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General Gaida, Czech Leader in Siberia
館書印務商

刊週語英

念紀大期百二

發售

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Editorial

Reading for Fullness

Bacon said, "Reading maketh a full man." But, full for what?

Bacon said much more than the sentence quoted. He said that "Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man." As for what to read, he said: "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested."

The omnivorous reader generally swallows every book he reads, thus losing the delights of simply tasting and the benefits of chewing and digesting.

Far too many of us read, as far too many of us eat, not with the purpose of well-regulated growth and development but with the sensual desire to feel full. The man who asks his belt to pinch him when he has eaten enough is no more irrational than the man who feels that he must devour so many pages of print a day to satisfy his mental appetite. Both are full, but full of what?

Reading for fullness is as bad as eating for fullness. Just enough carefully selected food is best for the body. So just enough carefully selected reading is best for the mind. Read a little, but think much, is the best rule to follow. Self-governing people need thinking more than reading. The balance needed for the active part the citizens of a republic must play in the governing of their country is most likely to be secured by a limited amount of choice reading and an unlimited amount of hard thinking.

Leave out entirely the books that are fit only to be swallowed. Taste with nice discernment those designed for tasting. Thus you will find time for the few, very few, that are worthy of chewing and digesting. Don’t read for fullness but for efficiency and mastery.


The Chinese notes are done by Mr. Su Chao Lung.—Editor.

(29)
When the wife of John Adams, second President of the United States, was a girl, she was far above all her companions in talents, position, and noble qualities. At the same time, she never put on airs, and never seemed to think more of herself than she ought to think. All who knew her admired her. Her modesty added new charm to all other qualities found in company with it.

"Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth; a stranger, and not thine own lips." This is what the Bible says of modesty; and praise coming in that way is worth much, while self-praise is worthless.

(To be continued)
Beginning English

By Tseu Yih Zan (周越然)

(Continued)

3.
Third Lesson

COLORS AND SHAPES

顏色與形狀

black  white  red  light blue  dark blue

黑  白  紅  淡藍  深藍

yellow  green  gray  brown  violet

CONVERSATION

Questions                        Answers

TEACHER:
What is this?
What is this part?
What color is it?
What is the shape of this book?
How are the corners?
Is it a large book?
Is it small?
What is the size of this book, then?
How many pages has it?
What is the title of this book?
What is the color of the pages?
What is the use of this book?
Is it a pretty book?

Pupil:
This is a book.
It is the cover.
The cover is light blue.
It is rectangular.
The corners are square.
No, it is not a large book.
No.
It is a middle-sized book.
It has one hundred and sixty-eight pages.
The title is "Beginning English."
The pages are white.
In this book I learn English.
Yes, it is pretty and useful.

Blue and yellow make green
Conjugation (Negative)

Verb "to be"

1. I am not, we are not
2. you are not, you are not
3. he is not, she is not, it is not

Verb "to have"

1. I have not, we have not
2. you have not, you have not
3. he has not, she has not, they have not

Interrogation (negative)

Am I not? Are you not? etc. | Have I not? Have you not? etc.

Contracted forms

I'm not, he isn't, you're not | it hasn't | haven't you? etc.

Reading

My English book

My English book is a middle-sized book; it is rectangular. The cover is blue, the two sides of the cover are blue, and the back is blue too. The title is dark blue. The cover and the pages have square corners. There are one hundred and sixty-eight pages in my book. In it I learn English; it is a very useful book.

Exercise


2. Add: 182 + 347, and write the total in letters.

3. Conjugate: (a) I am not an Englishman, I am a Chinese.
   (a) I have a lesson on Monday, I have no lesson on Tuesday.

Notes to the Third Lesson

1. Rectangular (rēk-tāng'gū-lār), 长方．
   2. Title (tī'tl), 名．
   3. Conjugation (kōn-jō-gā'shūn), 变化. 4. Negative (nēg'ə-tiv), 否定的．
   5. Contracted (kōn-trāk'tēd) forms, 简写式 (会话时用之)．
Historical Events

Origin of the War of 1914

By James Harvey Robinson and Charles A. Beard

Translated and with Explanations by T. T. Eugene Tseu (周由慶)

(Continued)

3. As we know, this army of Prussia was able to take an important part in the conflict which led to Napoleon's final defeat. Her idea of "the nation in arms" was not forgotten. The law passed in Napoleon's time making every able-bodied male subject of Prussia liable to military service in the army was not repealed. When, fifty years later, William I and Bismarck were preparing to take the lead in German affairs and foresaw a war with Austria, the annual levy of recruits was increased, the period of active service lengthened from two to three years, and the term of service in the reserve to four years. Thus Prussia secured an effective army of four hundred thousand troops, and with these she defeated Austria in 1866, led in the successful war against France, and gained her end of consolidating Germany into the present German Empire, of which the king of Prussia became the head.

English Grammar for Middle Schools
THIRD YEAR
Translated into Chinese

中學英文法
第三學年

5. 懸意名物字
(Continued)

(1) 由區別字造成者：如 good, 善, 區別字也; goodness, 善性, 則懸意名物字矣; sweet, 甘, 區別字也; sweetness, 甘味, 則懸意名物字矣.

(2) 由云謂字造成者：如 believe, 信, 云謂字也; belief, 信仰, 則懸意名物字矣; please, 喜, 云謂字也; pleasure, 喜樂, 則懸意名物字矣.

(3) 由名物字造成者：如 friend, 友, 公名也; friendship, 友誼, 則懸意名物字矣; patriot, 愛國者, 公名也; patriotism, 愛國心, 則懸意名物字矣.

於下列句語中尋出懸意名物字:
1. The children’s curiosity was aroused.
2. The length, width, and height of the box were equal.
3. The teacher gave us some good advice about honor and obedience.
4. The friendship which existed between the two men lasted many years.
5. He has not a good memory, but his knowledge of the subject is great.
6. He was noted for his nobility of character and for his reverence for sacred things.

練習三

The children’s curiosity was aroused. 羣兒之好奇心為之鼓起.
The length, width, and height of the box were equal. 是箱之長闊高相等.
The teacher gave us some good advice about honor and obedience. 師對於榮譽及服從與吾輩以好教訓.
The friendship which existed between the two men lasted many years. 是兩人之友誼，曾繼續多年.
He has not a good memory, but his knowledge of the subject is great. 彼記憶力不甚佳，惟對於科之智識則宏大.
He was noted for his nobility of character and for his reverence for sacred things. 彼以品行高尚, 尊崇聖業著名.
ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS

練習四

試撰句語，每句含下列之懸意名物字：
greatness, 大 faith, 信 strength, 力 fear, 恐 laugh, 笑 freedom, 自

growth, 生長 hardness, 堅 wisdom, 明 beauty, 美 color, 色 sweetness, 美

凡最名物字

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

6. 凡最名物字 (collective noun) 者，物之一群 (group) 一聚 (collection) 之

名也。

例：These people come from Hankow. 是人民來自漢口。

I saw a flock of geese. 吾見鵝一羣。

That farmer has a herd of cattle. 是農夫有牛一羣

7. 凡最之名，有指一羣之物之總而言者，亦指一羣之物之中之各單

稱而言者，此事甚少，不可不知，蓋必如此，而後遇代名字及云謂字之指凡

最云謂字而言者，其用法可以無誤。譬如軍隊，如用 it 指之，而云 It was
defeated，則所指者為軍隊之全體，其用固當也。然亦可曰 They were well fed，則
所指者，為軍隊中之各兵矣。

練習五

指出下列各凡最名物所指之物：
nation, 民族 club, 俱樂部 family, 家屬

fleet, 艦隊 audience, 會場 來賓 team, 一隊人員 (指擊球等事而言)
flock, 羣羊或群馬 train, 列車 crowd, 一羣人民
crew, 水手 herd, 畜羣 swarm, 羣 (指獸蟲等而言)
class, 班 people, 人民 school, 全校師生

committee, 委員會

練習六

於下列句語中指出凡最名物字：
1. The train was an hour late. 火車遲到一小時。
2. Our team was beaten yesterday. 昨日吾隊敗績。
3. He bought a pair of shoes. 彼購鞋一雙。
4. I saw a group of boys in the yard. 吾見一羣兒童在天井中。
5. The committee met for an hour. 幹事會集議一小時。
6. He sold the herd to the butcher. 彼售其畜與屠夫。
7. The army was driven back by the enemy. 是軍被敵軍敗退。
8. A herd of cattle were grazing on the hillside. 羣羊在山腰食草。
9. He is the chief of a tribe of Mongols. 彼乃蒙古某族之酋長也。
10. A dozen of eggs was not enough for the family. 雞卵一打，不足其家之用。
11. The fleet consisting of five vessels was destroyed. 是艦隊有船五艘，皆被擊沈。
12. A swarm of bees passed here yesterday. 蜜蜂一羣，昨日過此。
The Uses of Prepositions

By F. S. Hwang

(Continued from No. 201)

Beside

(a) 表「......之旁」之意，與by the

side同；用於場所之時，則與by相似。

560. He was reading beside his mother.

彼在其母之旁讀書。

561. A big pine tree stands beside the pond.

池旁有一巨松。

562. He sat beside (＝by) the fire.

彼坐於火爐之旁。

563. He stood beside me all the time.

彼始終立於吾旁。

(b) 表示「比較」之意：

566. My merit is little beside yours.

與君之功績相較，則吾之功績

殊不足稱

567. Other losses are comparatively small beside this.

其他損失，較此為少。

568. The old world, with its familiar realities, seemed mean beside the glory of the new.

以舊世界習見之物，與新世界之

光榮比較，則平庸無足稱述矣。

(成語)

569. Your argument is beside the mark.

君之議論，殊不中肯。

570. His answer is beside the question.

彼之答覆，乃在題外。

571. This is beside our purpose.

彼因怒而忘其本來。

572. He was beside himself with rage.

(成語) He came to himself.

彼醒悟矣

573. I felt quite beside myself for joy and gratitude.

吾因歡歡與感謝之故，忘其本我。

574. She was almost beside herself with pain.

彼女以痛苦之故，幾忘其本來。
Wang I-tang to Head Northern Peace Delegation

Wang I-tang’s Telegram to the Provinces
Tsingtau to Be Opened by Japan
Japanese Offer to China
New Protest Made by Japanese Legation
Resignation of Dr. Reinsch Accepted
Ch’ü Yin-kuang’s Requests of the Japanese Minister
Chao Ti’s Request for Stopping the Japanese Railway Loan Negotiation
Exemption of Manchuria and Mongolia from the Financial Consortium Demanded

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Death of General Yang
Unusual Heat Wave in Europe
Chinese Peace Delegates Disappointed at Uchida’s Words
Concessions to Austria
French Revenue During July
Germany’s Future Financial Plans
American Relief Work in Hungary
Death of the Ironmaster
Dr. Wu Chao-ehu Guest of California Club
Phonetic Conference at Hangchow

Wang I-tang to Head Northern Peace Delegation

王協唐為北方議和總代表

Telegraphic reports from Peking state that Wang I-tang, leader of the An Fu Club and Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been appointed successor to Mr. Chu Chi-chien, chief delegate of the North to the Shanghai Peace Conference. This is the only change in the delegation as all the other Northern delegates are retained and are expected to arrive in Shanghai very soon. Wu Ting-chang, one of the leading Northern delegates, is coming to Shanghai immediately to make the necessary arrangements for the resumption of the peace negotiations with the South.

Mr. Wang I-tang has telegraphed to the provinces informing them of his appointment as Northern Chief Delegate, and expressing the determination faithfully to carry out his duties in the best interests of the country and people.

日本将开放青岛

It is becoming increasingly clear, not only by telegrams from Japan but also from other indications as well, that the Japanese Government contemplates proposing the establishment of an international settlement at Tsingtau, as a way out of the Shantung difficulty, and that owing to the strenuous opposition of the Japanese militarists and the Japanese residents of Shantung, Mr. Yoshizawa was sent to China to test Japanese opinion as well as to sound the Chinese Government at Peking.

近據日本來電，及各方面消息，日本確欲於青島設立公共租界，以解山東問題之困難，又因日本武人派及山東日僑極力反對，故造芳澤來華，窺測日本輿論，並探中國政府意見。

日本對於中國之提案

On Aug. 12, the Japanese Minister, Mr. Obata, called at the Waichiaopu and intimated Japan's readiness to return Kiaochow to China within two years, but, in return for this consideration, Japan expected compensations elsewhere.

日使小幡氏，於八月十二日訪外交部，表示日本願在二年以内，交還膠州，但此事須有酬報，日本希望於他處得有補償云。

New Protest Made by Japanese Legation

It is understood that the Japanese Legation has again drawn the attention of the Chinese Government to the continued anti-Japanese movement in China and has expressed the hope that the Government will endeavor to place the Japanese in China on a better footing.

It is further understood that, in response to the recent request of the Japanese Minister, the Cabinet has telegraphed to the provincial authorities instructing them to take steps to suppress the anti-Japanese boycott movement.

The resignation of Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister to China, which was submitted on June 7.

The State Department asked Dr. Reinsch to remain until September 15.

Dr. Reinsch’s resignation is due to a desire to reenter affairs in the United States after an absence of six years, during which time the American Minister gained the whole-hearted respect and esteem of all classes in the Capital, especially the Chinese, with whom he is deservedly very popular.

Dr. Reinsch affirms that he will always retain an interest in China.

Ch’ü Yin-kuang’s Requests of the Japanese Minister

After repeated requests, the American State Department accepted the resignation of Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister to China, which was submitted on June 7.

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Resignation of Dr. Reinsch Accepted

After repeated requests, the American State Department accepted
made three requests of Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister, before his departure for his post. First, to cancel the Kaomi-Hsuchow and Tsinan-Shunteh railway agreement; secondly, to withdraw immediately the Japanese troops and police along railway lines; and lastly, to order the Japanese Consul not to arrest Chinese citizens again. Mr. Obata replied that personally he approved of requests 1 and 2, but he must ask his Government for instructions all the same; while as regards request 3, he promised to issue an order to that effect forthwith.

General Chao Ti, Tuchun of Honan, has telegraphed to the Central Government stating that the report that a Japanese loan is about to be concluded for the construction of the Loyang-Tungkuan Railway has aroused
the opposition of the people of Honan and might lead to disorder in the province. The Tuchun therefore asks for information regarding the report, and, if it is correct, that the negotiations be suspended.

General Yang Shan-teh, Military Governor of Chekiang, died at Hangchow on August 13, at the age of 63 years.

General Yang had been ill for some weeks, suffering from gallstone symptoms, and foreign and Chinese doctors, who were specialists, were summoned from Shanghai to treat him. On August 12, he was reported to be better, but passed away the next day.

General Lu Yung-hsiang, the Defense Commissioner of Sungkiang and Shanghai, was promoted to the office of Chekiang Tuchun left vacant by General Yang Shan-teh, by a mandate of August 14.

A telegram from Tokyo states that, at a Cabinet meeting of August 15, it was decided, in view of Japan's special rights and interests, to demand the exemption of Manchuria and Mongolia from the purview of the Financial Consortium.

The Japanese Embassies in Washington and London are believed to have been instructed in this sense.

Unusual Heat Wave in Europe

According to a telegram from London dated August 14, the heat
wave in Great Britain and France continues.

M. Moreaux, the well-known French astronomer, attributes the present conditions to sun spots.

Chinese Peace Delegates Disappointed at Uchida's Words

It is understood that the Peace Conference will consent to important modifications of the Peace Treaty in favor of Austria, notably with regard to the financial and reparations claims and the allocation of the old Austrian debt.

Germany's Future Financial Plans

A message from Weimar states that in the National Assembly, Herr Erzberger, the German Minister of Finance, outlined the Government's financial reorganization policy and mentioned its intention to proceed immediately with the creation of a mercantile fleet and also to make state advances to Germans abroad. The nation must raise 25 million marks of annual taxation. In view of the necessity to raise enormous sums, foodstuffs could not remain unburdened.

Financial (fi-nän’shäl), Weimar (vi’-mär), National Assembly, Herr Erzberger (hër érts’bër-gër), reorganization policy, intention.

State advances, Germans abroad, foodstuffs, Unburdened (ün-bûr’d’n), financial reorganization policy.

American Relief Work in Hungary

A Paris message states that the American Relief Commission has begun feeding 20,000 children in Budapest. This does not involve any relaxation of the food blockade of Hungary.

American Relief Commission, Budapest (bō’dá-pést), Relaxation, Hungary (hō’ng-gă’-rl).

Death of the Ironmaster

According to a telegram from Lenox, Mass., dated August 11, the death is announced of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the famous ironmaster and philanthropist.

Benefactions (ben-e-fak’shunz), July, nineteen nineteen, pounds, July, 1918.

Death of the Ironmaster

Announced, Benefit, Andrew Carnegie (án’drō-kär-nëg’ë), ironmaster, philanthropist, United States (United States).

American Relief Work in Hungary

Lenox (lën’äks), Massachusetts (mas-a-chōs’tâts), Budapest (bō’dá-pést), Hungary (hō’ng-gă’-rl), Berlin (bër-lín), New York, New Jersey, Benefit, July, 1918, twenty thousand, pounds.
Dr. Wu Chao-chu Guest of California Club

A wireless from San Francisco stated that Dr. Wu Chao-chu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, was entertained there on August 8 by the China Commercial Club of California. Dr. Wu said that the two great republics of the Pacific, the United States and China, stand together for peace and justice.

He said the sympathy he had encountered in America regarding the Shantung question showed that the American people were interested in Chinese affairs.

* Phonetic Conference at Hangchow *

A Phonetic Conference opened at Hangchow on August 11 in the Y. M. C. A. (Young Men's Christian Association) building and under the auspices of that organization. The lecturer is Mr. Tseu Yih-zan, formerly professor in Government Teachers College, Nanking, and now Dean of the Correspondence School of the Commercial Press. Mr. Tseu is a recognized authority on phonetics, being an active member of the International Phonetics Association and the author of a Phonetics Primer. At the first meeting, 142 men enrolled, including a large number of English teachers in the primary and middle schools of the city. Mr. Tseu is gifted in the art of making a technical subject interesting, even amusing, to his audience.

Phonetic Conference (fə-nēt'ik kôn'i-sēz), 英語正音學會. Hangchow, 杭州. Y. M. C. A. (Young Men’s Christian Association), 基督教青年會. A Phonetic Conference opened at Hangchow on August 11 in the Y. M. C. A. (Young Men’s Christian Association) building and under the auspices of that organization. The lecturer is Mr. Tseu Yih-zan, formerly professor in Government Teachers College, Nanking, and now Dean of the Correspondence School of the Commercial Press. Mr. Tseu is a recognized authority on phonetics, being an active member of the International Phonetics Association and the author of a Phonetics Primer. At the first meeting, 142 men enrolled, including a large number of English teachers in the primary and middle schools of the city. Mr. Tseu is gifted in the art of making a technical subject interesting, even amusing, to his audience.
Commercial Conversation

Translated by F. S. Hwang (黃訪書)

(Continued)

At a Bookseller's

Tourist. Very well, I'll take one copy of this. Now I'd like to see what children's books you have. Something amusing, and, if possible, in the Chinese style. I want something that I can send home to the children for a present.

Shopman. What about this crêpe-paper edition of a series of "Chinese Fairy Tales," sir. Lots of tourists are buying this edition for that very same purpose.

T. I'm afraid it's too expensive for my purpose. You know what children are. They destroy everything they lay their hands on.

S. Oh, no, sir. These are got up especially for children. They're only thirty cents each, and are got up to stand a certain amount of rough usage.

T. All right, then, I'll take two of these.

S. Nothing else, sir, today?

T. No, I think that's all today, thanks. You might wrap these up for me, and I'll take them along with me.
Science and Mechanics

By J. Y. Ku (顧如欌) and Z. C. Koo (顧潤卿)

The Bridge of Knives

刀橋

Three knives may be supported by their handles on the rims of three cups or glasses in the following manner (小刀三柄，可藉其柄之力，以支持於三杯，或三玻璃杯之邊緣上，其狀如下):

Place the glasses in a triangle, each side of which shall be about equal in length to one of the knives to be balanced (先將三杯，按三角形置定，各杯之邊之距離，大約與刀之長短相等). The blade of the first knife should rest on the blade of the second by passing over it near to the point where the handle and blade are joined (第一刀之刀身，架於第二刀之刀身，並將刀身伸出，直至刀柄與刀身交點相近處)，the blade of the second passing in the same manner over the blade of the third (第二刀之刀身，亦如上法，架於第三刀之刀身)，which is to be made to rest on the blade of the first (而第三刀之刀身，則又架於第一刀之刀身之上). The handles being then properly placed on each one of the glasses forming the triangle (然後將各刀之柄，整體放於按三角形置定之玻璃杯上)，the bridge will be made (刀橋於是告成)，and it will be strong enough to bear a considerable weight (且略能負重).

Magic Cross

幻十字形

Take three pieces of cardboard of the shape of the figure numbered I in the accompanying diagram, A, and one piece each of the shapes of 2 and 3 (取紙板三塊，剪成A圖中標以1字之圖形，更依圖中之2及3圖形，各剪一塊). The pieces may be of any size, but it is hardly necessary to say that relatively each one must correspond with the sizes and shapes indicated in the diagram (每塊大小，可以隨意，惟比較上必須與圖中所示之大小形式同，此固不待言者也). The figure B shows the pieces when put together and forming the cross (B圖示各塊聚於一處後，所拼成之十字形).
None of us will deny the fact that the circulatio of blood is of extreme importance to the health of a man. This is what good roads can do for a country. The Western countries have spent year after year vast sums of money in providing and upkeeping the good roads for no other reason than that the nation's progress largely depends upon the perfection of the means of communication.

As we all know, communication is extremely difficult in China. The main highways are little more than beaten tracks or footpaths which are almost impassable for vehicles and especially in the rainy seasons. Except a few public roads which connect Peking with the remotest regions of the country, the government does not pay any attention to the betterment of communication. Some of these public works are only carried out by the people of the locality. The negligence certainly has far-reaching consequences. We can easily realize the urgent need of good roads, if we consider carefully from the following points of view.

1. Economically: The economic losses due to difficulties of communication are enormous. The money paid for expensive transportation is unproductive. It yields no economical returns but means a tax both upon the merchants and the buyers. But as the means of communication improves, the cost of carrying goods from one place to another is naturally decreased. Local goods will then be worth more, because they can be accessible to a wider market. Thus we shall find a decided increase in local production of all kinds. China is rich in raw materials. As soon as we improve our system of transportation, important industrial changes are bound to take place.

(The to be continued)

The Chinese notes were done by Mr. Su Chao-lung.—Editor.
**A Contributed Article**

**Idiomatic Uses of Everyday Nouns**

**Face**

1. I have not the face to wrestle with the knight.

(註) 余不敢與此武士角力。
(註) To have the face = to be bold enough, 勇大。
(例) I wonder why he has the face to face me.

(譯) 彼有厚顏見吾余怪焉。
(註) To have the face = to have the assurance or the impudence, 厚顏，無恥。
To face = to look in the face; to meet, 會面; 見。

2. When others let the cat out of the bag, he found that he had another face put upon.

(譯) 他人洩漏祕密，彼始知被騙
To let the cat out of the bag = to reveal the secret, 洩漏秘密；諜馬腳。
(註) To have another face put upon = to be dissembled, 被騙。
(例) This fellow, though having another face put upon, is as much in the dark as ever.

(譯) 若輩雖已被騙，仍舊昏昧不知。
(註) In the dark = ignorant, 模糊不知。

3. We cannot be too careful to those who have two faces.

(譯) 對於奸猾之人，無論如何謹慎，決不為過。
(註) To have two faces = to be disingenuous, 虚僞。
Cannot... too... 不能過於......；
無論如何.......亦不爲過。

(例) There is hardly anything more dangerous than to be friends with those who have two faces.

(譯) 人生危險之事，未有甚於結交匪友者也。
(註) There is hardly anything... = there is nothing... 未有知......著也。

4. It is as plain as the nose on one’s face that the dwarf will die of hunger.

(譯) 矮奴之將死於飢餓，昭然可見也。
(註) As plain as the nose on one’s face = perfectly clear, 极顯明。
(例) The irony of his statement is as plain as the nose on a man’s face.

(譯) 其詞之隱含諷譏，顯然可見也。
(註) Irony = sarcasm, 嘲諷；嘲。

5. Robinson Crusoe flew in the face of his parents to go to sea.

(譯) 魯滨孫違抗親意而航海。
(註) To fly in the face of = to act in direct opposition, 逆抗。
(例一) He flies in the face of Providence.

(譯) 彼逆而天行。
(註) He is rash, toolhardy; 彼強暴易激惹。
(例二) Seeing nothing strange about the ass, the tiger flew in its face.

(譯) 虎見驢並無可畏，遂突攻之。
(試) To fly in its face = to attack it suddenly, 撞擊之.
6. He dare not look me in the face.
(試) 伊不敢見余.
(註) To look in the face = to meet with boldness, 敢正視; 面無愧色.
(例) He laughed in my face.
(試) 彼當余面而大笑.
(註) In my face = before me.
7. The boy declared in the face of day that it was his father who stole the sheep.
(試) 某兒公然宣言, 謂懷羊者即其父也.
(註) In the face of day = publicly; without concealment, 公然; 無隱.
(例) President Wilson said in the face of the world that the world must be made safe for democracy.
(試) 威總統當衆言曰, 世界當為民主政治求安全
(註) In the face of the world = before the people at large, 當衆.
8. On the face of it, the composition is all right.
(試) 自表面觀之, 斯文無誤.
(註) On the face of it = at the first sight; seemingly, 觀之似乎; 表面上
(例) So far as rhetoric is concerned, the composition is, on the face of it, in no sense a composition.
(試) 就修詞學而論, 斯文顯然不能成文.
(註) So far as... is concerned, 就...而言; 至於.
On the face of it = clearly, 明然.
9. Seeing that his son made an ass of himself, he makes a long face.
(試) 彼見其子作事糊塗因不悅.
(註) To make an ass of one's self = To act in a foolish manner, 作事糊塗.
To make or pull a long face = To look dismal and unhappy, 不悅; 慘容.
(例) Whenever he makes a long face, he looks as pale as a corpse.
(試) 彼一作愁容, 形如槁木死灰
(註) As pale as a corpse = very pallid; 葬白若尸.
10. Boys sometimes amuse themselves by making faces.
(試) 兒童每作怪樣以自娛.
(註) To make faces = to grimace, 做鬼臉.
(例) One of the students made a face at their teacher when he did not face them.
(試) 先生他向, 一學生扮鬼臉以戲之.
11. The old man always made his face shine to any one rich or poor.
(試) 無論貧富, 老人每以溫顏接之.
(註) To make one's face shine = to be propitious, 溫厚; 慈祥.
(例) Make your face shine upon the poor, God will bless you.
(試) 預君加惠於貧民, 上帝將福汝矣.
(註) To make (or to cause) the face shine upon, 積福; 垂恩; 加惠.

(To be continued)
漢新辭典

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張世鎏

樂提摩

蔣夢麟

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Announcements for the Academic Year 1919–20

The work of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September, 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October 1, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent, and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English, Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919–20 only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919–20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three-year course, in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23, 1919, and closes January 30, 1920; the second semester opens February 3, 1920, and closes June 16.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9 to 13 and August 25 to 29, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers. Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

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