

溫致義主編
現代英語自學叢書之五
(高級中學教材適用)

短篇英文論文集

A
COLLECTION
OF
SHORT ESSAYS

by

James C. I. Wen

溫致義著

(四版增訂)

現代外國語文出版社印行

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING INSTITUTE

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(A Collection Of Short Essays)

版權所有

翻印必究

著 作 者： 溫 致 義
發 行 者： 溫 致 義
發 行 所： 現 代 外 國 語 文 出 版 社
總發行所： 上 海 霞 飛 路 呂 班 路 口 興 安 路 八 十 二 號
(側 門： 霞 飛 路 四 明 里 82 號)

每 冊 定 價

\$

Per Copy

民國三十七年一月一日四版增訂(32×142×YC)

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How to Remember New Words and Phrases

(1) Do not try to remember new words and phrases separately, but instead, try every means to collect good sentences and read them aloud until you can repeat them by heart.

(2) Commit to memory not the separate words and phrases but some paragraphs or the whole of those articles which are worth reading.

(3) If sometime you have to retain in mind some new words and phrases, read them in silence three times, read them aloud as many times and then, most carefully, write them down to see if you can remember them correctly.

怎樣記生字和成語

(1) 不要個別地去記生字和成語，而代替的方法，是要竭力蒐集許多好的句子加以朗讀，直至能背誦之時為止。

(2) 值得記在腦筋中的，不是彼此毫無關聯的字和成語，而是若干段或是若干值得閱讀的全篇文章。

(3) 如果有時你必須記起一些生字和成語，那末，將它們默讀三遍，朗讀三遍，然後仔細將它們寫下來，看看是否你可以記得正確了。

PREFACE (1)

All the articles *included in this booklet¹ served,² during the past three years, as editorials in *New Writing*, a monthly in the English language formerly published³ in Kweilin, later in Chungking, and now in Shanghai. As *New Writing* is a periodical for students of *high schools,⁴ the writer has *tried his best⁵ to write in very simple and plain English *so that⁶ the average⁷ student may understand thoroughly.

Here the writer does not want to say anything about the importance of English. One thing *that he has to point out⁸ is⁹ this: From the rapidly increasing number of readers of *New Writing*, he realizes that¹⁰ the demand for acquiring the knowledge of English in China today has become greater than ever before.

This booklet is intended to help those¹¹ who *have had¹² no chance to read the first two volumes of *New Writing* but would be glad to read all the editorials which appeared in that magazine. Meanwhile, *in order to¹³ make all the articles more understandable¹⁴ for the average reader, the writer has, *in addition to explanatory notes,¹⁵ attached *to them¹⁶ Chinese translations.

James C. I. Wen.

January 1, 1946, Shanghai.

1. 被包含在這本小書裏的 (係形容 articles 之 [過去分詞短語]) 2. serve as……, 當作……用 (其主詞爲 articles) 3. published…… (係形容 monthly 之 [過去分詞短語]) 4. =secondary school, 中等學校 5. 竭力 6. so that……(may……), 以使得……(可以……) 7. 一般的 (average 之後應接單數名詞)

序一

這一本小書裏面所包含的，乃是過去三年來「現代英語雜誌」（從前在桂林，其後在重慶，而現在在上海出版的一種英文月刊）上作為社論的文章。因為「現代英語雜誌」是一種專供中學生閱讀的刊物，所以作者力圖以很簡單而明白的英文寫作，以使一般學生都能澈底了解。

這裏，作者不打算再發一點英文如何重要的議論。作者必須指出的唯一的事情是：由「現代英語雜誌」讀者的數量迅速增加這一事實看來，他覺得：今日的中國對於獲得英語知識的要求，已較以往任何時候為大。

本書旨在幫助那些沒有機會讀到最初兩卷「現代英語雜誌」而頗欲獲讀其中社論的人。同時，作者為了欲使一般讀者均更能了解起見，除各文原有的註解而外，並一律附上中文翻譯。

溫致義

一九四六年一月一日於上海

8. 他必須指出來的〔係修飾 thing 之形容子句〕 9 其主詞為 thing 10 that 為「連接詞」，無何意義 (that……一名詞子句為 realizes 之 object) 11. = those people
12. 曾經有 13. 爲了要 14. 可懂的 15. 除註解外 (係插入句中之短語，爲方便了解起見，可暫抽出不看) 16. 此一短語亦可置於句末 (them 指 articles)

Preface (2)

THE WHY AND HOW OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDY

By Thomas F. Ryan, S J

*Of all the nations¹ between whom *mutual understanding and co-operation² are necessary, China, Great Britain and the United States *occupy the leading place.³ *It can be safely said⁴ that if these three nations can work together after the present war there is real hope of *a generation⁵ of peace in our troubled world, but *it must also be said⁶ that without a real understanding between the people of these nations, genuine co-operation is an impossibility.⁷ It is therefore not merely a desirable thing but an actual duty for every citizen of these nations to try to know more about those⁸ of the other nations and to *get into close contact with⁹ them. To do this, the *meeting ground¹⁰ of a common language is a *practical necessity.¹¹ Without it, that direct intercourse¹² between the people of China and those¹³ of the *English-speaking world¹⁴ is not possible, and without direct intercourse co-operation is a very artificial thing.

*To reach¹⁵ the medium¹⁶ of a common language between those who speak Chinese and those who speak English *it is obvious that¹⁷ *either a great many people of Great Britain and the United States must learn Chinese or¹⁸ that a great many

[註：本文爲在華工作之愛爾蘭文學批評家賴恩氏爲「現代英語雜誌」第一卷第二期所作專文，今徵得作者同意，移作本書序言。] 1. 在所有國家之中 2. 相互的了解及合作 3. 佔有(或居於)首要的地位 4. =It can be safely said by me = I can safely say, 我可以保證說 5. 一代; 三十年 6. =I must also say 7. 不可能的事

序 二

英語研究的緣由和方法

賴 恩

在所有應互相了解及合作的國家當中，中英美三國居於首要的地位。我可以保證說，如果在戰後這三個國家能够合作，在這個紛亂的世界上便有三十年和平的真正希望，可是我也須得說，這些國家的人民彼此間沒有真正的了解，真實的合作乃是不可能的事。因此，這些國家的每一個人設法去更多了解他國的人民並與他們密切接觸，不僅是令人盼望的事而且是一種實際的責任。要做到此事，則以一種共通語言作會合之所，實爲必要。沒有它，中國的人民和英語國家的人民之間的直接往來是不可能的，沒有直接的往來，合作則殊爲一頗不自然之事。

要獲得說中國語者及說英語者間一種共通語言之媒介物，或則許多英美人須學中文或則許多中國人須學英文，那是很明顯的。不幸得很，許多年來的

8. those citizens 9. 與……取得密切的接觸 10. 會晤之地 11. 實際的需要
12. 交際 13. those 指 the people 14. 說英語的地方 15. 有 in order to reach 之義
16. 媒介物；手段 17. =that……is obvious,……是顯然的 18. either……or……,或……或……

people in China must learn English. Unfortunately, experience in many years has shown that *as a practical proposition¹ *it is idle to hope² that a large proportion³ of the English-speaking people will ever⁴ sufficiently *master the Chinese language⁵ to be able to *speak and read it with ease.⁶ Fortunately, however,⁷ it is *quite the contrary⁸ *with regard to⁹ the people of China and the English language, for *it is evident to all that¹⁰ *a remarkably large number of¹¹ Chinese have mastered the English language *so well that¹² they *have complete command of¹³ it and can use it with perfect ease. *It is most desirable that¹⁴ this number, *great as it is,¹⁵ should be much increased.

It may seem a *one-sided piece of co-operation¹⁶ for those who speak English to urge¹⁷ Chinese to study English *even though¹⁸ they themselves do not display¹⁹ the same energy or progress in learning Chinese. *It is easy to see, however, that²⁰ *for purposes of²¹ *communication with the world at large,²² English is of particular convenience, for it is pre-eminently²³ the world language of today, and each year its use is extending. Every Chinese school-boy knows that it will be an advantage²⁴ to him in every *public career²⁵ if he knows English, and *that is why²⁶ the study of it²⁷ is so wide-spread in China. It will be, however, an *added incentive²⁸ to the study of English in Chinese schools if every student realizes²⁹ that *by a command of³⁰ the English language he can help to a better understanding between the Allied Nations with which his country is now fighting

1. 作爲一個實際的問題來說 2. = to hope……is idle, 希冀……是無益的 3. 部分
4. ever 係用以加強 sufficiently 之副詞 5. 精通中國語言 6. 講讀自如 7. 然而
(此副詞常用以置於句首或插於句中, 中譯時則一律置於句首) 8. 十分相反的 9.
關於; 至於 10. = that……is evident to all, ……(之事)對於大家都是很明白的 11.
相當大的數量的; 相當多的 12. so……that……, 如此……以致…… 13. 完全精
通…… 14. = That……is most desirable, ……(之事)是最令人盼望的

經驗已顯示了：作爲一個實際的問題來說，希望大部分說英語的人充分諳通中文至能講讀自如，那是沒有用的。但幸而對於中國人和英語的情形却十分相反，因爲相當大數量的中國人業已諳熟英語至於完全精通而能運用自如之境，這是大家都曉得的。我們最盼望：這個數量雖然是大，還須要多多增加。

說英語的人假使自己沒有在學中文方面表現同樣的努力和進步却勸告中國人學英語，似乎是一種不公平的合作。可是我們不難明白，爲着與整個世界往來，英語是具有特別方便之處的，因爲英語已成今日的世界語言，而且它的應用還在逐年擴大。每一個中國的學生都知道，在每一公共事業中，如果他懂得英語，對他便是一種利益，那就是英語研究在中國如此普遍的原因。然而，如果每一個學生都明瞭，諳通了英語，對於與其祖國正共同作戰的聯合國間之更進一步的了解他將有所貢獻，而且，以更多一層的聯繫，他便可加強友誼合作（僅僅這種友誼的合作已

15. =though it is great 16. 偏於一方的合作；不公平的合作 17. 勸告 18. 縱使；假使 19. 顯示 20. =It is easy for us to see = We can easily see, 我們很容易明白 21. 爲……起見 22. 與整個世界往來 (world at large = world as a whole) 23. 傑出地；卓越地 24. 利益；優點 25. 公共事業 26. =that is the reason why……, 那就是……的原故 (類例：That is (the place) where they were born, 那就是他們出生的地方。) 27. it 指 English 28. 更多的鼓勵 29. 充份體會；覺察；認識 30. 由於諳通……

and so strengthen¹ by an *added link² the bonds³ of friendly co-operation which⁴ alone can make peace a *permanent reality.⁵

Granted⁶ then that today a Chinese student is more anxious⁷ than ever⁸ before to make progress in his study of the English language, how *is he to⁹ intensify his efforts and accelerate that progress? There is no easy road, there is no *short cut¹⁰ to the mastery¹¹ of a new language, but there will be *greater rapidity and greater perfection¹² in English language study *if it be remembered¹³ that there are four *things to be attended to¹⁴ and that¹⁵ each of them must get equal attention. They are reading, writing, speaking and understanding.¹⁶

*Because of¹⁷ its universality it is very useful to be able to read English, and to learn to do so is the least difficult part of the study of the language. In *every branch of language study,¹⁸ proficiency¹⁹ is gained by exercise, and *this is particularly the case in the matter of reading.²⁰ If you want to learn to read with ease, read as much as you can. With regard to reading, *the advice may be given²¹ to read in two ways—*both with and²² without a dictionary. *When once²³ you have got *beyond the initial stages²⁴ in the study of English, read as much as you can without troubling to use a dictionary to *look up²⁵ *unfamiliar words,²⁶ because in this way you will *familiarise yourself with²⁷ the ordinary words and phrases of the language and *come to use²⁸ them almost automatically.²⁹ Reading aloud will be a great help *in this respect.³⁰ At the same time those who want

1. 其前略去 he can (以避免與上文 he can help 中之 can 相重複) 2. 再一多層的聯繫 3. 維繫物 (爲strengthen 之 object) 4. 指 co-operation 5. 永恆的事實 6. 姑認爲; 假定 7. 切望的 8. 爲加強 before 之副詞 9. is to……, 應該……(注意: be + to……(不定式), 有三義: (1) 應該; (2) 可能; (3) 意向。此處爲第一義。) 10. 捷徑 11. 諳通 12. 更大的速度和更趨於完善 13. if……be remembered, 如果……被記得 (be 之前略去 should)

足使和平成爲一永恆的事實)的連帶,那末,在中國學校中對於英語的研究那將是一種更大的鼓勵。

那末,假定今日中國的學生比以往任何時候都更切望在英語研究上獲得進步,則彼應如何加強努力及加速進步呢?對於通曉一種新的語文,沒有容易的道路,沒有捷徑,然而,如果記得有四件事情須要注意,而且每一件事都須同等注意,那末在英語研究上將更可加速和更趨完善。那四件事情便是讀,寫,說,和聽。

由於英語的普遍性,能够閱讀它是很有用的,而學習閱讀乃是研究英語最少困難的部分。在語言研究的每一部門裏,精通是由練習而得,這在閱讀方面特別是如此。如果你要學習閱讀自如,就得儘量多讀。關於閱讀方面,我可以有兩種閱讀的方法奉告——用和不用字典兩者都有。一當你通過了英語研究的初期,就須儘量多讀而無須費神用字典查生字,因爲這樣一來你便可以熟悉英語的普通字彙和成語,然後才能幾乎不假思索地應用它們。在這一方面,朗讀將

14. 被注意到的事情 (attend to……, 注意……) 15. 依文法言, 其前係略去 if it be remembered, 以免重複 16. 理解; 聽懂 17. 由於……; 因……之故 18. 語言學習的每一部門 19. 精通 20. 就閱讀方面而言, 情形尤其是如此 21. = I may give the advice (原句中 given 之後略去 by me), 我可以奉告 22. both……and……, 兩者(都) 23. 一當……即…… 24. 過了英語學習的初期 25. 查閱 26. 生字 27. 令你自己熟悉…… 28. 才能使用 29. 自動地; 不假思索地 30. 在這一方面

to make progress should read¹ for a *definite period¹ each day with a dictionary beside² them, looking up each unfamiliar word. Only in this way will³ new words be learned.

My advice with regard to reading, therefore, is to read for ten minutes a day, read with a dictionary for half an hour each day, and read without a dictionary for as long as you can every day.

Next, writing. Many students of English *omit this as unnecessary.⁴ That is a great mistake. Even for those whose chief aim is to learn to speak the language, *it is essential⁵ to write it, for only by writing can⁶ one⁷ learn⁸ his *deficiency in correct expression,⁹ and recognise his progress in overcoming mistakes. To make progress in writing a teacher is obviously a necessity, and that is where¹⁰ those who are at school *have an advantage, over¹¹ students who try to *study English privately.¹² Those who are at school should *avail themselves to the full of¹³ the opportunity to write and *have their mistakes corrected.¹⁴ If possible, write something every day for,¹⁵ as *in the case of¹⁶ reading, constant exercise is necessary if progress *is to¹⁷ be made. Translation from the *daily paper¹⁸ is an *invaluable exercise¹⁹ for those who want to *get command of²⁰ the ordinary expressions of *daily use.²¹ The daily writing of a diary in English is recommended²² to all, for this provides²³ a subject for writing that is always *at hand.²⁴

Progress in speaking and in understanding the *spoken word²⁵ is more difficult to reach²⁶ than in reading and writing,

1. 一定的時間 2. 在……之旁 3. 助動詞 will 提在主詞之前，係與句首 Only 相呼應而成「強調句式」，可譯為「祇有……才……」 4. 以爲不必要而將此點忽略 5. =to……is essential, ……是重要的 6. 助動詞 can 提在主詞之前，係與only 相呼應而成「強調句式」 7. 泛指任何人 8. 悉；探知；知 9. 正確表現法之不足

有很大的幫助。同時，要求進步者還必須每天伴着字典閱讀若干時候，以便查考每一個不熟悉的字。只有這樣，新的字彙才能學得。

因此，關於閱讀方面我所提供的意見便是每天朗讀十分鐘，每天用字典閱讀半小時，每天不用字典儘可能多讀。

其次爲寫。許多英語學生以爲不必要而將此點忽略。那是一個很大的錯誤。甚至對於那些主要目的僅在學說話的人，寫英文也是很重要的，因爲只有以寫作的方法一個學習者才能夠曉得他在正確表現方面的不足，同時才能在克服錯誤當中認識他自己的進步。要在寫作上獲得進步，教師顯然是必要的，這就是在學校者比力圖自修英語者較爲優越的地方。在學校者必須充分利用機會寫作並使其錯誤獲得改正。如可能，每天都寫些東西，因爲，正如閱讀方面的情形一樣，如果要求進步，不斷的練習是必要的。從日報上作些翻譯，對於意欲通曉日用普通詞語者，乃是一種非常有價值的練習。每天用英文寫日記也可介紹給大家，因爲寫日記對於寫作隨時都提供現成的題目。

講口頭話和聽口頭話比閱讀和寫作都更難獲得進步，因爲除了學字彙和習文法的難題之外，又加上

10. 其前略去「先行詞」the place 11. 優於…… 12. 自修英語 13. 使他們自己儘量利用…… 14. 使他們的錯誤獲得改正 15. 因爲（下接 constant exercise, as……係插於句中之短語） 16. 在……的場合 17. 必須……；應…… 18. 日報 19. 極寶貴的練習 20. 諳通；熟諳 21. 日常應用 22. 推薦 23. 供給 24. 在手邊；在近旁；現成的 25. 口頭話；口語 26. 達到；獲得

for the problem of pronunciation is *added to¹ that² of learning words and studying grammar, and the irregularity³ of English pronunciation is admittedly⁴ its greatest difficulty to a foreigner. *In addition,⁵ one cannot learn to speak and to understand spoken English without the co-operation of others, and this fact provides another difficulty.

*As regards⁶ speaking, *a word of special advice⁷ may be given to students at school and to all who have the opportunity of studying English under a teacher. It is to *pay very special attention to⁸ the formation⁹ of English sounds. The reproduction¹⁰ of these sounds furnishes¹¹ little difficulty to the Chinese, because their language contains all the sounds that are found in English, but great care¹² is needed in learning the exact¹³ sounds which have to be used. The need of this is evident because, while¹⁴ probably a greater proportion of Chinese speak English with *absolute accuracy¹⁵ of pronunciation than of any other nation, at the same time many Chinese who speak with complete grammatical accuracy are incorrect in their pronunciation, obviously because they did not, *in their early study,¹⁶ learn *with care¹⁷ the sound of English vowels and consonants. Special attention is necessary in the pronouncing of L, N, and R, of V and W, and of the diphthongs.¹⁸ Practice in speaking English is obviously hard to get, and all that *can

1. 加上 2. that 係上文 problem 之代名詞 3. 不規則性 4. 公認地 5. 此外
3. 關於;至於 7. 一句特別忠告的話 8. 對……特別注意 9. 構成 10. 重述;模倣
11. =provide(s), 給予;產生