

110456

現代英語會話
A BOOK OF DIALOGUES
FOR MODERN YOUTH

柳無垢著



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開明書店印行

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PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION

This book was an outgrowth of class-room discussion on wartime topics with the students while the author was teaching English in a Kweilin middle school. It was found that the interest of the students could be aroused much more readily than by ordinary textbooks and once their interest was aroused, the language seemed to have been absorbed without much labour. All topics chosen here do not pretend to be profound, nor do they represent a continuous development of thought. They are nevertheless the questions that occur constantly to the mind of every serious young man and young woman. It was once remarked that English-learning students should study philosophical treatises so as to kill two birds with one stone. This would be indeed an excellent advice had it been possible to demonstrate that the proposed treatises were honestly interesting readings to the Chinese students.

It is rather gratifying to note that a third printing of this book has been called for. In the present edition, though minor alterations have been made, its essential contents are allowed to remain as we have not outlived as yet the wartime life.

W. K. L.

April 30, 1947.

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During an Air-Raid

*During an air-raid,¹ outside an *air-raid shelter,² a *middle school student³ Lee unexpectedly⁴ met his *old schoolmate and friend⁵ Chiang.*

L: Hello,⁶ Chiang. I am so glad to see you. I *never imagined⁷ I could meet you here in Kweilin.

C: Hello, Lee. I didn't expect to meet you, either. *How have you been getting along⁸ since we last saw *each other⁹? But first let¹⁰ me *introduce you to my friend.¹¹ This is my friend and *former schoolmate¹² Lee Ping, and this is Wu Tsing-hwa, the best student in our class.

W: *How do you do,¹³ Mr. Lee, glad¹⁴ to meet you.

[*Lee and Wu *shake hands.¹⁵*]

L: How do you do, Tsing-hwa, please don't be so formal,¹⁶ just call me Lee Ping.

¹空襲。 ²防空洞。 ³中學生。 ⁴意外地。 ⁵老同學兼朋友，即又老同學又是朋友(此一短語形容 Chiang)。

⁶喂(係招呼人時用，多半用於不大客氣的場合)。 ⁷從不曾想到。

⁸您好! ⁹互相(兩人間用 each other, 兩人以上用 one another)。

¹⁰let 後面的不定詞須省略 to。 ¹¹把你介紹給我的朋友。 ¹²從前的同學。

¹³=how are you? 您好! ¹⁴省略 I am。

¹⁵握手。

¹⁶拘禮。

W: All right, Lee Ping.

L: That's¹ better.

C: Let's² sit down and *have a good chat.³ *It looks as though⁴ we *will have to wait⁵ for *quite a while⁶ *before the all-clear siren goes.⁷

W: Here is a good place to sit down.

[*They all sit down*]

C: When did you *come in,⁸ Lee? Tell me something about the war in Hongkong,⁹ and the conditions in that city after it *was taken¹⁰ by the enemy.

L: I came to Kweilin with my parents. We left Hongkong in May, *by way of¹¹ Macao.¹² As you know, I was studying at Peiying Middle School when I was in Hongkong. When the Japanese bombers¹³ bombed the aerodrome¹⁴ in Kowloon¹⁵ on the morning of December 8th,¹⁶ I was just *on my way to¹⁷ school. I didn't know that it was a real air-raid. I thought it was just an *air-raid practice,¹⁸ and walked to the school. We were called to a meeting, in which the principal told us

¹ = that is.

² = let us. ³ 暢談一番. ⁴ 看來似乎. ⁵ have + infinitive 表示必須. ⁶ 相當時刻. ⁷ 在要解除警報前.

⁸ 此地指進入中國內地. ⁹ 香港. ¹⁰ 被佔領.

¹¹ = via, 經過, 取道. ¹² 澳門. ¹³ 轟炸機. ¹⁴ 飛機場. ¹⁵ 九龍. ¹⁶ 本年十二月八日早上, 即太平洋戰爭爆發之日. ¹⁷ 在往.....途中. ¹⁸ 空襲練習.

that during the night the Japanese had *declared war on Great Britain and the United States,¹ and attacked *Pearl Harbour², Singapore³ and Manila⁴ by air⁵ and that war in *the Pacific Ocean⁶ had broken out,⁷ and so he told us to go back home. We sang our school song before we left, and some of the schoolmates were *so moved that⁸ they wept.

C: That's quite a sad scene.

L: Yes, even now I *feel very badly⁹ whenever I remember it. But that's only the beginning of our horrible experience. The enemy bombed the city from the air and bombarded¹⁰ it from the sea. Shells¹¹ whizzed over our heads *day and night.¹² *Kowloon was occupied¹³ on the third day of the war, and the Hongkong Government was *forced to surrender¹⁴ after eighteen days of *desperate resistance.¹⁵ After the Japanese occupied the city, the first thing *they did¹⁶ was to rob all the munitions, war materials, medical supplies, foodstuffs and everything *that they could lay their hands on.¹⁷ They put all the soldiers and British, American and Dutch¹⁸ citizens into the

¹ 向英美宣戰。 ² 珍珠港。 ³ 新加坡。 ⁴ 馬尼刺。 ⁵ attack by air, 空襲, 即轟炸。 ⁶ 太平洋。 ⁷ war had broken out, 戰事已經爆發。 ⁸ so... that..., 如此.....以致.....

⁹ 覺得很難過。 ¹⁰ 砲轟。 ¹¹ 砲彈。 ¹² 日以繼夜。 ¹³ 九龍被佔領。 ¹⁴ 被迫投降。 ¹⁵ 拚命抵抗。 ¹⁶ 形容 the first thing。 ¹⁷ 形容 everything; they 搶 the Japanese; lay their hands on, 擷取。 ¹⁸ 荷蘭的。

*concentration camps.¹ They arrested Chinese officials, well-known² Hongkong people and patriots. The prices of foodstuffs were so high that many people just *died of starvation.³ *In a word,⁴ Hongkong *has become hell⁵ since it *fell into the hands of the enemy.⁶ Now, *you've⁷ to tell me your story,⁸ Chiang. When did you leave Shanghai and come to Kweilin?

C: I left Shanghai in October, after the enemy withdrew⁹ from East Chekiang. Since the enemy occupied the *International Settlement,¹⁰ conditions in Shanghai became much the same as those¹¹ in Hongkong. Many youths¹² have *left Shanghai for¹³ the *guerrilla districts,¹⁴ and many¹⁵ have come to the interior.¹⁶ Only the traitors¹⁷ and the Japanese can be prosperous¹⁸ in Shanghai. But most of the Shanghai people are *not passive in their attitude towards the war.¹⁹ They are all very patriotic and almost everyday there is news that a traitor has been assassinated.²⁰

W: What do you think of Kweilin and the interior

集中營; put into the concentration camp, 關入集中營。 ² 顯名的, 著名的。 ³ 死於飢餓。 ⁴ 總之, ⁵ 淪為地獄。 ⁶ 陷入敵手。 ⁷ = you have. ⁸ 你懂得把你的經歷告訴我。

⁹ 撤退。 ¹⁰ 公共租界。 ¹¹ 指 conditions. ¹² = young men. ¹³ leave for, 離開(某地)到(某地)。 ¹⁴ 遊擊區。 ¹⁵ = many youths. ¹⁶ 內地。 ¹⁷ 漢奸。 ¹⁸ 繁榮, 發達。 ¹⁹ 對於戰爭並不抱消極態度。 ²⁰ 暗殺。

DURING AN AIR-RAID

*in general¹? You came from the occupied cities, so you must have better and fresher opinions than we do.

L: I heard that Kweilin had only a population² of 79,170 (seventy-nine thousand hundred seventy) in 1937, but it has more than 300,000 (three hundred ten thousand) inhabitants³ now. Many problems have arisen,⁴ such as housing, school, *water supply⁵ and others.⁶ Kweilin is certainly overcrowded.⁷ There are not enough houses for the whole population. And there are so many children who ought to go to school, but there are almost no new *primary schools.⁸ Only new restaurants and tea houses have been opened and they *do very good business.⁹ People in Kweilin do not think and feel much about the war, and certainly *do little towards the war effort.¹⁰ I think this is the *general atmosphere¹¹ in the interior. And the *cost of living¹² is so high that people who *live an honest life¹³ can hardly¹⁴ afford¹⁵ to make one new dress in a whole year. *All their income goes to¹⁶ buying food.

C: I certainly agree with all you have said, Lee;

¹一般地。

²人口。 ³居民。 ⁴產生;發生。 ⁵水的供應。 ⁶=other problems.
⁷人口過擠。 ⁸小學校。 ⁹生意非常好。 ¹⁰供獻於作戰努力者極微。 ¹¹一般的情況。 ¹²生活費。 ¹³過奉公守法生活的人。 ¹⁴=scarcely, 極難。 ¹⁵有錢;出得起錢。 ¹⁶他們的全部收入,都用之於.....

*besides which¹ the *refugee relief work² *leaves much to be desired.³ There are so many people who came from the *occupied areas⁴; they want to do something for their own country, not as helpless refugees, but as useful and *productive workers.⁵ But there are few⁶ organizations to help them. We certainly have not *carried out⁷ the *general mobilization⁸ program. People in Great Britain, America and *the Soviet Union⁹ are all *contributing their energy and money to the war effort,¹⁰ even the children are mobilized and organized. I hope we will *do the same.¹¹

W: Yes, I agree with both of you. First we students must get organized and *do our part.¹² *Apart from¹³ study, we should do *whatever we can¹⁴ to *carry on¹⁵ the war and build a new, free China.

L: Yes, though we can be sure that the *Allied Nations¹⁶ will win the war, and *final victory will be ours,¹⁷ yet¹⁸ we should not *wait for¹⁹ it. It's²⁰ true that the American and British Governments have *abolished extraterritoriality²¹ and *concluded new treaties²² with us,

¹ 除此之外; which=all you have said. ² 難民救濟工作. ³ 尚大有需要改善之處. ⁴ 淪陷區. ⁵ 生產人員. ⁶ =not many, 極少. ⁷ 實行. ⁸ 總動員. ⁹ 蘇聯. ¹⁰ 出錢出力, 爲作戰努力. ¹¹ 指動員民衆.

¹² 盡我們的一份責任; 做我們的一份工作. ¹³ 除.....不論外. ¹⁴ =whatever we can do. ¹⁵ 繼續進行.

¹⁶ 聯合國. ¹⁷ 最後勝利將是我們的. ¹⁸ though...yet, 雖然....., 可是..... ¹⁹ 等待. ²⁰ =it is. ²¹ 廢除治外法權. ²² 訂新約.

but *it was well said by our Generalissimo¹ that by abolition of the *unequal treaties² our *national responsibility³ has only been increased.

W: And he also said that there are some⁴ who believe that China can *participate in⁵ the fruit of future victory without a present struggle, but those people are wrong.

C: Listen, there's⁶ the all-clear siren.

L: Let's go back now, but when you have time, come to see me. I'm⁷ *studying at⁸ Chung San Middle School. What school are you at?

C: Oh, yes, I got so excited over this unexpected meeting that I even forgot to tell you that Wu and I are at Kweilin Middle School. We shall *call on⁹ you on Sunday morning, and we can talk about many things. *How about it?¹⁰

L: Good, come to see me on the *coming Sunday,¹¹ and you come too, Tsing-hwa.

W: Thank you, Lee Ping.

¹ 我們的委員長說得好。 ² 不平等條約。 ³ 國民的責任。

⁴ = some people. ⁵ 參與; 共享。

⁶ = there is.

⁷ = I am. ⁸ 在(某)校念書。

⁹ = visit, 拜訪; 有時也用 call upon. ¹⁰ 你說好嗎? 你以為怎樣?

¹¹ 下星期日。

C: Good-bye, Lee, see you again.

L: Good-bye, I shall wait for you on Sunday.

DRILL

1. How are you *getting along*?
2. The husband and wife have not seen *each other* for a long time.
3. Let me *introduce* you to my friend.
4. *How do you do?*
5. It looks *as though* it is going to rain.
6. Mr. Wallace came to China *by way of* Siberia.
7. The enemy has taken Hengyang, but it is still not too late to *put up* a firm resistance.
8. I met him *on my way* to school.
9. The Nazis were so ruthless *that* they killed all the Russian children in the village.
10. *Day and night* our planes bombed the Japanese position.
11. After the *outbreak* of the Pacific War, the enemy *took* (=occupied) Hongkong.
12. The enemy took everything they could *lay their hands on*.
13. There was a famine in Honan and many people *died of* starvation.
14. *In a word*, you are wrong.
15. He has *fallen into* the hands of the enemy.
16. How can we *enjoy our life* when millions are dying in the war?

17. We **must live** (=lead) an honest life.
18. He can *hardly* walk.
19. I cannot *afford* to buy this fountain pen.
20. We must *get organized* and do our part of the job.
21. We must work *hard* to win the war.
22. I shall *call on* you when I have time.

MEMORY WORK

I. Words, Terms and Phrases

air-raid shelter	guerrilla district
air-raid practice	occupied area
all-clear siren	interior
bomber	water supply
aerodrome	primary school
school song	war effort
medical supplies	cost of living
war materials	relief work
horrible experience	general mobilization program
desperate resistance	final victory
sad scene	extraterritoriality
concentration camp	unequal treaty

II. Proper Nouns

The Allied Nations 聯合國	The United States of America; The U.S.A.; The States
American(s) 美國的; 美國人	美國
America; The United States;	

British 英國的; 英國人	Macao 澳門
Dutch 荷蘭的; 荷蘭人	Manila 馬尼刺
East Chokiang 浙東	The Pacific Ocean 太平洋
Great Britain; England 英國	Pearl Harbour 珍珠港
Hongkong 香港	Russian(s) 俄國人; 俄國的
International Settlement 公共租界	Shanghai 上海
Japan 日本	Singapore 新加坡
Japanese 日本人; 日本的	The Soviet Union; The Union of
Kweilin 桂林	Soviet Socialist Republics;
Kowloon 九龍	The U.S.S.R. 蘇聯

EXERCISE

I. Fill the following blanks with appropriate words:

1. I do not agree——you.
2. I have been waiting ——you all the time.
3. I have not heard from him——I left the city.
4. Did he participate——the relief work?
5. His sister is studying——the Central University.

II. Translate the following into English:

1. 他昨天離開此地到游擊區去了。
2. 日本人把所有的學生都關到集中營裏去。
3. 淪陷區中的生活費用很高。
4. 美國送軍需品和醫藥品到中國來。
5. 最後勝利將是我們的。

Uncle and the Sweet Potatoes

*Though¹ the conversation may not have *taken place² *as it is,³ yet the story is a true one; it happened⁴ in one of the villages in Kwangtung. A *seven-year-old child⁵ *lies sick⁶ in bed, and his mother, a care-worn⁷ peasant woman, sits beside him. The dim⁸ light of an *oil lamp⁹ flickers¹⁰ in the evening wind.*

Mother: Go to sleep, child, why should you *stare at¹¹ the wall so hard¹²?

Child: I still can see uncle with his pale¹³ face and his shirt *soaked with¹⁴ red—was it blood? Was he dead, mother?

M: Don't ask silly¹⁵ questions, child. Forget it. Go to sleep.

C: Uhuh,¹⁶ I know it! Ah Wang has already told

¹ though... yet (非 but)..., 雖然.....可是..... ² 發生. ³ 像(敘事中)所敘述的那樣. ⁴ 發生. ⁵ 七歲大的孩子; seven-year-old 形容 child, 作形容詞短語用. ⁶ 臥病. ⁷ 因憂慮而憔悴. ⁸ 昏暗. ⁹ 油燈. ¹⁰ 搖曳.

¹¹ 呆瞪. ¹² 竭力, 用力 (係副詞, 形容 stare).

¹³ 蒼白的. ¹⁴ 溼透着.....

¹⁵ 愚蠢的.

¹⁶ 嗯.

me! The red was blood, and uncle was dead, so they put him into a box¹ and carried him away. Ah Wang said uncle will never come back again, *neither will father.² Mother, where is father? *He is not dead.³ mother?

M: Oh, no! *Father is all right.⁴ He'll⁵ come back to see Precious.⁶ *If only you would be good,⁷ and obedient,⁸ and go to sleep.

C: But Ah Wang said the policemen *took father away,⁹ and he was *shut in¹⁰ a dark small room. Ah Wang said that father has done something bad. Mother, you've said that grown-ups¹¹ never do bad things. What bad thing has father done?

M: Father didn't do anything bad, child, but he killed some one. He'll come back, only if you would be good.

C: Mother, whom did he kill?

M: Now don't ask question! Go to sleep. Otherwise¹² mother will *be very angry with¹³ you. . . .

C: Uhuh, I know it! Ah Wang has told me the

¹ 抬棺材。 ² = father also will never come back. ³ 他没有死吧。比較 Is he not dead? 爲純粹問句，而此處 He is not dead? 亦爲問句，但含有問者的一種希望。

⁴ 父親好着哩(指還在着未死)。 ⁵ = he will ⁶ 寶貝(稱呼小孩語)。 ⁷ 只要你乖聽我的。 ⁸ 服從的。

⁹ 抬氣去，捉去。 ¹⁰ 關入。 ¹¹ 成人；大人。

¹² 否則；要不然。 ¹³ 對……大發脾氣。