

初級英文論說文範

漢 譯 詳 註

初級英文論說文範

SHORT ENGLISH ESSAYS
FOR
BEGINNERS

丁 浩 霖 (H. L. Ting)

世 界 書 局 印 行

THE WORLD BOOK CO., LTD.

SHANGHAI

英文自學叢書

【已出版者】

英	英	初	初	初	漢	譯	中	分	句	編	單	編	單	英	中
文	文	步	步	步	詳	註	文	析	式	制	元	制	元	文	文
圖	單	步	步	步	初	級	英	英	英	初	初	初	初	中	英
解	字	英	英	英	英	文	文	文	文	步	步	步	步	譯	譯
	記	文	文	文	論	說	正	閱	造	文	文	文	文	法	法
	憶	會	尺	讀	說	文	誤	讀	句	法	法	法	法	法	法
	法	話	讀	法	範	範	法	法	法	法	法	法	法	法	法
	史	錢	聖	錢	實	丁	實	陳	趙	實	趙	實	李	李	李
	康	天	輔	天	價	浩	價	徐	鴻	價	鴻	價	志	志	志
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【排印中者】

Short English Essays for Beginners

中華民國三十三年一月湘一版

漢譯
詳註

初級英文論說文範

全一冊

實價國幣一元六角

外埠酌加運費匯費

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世界書局

發行所

世界書局

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例 言

- 一。讀過一二年英文後，應當進修什麼書籍？這是我們不時聽到的問題，本書編著，其主要目的，即在解答這問題，故爲讀過一二年英文而希望進修者的良好讀物。
- 二。本書基于上述主旨，精選範文四十篇，學者得此精讀深究，慎思明辨，即可理會文章之體制，而具自力閱讀及寫作之能力。
- 三。本書選材其重心固側重說明文及議論文，但爲明瞭文體之全豹計，間亦選列記敘文若干篇，以免偏枯之病。
- 四。本書編制，在使讀者於進修時，經濟有效，故每篇範文，均有漢文對照，遇有難解字句，悉加銓注，求解極易，無勞翻檢。至於通用句式，更不怕麻煩，一再提出講解，並附例句，其目的無非欲使學習的人，多得機會模倣，將來在寫作方面，獲得許多助益。
- 五。讀本書時，務請下一決心，把每一個生字都記熟，把每一句句都看懂，把每一篇文章都背出，倘能真正辦到此點，包叫你在英文知識方面，得到你自己也不敢期望的進步。

英 漢 對 照

初級英文論說文範

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1. Keep Clean

保 持 清 潔

All over our body there are numberless little pores. They are so small that they cannot be seen with the naked eye. When the body is heated, the sweat comes out through these little pores. It spreads itself over the surface of the skin to cool it.

Besides the sweat, the skin also discharges a kind of oily fluid. That kind of fluid often stops up the little pores of the skin. This does a great deal of harm to the body. If we wish to keep our bodies in a healthy condition, we should keep the skin clean. We should wash it frequently in cold

我們的週身有着無可計數的細孔。它們小到使得肉眼都不能窺見。當身體受熱的時候。汗就從這許多細孔中跑出來。它完全散佈在皮膚的表面上，使得身體感到涼快。

除掉汗以外，皮膚也排出一種如油的流質。那種流質常常阻塞皮膚上的小孔。這樣給與身體莫大危害。假使我們希望保持身體的康健，我們必須使得皮膚清潔。在冷水或熱水中，我們應當勤

or hot water. We should wash it with soap. After washing, we should rub it with a towel. The friction of the towel opens the pores and removes the dirt from the pores.

Our clothes should also be frequently changed, especially our underclothing; for the underclothing very soon becomes dirty by taking up the sweat from the body.

於洗滌，而且要用肥皂洗滌。洗後，我們必須用毛巾磨擦。這種毛巾的磨擦是開放細孔同時清除細孔中的污穢。

我們的衣服必須時時加以替換，特別是我們的內衣。因為內衣吸收了身體上的汗液後立刻弄得很骯髒。

NOTES

all over = 完全，到處。例：He is

known all over the world. (他

是遐邇聞名的)。

all over our body = 我們的週身。

there are = 有。

numberless = 無數的。

pores = 細孔。

初學的人對於第一句的排列，或許有

些不明白，因此會找不着主詞和述

詞：要是把 all over our body

移到後面，立刻知道主詞是 pores，

述詞是 are。

so.....that = 若是.....以致.....

naked eye = 肉眼。

heated = 發熱。

sweat = 汗，注意它和 sweet (甜

的) 區別。

spread itself over = 把它自己散

佈及.....

skin = 皮膚。

cool = 使涼快。

末句有二個 it，前者指 sweat，後

者指 body。

besides = 除外 (前置詞)。

discharges=排出。
oily fluid=如油的流質。
stop up=塞住。
a great deal of=許多（用於不可計數的名物詞前，例如 harm 就是不可計數的東西）。
harm=損害。
condition=狀態。
in a healthy condition=在健全的状态中。
frequently=常常。
soap=肥皂。

rub=擦。
towel=毛巾。
friction=摩擦。
removes=清除。
dirt=污穢。
should be changed=應被替換。
especially=特別。
underclothing=內衣。
dirty=污穢的。
taking up=吸收，因為在前置詞 by 之後，故用動名詞的形式。

2. Good Sportsmanship

良好的競技精神

Every school pays great attention to athletics.

The term athletics includes many things, such as running, jumping, disc throwing, football, and baseball. These and other things are also known as games and sports.

In playing any game, we of course aim at victory. But only one side

每個學校對於運動一項無不給予重視。

運動一辭，包括門類甚多，例如：賽跑，跳躍，擲鐵餅，足球及棒球等。諸如此類的東西都是所謂競技與遊戲。

參加競技時，當然我們力求勝利。但是競技中祇有一

of a game wins, the other side must be defeated. We have every reason to rejoice over our victory. But a defeat is not to be ashamed of. We may be defeated this time, but some day we shall win.

Fair play is important. By fair play is meant equal conditions for all. We must observe all rules of the game. We must obey the umpire. Law-abiding players will make law-abiding citizens in future.

Team-work is another requirement. It means combined effort. Selfishness must be avoided. Good team-work in school will ensure public spirit in after life.

In playing any game, care should be taken to

方勝利，別方必須失敗。對於勝利，我們固然樂不可支。但是一旦失敗也不引以爲恥。這次我們儘可失敗，但是將來我們會得勝利。

公平競賽是很重要的。這就是大家備具均等的條件。

我們必須遵守競技的全部規則。我們必須服從裁判員。

守法的運動員將來就是守法的好公民。

聯絡又是一個必要條件。

這就是羣策羣力。避免自私自利。學校中的良好聯絡保證此後生活的公共心。

參加任何一種競技時，當

心玩到終場方能罷休。決不

play it to the very end.
Never = stop half way.
Suppose you find yourself
far behind others in run-
ning a race, you should
not therefore stop midway.
That would be very
shameful. In doing any
kind of work we should
stick to it till we finish it.

可半途而廢。假定你在賽跑

時遠落人後，因此你就中途

停頓；那是莫大羞恥。無論

做任何一件工作，我們應當

堅持到底，直到完成才止。

NOTES

pays great attention to = 特予
重視。

athletics = 運動。

term = 名稱。

includes = 包括。

such as = 例如。

running = 賽跑。

jumping = 跳躍（包括跳高跳遠之
類）。

disc throwing = 擲鐵餅。

football = 足球。

baseball = 棒球，壘球。

are known as = 是謂。

games and sports = 競技和遊戲。

of course = 自然；例：Of course

it is true.（自然，這是千真萬確
的）。

aim at = 企圖，立志。例：He aims
at honours.（他力求名譽）。

victory = 勝利。

one side....., the other side =
這一面.....，那一面。

defeated = 敗。

every = 凡.....無不；例：We have
every reason to rejoice = 我們
樂不可支。

to be ashamed of = 引以為恥。

some day = 來日，將來；例：I
shall see you again some day.

（來日與君再見）。

fair play = 堂堂正正的勝負（即明
鏡交戰）。

important = 重要。

equal conditions = 同等條件。

observe=遵守。

rules=規則。

obey=服從。

umpire=裁判員。

law-abiding=守法的。

players=運動員。

citizens=公民。

in future=將來。

team work=聯絡。

requirement=必要條件。

combined effort=一致努力,合力。

selfishness=自私自利。

avoided=避免。

ensure=保證。

in after life=此後的生活,後半世。

public spirit=公共心。

care should be taken=當心,注意。

to the very end=直至終場為止。

half way=半途。

suppose=假定。

far behind others=遠在人後。

race=賽跑。

therefore=因此。

midway=中途。

shameful=可恥的。

stick to it=堅持。

till=等到。

finish=完成。

3. Talkers or Doers?

饒舌者呢,還是做事者?

It is easier to talk than to act. It is easier to talk than to think. We must think if we act, or else we may suffer from our action, but it is easy to talk without much thought.

說事容易做事難,同樣,空談是比深思來得便當。假使我們工作而不加思索,我們會得自食其害。要是說話而不假思索却是很輕鬆的一回事。

The new citizen of China is going to be a man of action. He is not going to be guilty of empty words. He knows that people talk when they do not know what to do, or are afraid to act for themselves. Silent streams run deep. The modern man is a thinker and a man of action, and with his brain he produces the great works we see around us.

The easiest sort of talk is destructive talk. What is the easiest thing in the world? There is an English phrase which says "as easy as the rolling off a log". Dropping down is the easiest thing. Pulling up is the most difficult. We do not wish to be "on the downward

中國的新公民將要是一種實行家。他不會犯徒託空言的毛病。他知道某種人不知道怎樣下手做事或是自己怕動手的時候，他們就信口開河。古語說得好：溪流無聲者必深。現時代的人是一個思想家兼實行家，憑藉着他的腦海他創造出我們四周圍所看見的偉大的工程。

最便捷的一種談話是誹謗。什麼是世界上最輕便的事情？這裏有一句英國的成語，叫做：易如（高山的）滾木。往下墜是最容易不過的，向上推却是最困難的。我們不願意愈趨愈下。那末

road. Then let us talk construction and encouragement. Let us turn a deaf ear to those who are always criticizing. Let us resist the temptation to say that things are wrong. Let us rather praise the good efforts we see, and lend a hand to them, no matter who is managing or how much better we think we could do it. Let us by our word of cheer promote every worthy endeavour.

讓我們來談建設，來鼓吹，對於專事譏評的人們底談話，我們儘可充耳不聞。至於談論是非的誘惑，我們也得堅決拒絕。我們看到有效的奮力，應當不辭頌揚；並且從旁贊助一臂之力。不管誰在做事，不問我們自信會比他做得如何地好。讓我們用鼓舞的言辭來促進每個有價值的努力。

NOTES

easier = 較易。
or else = 否則。
suffer = 吃苦。
action = 舉動。
without much thought = 不假思索。
is going to = will, 將要。
a man of action = 實行家，事務家。
guilty of = 犯。
empty words = 空話。

Silent streams run deep = 溪流無聲者必深。
thinker = 思想家。
brain = 腦。
produces = 創造。
sort = 種類。
destructive talk = 敗事有餘的談話，誹謗。
as easy as the rolling off a log = 易如（高山的）滾木。

dropping down = 下降

pulling up = 上推

on the downward road = 下山路

(有每况愈下的意思)

construction = 建設

encouragement = 鼓勵

turn a deaf ear to = 置之不聞

criticizing = 批評

resist = 拒絕

temptation = 誘惑

rather = 寧可

praise = 讚美

efforts = 努力

lend a hand to = 助以一臂之力

no matter = 不問

managing = 管理

cheer = 鼓舞

promote = 推進

worthy endeavour = 有價值的努力

of glass in front of the car, so that we did not get

4. A Drive in a Motor

驅車

出遊

My father has no motor of his own. He says motors cost a lot of money.

But there are shops where you can hire a motor for a short time. You have to pay so much an hour when you hire a motor-cab.

We live in London, and one day my father took us for a drive in a motor. It was such fun.

我的父親自己不留汽車。

他說：置備汽車太費錢。但

是多是汽車公司。那裏你

儘可短時期中租用一下。當

你租用時，你却須償付一

時的若干代價啊。

我們住在倫敦。有一天，

父親帶我們去坐汽車。這夠

多有趣呢。

We went along very fast and soon came into a country road. Our wheels raised a cloud of dust as we went along. I am glad we did not run over any one.

There was a big pane of glass in front of the car, so that we did not get too much wind.

We went past the pine-trees and by the hills, till we could see the hop-garden.

We had lunch in this hop-garden, and saw many people picking hops. Hops are soft, greenish cones, two or three inches in length, which are used in brewing.

The hop-vines are a little like grape-vines, and they grow on tall

我們駕駛得極快，沒有多久就來到村道上。一路走的

時候，車輪捲起萬丈的塵土。

我們並沒有碰傷什麼人，現在想來我還覺得高興哩。

車輛前面有塊厚玻璃，這樣我們不至於一路吃風了。

我們一路上經過不少的松林和山丘，直到我們看見了

蛇麻草園地方才煞車。

我們在這園裏進了中餐，一面看着不少的人正在採着蛇麻子。那勞什子是軟軟的，帶着綠色的毬果，長度不過二三吋，它是用於釀酒方面的。

蛇麻草藤有幾分像葡萄藤，它們長在高高的竿子

sticks, some of which are more than two yards high.

We had to start back at three o'clock in the afternoon. We passed by a village church. There was a weather vane on its steeple. The vane told us that the wind was in the east.

When we came home, we found we had been four hours away and had gone about forty miles. Father had to pay such a lot of shillings.

上，不過有幾根却祇兩碼多長的光景罷了。

到了下午三時半，我們該動身回去了。路過一處鄉村教堂，那裏尖塔頂上還矗立着一個風信標。它告訴我們那時吹着東風呢。

到得家裏時，我們才明白在外面已是逗留了四個鐘頭，而且還趕着四十哩的路呢。不過，却累父親化費那麼多的先令啊。

NOTES

motor = 汽車.

of his own = 自備的.

cost = 值.

a lot of money = 多金，重價.

hire = 租用.

for a short time = 短時期.

have to = must, 必須.

motor-cab = 出租汽車.

London = 倫敦.

drive = 駕車出遊.

fun = 有趣.

went along = 行進.

country road = 村道.

wheels = 車輪.

raised = 揚起.

a cloud of dust = 煙塵如雲.