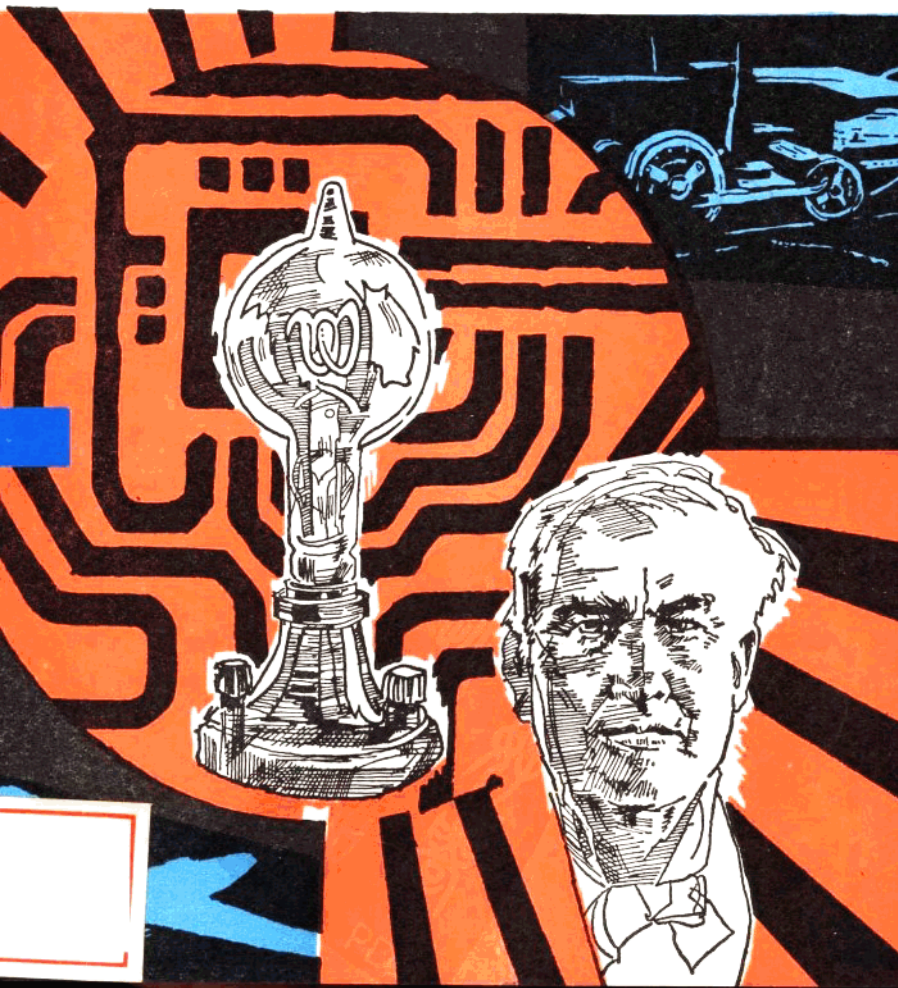


英语世界

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THE WORLD OF ENGLISH

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廖承志致蒋经国先生信

新华社北京7月25日电 7月24日，廖承志致蒋经国先生信，已用电报发往台北。

信的全文如下：

经国吾弟：

咫尺之隔，竟成海天之遥。南京匆匆一晤，瞬逾三十六载。幼时同袍，苏京把晤，往事历历在目。惟长年未通音问，此诚憾事。近闻政躬违和，深为悬念。人过七旬，多有病痛，至盼善自珍摄。

〔2〕三年以来，我党一再倡议贵我两党举行谈判，同捐前嫌，共竟祖国统一大业。惟弟一再声言“不接触，不谈判，不妥协”，余期期*以为不可。世交深情，于公于私，理当进言，敬希谏察。

〔3〕祖国和平统一，乃千秋功业。台湾终

* 意为：我诚心诚意地认为您这样的做法是不妥善的。“期期”一语见《汉书·周昌传》。

Liao Chengzhi's Letter to Mr. Chiang Ching-Kuo

Beijing, July 25 (Xinhua) — Liao Chengzhi wrote a letter to Mr. Chiang Ching-Kuo on July 24, which was sent by cable to Taipei. The letter reads as follows:

Dear brother Ching-Kuo,

No one ever expected that a strip of water¹ should have become so vast a distance. It is now 36 years since our brief rendezvous in Nanjing. From our childhood friendship to our chats in the Soviet capital, everything in the past is still alive in my memory. But it's unfortunate that we haven't heard from² each other for so many years. Recently I was told that you are somewhat indisposed and this has caused me much concern. Men in their seventies are often afflicted with illness. I sincerely hope that you will take good care of yourself.

[2] Over the past three years, our party has repeatedly proposed talks with your party to bury the hatchet³ and work jointly to accomplish the great cause of national reunification. But you have time and again announced that there should be "no contact, no talks and no compromise", which I think is inadvisable. Considering both the public interests and our close friendship which has lasted for generations, I regard it as my duty to offer some advice which I hope you will consider carefully.

[3] The peaceful reunification of the motherland would be a great achievement to be recorded in history. Taiwan is bound to return to the embrace of the motherland

必回归祖国，早日解决对各方有利。台湾同胞可安居乐业，两岸各族人民可解骨肉分离之痛，在台诸前辈及大陆去台人员亦可各得其所，且有利于亚太地区局势稳定和世界和平。吾弟尝以“计利当计天下利，求名应求万世名”自勉，倘能于吾弟手中成此伟业，必为举国尊敬，世人推崇，功在国家，名留青史。所谓“罪人”之说，实相悖谬。局促东隅，终非久计。明若吾弟，自当了然。如迁延不决，或委之异日，不仅徒生困扰，吾弟亦将难辞其咎。再者，和平统一纯属内政。外人巧言令色，意在图我台湾，此世人所共知者。当断不断，必受其乱。愿弟慎思。

〔4〕孙先生手创之中国国民党，历尽艰辛，无数先烈前仆后继，终于推翻帝制，建立民国。

eventually. An early settlement would be in the interests of all. The compatriots in Taiwan would be able to live in peace and happiness, the people of all nationalities on both sides of the Taiwan straits⁴ would no longer have to endure the pains of separation from their kith and kin, and the elders in Taiwan and those who have moved there from the mainland would all be properly placed and provided for. And this would contribute to the stability of Asia and the Pacific region as well as to world peace. You used to spur yourself on with the axiom: "The interests to be considered should be the interests of all; the fame to be sought should be a fame that would last forever." If the great cause of reunification would be accomplished through your work, you will certainly win the esteem of the nation and the praise of all. You would be doing a meritorious service to the country and your name would be inscribed in the temple of fame⁵. It is preposterous to regard such a service as a "guilt". After all, putting up in that tight eastern corner is not a long-term solution. This is of course quite clear for a man as intelligent as you. Hesitation, procrastination or leaving the problem to other days would only lead to difficulty and distress and you, my brother, would hardly be able to escape the blame. Moreover, peaceful reunification is entirely an internal affair of China. Those outsiders who talk glibly about it have designs on⁶ our Taiwan. This is common knowledge. When a decision needs to be made, irresolution is bound to bring trouble. I hope you will consider this carefully.

[4] The Kuomintang founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen endured countless hardships and finally overthrew the monarchy and established the republic; numerous revolutionaries advanced wave after wave and laid down their lives for the cause. History has recorded this as a glorious contribution. The Kuomintang and the Communist Party

光辉业迹，已成定论。国共两度合作，均对国家民族作出巨大贡献。首次合作，孙先生领导，吾辈虽幼，亦知一二。再次合作，老先生主其事，吾辈身在其中，应知梗概。事虽经纬万端，但纵观全局，合则对国家有利，分则必伤民族元气。今日吾弟在台主政，三次合作，大责难谢。双方领导，同窗挚友，彼此相知，谈之更易。所谓“投降”、“屈事”、“吃亏”、“上当”之说，实难苟同。评价历史，展望未来，应天下为公，以国家民族利益为最高准则，何发党私之论！至于“以三民主义统一中国”云云，识者皆以为太不现实，未免自欺欺人。三民主义之真谛，吾辈深知，毋须争辩。所谓台湾“经济繁荣，社会民主，民生乐利”等等，在台诸公，心中有数，亦毋庸赘言。试为贵党计，如能依时顺势，负起历史责任，毅然

twice cooperated and on both occasions they made tremendous contributions to the country and the nation. We know something about the first cooperation, led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, though we were still young at that time. The second cooperation proceeded with your father in the chair and, as participants in it, we should know what it was all about. Though the matter was as complicated as could be⁷, an all-round view of the situation would show that cooperation is beneficial to the country and the nation while division is detrimental to them. Since you are presiding over the administration of Taiwan, you have unshirkable responsibility for the realization of cooperation for the third time. It would be easier to talk the matter over when leaders on both sides used to be schoolmates and close friends who know one another well. I find it really hard for me to subscribe to those views which describe cooperation as "surrender", "humiliating", "suffering losses" or "being duped". In reviewing history or looking forward to the future, one should bear in mind the public interest, the interests of the country and the nation, and use this as the supreme criterion; instead of basing oneself on a party's selfish interests. Such talks as "reunifying China with the Three People's Principles" are regarded by all sensible people as unrealistic, deceptive and self-deceiving. People of our generation know the true meaning of the Three People's Principles quite well and there is no need to argue about it. Neither is there any need to dwell on such assertions as Taiwan's "economic prosperity, democracy and easy livelihood", the truth of which the venerable gentlemen in Taiwan know clearly. For the sake of your party, I would think⁸ that if you would take up the historical responsibility and resolutely take part in peace talks to accomplish national reunification as required by time and tide, the two parties would be able to co-exist for a long time to come, supervising each

和谈，达成国家统一，则两党长期共存，互相监督，共图振兴中华之大业。否则，偏安之局，焉能自保。有识之士，虑已及此。事关国民党兴亡绝续，望弟再思。

〔5〕近读大作，有“切望父灵能回到家园与先人同在”之语，不胜感慨系之。今老先生仍厝于慈湖，统一之后，即当迁安故土，或奉化，或南京，或庐山，以了吾弟孝心。吾弟近曾有言：“要把孝顺的心，扩大为民族感情，去敬爱民族，奉献于国家。”旨哉斯言，盍不实践于统一大业！就国家民族而论，蒋氏两代对历史有所交代；就吾弟个人而言，可谓忠孝两全。否则，吾弟身后事何以自了。尚望三思。

〔6〕吾弟一生坎坷，决非命运安排，一切操之在己。千秋功罪，系于一念之间。当今国际风云变幻莫测，台湾上下众议纷纭。岁月不居，

other while joining in the glorious effort to revitalize China. Otherwise how could the situation existing in that small corner be maintained for long? This is a question those who are sensible are already turning over in their minds. It involves the survival and development of the Kuomintang and I hope you will think it over again.

[5] I recently read one of your writings in which you expressed "fervent hopes that my father's soul would be able to return to the homeland and be reunited with the forefathers". I was overwhelmed with emotion when I read this. The remains of your father are still placed temporarily at Cihu. After reunification, they should be moved back and buried in the native soil — in Fenghua, Nanjing or Lushan — in fulfilment of your filial wishes. You recently said, "filial devotion should be expanded into national devotion, which means love of the nation and dedication to the country." This is an excellent statement. Why don't you apply it to the great cause of national reunification? As far as the country and the nation are concerned, this would be an answer of the two generations of the Chiangs to history; as far as you yourself are concerned, this would be an expression of both loyalty and filial piety. Otherwise how could you account for yourself after your passing away? It is hoped that you would think more about it.

[6] Dear brother! Your life has been marked by frustrations, which should not be attributed to fate. Everything depends on yourself. The good and ill to be judged in the next thousand years hinges on the decision made in a moment. The present international situation is capricious. Throughout Taiwan people of all strata are talking about their future. Time does not stay and brief is the day. A long night is fraught with dreams; time does not wait for us. I hope you, my brother, would be good at making the choice and repair the house before it rains. "Vast is

来日苦短，夜长梦多，时不我与。盼弟善为抉择，未雨绸缪。“寥廓海天，不归何待？”

〔7〕人到高年，愈加怀旧，如弟方便，余当束装就道，前往台北探望，并面聆诸长辈教益。“度尽劫波兄弟在，相逢一笑泯恩仇”。* 遥望南天，不禁神驰，书不尽言，诸希珍重，伫候复音。

〔8〕老夫人前请代为问安。方良、纬国及诸侄不一。

顺祝

近祺！

廖承志

一九八二年七月二十四日

* 这两句诗引自鲁迅赠给日本生物学家西村真琴的《题三义塔》。鲁迅在此诗中，谴责了日本军国主义者发动侵华战争，同时指出，劫难过后，亲如兄弟的中日两国人民，会更加清楚地认识到两国人民的敌人是共同的，那么还有什么恩仇可言呢？引用此诗句的意思是说，连两个国家之间的人民，尚可同仇敌忾，更何况一国人民，没有理由不团结起来，共兴大业。

——第4页及此页的注

摘自7月28日《北京晚报》

曹增祥 郑万鹏 文

the expanse of sky and water. What are you waiting for, staying away from home?"

[7] The longing for old friends grows with age. If it is convenient to you, I would pack and set out for a visit to Taipei to seek enlightenment from our elders. "For⁹ all the disasters the brotherhood has remained; a smile at meeting and¹⁰ enmity is banished." When I look towards the distant southern sky, my heart is already there. No word is enough to express what I wish to say. It is hoped that you will take good care of yourself. I am waiting impatiently for a reply.

[8] Please convey my regards to your mother as well as to Fang-Liang, Wei-Kuo and the children.

Best wishes to you,

Liao Chengzhi

July 24, 1982

Notes

1. a strip of water: 狭窄的水面, 一衣带水。
2. heard from: 接到...的来信或电报。
3. to bury the hatchet: 原为“休战”、“媾和”之意, 现常引伸作“不咎既往”、“言归于好”讲。此处, hatchet 指用作武器的短柄小斧。当年印第安人休战媾和时要同抽一种象征和平的烟袋 (calumet ['kæljʊmet]), 把战斧和其它作战武器埋起来, 以消除一切敌意。
4. the Taiwan Straits: strait 与专有名词连用, 作为海峡名称时, 常在词尾加 -s, 用作单数。例如 the Straits of Gibraltar 直布罗陀海峡, the Strait(s) of Dover 多佛(尔)海峡。
5. the temple of fame: 祭祀有功于国家民族的人物的祠堂。英语中常用“have a niche in the temple of fame”这一成语来表示“留芳百世”的意思。
6. have designs on: 对(某物、某人)...抱不良企图。
7. as complicated as could be = as complicated as complicated could be 复杂到了极点。
8. I would think: 此处, would 起使语气婉转的作用。
9. For: 作“虽然”、“尽管”解。
10. and: 表示随着发生的结果。类似例句有: One more effort and you will succeed. 你再努力一下, 就会取得成功。

注释: 沈寿源

我是怎样打好 英语基础的

和大纲*妹妹学英语的回忆

俞大缜

将近七十年前，我们的父母带着我们同胞兄弟姊妹十人（我行八，大纲行九）在上海定居。父母都是念中国旧书的，不懂英文，但是对英语的重要性却有相当认识。

〔2〕我九岁多就进了一个英国伦敦教会（London Missionary Society）办的一所女校叫麦伦女校。妹妹大纲比我小一岁半，所以她晚进半年。学生只有三十来人。教师也极少。教我们英文的是一位四十来岁的中国女教师。她富有经验，能操一口流利的英语，教我们却是用中文，对我们要求极为严格。教材是在伦敦出版的整套由浅入深的十几个读本。编得很好，附有插图，趣味盎然。例如第一课的单词是：“Am, At, Hat, Fat, Mat, Cat, Bat, Pat, Rat, Sat”；第二课是：“Get, Met, Set, Let, Net, Pet, Wet, Yet”；第三课是：“Ill, Bill, Fill, Hill, Kill, Mill, Pill, Sill, Till, Will”等等；又好念，又容易记。我们毫无困难地就学会了许许多多单词。直到今天我们还记得。我们不学音标就把音念准了。课文都是地道

* 原北京大学西语系教授。由商务印书馆出版的、与许国璋同志主编的《英语》一、二、三、四册配套的《英语》第五、六两册，就是她主编的，很受读者欢迎。