

1987

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5

辑

英语文摘

Reader's
Digest

江苏教育出版社

《英语搭配大词典》

《英语搭配大词典》(A New Dictionary of English Collocations)是一本专门研究词语和语义搭配关系的专门性词典,它是国内迄今为止最大的外汉词典中的一部。本词典由苏州大学外语系编写,江苏教育出版社将于明年上半年隆重推出。综观这部大型外文工具书,它具有如下三个特点:

一、规模宏大,内容新颖

本词典以一万五千个英语常用词为基础,共收词组搭配、习语三十余万条,例证近二十万条,开始广泛使用。它不仅获得承认,而且成为反映现代英语的权威式,本词典在思想内容上扎根于现实生活,反映了大量英文书刊中出现的知识,并附有汉译。另外,本词典从人学英语的角度出发,斟酌损益,对具体语言现象进行多色彩的表达方法,以满足读者进行复杂的思想交流的需要,词典具有更大的实用性。

二、取材广泛,实用性强

本词典参考了许多中外词典中的知识,并附有汉译。另外,本词典从人学英语的角度出发,斟酌损益,对具体语言现象进行多色彩的表达方法,以满足读者进行复杂的思想交流的需要,词典具有更大的实用性。

三、体例简明,编排醒目

考虑到读者查阅方便,本词典均按其语法结构分项,在每一语法项下又按不同印刷体标出,条理清晰,且搭配词分别用不同印刷体标出,条理清晰,且

本词典的即将出版无疑有益于工作者学习和掌握符合习惯的英语词语搭配,克服由于习惯和文化习惯的影响而产生的错误,从而提高运用地道英语交际的能力。

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The Rose-Bud

野 玫 瑰

[德]歌 德原诗

[德]H. 魏尔纳曲

1=F 6/8

小行板

P 3 3 5 4 3 | 2 2 2. | 3 3 4 5 6

Saw the lad a rose-bud there, Rose-bud in the
1. 路边有朵红玫瑰, 荒野中的

Quoth the lad: "I'll pluck thee now, Rose-bud in the
2. 少年说: "我要采摘你. 荒野中的

But the boy he broke in scorn, Rose-bud in the
3. 顽皮少年不肯放, 荒野中的

6. 5. | 5 4 3 3 | 3 2 1.

heath - er, Tipp'd with dew and pass - ing fair,
玫 瑰, 生得鲜艳长得美,

heath - er!" Said the Rose: "I'll stab thee now,
玫 瑰, 玫 瑰 说: "我 刺 痛 你,

heath - er, To she stabb'd him with her thorn,
玫 瑰, 玫 瑰 用 刺 来 抵 抗,

1 1. 1 2 3 | 4 3 2. | 3 3 5 4 3 | 3. 2.

Swift he ran to pluck it there, In the gold - en weath - er.
少年见了奔如飞, 心中不住赞美:

For my thorn is sharp, I trow, Bear it will I nev - er!"
使你今后常记起, 我决不让你摘去。

Yet she died that sum - mer morn, In the gold - en weath - er.
痛苦叹息难抵挡, 只得任他摧残。

3 5 6 6 | 5 6 7 1. | 1 6 5 3 | 2 3 2 1.

Rose-bud, pretty rose - bud red, Rose-bud in the heath - er.
玫 瑰, 玫 瑰, 红 玫 瑰, 荒野中的玫 瑰

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本辑插图、题图: 王克雨 李振苏



How South China Guerrillas Aided Western Allies

王银泉 选注

峥嵘岁月，浸透着动人的故事。

八年抗战，传遍了英雄的赞歌。

时值伟大的抗日战争爆发50周年纪念之际，我们谨以此文作为对那可歌可泣的往昔的追忆。

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During the embattled days¹ of 40 years ago, a number of guerrilla units under the leadership of the Communist Party waged a heroic struggle in many parts of China already behind the lines of the advancing Japanese. The East River Guerrilla Column², operating in eastern Guangdong province near Hongkong, had a particular role to play in cooperating with allied forces³ in the area against their common fascist enemy.

From the end of 1941, after the outbreak of war in the Pacific, many prisoners of war from Britain, India and other allied countries were held⁴ in Japanese-occupied Hongkong. The East River Column infiltrated⁵ people into Hongkong to help the POWs⁶ escape, and later guided them to China's rear areas⁷ from which they could be picked up by allied planes. About 90 foreigners were rescued in a relatively short period, the majority being Indian and British, but also including eight Americans, three Danes,⁸ two Norwegians⁹, a Russian and a Filipino¹⁰.

British Friends

Among the first to be helped by the underground was a small group including the Australian Col.¹¹L.T. Ride and an Englishman, Major¹² J.D. Clague. They had escaped from a prison camp and, not knowing the area well, blundered into some Japanese troops. They were saved by the timely arrival of East River guerrillas.

After going on to Chongqing (then the wartime capital of China), Col. Ride suggested that the British government set up an organization to rescue POWs. In July 1942 the British Army Aid Group¹³ was established with its headquarters in Huizhou¹⁴, Guangdong, under the command of Major Clague. He immediately contacted the East River Guerrilla Column asking for their cooperation, particularly in getting information about the situation in and around the Japanese prison camps.

The occupied areas¹⁵ were cruelly ruled, and the column's underground workers again and again risked their lives to help the Aid Group establish intelligence and liaison posts¹⁶ and to carry messages connected with escape plans. They saved money from their own meager food and clothing allowances to cover¹⁷ the costs of the cooperative efforts.

The allied forces and the rescued POWs had nothing but praise for the daring and effectiveness of the guerrillas, but their very success roused the jealousy and hatred of the Kuomintang government, which did its best to disrupt¹⁸ this allied collaboration with Communist-led guerrillas. As a result of these pressure, in August 1943 the Aid



Group suddenly broke off relations with the East River Column. Nevertheless, the guerrillas continued to aid escaping POWs and allied personnel gathering intelligence on the Japanese who passed through their territory whenever they could.

After the war Col. Ride became one of the vice-chancellors¹⁹ of Hongkong University and died in 1977. His son, now an Australian diplomat, using the records of the Aid Group which his father had kept, wrote a book called *The British Army Aid Group—Hongkong Resistance, 1942—45*. It gave full credit to²⁰ the East River Guerrilla Column for its heroic acts of aid to the allied forces.

The American Connection

Besides helping the British against Japan, the East River guerrillas also saved the lives of a number of American pilots. One of the first was Lt. Donald W. Kerr of the 14th U.S. Air Force Group. On February 11, 1944, his plane was downed during a raid over enemy-occupied

Hongkong. Despite his wounds, Kerr parachuted²¹ safely to the ground, and guerrillas spirited him away to²² a mountain cave to hide him from the intensive manhunt mounted by the Japanese. Later he was escorted²³ to guerrilla headquarters and stayed there until he was well enough to return to his base at Guilin.

Kerr's report on his experience to General Claire Chennault,²⁴ commanding officer of the 14th U.S. Air Force Group (the famous "Flying Tigers") resulted in orders to American pilots to seek help from the guerrillas in case their planes crashed.

On May 24, 1944, the East River Column rescued five more "Flying Tiger" pilots, this time from the sea at Daya Bay²⁵, where they had been bombing enemy ships. The fliers — Lieutenants Lefkoe and Laverell and Sergeants Shank, Conley and Ellis—said how deeply grateful they were to the guerrilla fighters, and promised to tell the world about these unsung heroes²⁶.

Cooperative Intelligence Work

Because of reports in foreign publications, the U.S. public, as well as the armed forces, began to know more about the efforts of the East River Column. In September 1944 the article "Strategy of the East River Guerrilla Column and Allied Forces in the Pacific War" appeared in an American magazine. It argued that in order to change the critical situation in China, the guerrilla struggle behind enemy lines should be helped and strengthened.

One month later U.S. Army headquarters in China, despite serious opposition from the Kuomintang govern-

ment, sent an intelligence team equipped with radio equipment to work with the East River Column. The guerrilla unit in turn set up a special operation to collect order-of-battle intelligence²⁷ on the Japanese for the U.S. army and air force. In March 1945, when an American work team was sent to the Guangdong area to survey suitable routes for a possible allied landing, the East River guerrillas made themselves responsible for the team's safety and conveyed messages for them back to U.S. headquarters.

Allied bombardment of military targets in Hongkong and on the sea inflicted heavy damage on²⁸ the enemy. In a special message to Zeng Sheng,²⁹ commander of the East River Column, General Chennault indicated that a good deal of credit for this was due to the timely and accurate intelligence reports provided by Zeng's guerrilla forces.

Four decades have passed. But those who know of that fierce struggle against the common fascist enemy will never forget the close, friendly cooperation given by China's Communist-led partisans³⁰ to the allied forces. This occurred not only in Guangdong but also in northern and central China where many allied personnel were saved from the enemy or otherwise helped in their war work.

(From *China Reconstructs*)

-
1. the embattled days: 严阵以待的日子。 2. the East River Guerrilla Column: 东江游击纵队。 3. allied forces: (二次大战中的)盟军。 4. were held: 被扣留;被扣压。 5. infiltrate: 渗透;打入。 6. POWs: 战俘。 7. rear areas: 后方。 8. Danes: 丹麦人。 9. Norwegians: 挪威人。 10. Filipino: 菲律宾人。 11. Col: 上校。 12. Major: 少校。 13. the British Army

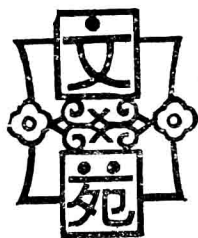
Aid Group: 英军救援小组。 14. Huizhou: (地名)惠州。
 15. the occupied areas: 敌占区。 16. intelligence and liaison posts: 情报联络站。 17. They saved...to cover: 他们从自己少得可怜的伙食和服装费中省钱来承担。 18. disrupt: 破坏。
 19. vice-chancellors: 副校长。 20. gave full credit to: 盛赞...。
 21. parachute: 空降; 空投。 22. spirited him away to: 迅速而神秘地将他带至。 23. was escorted: 被护送。 24. Claire Chennault: 陈纳德(1890—1958), 美国人, 时任美第十四航空队少将队长。 25. Daya Bay: 大亚湾。 26. unsung heroes: 无名英雄。 27. order-of-battle intelligence: 战斗序列情报。
 28. inflict heavy damage on: 使...遭受严重损伤。 29. Zeng Sheng: 曾生, 当时任东江游击纵队司令。 30. Partisan: 敌后游击队员。

上接P.15.

他开始斥责他的拯救者为什么不来得更及时些。 25. gather way: 开始向行行驶。 26. But when...pounding seas: 但是当风直对着船尾吹来时, 船身就抬了起来, 不再受狂风恶浪的摆布了。 27. to pump out the bilges: 抽干船底污水。 28. The crew...ugly mood: 全体船员的情绪极糟。 29. threatened mutiny: 威胁要哗变。
 30. they humored his whims: 他们迁就他的种种怪想。 31. it was common...their last: 普遍迷信地认为, 船上垂死的人一定要等到望见陆地才肯断气。 32. something caught: 被什么东西挂住了。
 33. in a trance: 发呆。 34. as though...Death itself: 好象是摆脱了死神本身的重负。

上接P.20.

迈克斯紧张地咬了咬嘴唇。 25. black with anger: 因为发怒而变得铁青。 26. grasped the frame: 抓住窗框。 27. he rested his weight on one thigh: 他将全身的重量压在一条腿上。 28. the window sill: 窗台。 29. shrilly: 尖厉地。 29. deftly uncorked the bottle: 熟练地打开瓶盖。 30. stammered: 结结巴巴地问。



The Nigger of the Narcissus

【英】Joseph Conrad

缪华伦 选注

康拉德(Joseph Conrad, 1857—1924)是英国颇有影响的小说家。他原籍波兰,由于从小大量阅读海洋文学,迷恋海上生活,终于在1878年登上一艘英国船只,来到英国当水手,此时他甚至连一句象样的英语都不会说。他于1884年成为英国臣民,于1886年开始用英语写作,代表作有《吉姆爷》、《黑暗的中心》以及《水仙花号上的黑鬼》。他擅长心理描写,作品带有浓重的神秘色彩。

《水仙花号上的黑鬼》通过描写黑人水手韦特之死,展示人与自然的关系、生与死的关系以及人性中勇敢与胆怯的矛盾冲突,寓意深刻而又神秘,是一本了解康拉德创作观的重要作品,用作者自己的话来说,他“作为一个真诚的艺术家的而不是作为一位小说家,成败甘心在此一举”。

The British freighter *Narcissus*¹ lay in Bombay harbor² on a hot, sticky tropical night in the 1890's. Already loaded, it was to sail the next morning on its homeward voyage. The last crew member to come aboard was a huge Negro, James Wait. The Negro, who had a severe cough, asked

his shipmates to help him in stowing his gear³. A little later the men were in their bunks⁴, and the only sound was snoring, interrupted at times by Wait's fits of coughing.

At daylight the *Narcissus* sailed. That evening, as the sailors gathered in little groups about the deck, the laughter and yarn spinning⁵ ceased at the sound of a weak rattle in Wait's bunk. It ended with a moan. The black man climbed up on deck, looked about, and made the men miserable by berating⁶ them for making so much noise that he, a dying man, could have no rest. It seemed, after a few days, that the Negro looked upon the approaching death as a friend. He paraded his trouble to everyone, railing bitterly at the salt meat, biscuits, and tea at mealtime.⁷

All the men in the forecabin were touched by the dying man and his fits of coughing. There was nothing that they would not do for him, even to stealing pie for him from the officers' mess. Even Donkin, a Cockney who thought that no one was ever right but himself, catered to Wait.⁸ The Negro did no work after they were a week at sea. The first mate⁹ finally ordered him below to his bunk, and the captain upheld the mate's order. Each morning the men carried the invalid up on deck. Finally he was put in one of the deckhouse berths.¹⁰ He never let anyone doubt that his death was imminent. He fascinated the officers and tainted the lives of the superstitious sailors, even those who grumbled that his illness was a fraud.¹¹

As the *Narcissus* approached the Cape of Good Hope, heavier sails were set, the hatches were checked, and everything loose on deck was securely lashed in place in preparation for the winds that were sure to come.¹² On the thirty-