don't go there!

不許去那地方!

Where did you go?

你會到什麼地方去的?

I didn't go to him.

我不曾去找他。

I was not going to him.

我剛才不是去找他。

Have you not seen this girl?

你不曾看見過這位姑娘?

Haven't you seen her?

你不曾看見過她?

Didn't you see this gentleman?

你不曾看見這位紳士?

I should have seen him, but he was too far away.

我本可以看到他,但他住得太遠了。

Shouldn't I be in a better position than you to judge
this matter?

我不該比你在較好的地位來評斷這件事情麼?

Take a seat, please.

坐(就座),請。

Have all the gentlemen taken their seats?

所有的紳士們都有座位了麼?

I mistook you for your brother.

我誤會了你是令兄。

Who took these books away?

誰拿走了這些書呢?

Will you take a walk with me?

你願意跟我散步去麼?

I don't care to walk just now.

現在我不想散步。

Do you know this gentleman, Annie?

你認得這位先生麼, 安娜?

Yes, but I never cared very much for him.

認得, 不過我對他不甚關切。

Take care of your hat!

當心你的帽子!



I heard you have won 20,000 yuan in the lottery. That's what I call good luck.

我聽說你得了兩萬元的發財票。那正是我所說的好運氣哩。

No luck whatever, that was a matter of figuring.

不算什麼運氣，那不過是一個計算的問題。

How is that?

那是怎麼啦？

Look here. I was reckoning I had seven pigs and every one of them had six little pigs; so I thought: seven times six are forty-three. This number I bought and this number was the winner.

請聽我說吧。我曾核算着我有七隻豬而牠們每一個有六隻小豬；所以我想七乘六得四十二，我就買了這個號頭而這個號頭就得了彩。

But you reckoned wrongly: seven times six are forty-two.

可是你算錯了：七乘六是四十二。

Is that so? Maybe you are right, but my method of figuring was my good luck.

是那樣麼？也許你是對的，但我的計算方法才是我的好運氣呀。

XXIV.

Once more we call your attention to the fact most English verbs are regular verbs; of these verbs it is sufficient to know the infinitive mood. Then we are able to form all other forms. Take for instance the following verbs: to change, to move, to receive, to arrive, to start, to stop, to promise.

“我們再來提起你們的注意一次，事實上大多的英文裏

的動詞是規則動詞；這些動詞的不定語氣形式是相當容易知道的。那麼我們就能夠做出其他一切的形式。舉例子來說吧，像下面的一些動詞：變，動，接到，到達，起始，停止，允許。”

往往有許多深奧或不大容易懂的話，你說了一遍之後，頂好跟住了就來 for instance “舉例”。我們從事實上體驗到凡會得舉確而且當的例子的人多半是辯才很好的人。

這裏我們希望大家在拼音方面再注意一下，w 在有些字裏簡直是無音的，像：write “寫”，wrong “錯誤”，“answer “回答”，sword “刀，劍”，two “二”，who “誰”，whole “全部，總”。K 的後面緊接上 n，這 k 是無音的，像 knife “刀”，know “知道”，knowledge “學問”。

在這個亂世，給予我們安全的是我們的國家，給予我們保障的是我們的政府，有時身在異邦，I shouldn't like to change my yuan. “我不願意換掉我的法幣。” Many a man has changed his mind “有些人變了他的心”，and has saved U. S. dollars and not changed them into Chinese securities “存起美金來而不把牠們變換成中國的證券”。It is useful, however, to have some change. “不過手裏有幾個零錢是很有用的。” Haven't you any change? “你沒有零錢兌換麼?” No, sir, I can't give you change for three yuan. “沒有，先生，我沒有三元零錢給你

換。” That's a pity, I must get out at Potsdam and buy another ticket. “那真討厭，我一定要在波特斯頓下來另買張票。”
When does the train start from Potsdam? “車是在什麼時候從波特斯頓開出呢?”



When Columbus landed on American soil, the Indians cried out:
“So, you are Columbus? At last we are discovered!”

當哥倫布在美洲疆土上登陸之後，印第安人喊道：「哦，你是哥倫布麼？我們終於被發現了！」

The last time we arrived at Potsdam at two o'clock in the afternoon (2 p.m.) and started for Lehnin only ten minutes later. “上次我們到達波特斯頓在下午二點，而祇有十分鐘之後就開往萊寧去了。” Anyhow, I promised to be in time. “不論怎麼，我是答應着準時刻到的。” Of course, you cannot help it if the train starts later! “當然嘍，如果火車開遲了的話，你也

沒有辦法呀!”

leave left left 離開,留下。

I leave it to him. “我把牠留給他。” He leaves Chungking to-night. “他今天晚上離開重慶。” I am sure he has received my letter and is waiting at the station. “我相信他已經接到了我的信,現在正候在車站上。” He will have learnt at the station that you couldn't be there in time. “他會在車站上打聽到你是不能夠準時候到的。” Now stop your foolish talk about things we cannot help. “現在停掉你的愚蠢的話關於那些我們無可如何的事。” While we are on the move let us learn a little English. “當我們動身的時候,讓我們學點兒英文。” Have you learnt the twenty-third lesson? “你學過第二十三課麼?” Not yet. “還沒有。” All right, we will start where you left off. “好,我們就從你荒棄下來的地方學起。” By the way, do you know the new address of our English teacher? He has moved to number two, Park Road. “想(提)起來了,你可知道我們英文教師的新住址麼?他搬到公園路二號去了。”

XXV.

中國有句老話, Men are not offended by a little extra courtesy “禮多人不怪”。可是禮尚往來,如果人家侮辱你,毀罵

你，而你安之若素，毫不冒火，或不發脾氣的話，大家非但要嘲笑你並且會當你道地的白癡。記得英國的大文豪 Oscar Wilde “王爾德”也是這樣的主張。到了實在氣不過或忍不住的時候，簡直可以說 I'll punch your nose. “我要揍你的鼻子。” I'll give you a slap in the face. “我要打你一個嘴巴。” I'll box your ears. “我要搥你的耳光子。” I'll smash your bones. “我要搥斷你的骨頭。”朋友，當真動手麼？這不過是些氣話吧。一個上等人還真能夠動手打人麼？記得 Francis Bacon 曾說過 “If a man be gracious and courteous to strangers, it shows he is a citizen of the world. “假使一個人對生人能夠溫文有禮的話，那表示他是世界的公民。”所以在我們的口頭常免不了一出口就是 please “請”，may I “容許我”。可是你也常會從肝火旺的人的嘴聽到 Go to hell! “死吧(滾!到地獄裏去吧!)” damned fool! “討厭(混!可惡的蠢傢伙!)”這些不能不知，可不宜常用。

不論在那一個地方，禮貌是要緊的。May I? “許我(我可以)麼?” May I ask you? “許我問你麼?” May I use your phone? “我可以用你們的電話麼?” How much do you charge for it? “那你要討多少(錢)?” Give me the directory, please. “給我那電話簿，勞駕。” I must ring up Springfield No. 66. “我一定要打電話到史蒲林區六十六號。” Hallo, engaged! “談住話(有約會)!” What is the matter with the telephone? “那電話是怎

麼回事。” What is the matter? “怎麼回事(什麼事)?” What is the matter with you? “你是怎麼回事(你碰到什麼事)?” My stomach is out of order. “我的胃不好(失了常)。” My eyes ache. “我的眼睛疼。” My ears ache. “我的耳朵疼。” My throat aches. “我的喉嚨痛。” My head aches. “我的頭痛。” My back aches. “我的背疼。” How is your appetite? “你的胃口(食慾, 飯量)怎麼樣?” I eat very little. “我吃得很少。” Yes, you are sick, you must keep to your room. “對哩,你病了,你一定要呆在你的房間裏。” He must keep to his bed. “他得躺在他的牀上。”

I have caught a cold. “我傷風(受了涼)了。” I am feverish. “我發熱(燒)。”

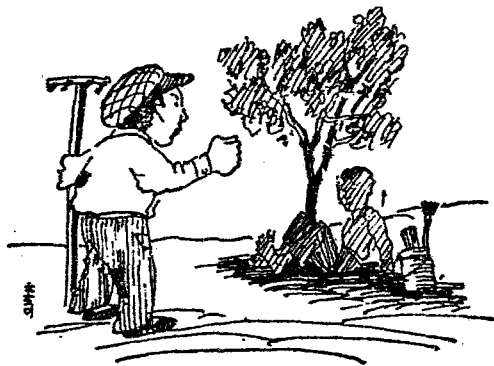
If you have a cough, don't go to the theatre. “假使你傷風的話,不要到戲院裏去吧。” You can't expect other people to suffer your coughing. “你不能讓別人忍受你的咳嗽。” I was suffering from headache, from toothache, from backache, from stomachache, from earache. “我正患着頭痛,牙痛,背痛,胃痛,耳疼。”

We wonder that you didn't die. “我們奇怪你沒有死。” No offence! “別發脾氣(不要不高興)!” Are you suffering from any disease? “你有什麼不舒服嗎?”

XXVI.

希望你們把從第一課起，所有用中文寫的都用英文寫出來或說出來。也許有幾個字你們不知道在英文裏是什麼，那麼你們該自己去想辦法來知道牠們，或者問人，或者查書。

If I tell you the same in English, I hope you will understand me. “假使我一樣地用英文跟你們講的話，我希望你們能夠懂得我。” We might just as well try it. “我們不妨來試試看。”



Didn't I tell you, you lazy fellow, you are not fit for the sun to shine upon?

我沒有告訴過你麼，你這懶傢伙，你是不配立足於光天化日之下的吧？

Yes, sir, that is the reason, why I am lying down in the shade.

是的，先生，正是那個緣故，我才躺在樹蔭底下呢。

Nowadays it is of more importance than ever to live up to the famous word of Schille: "With the axe in the house you save the carpenter." It is, however, often necessary to call in the skilled workman. "如今我們尤其應該實行席勒的名言: '家裏有把斧頭, 你可以省得找木匠。' 但無論怎麼樣, 我們是常常需要雇用精巧工人的。"

The joiner has repaired our table.

細木匠修好了我們的桌子。

一個及物動詞常有兩種語態: 當牠說明主詞是主動者的時候, 牠處於主動語態。當牠說明主詞是動作的承受者的時候, 牠處於受動語態。

及物動詞的過去分詞常含有受動的意味。受動語態的做法是 be + 過去分詞。

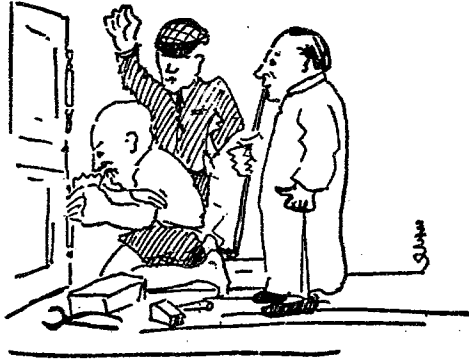
Our table has been repaired by the joiner.

我們的桌子是被細木匠修好了。

主動語態

I call	我喚
I called	我喚過
I shall call	我將喚
I have called	我曾喚
I had called	我曾喚過

I shall have called	我將要喚
I should call	我會將喚
I should have called	我將喚過



I have called in the carpenter to have this door put in order.

Why on earth did they send two men to do this little repair?
我曾找了木匠來把這門修好。爲什麼做這一點兒小的修理活要派上
兩個人來?

I am here to tell the other fellow to 'hurry up' otherwise he would
never get through with the work.

我在這裏是告訴那位朋友“趕快”，不然他會老做不完的。

受動語態

I am called	我被喚
I was called	我被喚過
I shall be called	我將被喚

I have been called	我曾被喚
I had been called	我曾被喚過
I shall have been called	我將要被喚
I should be called	我會將被喚
I should have been called	我將被喚過

受動詞後面的 by 表示動作者可以是人，也可以是東西；如果用 with 表示是工具，如果用 of 或 from 表示是材料，前者用在材料的形體不變時，後者用在材料的形體改變時。



This might prove to be the start on the road to becoming a coal king, and the world will talk one day about your being the proprietor of the 'black diamonds'.

這也許就是你將來成為煤炭大王的開端，這世界終有一天會說到你
是“黑鑽石”的主人翁。

Did you call in the locksmith? I've forgotten the key.
 你曾去叫鎖匠麼?我忘記了我的鑰匙。

Was the locksmith called in by you? The key has been
 forgotten by me.

鎖匠被你叫來了麼?鑰匙被我忘掉了。

Do you know a good tailor? “你知道好裁縫麼?” All my suits are made by the same tailor. “我所有的那些套衣服都是同一個裁縫做的。” I'll recommend him to you. “我要把他薦給你。” I wished to know a good dressmaker. “我想要知道一個好的女服裁縫。” Mrs. Chen (my wife) very badly needs a new dress. “陳太太(我的內人)急需一件新衣服。” For the other clothing I usually go to a department store. “別的衣裝我常常到百貨公司裏(去買)。” There is a large selection of petticoats and aprons. “那裏有大量的裙服和圍裙(護胸)可以儘量地選擇。”

What date is it to-day? “今天是什麼日子?” What date will it be to-morrow? “明天將是什麼日子?” The thirteenth of August. “八月十三日。”

在百貨公司裏,你可以買到 shirts “襯衫” and chem'ses “和女人的襯衣”, stockings “長統襪”, shoes “鞋”, boots “靴” and slippers “和拖鞋”。 There, all these things are kept in stock.

“在那裏，這一切的東西都是常備的。” They are always made in the latest style. “牠們常是用最近的式樣做出來的。” Nobody likes to be dressed old-fashioned. “沒有一個人喜歡被打扮成舊式的。”



“You never saw my hands as dirty as that,” said a mother to her little eight-year-old girl.

“從來沒有看見過我的手那樣的骯髒吧，”母親對她那八歲的女孩子說。

“I never saw you when you were a little girl,” was the prompt answer.

“我從沒有看到過你，當你是一個小姑娘的時候，”是一個迅速的回答。

It makes life so uncomfortable to-day that neither the painter, the plumber, the locksmith, the tailor, nor any other trade man keeps his promise. “如今的生活這樣地不痛快，既沒有漆匠，鉛管匠，鎖匠，裁縫，也沒有別的任何生意人是守信用（諾言）的。” There are two different things: what has been promised, and what has been kept. “有兩件不同的事：一是口頭允許的，一是實際履行的。”

lend	lent	lent	借出
bear	bore	born	担, 任, 受
burn	burnt	burnt	燒
cost	cost	cost	值
fall	fell	fallen	落
find	found	found	尋, 找, 覓
meet	met	met	會, 聚
read	read	read	讀
rise	rose	risen	起, 升
say	said	said	說
sell	sold	sold	賣出
send	sent	sent	送, 給, 寄

複習 Review

To-day is Wednesday, the 15th of September (Sept. 15th), to-morrow will be the 16th. — But what date was it yesterday? — The fourteenth of September. — Yesterday, we were in our office, I was in the large room, you were in the small one. The manager was out of town. There were many things to do. — Were you there yesterday? — Was he on the Stock-Exchange? — What was the yuan yesterday? — Have you been there? — We have been in the theatre. — Has he been in the restaurant? — These gentlemen have been with us. — I have not any money (I have no money). — Have you not any money (Have you no money)? — I haven't any money. — Haven't you any money? — I have not been there. — I haven't been there. — I want my hair dressed, but shampoo my head first. — He has not been to the cinema. — He hasn't been to the cinema. — She is pretty, isn't she? — He has many houses, hasn't he? — I will be drowned, and nobody shall save me. — I shall be drowned, and nobody will save me. — I'll take a cup of coffee. — We'll give the postman the letters.

We make appointments by letter or by telephone. — Ring me up, I have a telephone in my office. — Give me

number 2339, please! — The fee for each conversation is at present two pence. — I have no time to meet you. — We shall expect you to-morrow. — Mrs. Wang, may I introduce my friend, Mr. Yang, to you? — How do you do, Mr. Yang, glad to make your acquaintance! — How do you do, Mrs. Wang! — I am going. — You are calling. — He is writing. — We are making. — They are expecting. — Every morning I go to the post-office to call for the mail. — I am going now; it is 8 o'clock. — Your brother is calling you all the time. — The best day of the month. — The first day of the month is the only day I have money—at least, until I come home. — Where are you going to? — I am buying stamps at the post-office. — We send all our letters by post. — What is the postage to London? — I am just sending a telegram. — To New York it is better to send a wireless (message) than a cablegram. — Will you send me the books as "samples of no value"? — I am going to give you the money at once. — That's not necessary, send it by money-order. — You know my address: I am living at 35, Green Street. — Write me care of (c/o) Mrs. Smith, please. — I shall go and write you at once. — "Do you like

this girl?" — "I not only like her, I simply love her, she has millions of books." — "What are you doing there?" — "Don't you see, I am riding on the horseback."

"What am I to do? The trams are on strike, the overhead-trains are overcrowded, the railway-trains don't go where I want to go. To take a 'taxi' is beyond my means." — I must go there. — I can do that. — Will you do that for me? — Can you do that for me? Yes, I will, I can. — No, I will not, I cannot. — Have you (not) any money? I haven't any money. — Are you (not) Mr. Smith? — No, I am not. — Will you (not) come to-night? — No, we will not come. — Shall we (not) go there? — Can he (not) come here? — He cannot come here. — Must you (not) come to-day? — I must not come to day. — May I (not) ask you? — May I (not) introduce Mr. Miller to you? — Here are only three shirts, three pairs of socks, and two collars, but I gave you four shirts, four pairs of socks, and three collars. The towels are all right.

Do you see the moon? — I do not see her. — He doesn't come. — Don't you come? — Do you take coffee? Do you not take coffee? — Don't you take coffee? — Give

me some sugar, please!——Don't give me any sugar!—— Do you want anything? —— Thank you, I don't want anything. —— As long as you have coal, put it in the stove and keep the room warm. There will come a time, when you will feel cold.—— Do you like cigars?—— No, thank you, I don't care for cigars, I don't smoke at all. —— She likes music best of all things. —— I like wine, beer, and cigars and many other things, but they are too expensive now —— We don't need any restaurant, we prefer to stay at home and to learn English. That gives us much pleasure. Why don't you do so?—— Don't you like learning English? —— Yes, I do. —— I love you. —— I don't love you any more. —— Don't you love me, my darling? —— Do you like this girl? —— I don't like her, I love her.

請譯成英文 Translate into English, please:

太晚了，先生；這班車在二點半開，下一班是三點四十分。禮拜一，禮拜二，禮拜三，——現在正是，還沒有，完全一樣。——其他的四天是：禮拜四，禮拜五，禮拜六，禮拜日。——禮拜有七天，一年有五十二個禮拜，一年有三百六十五天。——每天有二十四小時。——年的第一天是一月一日。元旦日我們希望每個人新年快樂。——一年有十二個月：一月，二月，三月，四月，

五月,六月,七月,八月,九月,十月,十一月,十二月。——從三月二十一日起春天開始,在七月我們過夏天了;其餘兩季是秋和冬。——中國的時髦賀年片。——聖靈降臨節的七個禮拜前是復活節。最精彩的假日是在十二月份裏,然後我們度聖誕節。

今天是什麼日子?——明天將是什麼日子?——七月七日。——你的生日是什麼時候?——九月十一日。——你是在什麼時候生的?——八月一日。——所以你是三十歲了。——我比你大。——我想,這裏我是最大的了。——我的哥哥,我的長姊。——你要剃頭麼,先生?——不,我要剪一剪我的頭髮。——分在右邊呢還是當中?——不,在左邊。—— $1/3, 4/5, 1/20, 1/4$ 。——一半,一角,半點鐘,一刻。——現在你一定是疲倦了,一秒鐘也支持不住了,你自己去買四分之一磅的巧格力糖吧。

今天是禮拜三,九月十五日。明天十六日。——可是昨天是什麼日期?——九月十四日。——昨天,我們在公事房裏,我在那大房間裏,你在那小房間裏。經理出城去了,有許多的事情要辦。——昨天你在那兒?——他是去證券交易所了麼?——昨天國幣的行情怎麼樣?——你曾在那兒麼?——我們曾在戲院裏。這幾位先生曾跟我們在一起。——他曾在飯店裏?——我沒有錢。——你沒有錢麼?——我不曾在那兒。——他不曾到戲院去。——我要把頭髮修飾一下,但先要把我的頭洗一下。——我將會淹死,而不許他人救我。——我將會淹死,而無人肯來救我。

——我要一盃咖啡。——我們把那些信交給郵差。

我們委任職位用信或電訊。——在我的公事房裏有一座電話。——請替我接二三三九號。——每一次交話費可是要二便士了。——隨便什麼時候，按時候。——我沒有時間見你。——明天我們將等候你。——張太太，容許我介紹我的朋友，劉先生，給你麼？——好麼，劉先生，真高興認識你！——好麼，張太太！——每天早上我到郵局去取郵件。——我現在正去；八點了。——你的弟弟一直到現在還在找你。——祇有這麼一天，就是每個月的一號我有錢——至少，在我到家以前。——你正往什麼地方？——我正在郵局裏買郵票。——我們用郵政發我們所有的信。——寄倫敦的郵資是多少？——我恰巧在發一通電報。——發往紐約，打無線電比有線電方便。——你將把那些書當作“免費的樣品”送給我麼？——我將立刻給你錢。——那是不必需的，用匯票寄出。——你知道我的地址吧；我如今正住在格林街三十五號。——寫給我由史密斯太太轉，勞駕！——你喜歡這位姑娘麼？——我不祇喜歡她，簡直是愛她，她有上百萬冊的書。——你在那兒幹麼？——你不看見嗎，我正騎在馬背上。

我怎麼辦呢？電車在罷工，高架車是擁擠的，火車不能到達我要去的地方。我又沒有錢去乘“出租汽車”。——我一定要去那裏，——我能做那件事。——你一定爲我做那件事麼？——你能爲我做那件事麼？——是的，我一定，我能夠。——不，我決不，

我不能。——你有(沒有)點兒錢麼?——我一點兒錢都沒有。——你是(不是)史密斯先生麼?——不,我不是。——你們今夜一定(不)來麼?——不,我一定不來。——今天你必定(不)來麼?——今天我必定不來。——容許我介紹密勒先生給你麼?

你看見月亮麼?——我看見她。——你不來麼?——你要咖啡麼?——你不要咖啡麼?——請給我點糖!——我一點糖也不要。——你需要些什麼東西嗎?——謝謝你,我什麼也不要。——乘你有煤的時候,倒在火爐裏去,保持房間的溫暖。有一個時候到了,你將感到寒冷。——你喜歡雪茄麼?——不,謝謝你,我不愛好雪茄;我根本就不吸煙。——我嗜好果汁酒,啤酒,和雪茄以及許多別的東西,可是牠們現在太貴了。——我們不需要任何飯店,我們寧願住在家裏學英文。那給我們不少的快樂,爲什麼你不這樣做?——你不喜歡學英文麼?——哦,我喜歡學。——我愛你。——我不再愛你了。——你不愛我麼,親愛的?——你不喜歡這位姑娘麼?——我不是喜歡她,我是愛她。——我曾經沒有足夠的錢去買這一切的東西。——明天我將做那件事。——你最近在那兒?

XXVII.

The boss “經理,監督”,這是一個美國人頂喜歡用的字,在英國是不大聽到的。英國人多半用 the principal.



HIS MAJESTY THE OFFICE BOY

公役陛下

I want to see the boss. Is he in? Give him my card!

我要會經理。他在裏面麼？把我的名片拿給他去！

He is very busy, he can't see you now.

他很忙，他現在不能夠見你。

He has an important business conference and doesn't want to be troubled.

他有一個重要的業務會議，是不希望被(人家)打擾的。

How soon do you think the conference will be over?

你想這會議多麼一回兒可以完？

It usually lasts quite a long time.

那老是開得很久很久的。

Trouble “打擾，困難，”這個字又當作“麻煩”講。May I trouble you for a light? “麻煩你，我可以用一下火麼?”（多半在戲院或其他公共場所借火點香烟時用。）

世界上的語言文字原是藝術的一種。在拉丁文裏有一句老話：“*Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*” (gentle in manners, resolute in deed), “舉止溫文，行事果決，”怎麼才算得舉止溫文呢？至少要能夠說話漂亮，文章秀麗。談吐的漂亮和文章的秀麗，完全在乎字眼用得確當，形容詞和副詞的用得却到妙處。這不是一件容易的事，一定要追隨古今的名家虛心研究的。我們祇能略言其概哩。

像這些都是副詞，there “那裏”，very “很”，then “那時，那麼，後來”，now “如今，現在”，enough “足，夠，十分”，always “時常”，often “常常，往往”，here “這裏”，little “小”，這些副詞是專門用來形容動詞，形容詞和其他副詞的！

in 進，入，在家，在裏面

Somebody is knocking at the door. “有人正在敲門。” Come in! “進來!” Who is it? “是誰?” The carpenter, I have called him in. “木匠，我叫他來的。”

out 出 離，出門，在外面

Mr. Miller is not in, he has gone out. “密勒先生不在家，他出去了。” In William St., a great fire has brokem out. “在威

要給我支票，請付現錢。” One day he is up, the next day he is down. “一天他上去，第二天他下來（他興奮一天，第二天他是垂頭喪氣）。” Up and down. “上下（高低）。”

round 四周，挨次，轉

around 周圍，四處，在鄰近

I looked around, but I couldn't find him. “我四處地找，可是我沒有能夠找到他。” Go round the corner and you will see the signs of the department-store. “轉到那折角，你就可以看到那百貨公司的招牌。”

back 回，歸，後面，重覆，再

I'll be back in a minute. “我立刻就回來。” Back, back to Baltimore! “回，回到巴爾笛摩去!” Do you go back to China? “你要回中國去麼?”

Where? “什麼地方?” Where to? “到什麼地方去?” Where from? “從什麼地方來?” There “那裏”，from there “從那裏”，here “這裏”，from here “從這裏”。

Where do you live? “你住在那裏?” Where do you come from? “你從什麼地方來?” Where are you going to? “你正往什麼地方去?”

這些字的用法很多，像 where 既是副詞，又是連詞，更是關係代名詞；這是要隨時留意，那就熟能生巧了。

How “怎麼樣？爲什？如何？多少？”這是一個常用的字，尤其在問句裏。這對你們是個有用的字，如果你們有什麼不懂的話，可以儘量地問，換句話說，你要儘量地用 how 這類的字。

要順便隨時告訴你些英美的習慣用字。例如旅館，酒館，飯店，英國人用 public house（有時候祇說 pub 就行了）的時候，就是美國人所謂的 saloon。

He is very careful. “他很小心（這是說他這個人很小心，‘小心’形容‘他’）。” The letter is carefully written. “這信寫得很小心（這是說寫得很小心，‘小心’形容‘寫’）。”

一般的形容詞在牠們的字尾上加 ly 變成了副詞。

He is a happy boy. “他是個快樂的孩子。”

They lived happily together. “他們快樂地住在一處。”

有時候形容詞的後面是 y，變副詞時，要把 y 變成 i，再加上 ly。

We played merrily together. “我們在一處玩得很高興。”

Merrily “高興地，可愛地”，這副詞的形容詞就是 merry “高興的，可愛的”。

‘Merrie Old England!’ “可愛的古老的英格蘭呀！”那裏產生了一部永世不滅的 Shakespeares “莎氏樂府”，在那裏面有一篇人人愛讀的 The Merry Wives of Windsor. “溫德沙的風流婦人。”

He is able to do this job. “他是能夠做這件工作。”

Our Company was ably represented by Mr. Miller. “我們的公司是被密勒先生稱職地代表着。”

有許多形容詞的字尾是 ble, dle 和 tle, 在變成副詞的時候, 去掉 e, 加上 ly 即可。像 able “能幹, 堪任”, ably “有才地, 巧地”; idle “無謂, 空費, 懶”, idly “優遊, 無閒, 懶, 無用地”。

This work is easily done. “這件工作是容易做的。” It is easy work. “那是容易的工作。” Generally we do it in half an hour. “一般地我們在半小時之內做牠。” You may take it as a general rule to cross the street only at a corner. “你可以用一般的常規祇在轉角上跨過街道。”

在英美各大城市裏, 街道的交叉多半採用 Dutch crossing “荷蘭的十字路”形, Dutch 荷蘭的, 這是從德文裏變來的, 因為用慣了, 如果你提到荷蘭 Holland, 而把她的一切用 Hollandish 來說的話, 人家反而覺得生疏。

probable	大概, 或許	probably	或確地
proper	固有的, 合適的	properly	切實地, 特別地
exclusive	不在內的	exclusively	不計在內地
real	真的	really	真地
certain	某, 無疑的	certainly	誠然, 不必問
quiet	靜的	quietly	靜靜地

Have you ever been in Chungking? — Certainly,
你到過重慶麼? ——不必問(當然)。

Have you really been there? — Indeed, I have
你真正地會到那裏? ——的確,我曾(到)。

Be quiet! I can't stand any noise.
靜點! 我不能夠忍耐隨便什麼吵鬧。

He has done his work quietly.
他靜靜地做他的工作。



This room is greatly overheated and badly ventilated! — But
if you open the window, there will be a terrible draught!
這間房子裏委實太熱了,而且空氣不流通! ——可是你如果打開窗子
呢,又有一陣很厲害的穿堂風!

I want the rooms more carefully cleaned.

我盼望這幾間房子,打掃得更清潔些。

副詞的比較級要用 more, 最上級要用 most.

carefully, more carefully, most carefully 小心地

probably, more probably, most probably 或許地

That's hard work.

那是苦差事(困難的工作)。

He works very hard.

他工作得很辛苦。

Hard 在前一句當形容詞, 在後一句當副詞。像這類兩用的字很多, 往往因為用法不同, 意義也跟着完全兩樣了。

The "George Washington" is a fast ship. She goes fast.

“喬治華盛頓”號是一條快船, 她走得快。

我們可以舉些兩用字的例子:

long	長
all	全
early	早
hourly	(每)時
daily	(每)日
weekly	(每)週
monthly	(每)月
yearly	(每)年

A woman of the world “社會上的婦人(太太),” the most unhappy woman in the world “世界上最不幸的女人,” the most unhappy woman of the world “社會上最不幸的婦人(太太)。”你們看,祇差一個 of 或 in 意義便不一樣了。英國人最講究這一套,一個不留心,會把一句好話當作壞話哩。

The “Morning Post” is a daily newspaper.

“晨報”是一份每天出版的新聞紙。

We receive our salaries monthly.

我們每月收到我們的薪俸。

You owe me altogether four pounds.

你總共欠我四鎊。

My yearly income is no more than 24,000 yuan.

我每年的收入不過二萬四千元。

All (that) I can do for you is to recommend you to
my friend.

我所能爲你做的是把你推薦給我的朋友。

He couldn't give me anything at all.

他根本不能給我些什麼。

He walks faster than I do.

他比我走得快。



Charley is the best dancer to be found in town. I am not going to marry a man who doesn't dance like a ballet-master. But Charley's only fault is, he will do nothing else but dance. I am the most unhappy woman in the world. I am expecting him to propose to me. As a matter of principle he is against marriage and therefore he will not take even the smallest step towards becoming engaged. He is the type of the hard-boiled bachelor. But make no mistake, I am going to be his wife before long by hook or by crook.

查理是都會裏所可找到的最好的舞手。我不打算嫁給一個跳舞跳得不像歌舞團領袖那樣的人。但查理惟一的缺點是，他除了跳舞什麼也不幹。我是世界上最不幸的女人了。我正希望他來向我求婚。在原則上呢，他是反對結婚的，所以他連一點兒訂婚的意思都沒有。他是十分寡情的光棍漢子的典型。可是沒有鑑處，我老早就用種種誘惑的方法打算做他的老婆了。

當然中西的文化，爲了發源的不同，往往有許多不能吻合和隔閡的地方，但我們要儘量地使牠們融洽，然而牽強附會却又決不是好的辦法。本來 hook “鉤子，偷竊，” 和 crook “曲杖，騙子，” 各有各的意思，可是 by hook or by crook 却是一句成語，“用種種誘惑的方法”，要知道這些成語，惟有多看，多讀，多聽，千萬不能夠杜撰！研究各種文字語言之難也就是難在這裏。

She got up earlier than the rest of us.

她比我們其餘的都起得早。

It takes longer to go the other way.

走別條路要遠(長)些。

He doesn't always work best who works hardest.

工作最苦的人不見得便是工作最好的。

Well “完善”的反面是 ill “不妙”或 badly “壞”；good “好”的反面是 bad “壞”。

Well “完善”的比較級是 better，最上級是 best；這跟 good 的比較級和最上級是一樣。

ill	worse	worst	不妙，歹，有病
little	less	least	小，少
much	more	most	多少
many	more	most	許多

Last but not least “最後却不是最少(最短，最卑鄙)”。

He speaks good English. “他說的是漂亮的英語。” He speaks English well. “他的英語說得好。” I like the steak well done. “我喜歡把排骨炸得老老的。” I want the steak under-done, “我要炸得半熟的排骨,” with fried potatoes. “加點煎洋薯。” I hope you will enjoy your dinner. “我希望你滿意你的正餐。” 在英國除非看到人家的食慾不佳,或者不想吃東西,才說我希望你有 a good appetite “好的胃口”, 不然的話,多半說我希望你滿意你的正餐,早飯,晚飯這些話。

XXVIII.

你們看到 German cousins 會得劈口譯成 “德國的表兄弟姊妹”。希望你們今後對任何沒有把握的事情,宜乎多斟酌,少開口。這是“堂兄弟姊妹”的意思,因為 German 在這裏不是“德國的”,而是“至親的”,至親的 cousins “姨表伯叔兄弟姊妹”,當然是嫡堂的兄弟姊妹。一個人不會沒有這些 relationship “親屬的關係”,中國人碰到無情的 relations “親戚們”,常會自怨自艾地說 relation “親”不如 friend “友”,其實這都是天下女人的短見,因為決不可爲了有親戚的關係,便有所倚賴或仰仗。

另外有個字也是口頭常說,筆下常寫的, over “過了,之上,高於,另外”。這是前置詞(有時是副詞)。

The railway-train goes over the bridge. “火車走過了那頂

橋。” The Brooklyn Bridge is more than 60 years old. “布羅克林橋建了六十多年了。” The Brooklyn Bridge is over sixty years old. “布羅克林橋建了六十年以上了。” If that is not of any interest to you, we may change the subject and talk about the employees' wages. “假使那對你沒有什麼興趣的話，我們可以換個題目談談被雇者的工資吧。”



I want my shoes cleaned. Give them a good polish with brush and rag.

我要我的皮鞋乾乾淨淨的。把牠們用刷子和破布好好地擦一下。

Yes, ma'am, I'll give them a good shine. (The shoe-black to himself :) Isn't it a shame to take money from such a nice girl with such dainty feet?

是，太太，我一定擦得牠們雪亮。(擦鞋人自言自語：) 拿有這麼細巧的雙腳這麼標緻的姑娘的錢不是一件難爲情的事麼？

人慾是沒有止境而且是決沒有滿足的一天。There is no question about it, not one of us gets enough. “關於那，是沒有問題的，我們沒有一個獲得了滿足”。

還有 for “爲，使，指，替，經，於”，這個字也是一樣地應用無窮。

I'll do it for you. “我一定爲你做(牠)。” When does the train start for Munich? “火車甚麼時候開往慕尼黑?” I don't care for him. “我不喜歡他。” This girl is fishing for compliments. “這姑娘正在找(釣)安慰(問候，致意)。” For instance “舉個例子吧”，在這亂時，男人們都在忙於戰爭，後方的女人當然是過剩的，for this reason “爲了這個緣故”，難怪許多女人們都感到愁悵和徬徨。

On “在…上，於”，upon “在上面”。Why on earth did you do that? “爲什麼你到底做了那件事?” We trust in God. “我們信賴上帝。” We trust in the Government of Shanminchui. “我們信服三民主義的政府。” In God we trust. “對於上帝我們信賴。” 恐怕世界上有不少的人在他們的心裏想着，in gold we trust “對金錢我們信賴”。

我們告訴你們吧，如果你到了外國真的走頭無路時，可以

找事情做，在美國有 Intelligence Office “薦頭行”，在倫敦有 Domestic Servant Registry “家庭僕役登記處”。可是一個堂堂的中華民國的國民怎麼能夠給異族人去當僕役呢！那麼你且到 Employment Agency “職業介紹所”裏問問吧。在英國對技工還有一種 Labour Exchange “勞工交易”，這也是可以介紹工作的機構。



In the Employment Agency

在職業介紹所裏

We are four persons, two adults and two children, we live in a four room-flat with all modern improvements (comforts): central-heating and hot water supply.

我們是四個人，兩個成人和兩個孩子，我們住在一層有一切現代設備（適舒）的四間房的樓上；有總的熱氣和熱水的供給。

I don't care to go to a place with children; besides for dish-washing and all dirty work there must be someone in the house. I am accustomed to work with a valet. Could I occasionally play the piano?—I am very fond of rag-time music.

我不高興到有小孩子的地方去；還有洗盆碟和一切骯髒的過活一定要另外有個人在那人家做。我是帶副手（隨從）幹慣了。我可以有時候玩玩鋼琴麼？——我頂喜歡忙忙碌碌時的音樂。

From what you say, I see that you want me to do the work, while you mean to amuse yourself.

從你所說的，我明白你要我幹活，當你想消遣的時候。

In “在，以內，依，以，接”； at “在，向，到”。 He spent most of his life in China at Chungking. “他在中國重慶消磨了他的大半生。”

When I came out of the room, Charley turned towards me and asked me to put the money into my pocket. “當我從房裏走出來，查理面轉身來向着我，吩咐我把錢放在我的口袋裏。”

Where have you come from? “你從那兒來?” We have just come out of this house. “我剛從這座房子裏來。” Where are you going to? “你往那兒去?” I am going up town to a friend of mine. “我正到城裏去找我的一位朋友。”

在紐約可以常聽見說 up town “上城裏去”，down town

“從城裏下來”(或 down-town 商業區; up-town 住宅區)。在重慶却有 upper-town “上城”和 down-town “下城”。地下街道在紐約叫 subway, 在倫敦叫 underground 或 tube road. 所謂 up town “進城”和 down town “出城”, 在紐約是由 east “東”和 west “西”這兩個方向來辨別的。如果轉到 north “北”, in the northern direction “在北方”, 那麼, to the right “向右”便是 eastern New York “紐約東區”; to the left “向左”便是 western New York “紐約西區”。Elevated railroad “高架鐵路”也叫做 L-train.

Up the Thames “向泰晤士河的上流”, down the Thames “向泰晤士河的下流”, on the Thames 或 upon the Thames “在泰晤士河上”。Up (the) stream “上流(逆流)”, down (the) stream “下流(順流)”。

Over “過, 之上, 多於”, 牠的反面是 under “不及, 之下, 少於”。There is nothing new under the sun. “天下(在太陽底下)沒有一件新鮮的事。”這的確是名言, 真的, 我們要隨時創造新的, 因為創造成了之後就立刻又成舊的了。

There is not one of us who wouldn't notice the difference between under and of. “我們沒有一個會不注意到倒霉(under)和走紅(of)的不一樣。”

Charlottenburg is a town near Berlin. “查羅坦堡是靠近

柏林的一個鎮市。” Greater Chungking “重慶區 (大重慶),” Greater London “倫敦區”, Greater New York “紐約區”。 Koloshan is situated outside greater Chungking. “歌樂山位在重慶郊外。”

Opposite the underground-station you will find a very good druggist's. “在地下車站的對面，你會找到一家很好的藥房。” Go a few minutes along the street and you will also see a florist's. “沿着這條街走幾分鐘，你又會看到一片新花店。” Come with me. “跟我來。” I'll accompany you. “我一定陪你。”

Druggist's “藥房”和 florist's “鮮花店”就是 the druggist's shop “賣藥的店”和 the florist's shop “賣鮮花的店”，不過把 shop “店”字都省掉了。再如 St. Paul's Church “聖·保羅教堂”，我們寫成 St. Paul's 就可以了。

I like to drink coffee with milk or still better with cream.
“我喜歡喝加牛奶的咖啡，當然頂好是加牛酪嘍。”

For heaven's sake give me a steak without any onions.
“看了老天的份兒上，給我一份不加一點兒洋蔥的排骨。” When I left home, the weather was fine. After a few steps, it suddenly began to rain! I was without an umbrella and without a waterproof or mackintosh. “當我離家的時候，天是好的。走了幾步之後，忽然下起雨來了！我沒有帶傘，又沒有帶

雨衣 (Mackintosh 是以始造的人而得名)。” During the winter there are often snow-storm or even blizzards in New York, “紐約在冬天裏常常下大雪,甚或下刺人膚肌的風雪。” In Chungking it is awfully foggy and in London also,“在重慶有討人厭的霧,在倫敦也是一樣。” But it is good for anti-air-raid in the war-time. “不過在戰時這對防空倒是好的。”

請譯成英文 Translate into English, please:

你不能來此地麼?——你到什麼地方去的?——你不曾見過這位姑娘麼?——你沒有意思要一盃咖啡麼?——容許我獻給你我的傘麼?——怎麼,太陽在照着,根本就沒有下雨。——也許就要下雨;或者你樂意用這傘當遮太陽的小傘。——謝謝你,可是我希望一個人單獨地走。——那真可惜,我真抱歉。——我總是想回家。——我不曾去那個地方。——直到現在我們沒有學過法文。——你曾在車站上等候你的朋友麼?——今天早晨我上公事房沒有搭對了電車。——你不搭高架車麼?——我老是趕地下車。——你為什麼不曾雇一輛‘的士’呢?——那在我是太花費了;爲了節省幾分鐘我不情願花費得太多。——你是完全對的,——主要的事情是決不要遲到。——我不希望遲到,我老是準時候來。——我奇怪,爲什麼沒有人來開門。我歇了半小時的鈴了。我想裏面也許沒有人吧。——那班車是按時到的麼?——遲了十分鐘。——下一次我希望你守時間!——不

要使得我等你。——不要想得那麼傻，我將要等你。——爲了他，他不曾給我一封信麼？——我是那麼想。——十點鐘的時候，你不會在那兒麼？——在十一點以前，我是不能走的。——好吧，我一定告訴他。

昨天我打電話找你們，可是你們不在家。我打算告訴你們有兩張戲票放在售票間（等你們）。你們錯過了“人和愛情”的精彩公演。戲院是被擠滿了。昨天你們在那兒？我猜想，你們到影戲院去了。在國泰，現在有一班很好的樂隊有一位最高明的樂隊指導。戲院裏的公演在九點半就散了。所以我們就到國泰去，我們卻巧在散場前趕到那裏。我們等你們，但沒有看到你們，我們有意思跟你們一起去喝盃咖啡。

*

複習 Review

I had not money enough. — We hadn't enough to buy all these things. — I should like to get up, if I didn't feel so comfortable in my bed. — I shall be, you will have, he will not be, we shall not have, will they not be? — I shall do it to-morrow. — Where have you been recently? — Couldn't you come here? — Where did you go to? — Didn't you see this girl? — Wouldn't you like a cup of coffee? — May I offer you my umbrella? — Why, the sun is shining,

it doesn't rain at all. — Maybe, it will rain; or you would like to use the umbrella as a sunshade. — Thank you, but I wish to walk alone. — That's a pity (I am sorry). — I should like to go home. — I didn't go there. — We didn't learn French till now. — Did you await your friend at the station? — This morning I didn't take the right tram to my office. — Don't you take the overhead train? — I always go by under-ground. — Why didn't you take a taxi-cab? — That is too expensive for me; I don't like to spend too much to save a few minutes. — You are perfectly right. — The principal thing is never to be late. — I don't want to be late; I always come to time. — I wonder, why nobody comes to the door. I've been ringing the bell for the last half hour. Seems to me there isn't anybody in. — Did the train arrive in due time? — It was ten minutes late. — The next time I hope you will be in time! — Don't keep me waiting for you. — Don't be so foolish as to think, I shall wait for you. — Didn't he give me a letter for him? — I should think so. — Shouldn't you be there at ten o'clock? — I couldn't go before eleven o'clock. — All right, I will tell him.

Yesterday I rang you up by telephone, but you were not

at home. I wished to tell you that there were two tickets for the theatre at the box-office. — You have missed a good performance of 'Man and Love'. The house was crowded. — Where were you yesterday? — I supposed you had gone to the cinema. — In the Cathay there is now a very good band with a first-class bandmaster. — The performance in the theatre was over at half past nine. — So we went to the Cathay and we came there just before the end. — We waited for you to have a cup of coffee together.

I have told you many times that the English language is not very difficult. — You told me the other day that your sister would await us after supper. — She had waited a long time. — He didn't want to wait any longer. — It wasn't nice of you not to tell me that Miss Chen was in Sian; you know I am very fond of her. — Have you got toothache? — Do you imagine, this swollen cheek comes from stomach-ache? — Don't try to be funny, you had better go to a dentist and have your tooth pulled out. — John and Mary came this afternoon to my house, but I was not at home; they hadn't told me that they intended to visit me. — Made in China. — I have paid this bill.

XXIX.



Summer days are coming,

Winter days are gone.

Merry birds are singing

In the flow'ry dawn.

夏天來了，

冬日已逝。

快樂的鳥兒歌唱着

在那綺麗的黎明。

The modern type of men and women goes in for sport. Some play football, others go in for skating. The latest sport is boxing. There are many people who patronize the horse-races as well as football-matches and prize-fights. There is also

much general interest in fishing. All these sports are parts of outdoor-life. But if you like to stay at home, you may prefer to play chess, dominoes or draughts. Chess is the most international game; it is played on a chess-board with sixteen chessmen on either side. Each player moves in turn. When one of the players cannot move his king any more, then he is "checkmate", and this ends the game. He has lost. The chess-board is divided into sixty-four squares, on which the different pieces (pawns), bishops, knights, castles, queens, and kings are moved. But possibly you may like outdoor-life better. Or is gambling your principal occupation? Do you care to sit down all night at the card-table or to stay in a gambling-house at the gambling-table? Then it would be better for you to go to the race-course and make your bets. Which horse will you back? Do you make your bets at the totalizer or with the bookmaker? There is no betting at boat-races or regattas. If you had money enough, I am sure you would like to ride on horseback or to drive out. If I were very courageous, I should fly either in a flying-machine (an aeroplane) or dirigible airship. A pastime entirely unknown to me is to go shooting. With the gun over the shoulder, the shooting-licence in the

pocket, to go through the woods and from the shooting stand to fire, to hit and not to miss, that must be fine. To return with a hare, a deer, a pheasant or other game in the shooting-bag, or in the knapsack makes the shooter feel good.

While it is winter, let us ride in a sledge or in a sleigh or in a bobsleigh. Can you think of anything nicer than a sleighing-party? In summer-time we may swim and dive. If you could take a header, you would feel warm very quickly in the coldest water. So we think we have given you many hints for seeking diversion and recreation.

“現代式的男女努力於運動。有的玩足球，有的養滑冰。最新的運動是角力。有許多人們贊助賽馬和提倡足球和角力競賽一樣地熱心。也有對釣魚有很經常的興緻。這所有的運動是戶外生活的幾部份。但是如果你喜歡呆在家裏，你會玩盤棋，骨牌或將棋。盤棋是國際上很通行的娛樂；那是每一邊用十六個棋人子放在棋盤上玩的。每一個玩的人輪流地移動(棋人子)當奕者的一個再不能移動他的皇帝，那麼他就是“敗將”，這盤棋就完了。他算輸了。棋盤上分成六十四方格，在那上面，不同的棋子(卒棋)，主教，騎士，砲塞，皇后和皇帝被移動着。可是你很可能比較喜歡戶外生活。或許賭錢就是你主要的職業吧？你能通宵坐在牌桌上或呆在賭場裏賭攤的旁邊麼？那麼你倒還是到跑

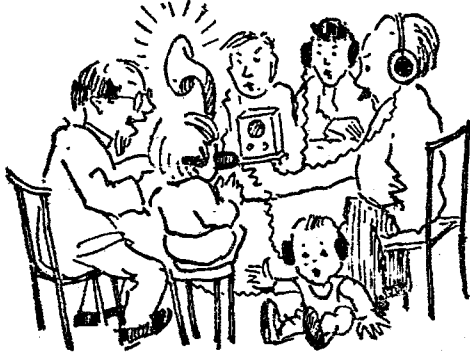
馬廳裏去賭的好些。你打算賭那一匹馬呢？你賭起來是自作主張還是跟那靠賭爲生的人合作呢？沒有藉船賽或競渡來賭錢的。假使你有充分的錢，我敢說你一定喜歡騎馬或駕駛。假使我很勇敢，我會得在一架飛行的機器（飛機）或可以駕駛的飛船裏飛起來。有一種娛樂在我是一竅不通，那就是射擊。槍背在肩上，槍照放在口袋裏，走到森林裏去，然後從射發的地方打出去，打中，可不要不中，那一定是有趣味的。回來的時候，在獵袋裏或行囊裏裝了一隻野兔，一匹鹿，一尾雉或別的野味，使得打獵的人覺得痛快。

“當冬天裏，讓我們來駕雪車，或橇，或短橇。你能夠想到什麼事情比橇會更有趣味的麼？在夏天裏，我們可以游泳或潛水。如果你能夠把頭部先浸到水裏去，在最冷的水裏你會很快地感覺到溫暖。所以我們覺得爲了消遣和娛樂，我們給了你不少的暗示。”

大家現在可以看出，有一種字是和名詞或名詞相當語連用來表示牠和句子裏別的字的关系；這一種字我們把牠叫做 preposition “前置詞”。還有一種字我們用來接連單字或一組字的，那就叫做 conjunction “連接詞”。

英文裏面除了動詞，便要算到前置詞要隨時留心，用得一個不確當，立刻就會發生不知所云的毛病了。

在一個前置詞片語的前面，再加上一個前置詞，那麼這兩



‘LISTENING IN’

Look at the baby, how good it is, since father bought his radio set, but he must have his own head-phones, he doesn't believe in the 'bedtime story' of the loud-speaker. Father is even reconciled to his mother-in-law.

“用收音機聽無線電消息”

看那小團，他是多麼好呀，自從父親買了他的那套無線電，可是他一定要用他自己的耳機，他不肯相信放音喇叭裏放出來的‘就寢時間的故事’。即使父親也得聽從他的姑姑（或岳母）。

個放在一處的前置詞，我們叫牠們做變重前置詞。He came out from under the table. “他從桌子底下出來。”

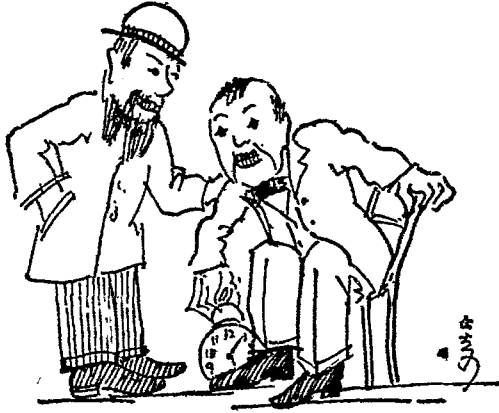
還有許多的片語前置詞，那是指有前置詞作用的片語。He stood in front of (=before) the house. “他站在屋前。”其他如 instead of “代替”，in spite of “雖然”，on account of “因為”，

on behalf of “爲了……的原故”, by means of “用”, with regard to “關於”, in respect of “至於”都是常用的片語前置詞。

有一個 than “比”字, 要特別注意的, 牠本是個連接詞, 但在 than whom 的句子裏, 這個 than 字就被用作前置詞了。I never saw a cleverer man than he (is cleverer). “我從來沒有見過比他更聰明的人。”(連接詞) Mr. Chen, than whom I never saw a cleverer man. “比陳先生更聰明的人, 我沒有見過。”(前置詞)

一定的前置詞和一定的動詞結合起來發生一種新的意義; 而這結合了的動詞和前置詞是當作動詞用的。come in “進來”, come out “出來”, let him in “讓他進去”, let him out “讓他出來”, I did not put out the light “我不熄燈”, it went out of itself “牠自己熄滅了”, put on your hat “戴上你的帽子”, she has on a pretty dress “她穿一件美麗的衣服”。

連接詞就比較容易了, 最普通的就是 and “和”字; man and woman “男人和女人”。I eat and drink. “我吃和飲。” I eat or I drink. “我吃或我飲。” Either I drink or I eat. “我或吃, 我或飲。” I neither drink nor eat. “我既不飲又不吃。” The more I drink, the better I feel. “我越喝得多, 我越覺得好。” I'll drink and eat too. “我打算既飲且吃。” Nevertheless I must eat and drink. “雖然我一定要吃喝。” Therefore we must work. “所以我們一定要工作。”



What are you doing with the alarm-clock?

你正帶着鬧鐘幹什麼？

My foot has gone to sleep, I want to wake it up.

我的腳一定是睡着了，我要喚醒牠。

Then we must learn to connect two sentences with each other. “那麼我們一定要研究把兩個句字相互地連起來。”

I told him that Charley will come to-morrow. “我告訴了他查理明天將要來。”

I don't know whether he will accept your invitation or not. “我不知道他將接受你的邀請還是不。”

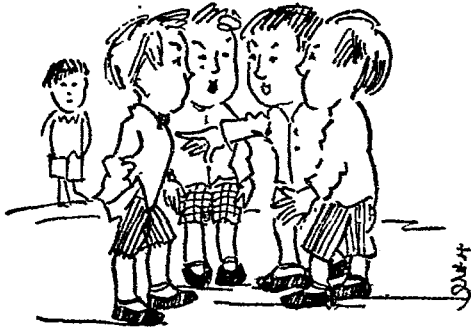
Couldn't you tell me if Miss Green is at home? “你不能告訴我格黎小姐是不是在家麼？”

After you had gone, there was someone here to call on you. As soon as he had entered the room, I asked him for his name. As I didn't understand at once, he gave me his card. He promised to return, before he goes to the station. It is about one hour, since he left the office. “在你走了之後，有一個人來看你。他進到屋子裏，我便立刻請教他的名字。因為我不明白，他給了我他的名刺。他答應了再來，在他去車站之前。他離開這公事房直到現在大約有一個鐘頭了。”

用到 if “假使”，but “但是”，和 when “當” 這一類的字，句子就繁複了起來，往往要用兩個短句才能完成一個健全的句意。If I were rich “假使我是富有的”，怎麼樣呢？這全意還沒有說出來。When she's 30 years old “當她是三十歲”，怎麼樣呢？也一樣地沒有說完。If I had much money I should be a rich man. “假使我有錢，我就是一個富翁。” If I were you, I should take this job. “如果我是你的話，我就去幹這件工作。” Where were you today, if I hadn't given you the chance to get a position here! “今天你到什麼地方去呢，假如我不會給你在這裏得到一個位置的機會！” In case you don't work well, they will very soon discharge you. “倘若你幹不好的話，他們會立刻辭掉你。”

But 這個字可以當副詞用(僅, 惟, 恰好); 前置詞用(除, 若

不；連接詞用(然而, 苟非, 設非, 但是); 也可以用做代名詞(其不)。The weather is anything but dry. “這氣候決不是乾燥的。” I cannot but tell you that the way you spend your money is a shame. “我不得不告訴你那樣的花費錢財是一種羞恥。”



It's your turn!

“輪到了你!”

One, two, luck'e my shoe; three, four, shut the door; five, six,
pick up sticks; seven, eight, lay them straight. Nine, ten, a
good fat hen!

一, 二, 扣牢我的靴子; 三, 四, 關上門; 五, 六, 拿起棍子; 七, 八, 把
牠們放直。九, 十, 一隻肥母雞!

XXX.



- You cannot eat those mushrooms, they are a poisonous sort,
你不能吃那些菌，牠們是有毒的一種！
But I don't want to eat them, I want to sell them.
我倒不要吃牠們，我要賣掉牠們。

The Lord's Prayer

主 禱 文

Our father, which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name.

我們在天上的父，願人都尊你的名爲聖。

Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, As it

願你的國來到。願你的主意行在地上，如同

is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And

行在天上。賜給我們日用的飲食。免

forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive them, that
 了我們的債， 如同我們免了人的債。

trespasses against us. And lead us not into tempta-
 不教我們遇到試探；

tion; but deliver us from evil: For thine is the king-
 救我們脫離罪惡： 因為國度權柄榮耀全
 dom, the power and the glory for ever and ever.
 是你的，直到永遠。

Amen.

阿們。

我們已經懂得了不少的代名詞，在現代英語裏，我們所知道的一些代名詞很夠應用了。可是還有幾個代名詞，平時已經不再用到，而在祈禱的時候是一直沿用着；或者詩文裏也還用到的。Thou“你”，thee“你”(受事位)，thy“你的”，thine“你的”(thou的物主位)。這些字在你寫文章的時候未必用得着，但當你讀古英文的時候，往往滿眼裏都是牠們。

SERENADE

夜 奏 曲

Poem by Oscar Wilde

詩歌 奧斯卡·王爾德著

The western wind is blowing fair

Across the dark Aegean sea,
 And at the secret marble stair
 My Tyrian galley waits for thee
 Come down! the purple sail is spread.
 The watchman sleeps within the town.
 O leave thy lily-flowered bed,
 O Lady mine come down, come down!

西風正和平地吹着

刮過那陰暗的愛琴海，

在那祕密的階石旁邊

我的泰倫尼划子在候着你

下來吧！那紫色的帆張起了。

看守的睡在城裏。

呵離開你那百合花式的綉牀，

呵我的婦人呀下來吧，下來吧！

*

She will not come, I know her well,
 Of lover's vows she hath no care,
 And little good a man can tell
 Of one so cruel and so fair.
 True love is but a woman's toy,

They never know the lover's pain,
 And I who loved, as loves a boy,
 Must love in vain, must love in vain.
 O noble pilot tell me true,
 Is that the sheen of golden hair?
 Or is it but the tangled dew,
 That binds the passion-flowers there?
 Good sailor come and tell me now,
 Is that my lady's lily hand?
 Or is it but the gleaming prow,
 Or is it but the silver sand?

她決不會來，我是深知她的，
 對於愛人的盟誓她是漠不關心的，
 那麼一個不是怎麼好的人可以說
 那樣的一個（婦人）是如此的殘忍，如此的可愛。
 真正的愛情不過是一個女人的玩具，
 她們從來不知道愛人的痛苦，
 而我的所愛，正如愛一個孩子，
 一定要愛得空虛，一定要愛得渺茫。
 呵偉大的舵工告訴我不錯，
 那不是金黃色頭髮的燦爛麼？

或許那不過是誘媚的朝露，

那不是在那裏縛束着多情的花草麼？

良善的水手現在來了告訴我，

那不是我的女人的纖手麼？

或許那不過是發亮的船頭，

或許那不過是銀色的沙礫吧？

*

No! No! 'tis not the tangled dew

'Tis not the silver-fretted sand,

It is my own dear Lady true

With golden hair and lily hand!

O noble pilot steer for Troy,

Good sailor, ply the labouring oar,

This is the Queen of life and joy,

Whom we must bear from Grecian shore!

不!不!那不是誘媚的朝露

那不是銀色的細沙，

那的確是我自己親愛的婦人

有着金髮和纖手!

呵偉大的舵工向特羅萊航去吧，

良善的水手，搖起那一刻不息的槳，

這是生命和歡樂的皇后，
我們一定要從希臘的海岸上把她載走！

*

The waning sky grows faint and blue,
It wants an hour still of day,
Aboard! aboard! my gallant crew,
O Lady mine, away! away!
O noble pilot steer for Troy,
Good sailor, ply the labouring oar,
O loved as only loves a boy!
O loved for ever evermore!

月缺的天空變成暗藍，
再有一小時天就要亮了，
上船！上船！我的勇敢的船夫們，
呵我的婦人，走！走！
呵偉大的舵工向特羅萊航去吧，
良善的水手，搖起那一刻不息的槳，
呵所愛的正似愛一個孩子！
呵所愛的要愛得永永遠遠！

這是一首著名的抒情詩，也可以說是王爾德的典型作品。
他在英國的文學中是自成一家的；他是富於 inspiration “烟士

披萊純”的。Galley “划子”是上中古時代認為水上交通的利器，比現在我們所謂的 boat “船”大得多，也是要用人力來划行的。Hath “有”是古文或詩文裏常用的，相當於現代的 has。What are the contents of this poem or of this song? “這首詩或這篇歌的內容是什麼?”

The singer is not quite sure whether he is loved by her or not. As a sign of her love he asks her to come down, to go aboard his boat and to follow him wherever he likes to go. He compares his situation with that of Paris who eloped with Helena, the wife of a Grecian king, from Greece to Troy. He is glad and full of joy seeing that his love is successful that his lady meets his wishes and is willing to elope with him.

“那歌者不十分明瞭他是被她愛着呢還是不。作為她的一種愛的表示，他要求她下來，上他的船，跟着他到他所願意去的隨便什麼地方。他把他的情況來跟那帶了希臘王后海倫從希臘私奔到特羅萊去的巴黎（這“巴黎”是人名，而和法京“巴黎”是同一個字的）來相較。他很高興，充滿了歡欣，看到他的愛情是成功的，他的情婦滿足了他的希望，決定跟他一起私奔。”

有些句子是會常被用到的。Who is knocking at the door? “誰在敲門?” It is I. “是我。” If somebody is knocking at the door we usually call out: ‘Come in!’ “如果有什麼人在敲門的

話,我們常喊出:‘進來!’” When he saw me, he asked me to sit down. He said to me: “Sit down!” and I said to him: “Thank you!” “當他看到了我,他請我坐下。他對我說:‘坐!’那麼我就對他說:‘謝謝你!’” Then I told him, I had read his advertisement in the Morning Post and had come to make application for the position as stenographer and typist. “然後我告訴他,我讀到他刊在晨報上的廣告,就跑來應速記員兼打字員的徵求。” He was sorry to tell me that the job was already given to another girl, but she had been engaged only on trial and maybe he would have to discharge her. In that case there would be a chance for me. “他很抱歉地告訴我,那工作已經給了另外一位女孩子,而她是在被試用着,或許他會辭掉她。在那情形下,對我將是一個機會。”



Lullaby or Cradle Song

催眠歌或搖籃曲

To bed, to bed, my curly head,

To bed, and sleep so sweetly;

Merry and bright, with the morning light,

Be up and dressed so neatly.

Then for a walk, and a pleasant talk

About the birds and flowers;

And all the day, in work and play,

We'll pass the happy hours.

睡吧，睡吧，我的捲毛頭，

睡吧，睡得那麼甜蜜；

伴着那晨曦，快樂，光明，

起來了，穿着得那麼整潔，

然後散步，談談天

對那些鳥兒，花兒；

整天地工作，玩耍，

我們度過着快樂的時日。

這類的歌曲在用英語的國家裏非常流行，如果你是一位少婦，我希望你爲了民族的後代多多地留意；如果你是一位小姐，我也希望你及早準備，反正你有做母親的一天。

It snows. “下雪了。” It happens that you are mistaken. “碰巧你是錯了”。 It seems all right. “那似乎不錯。”在這裏請你注

意到 it 這個字的用法，牠可以代表天，人，和一切泛指的事物。‘That is a table’ “那是一張桌子”；‘those are animals’ “那些是動物”。‘There you will find good roast pork’ “在那裏你將會找到好的炸豬排”。I hope so. “我希望如此。” It is convenient to go there. “到那地方去是方便的。” Do so! “這樣做!” Can he go there? “他能去那裏麼?” Yes, he can. “是的，他能夠。” No, he cannot. “不，他不能。” Who is this man? “這人是誰?” He is my tailor. “他是我的裁縫。”

One 這個字有時候可以當代名詞用。你看吧，One may do it “我們可以做這事”；One must not talk too much of one’s self “一個人一定不可以把自己談得太多。” They say so. “他們這樣說。” Somebody knocks. “有人在敲(門)。” I have been told. “我曾聽到(我會被告訴)。” Take that book and read. “拿起那本書來讀。” You can not run with the head against the wall. “你不能把頭頂在牆上跑。” 這是一句成語，你可以找出一句和這相當的中國格言麼?

Myself “我自己”，yourself “你自己”，himself “他自己”，herself “她自己”，itself “牠自己”，ourselves “我們自己”，yourselves “你們自己”，themselves “他們自己”。He did it himself. “他自己做了那件事。” We can’t do it ourselves. “我們自己不能夠做。” Help yourself! “幫助你自己!” (這是一個客套

話，例如在吃飯的時候，我們常對朋友說：‘自己來(拈你所愛吃的)，不要客氣，就和此意相當。) Help yourself to sugar. “你自己加糖吧。” They helped him “他們幫助他”，they helped themselves “他們幫助他們自己”。 We love each other “我們(二人)相互親愛”，they love one another “他們(二人以上)相互親愛”。 She dressed herself in a very modern style. “她把她自己打扮(穿着)得那麼摩登(那麼現代化)。”

Mr. Miller is a friend of mine, Mrs. Miller is also one of my friends. Their house and mine are close to each other. What I am going to do for them, that's not your business.

“密勒先生是我的一位朋友，密勒太太也是我的友人之一。他們的住宅和我的靠得很近。我將為他們幹些什麼，那不關你的事。”

在英語裏有許多句子的構造，如果我們不遵守他們固有的成規，自己按着自己的語言習慣去杜撰的話，在寫的人以為是自出心裁，別有一番工巧滋味，而在讀的人覺得生硬不能成章，這便是犯了所謂中國化英語的毛病。諸如我們日常說的 I have had my hair cut “我剪過了我的頭髮”；I beg your pardon “我請求你的原諒”。

He who “他”，she who “她”，they who “他們”裏的這個 who 字，在這裏不當“誰”解，而是一種關係代名詞。因為對前面

的代名詞或名詞加以更多的敘述或說明，是要用 who 這類的字來聯繫的，而 who 祇是用於人的。I doesn't matter “沒有關係（沒有事）”或 never mind “沒有關係（不要擔心）”（“沒有什麼了不得！”）。還有幾句話是我們在日常生活中離不了口的：I am sorry “我抱歉”或 excuse me “原諒我（對不起）”！

還有兩個字要特別提出來請注意一下的，大概在你的腦子裏，sky 和 heaven 都是“天”，這當然未爲不可，可是在英國各地一般的習慣上，sky 多半是指“天空”，heaven 指“天堂，天國”。The sky is blue “這天色是藍的”；God is in heaven “上帝是在天堂裏”。

*

請譯成英文 Translate into English, please:

他不願意再等候下去了。—— 她曾等了好久。—— 那一天你會告訴我你的姐姐在晚飯後等候我們的吧。—— 我曾告訴你過好多次英國話不是很難的。—— 你不應該告訴我王小姐已經到了西安；你知道我是很愛她的。—— 你患牙痛麼？—— 你以爲這嘴巴腫起來是由於胃痛麼？—— 別開頑笑啦，你頂好去找一位牙醫生把你的牙拔掉吧。—— 今天下午，約翰和瑪麗到我的寓所裏來了，可是我不在家；他們事前沒有對我說他們有意思來看我。

這套衣服是中國製的。—— 我要去晉謁你。—— 我付掉了

你欠的帳。——你可以注意你丈夫的健康麼？——我愛強健的男人。——朋友，別不聽話，你還是去做買賣吧，那比公務員強得多，可是你不要忘了現在中國是跟日本打仗。——我不欠你的帳吧？——前帳未清，免開尊口。——我是怕見生人的。——在這戰爭的時候，她沒有一天不對伙食發愁。——一雙跳舞襪子要三百元，你看怎麼省得起錢來。——茶房把我的行李送到兩路口汽車站去了。——我抱着一本各地的物價單上車。——誰肯扮演“法西斯細菌”裏的日本女人？——孩子們常跑到防空洞裏頑上一天。

在這年頭讓我們不要談吃的東西吧。——不論什麼，南京的板鴨，松花的鱸魚，北平的果醬，瀋陽的黃椰菜，廣東的叉燒，你想不想？——直到今天我們才在這譯題裏加了些新的花樣，這是要你自己知道應該怎樣去找許多沒有讀過的字來應用。——你不知道在重慶打長途電話到華盛頓是非常方便的麼？——你不知道日本軍隊永遠也不會懂得世界的文明麼？——你可知道到了一九四三年軸心國家非崩潰不可麼？——你怎麼會知道在過去兩個月美國沒有轟炸過東京哩？——隨便什麼，你看到我就會恨我。——你不到國防最高委員會去麼？——你到行政院去了嗎？——不許走進房間不脫帽，除非你是女的。——你那兒去？——我沒有打算去外國。——你從來沒有見過我的妹妹麼？——我沒有看見過蔣夫人。——你不曾看見過 委員

長？——我恐怕找不到他，他到西安去了。——你不該批評人。

請上樓，——來賓都請坐吧。——我誤會了你的意思。——誰偷走了這張支票？——你願跟我上前線去麼？——現在我不想住在這安靜的後方。——你認得這位英國代表麼，部長？——不認得，我們沒有見過面。——當心日本的陰謀！——老兄，你的運氣不錯呀！

嘿，朋友，好運氣！我聽說你包圍住了二萬多的日本軍隊。——那不算什麼，我是計算過的。——怎麼計算這筆帳呢？——看，我有一千八百人，每人殺三個日本兵，就可以殺死五千五百人，再用大砲轟死他們五千，用飛機炸死他們一萬，不是二萬多麼？——可是你錯了：一千八百乘三是五千四百呀！——真的呀，也許你對了，可是也有二萬多了。

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複習 Review

My dear fellow, take my advice and change your profession. There is no money in pictures. — The thing to do nowadays is to become a provision-dealer, a grocer or something like that. — Have we ever paid this bill? — No, I never paid this bill. — I have never paid a visit to those strangers. — Every day she tries to get some butter and a few eggs. — We tried to save money. — The porter

carries the luggage to the cab. — I've carried my suit-case to the station. Who has played the part of Hamlet? — The children played in the garden from morning to night. — Don't let us talk about food. — Anyhow: veal cutlets with cauliflower or asparagus, or even partridge with cranberry sauce. — Good stuff, don't you think?

If you know correctly all the twenty-two lessons you have taken till to-day, you will know that no question, no negation is possible in English without some form of to be, to have, to do, shall, will, can, may or must. — Didn't you know the telephone number of Mr. Wang? — Didn't you know that he will not come here? — Did you know that he has not been here since the 1st of November? — How should I know that you hadn't seen him for the last two months? — Whenever I went to the office I saw this nice girl. — Are you going to the office? — Did you go to the theatre? — Don't go there! — Where did you go? — I didn't go to him. — Have you not seen this girl? — Haven't you seen her? — Didn't you see this gentleman? — I should have seen him, but he was too far away. — Shouldn't I be in a better position than you to judge this matter?

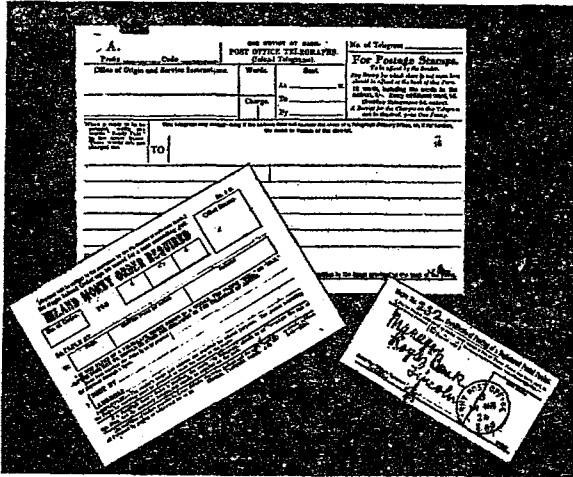
Take a seat, please! — Have all the gentlemen taken their seats? — I mistook you for your brother. — Who took these books away? — Will you take a walk with me? — I don't care to walk just now. — Do you know this gentleman, Annie? — Yes, but I never cared very much for him. — Take care of your hat! — I heard you have won 20,000 dollars in the lottery. That's what I call good luck. — No luck whatever, that was a matter of figuring. — How is that? — Look here. I was reckoning I had seven pigs and every one of them had six little pigs; so I thought: seven times six are forty-four. This number I bought and this number was the winner. — But you reckoned wrongly. Seven times six are forty-two. — Is that so? Maybe you are right, but my method of figuring was my good luck.

Once more we call your attention to the fact that most English verbs are regular verbs; of these verbs it is sufficient to know the infinitive mood. Then we are able to form all other forms. — Take for instance the following verbs: to change, to move, to receive, to arrive, to start, to stop, to promise. — I shouldn't like to change my dollars. — Many a man has changed his mind and has saved dollars and not

changed them into Chinese securities. — It is useful, however, to have some change. — Haven't you any change? — No, sir, I can't give you change for ten cents. — That's a pity, I must get out at Potsdam and buy another ticket. — When does the train start from Potsdam? — The last time we arrived at Chungking at two o'clock in the afternoon (2 p.m.) and started for Sian only ten minutes later. — Anyhow, I promised to be in time. — Of course you cannot train starts later. — I'm sure he has received my letter and help it if the is waiting at the station. — He will have learnt at the station that you couldn't be there in time. — Now stop your foolish talk about things we cannot help. — While we are on the move let us learn a little English. — Have you learnt the twenty-third lesson? — Not yet. — All right we will start where you left off. — By the way, do you know the new address of our English teacher? He has moved to 302, Kuo Fu Road.

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XXXI



Some of the forms most in use at the English Post Office.
有些表格在英國的郵政局裏常用到。

如果你到了英國，也許你最先要知道的是郵政局在那裏，因為你至少得先發一封平安家書回國。At the top “在上面”是幾種 collections of forms “表格的蒐集”。那頂上的一張，see notice at back “看背面的注意點”。那裏有貼郵票的地方，寫着 for postage stamps “黏貼郵票”。也許你的愛人現在 Emmanuel College in Cambridge “劍橋大學愛曼柔學院”裏讀書吧，這是一張內地郵政電報單，你可以趕快打個電報去，說你已經到了

倫敦。把所需要的報費 to be affixed by the sender “由發報人貼上”。Any Stamp for which there is not room here should be affixed at the back of this Form. “此處的地位，郵票貼不下的話，可以貼在這張單子的背面。” 12 words, including the words in the address, 1/-. Every additional word, 1 d. “十二個字，地名在內，一先令。每加一個字，一便士。” Sunday Telegrams 6 d. extra. “星期日電報外加六便士。” A Receipt for the Charge on this Telegram can be obtained, price One Penny. “這份電報的付款要收據的話，要一便士。” When a reply is to be prepaid, write the words ‘Reply Paid’ in the space below. These words are not charged for. “回電費已經付了的話，在下面空白地方寫上‘回電費已付’幾個字。這些字是不要錢的。” 那麼你在 To “發往”的地方寫着收報人的姓名和詳細地址吧。

再看，on the left hand “在左手”是一張 Money Order “匯票”，No single Inland Order can be issued for a sum exceeding £ 40. “每張內地(本部)匯票不得超過四十鎊。” 這類匯票的有效期限是 within Three Calendar Months from the last day of the month of issue “從匯發月的最後一日算起的三個曆月以內”。British Postal Order “英國郵匯”有一張 Counterfoil “根單”；那是 to be detached and kept by the sender “交給寄款人保存”的。The Postmaster General does not undertake to make

good the value of an order stated to have been lost or destroyed unless the counterfoil is produced. “爲申明匯票的遺失或損毀，若不持有根單，郵務長是不負責任。”最好不要發生意外，在平時差不多是很難得出岔子的；在這亂時就誰也不敢保險了。無論怎麼樣，to whom payable “付給誰”要寫得明明白白，at what office “在什麼局裏”付，或在那一家銀行裏 crossed “劃帳”也要寫清楚。Date when sent “匯發日期”也要註清楚。

還有一個表格，那就是 on the right hand “在右手”的一張。我們常常發 registered letter “掛號信”，這裏是一張 Registered Postal Packet “郵政掛號包裹”單。包裹掛了號，你可以拿到一張 Certificate of Posting of a Registered Postal Packet “郵寄掛號包裹單據”；這麼一來，遺失或延宕的成份便更可以減少很多。A Postal Packet addressed as under, upon which a Fee of Three Pence has been paid, in addition to the Postage (of, s, d) has been registered and posted here this day. “包裹一件寄往下列地點，包裹郵資（……先令……便士）已付，外加掛號費三便士，今日由此地發出。”

我們平常寄信可以說 to post a letter “寄一封信”，同時一定是 a fee has been paid “（郵）費已經付了”。

XXXII.

大家大概都已經看到問句的構造和非問句是不同的。可是也有例外，例如我們把平常直述的句子，在寫的時候在句末加上一個問號，便變成了問句；在講的時候，由句首到句尾的讀音逐漸上揚，一聽便知道是問語了。I beg your pardon? “我請求你的原諒?”

在問句裏常用的字不過那麼一些。How “如何，怎麼”? why “爲什麼”? what “什麼”? who “誰”? whom “誰(資格)”? whose “誰的”? 或用 of whom “屬於誰”? 和 to whom “給(到)誰”?

What “什麼”? of what “屬於什麼”? to what “給(到)什麼”?

What kind of man is he? “他是那一類的人?”

再有一個 which “那一個”? 也是經常要用的。

Which do you like best, the brown costume or the black one? “你最喜歡那一種，棕色的服裝還是黑色的?”

Which is the stronger Breitensträter or Carpentier? “那一個比較強些，布雷坦斯特當特呢，還是卡班提婁?” Who is the champion of the world? “誰是世界的冠軍?” To whom belongs this book? “這本書是屬於誰的?” What are you thinking of? “你正在想什麼?” What are you looking at? “你正在注視什麼?”

Whose book is this? “這是誰的書?” What a beautiful girl such as I never saw before. “多麼美麗的姑娘，我從來沒有看到過。” He showed me which way to go. “他指示我那一條路可以去。” Which is the best way to Oxford Street. “那一條是去牛津街最好的路?” What is the way to Oxford Street? “那一條是去牛津街的路?” To whom it may concern. “執事先生台鑒。”

關係詞 who 僅能用在人的身上，而且和疑問詞的 who 一樣，也有格的變化。Who 是主格的，whose 是屬格的，whom 是受格的。

Mr. Sun whom I know will help you. “我的熟朋友孫先生將要幫助你。” He laughs best who laughs last. “凡笑在最後的人笑得最妙。”

關係詞 which 和疑問詞的 which 就不同了，祇能用於物，不能用於人。Which 是主格的，whose 和 of which 是屬格的，which 是受格的。The book which he gave me was Mark Twain's 'Tom Sawyer'. “他送給我的那本書是馬克吐溫的‘圖姆·賽浮’。”

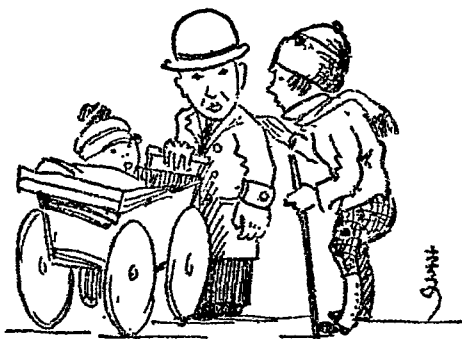
關係詞 what 通常相當於 “that which”，“the thing which” 或 “all that”。用做關係形容詞的時候，那就相當於 “that …… which”，“such …… as”，“all the …… that”，“any …… that” 了：

That's just what I want. “那正是我所需要的。” You will not object to what I propose. “對我的提議你將不會反對吧。”

That 這個字，可以算得是一個嚴格的限定關係詞，常常用牠來代替 who, whom 或 which，但不能作 whose 的代替字。同時在牠的前面不能加前置詞。尤其在 all “全部”，everything “每一件事”，nothing “無事”，the same “同樣的”，the best “最好的”，the last “最後的”等場合裏，用 that 比用 who 或 which 更確當。這是須要大家去細加體驗學習的。

All that I can do for you is to give you a chance to get another position. “我所能爲你盡力的是給你一個得到另一職位的機會。” The first thing that I saw in London was the Tower. “我在倫敦第一件看到的東西是那座塔。” Everything that you do should be done earnestly and carefully. “你做每一件事情，一定要做得誠懇，小心。”

乘這個機會，我要告訴你 mother-in-law “丈母娘”，father-in-law “丈人老頭子”的連稱是 parents-in-law “岳父母大人”；你這乘龍快 son-in-law “婿”，一定要想辦法使你自己的父母跟他們的 daughter-in-law “媳婦”要相處得來。同時你自己要跟你的那些 brothers-in-law “內兄弟，襟兄弟，姊丈，妹丈”，要相處得很親熱。但願你府上沒有 stepmother “後母”或 stepfather “後父”，那是傷腦筋的。



An 'ideal' wife of to-day

今日的一位“理想”老婆

The wife in m'n's clothing; to her husband pushing the perambulator:
 Have you sterilized baby's milk? Don't forget to go to the butcher's
 and buy a pound of beefsteak! Don't be a fool and pay more than
 two shillings a pound for it! Have dinner ready for me at 6 p.m.,
 and see that the steak is not overdone! Oh, now I come to think of it,
 baby's napkins are not yet quite dry; hang them on the line on the
 balcony! Now I am off for the day. Good-bye, Mr. Henpeck!

那穿男裝的老婆對她的正推着搖籃的丈夫說：孩子的牛奶你去消過毒了麼？不要忘了到肉舖裏去買一磅牛肉片！不要傻，一磅肉付上二先令多！在下午六點要替我把晚餐預備好，注意呀，不要把肉片做老了！哦，現在我想到，孩子的圍巾還沒有乾；把那些晾到洋臺的欄杆上去！現在我要出去一天了。再見，滾柏先生！

All I can do for you shall be done. “一切我能為你做的一

定去做。”像這個句子就是一個 a l 字，牠本身是代名詞而也含有關係詞的意味。

在英文裏有不少的 proverbs “格言”，是常常聽到英國人們掛在嘴邊上說的：

Tell me what company you keep and I will tell you what you are. “告訴我，你往來的是什麼一羣，那麼我準可以告訴你什麼(樣的人)。”

All that glitters is not gold. “燦爛者未必金也。”

Tell not all you know; do not all you can; believe not all you hear; and spend not all you have. “不可言盡爾所知；不可作盡爾所能；不可盡信爾所聞；不可用盡爾所有。”

Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves. “留心(節用)便士，金鎊就會留心牠們自己。”

All is well that ends well. “善始善終的必是盡美盡善的。”

First come, first served. “捷足先登。”

Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. “你今日能做者，勿置於明日。”

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. “早睡早起使人健康，富強，聰慧。”

One swallow does not make a summer. “一斑不足以示全豹。”

Sweep before your own door first. “先打掃你自家的門前。”（不要“有嘴評人，無嘴責己，”你還是先自己檢點一下吧。）

Time is money. “時間是金錢。”

He who goes borrowing goes sorrowing. “告貸，增加煩惱也。”（朋友，這倒是真的，“無債一身輕”。）



Look at this loafer! I am sure he wouldn't be so bitter against capitalism if he had some money himself.

看這游手好閒的人！我相信他決不會那麼挖苦資本主義，如果他自己有些錢的話。

You are mistaken, sir. If you mean the fellow standing in front of the Bank of England, let me tell you, he has lots of money behind him.

你錯了，先生。如果你說的就是那個站在英格蘭銀行前面的傢伙的話，我來告訴你吧，他存了不少的錢。

Where there's a will there's a way. “有志願，有前途。”（你大概也常聽到中國的一句格言，“有志者事竟成”吧。）

Better to be alone than in bad company. “寧孤單，毋近劣伴。”

*

請譯成英文 Translate into English, please:

請你要特別注意，英文跟中文有許多不同的地方，尤其是動詞，在中國語文裏動詞的本身根本很難辨出牠的現在，過去和將來；也決沒有什麼不定語氣形式，這些在中國語文是用上下文的語氣來斷定的。——在這次大戰之後，如果你有三千金鎊，五千美元，十二萬法幣，你可以算得是富翁了。爲了我們的國家，我們應該拒絕任何的外國貨幣。把外幣換成法幣無論如何是愛國的行爲。——你需要國民政府的公債麼？——要，我每月以收入的三分之一購買救國公債。——那真討厭，我一定要在昆明下飛機，再買一張去蘭州的飛機票。——飛機是什麼時候從桂林起飛？——當威爾基先生到了重慶，他在中央訓練團對許多中國的公務員說：“我不怕日本的空襲，我最怕中國人的感情。”上海敵人造了一大把的謠言。——我相信他已經接到了我的電報，現在恐怕已經在飛機場上等候着了。

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XXXIII.

How are you getting on with your English? “你的英文進步到怎麼樣了?”這類的句子照字面上來講,有時候會不得要領的,因為 get on “進步,順利”是一個成語,所以在許多情形下,我們實在應該把這些成語當做生字來一一地記熟才好。Get 這個動詞的過去式和過去分詞式都是 got, 在牠的後面的前置詞換了的時候,牠的共同意義也就變了。

Get on! “趕上去(前進)!”街上有人停着看熱鬧, policeman “警察”會跑過來說, Move on “走開”! I get up at six o'clock in the morning. “我早上六點鐘起身。” Please, get the letter for me. “勞駕,把那封信拿給我。” Get away! “滾開!”跟 Get out of here “離開此地”的意義差不多。I have ordered a steak, but I haven't got it yet. “我叫了一客炸豬排,可是我還沒有吃到。” I wished we could get rid of him. “我希望我們能夠去掉他。” They have got their bread by hard working. “由於工作勤勞他們得到了他們的麵包。” I'll get dinner ready at six p.m. “在下午六點,我將要把晚飯準備好。” We got to know that we couldn't do the business with you. “我們才曉得我們不能夠跟你做生意。” Have you got a light? “你有火柴麼?” We get our salary to-day. “今天我們領薪水。”

你看，get 的意義多麼多呀！現在再提一個 put “放” 字，這個動詞的三種形式都是一樣的。

Put the key on the table. “把鑰匙放在桌上。” We put this question to you. “我們向你提出這個問題。”

I wished I could put by some money. “我希望我能夠留些錢起來。” Put it down to my account. “把牠記在我的帳上。” I'll put in a word for you. “我將爲你關說。” They put him out of doors. “他們把他驅出門外。” We have been put out of countenance. “我們失寵了。” How many dollars do you want me to put in? “你希望我放進多少錢呢？”

我們現在還要講一個有趣的字，tip，當牠作動詞用的時候，意義就很少不少。“拍，使傾斜”，在俗語裏當“賞小帳，秘密消息”；在俚語裏當“通知，授給”講，I tipped him with a shilling. “我賞了他一先令。”當名詞用的時候，牠的意義就變做“尖頭”。I'll take the tip. “我打算接受這種善意的勸告。” The tip of the ear “耳端”，the tip of the finger “指尖”，the tip of the tongue “舌尖。” I had the word on the tip of my tongue. “我的話到了嘴邊上。” From tip to toe he was dressed very well. “從頭到腳，他打扮得很好。”還有一個 tiptop “絕頂，最佳”是免不了要用到的；這在俗語裏有“無可與比的”形容意義。Top 本身就是“頂”；top of a tree “樹頂”，from top to bottom “從頭到底”。

Go “去”的過去式是 went, 過去分詞式是 gone. Things go very ill with him. “事情對於他是變得很壞。” He goes begging. “他流浪求乞。” Who goes there? “誰在那裏?” I am going abroad. “我正出洋去。” I am going “我現在正走着”, I was going “我過去正走着”。 I am not going in for it. “我不擬參加此事。” I must be going. “我一定要去了。” Going! “要賣了!” Gone! “已經賣了!”(指拍賣舊貨而言)也可以當“斷氣啦!”講。你以為 He went off with a flea in his ear 當“有一個蚤子爬到耳朵裏,他發氣了”;哈,哈,錯了,一點都不對,這意思是“他受了人家一頓叱責”。這些地方要特別小心呀,朋友。

..... L N E R

Christmas and New Year
IN BELGIUM

CHEAP RETURN TICKET

available 15 days

LONDON to ANTWERP

Dec. 21st, 22nd, 24th, 29th, 31st.

1st Class	2nd Class Rail & 1st Class Steamer	2nd Class
3 11 0	pounds 3 0 0	2 7 0

H A R W I C H A N T W E R P

	<u>1st Class</u>		<u>2nd Class</u>
	2 11 6		1 18 6
LONDON (Liverpool St.)	p.m. 8.40 (departure)	Week-days ANTWERP	p.m. about 7.50
ANTWERP	a.m. 8.30 (arrival)	LONDON	a.m. 8.00

SIMILAR TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED FROM
BRUSSELS AND ANTWERP TO ENGLAND

These Tickets do not allow any free registered baggage and any baggage registered must be paid for at the ordinary full rate.

TICKETS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM CONTINENTAL DEPARTMENT, LIVERPOOL STREET STATION, LONDON, E. C. 2. or from the WEST END TICKET AND INFORMATION BUREAU, 71, Regent Street W. I.

..... 1/11/43

哎呀，你不能老悶在家裏，應該出去旅行，散散心。在英國，旅行的機會非常多。Handbills of this sort are hung in the bookinghall of the rail-stations, to be taken away by anyone interested. “這一類的傳單掛在火車站的賣票處，祇要高興，誰都可以去拿。” 這種旅行很好，不僅可以遊山玩水，而且可以認

識不少朋友，得到不少知識。

LNER 是 London and North Eastern Railway “倫敦東北區間鐵路”；Christmas and New Year in Belgium “聖誕節新年中遊比利時”。Cheap Return Tickets “廉價來回票”，available 15 days “有效期間十五天”。Dep. 是 departure “開行”的縮寫；Arr. 是 arrival “到達”的縮寫。These Tickets do not allow any free registered baggage and any baggage registered must be paid for at the ordinary full rate. “此項車票不得免費掛號行李，任何行李掛號必須照常付全費用。”

You can't go out to-day, you must stay at home. “今天你不可出去，你必須住在家裏。” What have I to do to please you? “我該怎樣辦，方可使你高興呢？” I am obliged to send him the money under all the circumstance. “在一切的環境(情形)下，我必得送錢給他。” Thank you “謝謝你”，much obliged to you “很感謝你”。

I must “我一定”，I have to “我准(我必)”，I am obliged to “我負責(我必得)”的意義差不多，而應用起來却顯然地有輕重口氣之分。You ought to stay at home in such nasty weather. “在如此陰濕的天氣，你應該呆在家裏。” Mr. Chang is said to be a rich man. “張先生被稱為一位富翁。” You shouldn't go to such an unhealthy place. “你決不可以去那麼一個不衛生的地

方。”

He can't come to-day. “他今天不能來。” He couldn't come the other day. “那天他因故未來。” He is not able to do anything. “他簡直是什麼事也不能做。” He can do it if he wants to. “他願意做的話，他可以做。” He is quite in a position to do it. “他的地位十分相當去做那件事。”

You will remember “你總記得吧——(你該想得起吧)”，shall, will 和 to be 的用法在前面已經講了不少，希望你要隨時應用，或許有未曾講到的，更要留心。I am loved by him. “我是被他愛着。” I shall become a soldier. “我要去當兵。”

He became a rich man. “他成了富人。” You never can tell what may happen. “將來會發生什麼事情，我們不能預知。” The weather is clearing up. “氣候清爽起來了。” Do you feel seasick? “你感到暈船麼?” Butter is getting dearer every day. “牛油一天天地貴起來了。” When she heard her mother had passed away she turned pale. “當她聽到她的母親去世了，她(的臉色)變成灰白。” His hair has grown white. “他的頭髮白了。”

Grow (grew, grown) 和 turn 除了牠們各有別的解釋外，牠們都有“成”的意思，前者是“漸成”，而後者是“變成”。

Long skirts have grown again into fashion. “長裙子又漸漸地時髦了。” After a short time he turned sick. “在一個短時

間之後，他病倒了。”

To drive (或 ride) in a carriage “駕一輛馬車”。To travel (或 go) by mailcoach “乘搭郵車”。By boat “搭船”，by train “搭火車”。To drive (或 go) in a sledge “駕雪車”。To travel by (或 to take the) electric car “搭電車”。To ride (on) a bicycle “騎自由車”，to bicycle “踏自由車”。To drive one's own motor “駕自己的汽車”。

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請譯成英文 Translate into English, please:

他會在車站上打聽到我是一定準時到達的。——請不要再廢話了，反正我不能幫你的忙。——當你到倫敦之先，應該跟你的姐姐學幾句英文。——我還沒有工夫去買新的書。——好，我們就從你不明白的地方講起。——你知道他搬到什麼地方去了麼？——隨便指責人家是不道德的。——你隨便冤枉我，我要打你的嘴巴。——你再欺侮好人，我要敲你的耳光。——混蛋，沒有出息！

許我問你一句關於那件不名譽的事麼？——我可以利用你們的電話麼？——值多少錢？——給我那封重要的信。——我要打個電話給那位中央委員。——哦，你是嘉陵賓館麼，我找比利時駐華公使聽電話。——怎麼回事？你的胃口不好，關我什麼事！——我聽到那些煩惱的事情就頭痛。——我很不高興，我的身

體因爲環境的不好已經失去了健康。——對嘍，你病了，在這抗戰的時候，連找個好的醫生都不是件容易的事。——她一天到晚躺在牀上裝病。

我昨天半夜裏從郊外趕回來，受了點涼，現有點兒發燒了。——假使你覺得這位小姐不配做你的朋友，還是遠而避之爲妙；不要常帶她到公共場所去。——你不能讓別人忍受你的欺騙。——我胃痛。——我們很奇怪你在前線作戰這麼多年，連一顆流彈都沒有中過。——不要不高興，天下的事情，值得高興的有幾樁！——你有什麼不舒服呢？

假使我用西班牙文來寫文章，那麼南美的讀者也許要比北美的多得多。——我們對世界上的每一件事情都該試試。——與其常常借重精巧的工人，不如自己也懂得一些工程。——細巧的工人可以修好我的缺憾，却不能使我已碎的心重行復元。——我沒有告訴過你，國家在危急的時候是談不到個人的安樂的。——是的，所以我現在襪子也捨不得穿。——愛情是一種力量，可以幫助你，也可以摧殘你。——我找了一個專家來研究戰時經濟，沒有想到他是個外行，連一點兒常識都辦不清楚。——我曾對羣衆們喊道：“作戰要不‘趕快’會失去了機會，失去機會就是敗北。”——你會去叫我的祕書到這裏來麼？——一般的祕書都能夠體會他長官的意思。——你認得一兩家書店麼？——我這些書都是那一家大書局出版的。——我想把那位總編輯介

紹給你。——我想要認識一位能夠當外勤記者的女人。——內人，她是前任部長的第三個女兒。太可惡了，在這亂時她一點兒也不體諒我，天天在咖啡館跟朋友們鬼混。——昨天我買了一件新襯衫，要三百元，這價錢太嚇人聽聞了。——你可以爲國家保養幾個難童，他們都是從淪陷區逃亡出來的。——這可以證明在中國想做一個政治家不是容易的。所以你必先要自己把腳跟站穩，才可以談別的。——八月十三日是什麼日子？——“有其兄，必有其弟”；可是天下的現象多半是“一娘生九子，九子九個樣”。——穿最時髦衣飾的女人未必是良家婦女，尤其在這一切反常的戰時。——打了六七年的仗，從前的舊衣服現在當新衣服穿了。——現在的生活真是太艱難了，既沒有好的吃，又沒有新的穿，惟一的希望是戰爭勝利，所以吃得壞，穿得破也滿不在乎了。——天下有兩件事是水火不能相容的：一個是愛，一個是恨；更有兩種人是不能見面的：一個是丈夫的情婦，一個是太太的愛人。——南唐後主李煜有一首詞：“世事漫隨流水，算來一夢浮生。醉鄉路穩宜頻到，此外不堪行。”——五月三日晚上，敵機在重慶上空狂亂投彈，我的汽車被燒在七星崗的大火裏。——你這日本的間諜，滾，我用這粒子彈送你回老家吧。——一九三九年的秋天，希特勒撕破了凡爾賽條約；日本人粉碎了九國公約。——國破家亡，只要努力，終有恢復光榮的一天；腸斷心碎就不可救藥了！——起來，不願做奴隸的人們！——當我們的領

袖走過的時候，我脫下我的帽子。——我們應該努力儲蓄。——下個月我要到新疆去辦理中蘇的外交。——這張印度支那銀行的鈔票，今日的維琪政府是不肯兌現的。——喜怒無常，人之恆情。——我們衝過了那條小河，便四處去搜索敵跡，結果俘虜了三十九個日本兵。——走過那條壕溝，你可以看到敵屍遍野。——我決定立刻下命令攻打敵人的右翼。——回，回到我們的故鄉，收復我們的失地！——你爲了戰爭要回中國去麼？——這批日軍從那裏來的？——我究竟到什麼地方去呢？——他對日軍的行動是很小心的。——他是一個快樂的老人。——他們新婚之後坐飛機到迪化去度蜜月，相當地快活。——“可愛的古老的中國呀！”——對於物價的管制，他有的是辦法。——我們派了一位特使到蘇俄去交涉打通國際運輸線。——辦外交不是件容易的事。——一件外交工作不是一兩天可以得到結果的。——你可以用一般的常規來解決內政。——你常常去北碚麼？——安靜點，好吧，吵鬧不是上等人應有的習慣。——我工作的時候最怕嘈雜。

重慶戰爭的情緒非常熱烈，可是老住在這大後方的重慶，我是逼不住的。——假使一定喝酒，飯店裏因爲奉令禁酒，不如買瓶橘酒回家吧。——重慶的一切設備都不行，可是要特別注意清潔。——那雖是苦差，可是爲了國家，你應該咬緊了牙關去幹。——自從抗戰以來，他工作得很辛苦。——美國的空中堡壘

是飛得最快的飛機。

*

複習 Review

I'll punch your nose. —— I'll give you a slap in the face.
 —— I'll box your ears. —— I'll smash your bones. —— Go to
 he'll, damned fool. —— May I ask you? —— May I use your
 phone? How much do you charge for it? —— Give me the
 directory, please! —— I must ring up Chungking No. 2339.
 —— Halloh, Chungking, give me No. 2339. —— Engaged! ——
 What is the matter with the telephone? —— What is the matter
 with you? —— My stomach is out of order. —— My eyes ache.
 —— Ears ache, throat aches, head aches, back aches. ——
 How is your appetite? —— I eat very little. —— Yes, you are
 sick, you must keep to your room. —— He must keep to his
 bed. —— I have caught a cold. —— I am feverish. —— If
 you have a cough, don't go to the theatre. —— You can't
 expect other people to suffer your coughing. —— Are you
 suffering from any disease? —— I was suffering from tooth-
 ache. —— We wonder that you didn't die. —— No offence!

If I tell you the same in English, I hope you will under-
 stand me. —— We might just as well try it. —— Nowadays it is

of more importance than ever to live up to the famous word of Schiller: "With the axe in the house you save the carpenter."
— It is, however, often necessary to call in the skilled workman. — The joiner has repaired our table. — Our table has been repaired by the joiner. — Didn't I tell you, you lazy fellow, you are not fit for the sun to shine upon? — Yes, sir, that is the reason, why I am lying down in the shade. — I have called in the carpenter to have this door put in order. Why on earth did they send two men to do this little repair? — I am here to tell the other fellow to 'hurry up' otherwise he would never get through with the work. — Was the locksmith called in by you? — The key has been forgotten by me. — Do you know a good tailor? — All my suits are made by the same tailor. — I'll recommend him to you. — I wished to know a good dressmaker. — Mrs. Green (my wife) very badly needs a new dress. — For the other clothing I usually go to a department-store. — There is a large selection of petticoats, aprons, shirts, and chemises, stockings, shoes, boots and slippers and so on. — There, all these things are kept in stock. — They are always made in the latest style. — Nobody likes to be dressed old-fashioned

The most valuable mineral is coal; it is found in many parts of Germany. That is the reason, why coal must now be imported from England. If you have the chance, to pick up a piece of coal in the street, do so. I have been told, coal will always retain its value, it is as good as dollars; it is justly called 'black diamonds'. — "You never saw my hands as dirty as that", said a mother to her little eight-year-old girl. — "I never saw you when you were a little girl" was the prompt answer. — It makes life so uncomfortable to-day that neither the painter, the plumber, the locksmith, the tailor nor any other tradesman keeps his promise. — There are two different things: what has been promised, and what has been kept. — I want to see the boss. Is he in? Give him my card! — He is very busy, he can't see you now. He has an important business conference and doesn't want to be troubled. — How soon do you think the conference will be over? — It usually lasts quite a long time.

Somebody is knocking at the door. — Come in! — Who is it? — The carpenter, I have called him in. — Mr. Miller is not in, he has gone out. — In William Street, a great fire has broken out. — Let us go home. — We'll take dinner at

home. — I don't leave home before nine o'clock. — Hand off! — Be off! — The treaty is broken. — The teapot is broken. — The handle is broken off. — Go on! — Get up! — Go up this way! — Are you coming up to me? — When he passed by, I took off my hat. — I put by a small sum every month. — Come over to me! — I'll go over to England next month. — Don't give me a cheque, please pay in cash. — One day he is up, the next day he is down. — Up and down. — I looked around, but I couldn't find him. — Go round the corner and you will see the signs of the department-store. — I'll be back in a minute. — Back, back to Baltimore! — Do you go back to Berlin? — Where do you live? — Where do you come from? — Where are you going to?

He is very careful. — The letter is carefully written. — A candidate to his electors. — It is the existence of a Constitutional Labour Party and nothing else which stands between this Country and Revolution. — He is a happy boy. — They live happily together. — We played merrily together. — 'Merrie O'd China!' — "The Merry Wives of Windsor." — He is able to do this job. — Our Company was ably represented by

Mr. Miller.—This work is easily done.—It is easy work.
—Generally we do it in half an hour.—You may take it
as a general rule to cross the street only at a corner.—
“Dutch crossing.”—“Germans to the front.”—This room
is greatly overheated and badly ventilated.—But if you open
the window, there will be a terrible draught!—Have you
ever been in Berlin?—Certainly.—Have you really been
there?—Indeed, I have.—Be quiet!—I can’t stand any
noise.—He has done his work quietly.—I want the rooms
more carefully cleaned.—That’s hard work.—He works
very hard.—The ‘George Washington’ is a fast ship.—
She goes fast.—The ‘Morning Post’ is a daily newspaper.
—We receive our salaries monthly.—You owe me altogether
four pounds.—My yearly income is no more than 200
dollars.—All I can do for you is to recommend you to my
friend.—He couldn’t give me anything at all.—He walks
faster than I do.

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XXXIV.



What impudence! I want to read all these papers myself! If everyone comes to read the papers in the cafe, how are the publishers going to increase their circulation?

臉皮怎麼這樣的厚(好無禮)! 這些報紙我自己要讀呀! 如果每一個人在飯館裏看報紙的話, 報館老板怎樣增加銷路呢?

I speak “我說” —— To speak, spoke, spoken —— I am speaking “我正說(宣布)”。

When he entered the room, I was speaking with Miss Mabel. “當他走進房裏, 我正在跟瑪瑟兒小姐談話。”

Speaking 是 speak 的現在(進行)分詞, spoken 是牠的過去(完成)分詞。

I heard her singing. “我聽到她的歌唱。” I saw him going.

“我看見他走的”。

See that these letters are delivered. “留意把這些信送去。”
We couldn't get the work done. “我們不曾把這件工作做完。”

England is a country trading with the whole world. “英國是一個跟全世界貿易的國家。”

Determined to give him the job I wrote him to call upon me at once. “決定了給他那件工作我寫(信)要他立刻來看我。”

在英文裏，動詞末尾上加 ing 的，我們叫做現在分詞，如果當名詞用的話，我們把牠叫做 gerund “動名詞”。像 swimming “游泳”，skating “滑冰”，reading “讀書”和 writing “寫字”。

It's necessary to learn reading & writing. “研究讀書和寫字是必須的。”

Swimming & skating is very healthy. “游泳和滑冰是很有益健康的。” We are able to save our lives through swimming. “學習游泳我們能夠拯救我們的生命。”

Excuse my speaking to you in my native language. “原諒我用我的國語跟你談話。”

I insist upon your doing it. “我堅持你非做此事不可。”

I prefer talking to writing. “我寧說不寫。”

Do you prefer dancing to any other pastime? “你寧願跳舞，不幹任何別的娛樂麼？”

Without working it is not possible to learn any language.

“不努力那是不可學習任何語文。”

“After learning English you will know your own language better. “學了英文之後，你就更能夠瞭解你自己的語文。”

You can't go ten steps there without meeting him. “如果沒有碰到他你就不能往那裏去十步。”

*

請譯成英文 Translate into English, please:

世上最不幸的女人。——“中央日報”是中國國民黨的機關報。——我每月拿四百六十元的薪水，一千元津貼，另外還有一石米。——你總共該還給我四千元的美金儲蓄券。——我每年要幫助我的姪兒姪女三千元。——我所能為國家效命的是拿了來福槍去打日本人。——他根本不能給我一點安慰。——他在前三天便趕到了倫敦，駕了一架新式驅逐機去到柏林的上空。——老王是我在重慶所可以找到的最好的畫匠。我不打算跟一個普通的藝術家結婚。老王最大的缺點就是在這戰爭的時期中，他什麼戰時的工作都幹不來。我可以算得是世界上最不幸的女人。我想他來向我求婚，不過他是一個主張獨身的，所以連訂婚的趨勢都沒有。但我打定了嫁給他，我可以用種種的方法勸他為國家做些宣傳的工作。——她在十八歲就結了婚，可以算得是最早的了。——我們寧可跋涉長途，回到這革命的懷

抱裏來。——他不愛國就是賣國。——他會說蒙古話。——我喜歡吃哈密瓜和東干葡萄。——我希望你能滿意我們邊疆上的生活。——有好胃口，才有健康。

XXXV.

英文裏有許多字，不是口頭裏講簡了，便是手底下寫縮了。不論在英國或美國，Zoo“動物園”縮成了三個字母，讀成了一個促音。你再看，這一類的簡寫多着呢！M. P. 是 Member of Parliament “議會議員（英國）”，P. O. 是 post office “郵局”，a. m. 是 ante meridiem “上午”，p. m. 是 post meridiem “下午”；gent 是 gentleman 的簡寫。英國人，尤其在倫敦，有一種變化得莫明其妙的俗語，如 upper ten 是 upper ten thousand “上流社會或貴族”的縮寫語。其他還有很普遍地用到的 pub，就是 public house “旅館，酒店”，bus 是 omnibus “公共汽車”，ads 是 advertisements “廣告”，photo 是 photograph “相片”。

更有許多的縮寫也是經常要用到的。e. g. 是 for example “舉例”；i. e. 是拉丁文 id est 的縮寫，就是 that is “即是，就是”；viz. 是拉丁文 videlicet 的縮寫，就是 namely “即，換句話說”。Esq. 是 esquire “先生”（加在名姓的後面）；c/o 是 care of “轉交”，S. S. 是 steamship “輪船”。H. M. S. 是 His Majesty's Ship “皇家船舶”（“陛下船舶”譯得太勉強了，如果索性直譯成“他的

莊嚴的船舶”就更不順耳了)。Monday, Mon. “星期一”, Tuesday, Tues. “星期二”, Xmas, Christmas “聖誕節”, B/L, bill of lading “提單”, a/c, account “帳目, 報告, 說明”, Ltd, Limited “有限公司”, Hill & Smith Ltd. “赫爾·史密斯有限公司”。Limited Liability Company “有限責任公司”。還有 inst. 是 instant “本月”, cif 是 cost “價目”, insurance “保險費” 和 freight “運費” 三者的並記縮寫。fob 是 free on board “船上交貨(貨由賣主運到船上交付, 一切費用與買主無涉)”。E. & O. E. 是 errors and omissions excepted “如有錯誤遺漏, 隨時更正”。



: This is Mr. Kung with his twelve children. They are packing their bags for a trip to the seaside.

這是龔先生帶了他的十二個孩子。他們正在裝他們的行囊到海濱去旅行。



Father with twelve kiddies on the way to the station.
父親帶了那十二個娃娃在去車站的路上。



Just about to enter the train he is stopped by a policeman who asks him
 "What have you been doing?"
 "I? Why, nothing!"
 "Then why is this crowd following you?"

正要上車的時候，他被一個警察攔住了問道：

“你是幹什麼？”

“我？爲什麼，沒有什麼事呀！”

“那麼爲什麼這一羣(人)跟着你呢？”

圖書館學、新聞學、語言文字學

圖書編目學

圖書館學通論

圖書館圖書購求法

圖書室管理法

圖書館

報業經營與管理

時事評論作法

說文段注指例

聲韻學大綱

江浙人學習國語法

簡明國語文法

修辭學

葉氏英文法精義

基本英文法

金敏甫

俞爽達

邢雲林

蔣復聰

蔣復聰

詹文滂

郭步陶

呂景先

葉光球

王了一

楊德恩

鄭業建

呂叔湘

詹文滂

英語指導叢書

以下各冊均用英文寫作

怎樣學習英語

陸殿揚

怎樣造句

沈彬

怎樣作文

沈彬

怎樣寫信

魏質彬

怎樣修辭

林天蘭

怎樣演說和辯論

林天蘭

怎樣應用日常英語

王哲安

怎樣說話流利

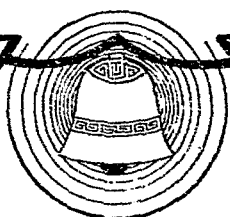
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中華民國三十六年五月初版

大衆英語

(共三冊)

第二冊 定價國幣二元八角

(外埠酌加運費匯費)

編	著	者	陳	澄	之
發	行	人	吳	秉	常
印	刷	所	正	中	書
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(1995)

校整
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向崇

滬·本

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