

開明青年英語叢書

英語每月會話

袁克行編

編輯例言

英語是我國中學課程中一種必修的外國語；它在青年的學業進修和社會服務等方面都有很廣的用途。但這種生疏的外國語常使學習的青年感覺困難。這除了語言的本身上的隔膜以外，還有幾種原因，如一般英語教學法的不能適應我國人的習慣，和中學青年的良好英語補充讀物的缺少，便是最顯著的兩種。“開明青年英語叢書”乃是爲補救這兩種缺點而編輯的。

本叢書在編撰時注重以下的各點：

第一，本叢書是供中學青年課外自修和失學青年自學英語之用的。我們估量青年讀者在學習英語的時候，最感困難的是不易從原本書籍（即單用英語講解的書籍）中獲得透徹的了解，所以本叢書全用中文講解，而且用的是淺顯易讀的文字，使具有初中一二年程度的青年就可看得明白。

第二，本叢書雖用中文講解，但英文的實例及例句，仍不厭求詳；所選實例及例句，都是淺易的和切合實用的，并有中文的譯註，足以幫助理解。

第三，本叢書各冊的內容都是由淺入深的，可以和學校的課本相輔而行，但各書中都盡量添入課本所不能詳解和沒有講到的材料。

第四,本叢書所用文法名詞的譯名,爲尊重各編撰者的意見,不強求其一律;但爲便利讀者起見,關於這些譯名,除在用到的地方加註原文外,并編成一“文法名詞譯名表”列在有關於文法的各冊的後面,以供讀者的參考。

一九三五年一月三十一日 編者識

正 月

李. 王先生, 祝你新年快樂!

王. 謝謝, 祝你一樣快樂。請坐罷。

李. 昨天晚上還刮着風, 可是今天一早太陽便明亮地照着。新年裏遇着這種天氣, 真是再好沒有的了, 對嗎?

王. 是的, 真是好極了。

李. 新年裏你們放幾天假? 我想該是三天吧?

王. 是的, 從正月一號到三號, 一連三天。你們學校裏怎樣, 李先生?

李. 去年我們只有元旦日一天是例假。可是現在便依照學校章程放假三天了。

王. 那好極了!

李. 你預備怎樣度過這一個新年呢?

王. 我下午得進城到叔父家裏去。

⁸Legal holiday, 法定休假日, 例假。如元旦日、星期日、春假, 都算例假。

⁹According to, 依照。 ¹⁰School regulations, 學校章程。 ¹¹To spend, 消磨。和 to waste 的意義稍有不同。To spend the time 是把光陰消磨在正經事情上面, to waste the time 便只是把有用的時間浪費在無謂的

- L. When will you come back then?
- W. Before five o'clock in the afternoon, and then I'll go to school in the evening.
- L. Why, you don't go to school on holidays, do you?
- W. But this time I must. For we are going to have a concert¹ to-night, and I'm required² to join in the performance³.
- L. Good idea! You are a very good student and a gifted⁴ musician⁵ too.
- W. No, I am not what you say. I am only interested in music and the fine arts⁶.
- L. May I have the pleasure⁷ to attend the concert?
- W. You are welcome.
- L. Oh, here is the postman⁸. See what a lot of⁹ New Year's cards for you!
- W. Not very many¹⁰. Altogether sixteen, all from my schoolmates.
- L. I don't think most of the Chinese people are used to this kind of ceremony¹¹. It seems that they still like the old customs¹² better.

¹ Concert, 音樂演奏會。 ² I'm required: 含有‘必須’的意思。 ³ To join in the performance, 參加表演。 ⁴ Gifted, 有天才的。 ⁵ Musician, 音樂家。 ⁶ Fine arts, 美術。像音樂、繪畫、雕刻, 都屬美術範圍。 ⁷ Pleasure, 愉快。這一個字用在這裏是表示客氣的。假如我們說 May I attend the concert?, 也沒有什麼不可以。 ⁸ Postman, 郵差。 ⁹ A

李. 那麼你什麼時候回來?

下午五點鐘以前得回來,晚上還得到學校裏去。

李. 怎麼,難道你假期裏還要到學校裏去嗎?

王. 這回卻一定要去。因為我們今天晚上舉行一個音樂大會,我得去參加表演。

李. 真有意思!你是個好學生,同時又是一位天才的音樂家。

王. 那可不敢當。我只是對音樂和美術有興趣罷了。

李. 我可以來參加你們的音樂會嗎?

王. 歡迎。

李. 啊,送信的來了。你看,你有許多的賀年片啦!

王. 不算多。一共十六張,都是同學們寄來的。

李. 我想中國人大多數對這種禮節還是不慣。他們似乎比較的還喜歡舊的習俗呢。

lot of: 是一句成語,即‘許多’的意思。¹⁰Not very many: 意即 They are not very many。日常會話裏面這種省略句子是常有的。¹¹Ceremony, 禮節。假使我們請別人不必拘禮,便可以說 Please don't stand on ceremony。¹²Old customs, 舊時習俗。

- W. Yes, that's true. They like to send New Year's cards on the first day of the first month¹, according to our old calendar². But I think they will become used to the new before long³.
- L. Suppose I'm going to send a New Year's card to a foreign friend, what should I write on it?
- W. You just write: Wishing you a merry Christmas⁴ and a happy New Year; or simply: Wishing you a happy New Year. And then sign⁵ your name on it.
- L. Thank you for your kind instruction⁶.
- W. But you really want to attend the concert tonight?
- L. With pleasure⁷. But as for now⁸, I am going to call on some other friends.
- W. Won't⁹ you stay¹⁰ a few minutes more?
- L. No, thank you. I'm going¹¹.
- W. I will wait for you then.
- L. Oh, one thing more I want to ask you: Do you happen to know Mr. Lo's address¹²?
- W. Yes, now let me see. I think it's right down X Lane, Y Road, but I'm not quite sure.

¹First day of the first month: 指舊曆正月初一。 ²Calendar, 日曆。 ³Before long, 不久, 慢慢地。和 by and by 的意義差不多。
⁴Christmas, 聖誕節(即耶穌生長)。西洋人的賀年片上, 常常把聖誕節和新年這兩樁事並提的。 ⁵To sign, 簽字。 ⁶Instruction, 指教。學校裏面的教師, 有時也稱為 instructor。 ⁷With pleasure: 意即 I will come with pleasure (我很願意來)。 ⁸As for now, 至於現在。 ⁹Won't: 即

- 王. 真的, 他們喜歡在舊曆正月初一送賀年片。不過我想過些時候他們對新曆便會覺得慣了罷。
- 李. 假使我預備寄一張賀年片給一位外國朋友, 應當怎樣寫法?
- 王. 你只是寫: 我希望你有一個快樂的聖誕節和新年。或是簡單地說: 希望你有一個快樂的新年。還得把你的名字簽上。
- 李. 謝謝你的指教。
- 王. 你可真的來參與晚間的音樂會嗎?
- 李. 那自然。可是這時我還得去看別的朋友。
- 王. 你不多耽擱一會嗎?
- 李. 不, 謝謝你。我就要去了。
- 王. 那末, 我等着你咧。
- 李. 啊, 我還有一樁事要問你: 你可知道羅先生的住址?
- 王. 是的, 讓我想想看。我想就是在某路某弄罷, 不過我不能夠確定。

will not 的省略體。¹⁰ Stay, 停留。¹¹ I'm going: 即 I am going。日常會話裏面常常把這樣的字聯在一起, 中間用一撇, 表示省掉了一個或幾個字母。像 I'll (=I will), I'd (=I would, I had), couldn't (=could not), 都是會話裏面所常用的。但是寫文章的時候却不宜用。¹² Address: 在這裏當作「住址」解。

- L. Never mind¹. I'll go there first.
- W. Please come to me again in the evening. Don't forget to bring your little brother with you, if he wants to come too.
- L. All right². See you again then. Goodbye³.
- W. Goodbye.
- * * *
- L. When is the concert going to be held there?
- W. It will be held at 8 o'clock in the evening.
- L. Have you the programme⁴?
- W. Yes, I have it.
- L. What is the chief attraction⁵ of the concert?
- W. Miss Chen's singing is one of the chief attractions, I am sure. Her voice is a soprano⁶ of great compass⁷, and her accompaniment on the violin⁸ is very beautiful.
- L. What else is included in the programme?
- W. This overture⁹ will be really beautiful, I suppose.
- L. Will the military band¹⁰ of your school join the concert too?
- W. Yes, they are going to play at intervals¹¹ to-night.

¹ Never mind, 沒有關係; 不要緊; 不妨事; 不必介意; 不須客氣。

² All right, 好罷, 對的。也是日常會話裏面常用到的。 ³ Goodbye, 再會。一作 good-by, 是分別的時候常用的慣稱, 原義即 God be with you (上帝佑汝)。

⁴ Programme, 秩序單; 節目單; 戲目。亦拼作 program。

⁵ Attraction, 吸引力; 引誘物。此指足以引人入勝之節目。 ⁶ Soprano,

- 李. 那沒有關係。我先到那邊去問問看。
- 王. 請你在傍晚的時候再到我這裏來。別忘了帶你的小兄弟來,假使他也願意來的話。
- 李. 好的。一會再見罷。再會。
- 王. 再會。
- * * *
- 李. 你們學校裏的音樂會什麼時候舉行?
- 王. 晚上八點鐘舉行。
- 李. 你有節目單麼?
- 王. 是的,我有的。
- 李. 這次音樂會有什麼精彩節目呢?
- 王. 陳女士的歌唱是一個精彩的節目,那是一定的。她的聲音是很嘹亮的最高音部;和着提琴歌唱起來,非常好聽。
- 李. 節目單裏面還有其他的節目麼?
- 王. 這一只前奏曲一定會很好聽的,我想。
- 李. 你們學校裏的軍樂隊也參加這次的音樂會麼?
- 王. 是的,今天晚上他們會陸續演奏。

最高音。指唱歌時音調之高低強弱。參看: alto (中音); tenor (第二低音); bass (低音)。⁷ Of great compass, 即‘很高’,‘很洪亮’之意。⁸ Violin, 提琴; 梵啞鈴。⁹ Overture, 前奏曲; 序曲。¹⁰ Military band, 軍樂隊。又如 brass band, 銅樂隊。¹¹ At intervals, 間或。即每隔相當時間一次之意。演劇時之暫時休息時間亦稱為 intermission。

- L. That will be very entertaining¹. I like this kind of music very much. What are you going to play in your school band?
- W. I used to play the cornet² in our school band.
- L. Who is the best pianist³ of your school?
- W. Mr. Huang, no doubt. Have you any taste for Chinese music⁴?
- L. Oh, I am very fond of it. My brother likes the old-fashioned plays⁵ better.
- W. How did you like that concert held at the Starlight Theatre last month?
- L. Well, I thought it was the worst I ever attended. That violinist⁶ was just awful⁷.
- W. I don't like that violinist either.

¹ **Entertaining**, 有趣的; 令人愉悅的。如 He told an *entertaining* story (他講了一個有趣的故事)。 ² **Cornet**, 喇叭; 號筒。亦稱為 bugle。
³ **Pianist**, 彈奏鋼琴的人。 *Piano*, 鋼琴。 ⁴ **Have you any taste for Chinese music?** 即 Do you like Chinese music? (你喜歡國樂麼?; 你

- 李. 那一定很有趣味。我很喜歡聽這種音樂。你在學校樂隊裏面表演些什麼呢?
- 王. 我常在樂隊裏面擔任吹號。
- 李. 你們學校彈鋼琴最好的是誰?
- 王. 不用說是黃君了。你對國樂感覺興趣嗎?
- 李. 哦,我很喜歡。我弟弟卻更喜歡舊劇。
- 王. 你覺得上月在星光戲院舉行的音樂會怎樣?
- 李. 唔,我覺得那是我生平見過的最壞的音樂會了。那位拉提琴的人真是壞透咧。
- 王. 我也不滿意那位拉提琴的人。

對國樂有興趣麼?)之意。Taste, 滋味; 興趣。Chinese music, 國樂。
⁵ Old-fashioned plays, 舊劇。 ⁶ Violinist, 拉提琴的人。 ⁷ Awful: 原係‘可怕的’之意。此處指‘很不好的’, ‘極壞的’。如 His writing is an awful scrawl (他的字跡非常潦草)。

February
FEBRUARY

WANG. How do you do¹, sir²?

THE TEACHER. Thank you, I am very well. Haven't seen you³ for a long time, don't you think so?

W. Yes, it is more than ten days since the holidays began⁴.

T. Take a seat by the fire⁵, won't you? Is it very cold outside?

W. It's bitterly cold⁶! There was a hard frost⁷ last night, the ground has become slippery, you see⁸.

T. That's it. I think the snow will begin to fall pretty soon⁹. By the way¹⁰, how did you enjoy the holidays?

W. I did nothing but tried to read a little by myself¹¹.

T. It's better for you to read something since you can't go out. Did you finish the book I lent you two weeks ago?

¹ How do you do? 是一句見面時間候的話。 ² Sir, 先生, 君。這一個字會話裏面用得很多, 算是一種普通的稱呼。 ³ Haven't seen you: 即 have not seen you. 此句句首省去 'I' 一字。 ⁴ Since the holidays began: 意即從放假的時候起, 一直到現在。 ⁵ By the fire (fireplace), 靠近火爐。 ⁶ Bitterly cold, 奇冷。 ⁷ Hard frost, 嚴霜。 ⁸ You see:

二 月

王。你好嗎，先生？

教員。謝謝你，我很好。有好些時候沒見面了，對嗎？

王。是的。自從假期開始差不多十來天了啊。

教員。請坐近來烤火，好嗎？外面是不是很冷？

王。冷得利害咧！昨晚很大的霜，地上都變光滑了呢，你瞧。

教員。對啦，我想快要下雪了。你寒假裏面作何消遣呢？

王。一點事情都沒有作，只是自己略為看了點書罷了。

教員。不能到外面去玩，看點書也是很好的。兩星期前借給你的書可看完了？

只是引起對方注意的一種口語。 ⁹ *Pretty soon*: ‘馬上，很快’的意思。
¹⁰ *By the way*: 是日常談話裏面的一種穿插語，多半是離開本題談到別的事情時隨便說的，並沒有什麼特殊的意義。 ¹¹ *By myself*: 有‘獨自’的意思。如 *I can go there by myself* (我可以一個人到那邊去)。

W. I did¹. And now I'm bringing it back to you. Here it is.

T. Do you think it's a very interesting book?

W. I should think so². I like it very much.

T. Is this the sort of story-book³ you want? Is it very easy to read?

W. Oh no, not quite⁴. I can only catch the general idea⁵. Besides, there are a few points which I am unable to see clearly⁶.

T. What are they?

W. For example, most of the Greek stories⁷ are too wonderful to understand.

T. That depends upon⁸ your way of thinking. You see, the Greeks are a wonderful people; they have their own way of thinking. Suppose⁹ the Westerners¹⁰ are to read some Chinese legend¹¹, do you think they will believe it's true?

W. I see. It's simply because¹² each people may have their own way of thinking, and the Westerners don't think the same as we do.

T. That's what I mean.

¹I did: 即 I did finish the book. 日常會話的文字多半很簡略。像這種地方便完全根據上文的問話，僅僅這兩個字也可以回答得了。²I should think so: 也是根據上面的問話而回答的，意思便是 I should think it is a very interesting book. ³Story-book, 講故事的書。⁴Not quite: 即 it is not quite (very) easy. ⁵To catch the general idea: 也可以說 to get the general idea (懂得大意)。 ⁶I am

王。看完了，現在我把它帶來還給你。書在這兒。

教員。你覺得這本書很有趣嗎？

王。我想是很有趣的。我很喜歡看。

教員。你是不是愛看這類的故事？很容易看嗎？

王。不，不怎麼容易。我只能懂得裏面的大意。此外，有的地方我可不大清楚。

教員。那些地方？

王。譬如那些希臘的故事有許多都很奇特，不容易了解。

教員。那完全看你怎樣看法。要知道希臘人是一種奇特的民族；他們有他們的想法。假定西洋人讀到中國的故事，你想他們又會相信這是真的嗎？

王。我知道了。這只是因為各個民族有着不同的見解。西洋人對事物的看法也和我們不同。

教員。我的意思便是這樣。

unable to see clearly=I cannot see clearly (我不能夠完全明瞭)。
7 Greek stories: 古代希臘的故事,多半是關於神怪和英雄的敘述。8 To depend upon: 是一句成語,有‘依靠’的意思,如 to depend upon ourselves (靠我們自己)。9 Suppose, 假設。10 The Westerners: 即 Western people (西方民族)。11 Legend, 民間傳說(裏面常常講到神怪的事情,不一定真實)。12 Simply because, 祇因。

* * *

- W. The other day¹ I happened to see the word 'snow-drop'². What does it mean?
- T. Well, I think it is a kind of white-flowered plant which blooms³ in winter in England.
- W. What flowers come out⁴ in winter in our country?
- T. The plum-blossoms, of course⁵.
- W. When do the plum-trees begin to bloom?
- T. In January or February. The Japanese may like cherry-blossoms⁶ better, but plum-blossoms are more popular⁷ in our country.
- W. It's a pity that we don't have any in our school-garden!
- T. Do you know the school will begin next Thursday⁸?
- W. Why, I think it's next Monday.
- T. It has been postponed⁹, anyhow¹⁰. You'll get the notice¹¹ sooner or later.
- W. Oh, it's getting dark¹² now. May I trouble you¹³ to tell me the time?
- T. It is half past five by my watch.

¹ **The other day**, 幾天以前, 日前。如 Didn't you tell me *the other day*? (你前幾天不是告訴過我嗎?) ² **Snowdrop**, 雪花(多半在冬天或早春的時候盛開)。 ³ **To bloom**, 開花。 ⁴ **To come out**: 是一句成語。用在這裏便和 to bloom 的意思相同。 ⁵ **Of course**, 自然, 當然。 ⁶ **Cherry-blossoms**, 櫻花。日本人的'國花', 每年四月間櫻花盛開的時節, 便舉國若狂似地欣賞, 非常熱鬧。 ⁷ **Popular**, 普遍。 ⁸ **Next Thursday**, 下星期四。 ⁹ **To postpone**, 延期, 展期。 ¹⁰ **Anyhow**, 無論如何。

* * *

王. 前幾天我偶然看見 'snowdrop' 這一個字。
那是什麼意義?

教員. 我想那是一種開着白花的植物, 在英國
冬天是有的。

王. 我們冬天裏面有些什麼花呢?

教員. 那自然是梅花了。

王. 梅樹在什麼時候才開花?

教員. 正月或是二月裏面。日本人很喜歡櫻花,
不過梅花在我國卻比較的普遍。

王. 可惜我們校園裏面竟沒有梅花。

教員. 你可知道學校裏下星期四開學嗎?

王. 怎麼, 我想是下星期一罷。

教員. 那一定是延期了。你遲早會接到通知的。

王. 啊, 天快黑了! 請問現在到了什麼時候?

教員. 我的錶上五點半了。

日常談話裏面常用; 寫文章的時候便多半用 in any case 或 at any rate 來代替。意義上却是差不多的。¹¹ Notice, 通知, 通告, 佈告。¹² It's getting dark, 天色漸漸地黑了。¹³ May I trouble you...? 是表示客氣的說法 (polite expression), 意思便是 '可不可煩你告訴我現在是什麼時候了?'. 也可以說 Will you oblige me by telling me the time? (你肯告訴我現在是什麼時候了麼?); 但平常多半說 What time is it?, What's the time? (什麼時候了?)

W. I must take my leave¹ now. I should like to stay with you a few minutes more, but I have to attend the dinner party given by a friend of mine this evening². Allow me³ to call on you next time then.

T. You are welcome at any time. Good night⁴!

W. Good night!

* * *

W. Well, sir, will you give me extra English lessons⁵?

T. With pleasure⁶. How many lessons a week do you wish?

W. I should like at least⁷ three every week.

T. Do you wish them in the afternoon or in the evening?

W. That is indifferent to me⁸. But I rather wish them in the evening.

T. So much the better⁹, for my time is all taken up¹⁰ in the afternoon. On what days can you come?

W. On the days that will be most agreeable to you.

¹ To take leave, 告辭, 作別。如 I took leave of her (我向她告辭)。I must take my leave 也是客氣的說法, 只是說 I must go 也可以的。向學校方面請假也可以用 leave 這一個字。如 Please grant me two weeks' leave (請准我兩星期的假)。² I should like . . . , but . . . , 是表示歡忱的說法。譬如有人約你在某日什麼時候到什麼地方去, 假如你已經有了事情不能去, 便可以說 I should have liked it of all things, but I am sorry to say I have an engagement for that day (evening, hour) (很對不起, 我那一天已經有了別的約會, 要不然的話, 我一定是非常願意來的)。或說 'I should have been very pleased (delighted) to join you, but . . .', 也是表示本來很高興參加, 可是不能夠去。假使能夠去, 便說 I will come with pleasure (我很願意來)。³ Allow me, 允許

王。這時我得告辭了。本來呢，我很願意在這邊多坐一回，不過今晚還得去赴一位朋友的宴會。那麼，我下次再來拜訪罷。

教員。隨便你什麼時候來我都很歡迎的。再會！

王。再會！

* * *

王。哦，先生，你肯額外教我的英文課麼？

教員。好的。你想一星期幾課？

王。我想至少每星期三課。

教員。你願意在下午還是晚上上課呢？

王。那於我沒有關係。不過我想晚上也好。

教員。再好沒有，因為我下午沒有工夫。你那幾天能夠來？

王。只要是認爲最適當的日子，我都可以來。

我，讓我。 ⁴ **Good night:** 和 good evening 是晚間分別或見面時的習語。本來的意義是 I wish you good night (evening, morning, afternoon, ...)，不過會話裏面只須說後面的兩個字。 ⁵ **To give lessons,** 授課；教課。Extra English lessons 即‘額外的英文課’。如果我們說 ‘I am going to teach him a lesson’，却是‘我預備給他一個教訓’的意思了。 ⁶ **With pleasure:** 意即 I will give you lessons with pleasure (我很願意教你的功課)。 ⁷ **At least,** 至少。如 It costs at least ten dollars (至少得花十塊錢)。At least three every week: 即 at least three lessons a week (至少每星期教三課)之意。 ⁸ **That is indifferent to me:** 即‘那於我沒有關係’，‘我是無可無不可的’之意。 ⁹ **So much the better:** 即‘再好沒有了’，‘這樣辦最好’之意。 ¹⁰ **My time is all taken up...**，意即 I am occupied (我沒有工夫；很忙)。

- T. I prefer Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. I am unoccupied on those days from seven to eight o'clock.
- W. Well, it is an hour that suits me perfectly.
- T. When will you commence¹ your lessons?
- W. Not later than next week. I will be at your house at seven o'clock precisely.
- T. Will you read a few pages for me?
- W. Willingly, but under a condition².
- T. What one?
- W. That you will tell me afterwards what you think of my pronunciation³.
- T. I promise it to you.
- W. Well, don't you think that I read English very badly?
- T. On the contrary, I think your pronunciation is pretty good.
- W. What mistakes did I make? Point them out⁴ to me, I pray⁵ you.
- T. You took breach⁶ between a substantive and the adjective which qualifies it.
- W. It's an error⁷ that I will not commit⁸ any more.
- T. With the exception⁹ of that, you read very well indeed.

¹ To commence: 卽 to begin (開始)之意。 ² Under a condition: 卽 '在一種條件之下'之意。 ³ Pronunciation, 發音; 讀音。 ⁴ To point out, 指出; 指明。 ⁵ To pray, 祈求; 懇請。 ⁶ Breach, 分裂。此處指誦

教員. 我想就是每星期二、星期四、星期六罷。
這幾天從七點到八點我沒有什麼事情。

王. 好咧。這一點鐘於我很便當。

教員. 你什麼時候開始上課呢?

王. 至遲不過下個星期。七點正我一定到府上來。

教員. 你唸幾面書給我聽吧?

王. 我很高興,可是我有一個條件。

教員. 什麼條件呢?

王. 那便是我讀完之後,你要告訴我你覺得我的發音怎樣。

教員. 我答應你便了。

王. 好咧,你不覺得我的英文讀得很壞嗎?

教員. 剛好相反。我以為你的發音很好咧。

王. 我犯了什麼錯誤呢?請你指示我。

教員. 你讀的時候把名詞和限制它的形容詞分開了。

王. 我以後不再犯這種錯誤了。

教員. 除此以外,你的確讀得很好。

讀時音調中斷或停頓失當。⁷ Error, 過失; 錯誤。和 mistake 的意義略同。⁸ To commit, 犯(尤指犯罪、犯錯誤)。⁹ Exception, 例外。如 His case is an exception (他這件事情是例外)。

MARCH

LIU. Good morning, Mr. Wang!

WANG. Good morning. Where are you going, Mr. Liu?

L. I am going to attend the English class. It's eight o'clock now, don't you know?

W. Oh, you are mistaken¹! No English class will be held this morning, I can assure you².

L. Did you see the notice, then?

W. Yes, our teacher is absent³ today.

L. What's the matter with him?

W. He has been ill since last week, consequently⁴, he can't come.

L. I'm sorry⁵ for him! Is he getting better now?

W. The doctor says he will recover⁶ in two or three days.

L. Very glad to hear that. It's still a bit chilly⁷ in the morning, though winter is over and spring has already set in⁸.

¹ You are mistaken! 你錯誤了! 但如 *You are mistaken in me* 便含有‘誤會’的意義。意即‘你對我發生了誤會’。² I can assure you, 我能夠確實告訴你。也可以說: I am sure. ³ Absent, 缺席; 不到。如 *You were absent from school (class) yesterday* (你昨天沒有來上課)。⁴ Consequently, 因此, 所以。 ⁵ Sorry, 抱歉的, 惋惜的。如 *I am sorry!*

三 月

劉. 早安啊, 王先生!

王. 早安。你到那兒去, 劉先生?

劉. 我預備去上英文課咧。現在八點鐘了, 你不知道嗎?

王. 哦, 你弄錯了! 今天早上沒有英文課, 我可以擔保。

劉. 那末, 你看見了佈告嗎?

王. 是的, 我們的先生今天缺席了。

劉. 他有了什麼事情呢?

王. 上星期他便病了, 所以他不能夠來。

劉. 我真替他憂愁! 他現在好了點嗎?

王. 醫生說他兩三天之內便會好的。

劉. 我很高興聽。冬季過去了, 春天已經開始, 早上還是有點冷呢。

或只說 *Sorry!* 便是表示‘我很抱歉’或是‘對不起’的意思。⁶ *To recover*, 復原, 恢復。如 *He is quite recovered from his illness* (他的病完全好了), 或 *I have recovered myself* (我已經恢復原狀)。⁷ *Chilly*, 寒冷。⁸ *To set in*, 開始。例如 *The tide sets in* (潮水來了)。

- W. Yes, spring has come! The peach-flowers¹ are in bloom, and the trees all look fresh with green leaves now.
- L. They are. Will you take a walk in the school garden with me?
- W. All right. I like to go over there too.
- L. What are we going to do next hour?
- W. Next hour we shall begin to study the new textbook² on geography.
- L. Who's going to teach us geography?
- W. So far as I know³, a certain new teacher⁴ will teach our class.
- L. Which subject do you like better, English or geography?
- W. I like both of them.
- L. As for me, I like English better than any other subject.
- W. Why?
- L. Because it is always something interesting to me, and I don't like geography at all.
- W. Then you don't like geography simply because it's uninteresting⁵?

¹ Peach-flower, 桃花。 ² Textbook, 教科書, 課本。 ³ So far as I know, 就我所知道的。意即 so far as my knowledge is concerned

王. 是的,春天到了咧!那些桃花都開了。這時的樹木都長着青的葉兒,看上去多麼清新。

劉. 真的。你可高興和我一同到校園裏面散步嗎?

王. 很好。我也想到那邊去走走。

劉. 我們下一堂課怎樣?

王. 下一堂課我們便開始讀那本新的地理教科書了。

劉. 誰教我們的地理呢?

王. 我所知道的是,有一位新來的先生教我們這一班。

劉. 英文和地理這兩門功課,你比較的喜歡那一門?

王. 我都喜歡。

劉. 至於我呢,在所有的功課之中特別喜歡英文。

王. 爲什麼呢?

劉. 因爲我總覺得那是很有趣味的。我一點也不喜歡地理。

王. 那末,你不喜歡地理,只是因爲它沒有趣味嗎?

(就我的智力範圍所及)。⁴ A certain new teacher, 某位新來的教員。

⁵ Uninteresting, 索然無味的,不能引起興趣的。

- L. Exactly¹. I rather think it gives me no more than lists² of names: cities, products³, mountains, rivers I almost hate to study them.
- W. Oh, you shouldn't say that. Geography may be as important as English.
- L. Didn't we often say that Chinese, English, and mathematics⁴ are required subjects⁵ in middle schools? Geography is not a required subject, you know.
- W. That's again a wrong idea. We should study every subject carefully, since nearly all subjects are required in middle schools.
- L. You are right.
- * * *
- W. Last Saturday evening I met you in the street. Where had you been⁶ then?
- L. I'd been to the cinema⁷ to attend some foreign made picture⁸.
- W. Did you find the picture interesting?
- L. Yes, very interesting.
- W. Do you think you can get some benefit⁹ from those pictures?

¹ **Exactly**, 正確, 精確。如 These two things are *exactly* the same (這兩件東西剛好相吻合)。² **List**, 名單, 表冊。³ **Product**, 產品, 產物。⁴ **Mathematics**, 數學, 算學。數學的範圍很廣泛, 如算術、代數、幾何、三角都包括在裏面。⁵ **Required subject**, 必修科目。⁶ **Where have**

劉。正是這樣。我認爲從那裏面所學到的只是許多的名字：城市、出產、山脈、河流……。我差不多恨了那些字，不願意學。

王。啊，你不應該這樣說。地理也和英文一樣的重要咧。

劉。我們不是時常說國文、英文、算學是中學裏面的必修科嗎？地理卻不是一門必修的科目。

王。那又是一種錯誤的觀念。我們對每一門科目都該用心學習。在中學裏面所有的科目差不多都是必修的。

劉。你說的對。

* * *

王。上星期六晚上我在街上碰見你的。你那時候到過什麼地方？

劉。我到電影院裏面去看了外國影片的。

王。你覺得影片有趣味嗎？

劉。是的，非常有趣。

王。你覺得看影片於你有沒有益處呢？

you been? 你到過什麼地方? ⁷ Cinema, 電影院。 ⁸ Foreign made picture, 外國製造的影片。 ⁹ Benefit, 益處; 利益。例如 We should do something *for the benefit of* the people (我們應當做點爲人民謀利益的事情)。

- L. Why, we students of English can learn foreign customs and manners from them.
- W. Is that all?
- L. Besides, we can learn some colloquial English¹ now and then, if we often go and see some talking pictures².
- W. But you must not neglect³ your lessons, anyhow.
- L. I go to the cinema on Saturdays and Sundays⁴ only. That matters little.
- W. You are very good at making excuses⁵.
- L. You always talk like a serious⁶ scholar.
- W. Ha! ha!
- L. Oh, the bell is ringing!
- W. Let's go to the classroom now.

* * *

- W. Where did you learn English?
- L. I took my English lessons⁷ when I was in Canton.
- W. Have you been abroad⁸?
- L. No, I have never been abroad.
- W. Would you like to go abroad?
- L. Yes, I hope I can go abroad some day.
- W. Do you speak English very often? .

¹ Colloquial English, 會話英語, 英文裏面的俗語。 ² Talking picture, 有聲影片。 ³ To neglect, 忽略, 不顧。 ⁴ On Saturdays and Sundays, 每星期六和星期日。 ⁵ To be good at making excuses, 藉詞

劉. 自然有咧, 我們學英文的人可以從影片裏面見到外國的風俗習慣。

王. 僅僅是這樣嗎?

劉. 還有, 我們還可以隨時學到點會話的英語, 假使我們常去看有聲影片的話。

王. 可是你無論如何, 不要忘卻你的功課。

劉. 我只是在每星期六和星期日到電影院去。這沒有多大關係罷。

王. 你倒也很會辯護。

劉. 你說起話來卻像一位嚴肅的學者咧。

王. 哈! 哈!

劉. 啊, 鈴響了!

王. 讓我們這時到教室裏去罷。

* * *

王. 你從前在什麼地方學英文的?

劉. 我在廣州的時候學了英文。

王. 你到過海外嗎?

劉. 不, 我沒有到過。

王. 你想到海外去麼?

劉. 是的。我想有一天能夠到海外去。

王. 你時常講英文嗎?

巧辯。⁶ Serious, 嚴重的, 莊重的。 ⁷ To take English lessons, 上英文課; 學英文。 ⁸ Have you been abroad? 意即‘你曾經到過外國嗎?’，‘你到過海外嗎?’

- L. No, not very often. I can read pretty well, but I do not speak well.
- W. Did you find English difficult to learn?
- L. Yes, it was very difficult in the beginning. English conversation¹ is not easy to learn.
- W. Do I speak English too fast for you?
- L. Yes, please speak more slowly.
- W. Do you understand² what I have said?
- L. I don't understand very clearly, but I understand most of it.
- W. If I don't catch³ what a person says, what should I say to him?
- L. You should say, "Beg your pardon"⁴, or "Pardon".
- W. I see. Is English now becoming a universal⁵ language?
- L. English is spoken almost all over the world.
- W. Is it the most useful language for travelers?
- L. It is very helpful for a traveler who doesn't know other foreign languages.
- W. Is it true that one can travel in Europe without knowing any language but English?

¹ Conversation, 會話。 ²To understand, 懂; 了解。如 I don't understand what you say (我不懂你講些什麼)。 ³To catch: 有 '聽到', '聽清楚' 之意。如 I didn't quite catch his meaning (我不很領會

- 劉. 不, 不時常講。我讀倒可以讀, 可是講不好。
- 王. 你覺得英文很難學嗎?
- 劉. 是的, 開始學的時候很難。英語會話不容易學。
- 王. 我和你講英文太快了嗎?
- 劉. 是的, 請你講慢一點罷。
- 王. 我所講過的你懂得嗎?
- 劉. 不很清楚, 不過我懂得一大部份。
- 王. 假如我沒有聽清楚別人的話, 應當向他怎樣說?
- 劉. 你應該說, “請你原諒”, 或“請你再說一遍”。
- 王. 唔。英文這時是不是成爲一種很普遍的語言了?
- 劉. 差不多世界各處的人都講英語。
- 王. 英語是於旅行的人很有用處的語言嗎?
- 劉. 那對於一位不懂其他外國語的旅客是很有幫助的。
- 王. 我們只懂英語, 不懂旁的語言, 便可以旅行歐洲了, 可是真的?

他的意思)。⁴ **Beg your pardon:** 此語用於未聽清楚別人所講的話的時候, 意即‘我沒有聽到你的話’, ‘請你再說一遍’。此係客氣的說話。亦可以說 **What did you say?** (你講什麼呀?)⁵ **Universal,** 普遍的。

-
- L. Yes, it is true. In almost every large hotel¹ there is a clerk² who can speak English.
- W. What language is spoken in the United States of America³?
- L. They speak English.

¹ Hotel, 大旅社; 旅館。 ² Clerk, 書記; 店夥。 ³ The United States of America, 北美合衆國。亦省稱 The United States, 或簡寫 U. S. A.。

劉. 是的, 真的。差不多每一個大旅館都有一個能說英語的店夥。

王. 美國人講的是那一種語言呢?

劉. 他們講英語。

APRIL

WANG. Hello¹, Mr. Liu, are you here?

LIU. Oh, it's you! You almost surprised me.

W. Excuse me². I have been looking for³ you around here, but I didn't find you.

L. I am so sorry. I came here in hot haste⁴, just a moment ago. Do you know when will the next train for Hangchow arrive?

W. It is due⁵ at nine o'clock sharp⁶. You will miss⁷ it if you are not quick.

L. My watch does not keep good time⁸, it loses⁹. Otherwise¹⁰, I should have been with you ten minutes earlier.

W. You'd better set your watch¹¹ according to the railway time¹². That station clock is quite correct.

L. I did.

W. There, the train is coming in¹³!

L. Let us go to the platform¹⁴ first. It isn't crowded¹⁵, is it?

¹ Hello: 是一種引起別人注意的呼聲。 ² Excuse me, 請你原諒, 對不起。也可以說 Pardon me。 ³ To look for, 關心, 盼望, 找尋。例如 He is looking for good fortune (他在盼望着鴻運來臨)。 ⁴ In hot haste, 急忙, 火速。 ⁵ Due: 用在這裏, 等於 timed to arrive (規定按時到站)。 ⁶ Nine o'clock sharp, 九點正。也可以說 at nine o'clock precisely.

四 月

王. 喂, 劉先生, 你在這兒嗎?

劉. 哦, 原來是你! 差不多把我嚇壞了。

王. 對不起。我正在這兒附近找你, 可是沒有找着。

劉. 抱歉得很。我很匆忙地趕來這兒, 剛才到。你可知道下一班去杭州的火車什麼時候到站?

王. 準九點鐘到站。你要是不快點來, 便趕不上這班車了。

劉. 我的錶不準, 太慢咧。要不然的話, 我應當早十分鐘便和你在一塊兒了。

王. 你最好把你的錶照路局裏的鐘點撥好罷。站裏的那座鐘很準的。

劉. 是的, 我已經撥好了!

王. 你看, 火車已經到了!

劉. 我們先到月台上去罷。車上的人不多, 對嗎?

⁷ To miss, 錯過, 失去。例如 You have missed the chance (你錯過了機會)。⁸ To keep good time, 守時刻。⁹ It loses: 指錶走得慢了, 不守時刻。¹⁰ Otherwise, 否則。¹¹ To set the watch, 把錶撥準。¹² Railway time, 指路局的標準時間。¹³ The train is coming in: 指火車到站停靠。¹⁴ Platform, 月台。¹⁵ Crowded, 擁擠。

- W. We must get in the car¹ now. The stoppage² will last³ but a very short time.
- L. All right. There are two vacant⁴ corner seats. This way⁵.
- W. Do you mind if I have the window open⁶?
- L. If you please⁷. That fellow is giving the signal for moving on⁸. There goes the whistle!
- W. It's off⁹ now.
- L. We are making a long journey¹⁰ together for the first time, aren't we?
- W. Yes. It is a very nice thing to spend the spring vacation¹¹ in traveling after our monthly examinations¹². Do you like the spring?
- L. Oh, I love the spring best of the four seasons.
- W. April is always a lovely¹³ month, I think, and a good month for travel too.
- L. I am told that one can be much improved¹⁴ by travel. Is it true after all¹⁵?
- W. Yes, it is. We may gain a great deal of knowledge by travel. Moreover¹⁶, travel makes us both pleasant and healthy.

¹ To get in the car, 上車。 ² Stoppage, 停留。 ³ To last, 延續。
⁴ Vacant, 空的, 空着的。 ⁵ This way: 意即 Come this way (走這兒上車去), 是指示方向時常說的話。 ⁶ Do you mind if I have the window open? 也是表示客氣的話, 意思是‘我開窗戶, 你反對嗎?’或說 May I open the window?, 也可以的。 ⁷ If you please: 和 If you like 同是在某種場合中表示客氣的話, 意思便是‘只要你高興怎樣, 便怎樣罷’。

- 王. 我們這時該上車了, 停車的時間很短促呢。
- 劉. 好的。那邊有兩個空着的座位。走這兒去。
- 王. 我把窗戶打開, 好嗎?
- 劉. 隨便罷。那個人發信號開車了。拉過汽笛了!
- 王. 現在開車了。
- 劉. 我們這時是第一次在一塊兒長途旅行, 可不是嗎?
- 王. 是的。月考後趁放春假的時候去旅行, 真是再好沒有的了。你可喜歡春天?
- 劉. 唔, 一年四季裏面我最愛的是春天了。
- 王. 我以爲四月裏的天氣常常是很可愛的, 而且也宜于旅行。
- 劉. 聽說旅行可以增加知識。可是真的嗎?
- 王. 是的, 不錯。我們可以從旅行中得到很多的知識。並且, 旅行可以使我們又是愉快, 又是健康。

⁸ Signal for moving on, 開車時的信號。普通是揚旗或鳴警笛。 ⁹ It's off: 指‘火車’離開了車站。 ¹⁰ To make a long journey, 作長途旅行。 ¹¹ Spring vacation, 春假。 ¹² Monthly examination, 月考。 ¹³ Lovely, 可愛的, 美麗的。例如 This is a lovely dress (這是一件美麗的衣裳)。 ¹⁴ To improve, 改良, 增進。例如 He is much improved in English (他的英語大有長進)。 ¹⁵ After all, 究竟, 畢竟。 ¹⁶ Moreover, 並且, 此外。

- L. Do you like the train then?
- W. Like the train?
- L. I made a mistake. I mean whether you like to travel by train or not.
- W. But I like to travel by steamer¹ too.
- * * *
- L. What shall we do first when we arrive at Hangchow?
- W. Of course we must take lodgings at a hotel², and then we shall spend two or three days in visiting the West Lake³ and some other places.
- L. That will do⁴. Will you tell me some other places of note⁵ in our country?
- W. There are summer resorts⁶ like Kuling, Mokanshan, Tsingtao, Peitai Ho, and many other famous places for fine scenery⁷. It takes time⁸ to enumerate⁹ them.
- L. Can you make out¹⁰ what station is this?
- W. This is the Hangchow City Station.
- L. Let's get out¹¹.
- * * *
- L. Have you ever been in North China?
- W. No, I haven't been there.

¹ Steamer, 輪船, 汽船。 ² To take lodgings at a hotel, 在旅館裏面住宿。也可以說 put up, 例如 I want to put up in the neighbourhood of the railway station (我想住在鄰近車站的地方)。 ³ The West Lake, 西湖。 ⁴ That will do, 這樣便行了; 夠了; 好了。也是日常會話裏面的熟語。 ⁵ Place of note, 有名的地方, 名勝。也可以說

劉. 那麼你歡喜火車嗎?

王. 歡喜火車?

劉. 我說錯了。我的意思是你是否歡喜坐火車旅行。

王. 可是我也歡喜坐輪船咧。

* * *

劉. 我們到了杭州，先該怎麼辦咧?

王. 自然先得住旅館，然後花兩三天工夫去逛西湖和旁的地方。

劉. 就是這樣罷。你可以告訴我國內還有其他的名勝嗎?

王. 像牯嶺、莫干山、青島、北戴河，這些是避暑的地方；還有許多風景很好的名勝。一時也說不了許多。

劉. 這是那一站，你猜得着嗎?

王. 這便是杭州城站了。

劉. 我們下車罷。

* * *

劉. 你曾經到過華北麼?

王. 我沒有到過那邊。

place of interest (好玩的地方)。⁶ Summer resort, 避暑的地方。⁷ Famous place for fine scenery, 以風景優美著名的地方。⁸ It takes time, 花費時間, 需要時間。⁹ To enumerate, 詳述, 列舉, 計算。¹⁰ To make out, 猜透, 辨清。例如 I cannot make anything out of his composition (我猜不透他那篇文章的意義)。¹¹ To get out (of the car), 下車。

- L. Two summers ago¹, I had an exciting time² down in Kansu. I was chased³ by bandits⁴.
- W. You don't say so⁵!
- L. It's a fact. We were traveling on donkeys in one of the lonely country districts.
- W. Why on donkeys?
- L. We thought we might get more fun⁶ that way. The highways⁷ in Kansu have not been well developed⁸ yet, you know.
- W. What happened then?
- L. One evening, as we were about to pitch our tent⁹, a gang¹⁰ of robbers rushed upon us.
- W. Did they get you¹¹?
- L. No, they never did. One of my companions lost his trunks¹², that's all.
- W. Well, no donkey rides for me.
- L. Did you go to Hankow last year?
- W. Yes, I went there with my father.
- L. What ship were you taking?

¹ Two summers ago, 直譯應為‘兩個夏天以前’,意即‘兩年前的夏天’或‘前年夏天’。中文裏面却沒有這種語法。² To have an exciting time: 即‘很痛快’,‘很高興’,‘很興奮’之意。³ To chase, 追; 趕。如 The cruiser chased an enemy's ship (那隻巡洋艦追趕一隻敵人的船)。⁴ Bandit, 盜賊; 土匪。⁵ You don't say so! 即 You don't mean it! 或 Really? Indeed? 之意, 表示驚訝或懷疑。⁶ Fun: 原指‘戲謔’,‘玩笑’; 如 Don't make fun of me (別拿我開玩笑)。此處可作‘樂趣’解。

- 劉. 前年夏天我在甘肅玩得很起勁。我給土匪追過咧。
- 王. 有這麼回事!
- 劉. 真有這回事。我們那時正在一個僻靜的鄉下地方騎着騾子旅行。
- 王. 爲什麼騎騾子呢?
- 劉. 我們覺得這樣更加有趣。甘肅的公路還沒有修好咧。
- 王. 後來發生了什麼事情呢?
- 劉. 有一天晚上, 我們正預備搭好篷帳, 有一羣強盜向我們衝過來了。
- 王. 他們趕着了你們嗎?
- 劉. 不, 他們沒有趕着。只是我的一位同伴失掉他的箱子。
- 王. 啊, 我可不要騎騾子咧。
- 劉. 你去年到了漢口嗎?
- 王. 是的, 和我父親一同去的。
- 劉. 你們搭那一隻船?

⁷ Highway, 道路; 公道。 ⁸ To develop, 發展; 開發。 ⁹ To pitch a tent, 搭篷帳; 張天幕。 To pitch 含‘豎起’, ‘張開’之意。 ¹⁰ Gang, 羣; 隊。用作此義時常含有壞的意思。如 a gang of thieves (一羣竊賊), a gang of hooligans (一羣無賴漢)。 ¹¹ Did they get you? 意即 Did they catch you? (他們捉住了你們嗎?) ¹² Trunk, 衣箱。此字之普通意義係‘樹幹’, ‘軀幹’。

- W. We went by the steamship Kiang Hsin. She belongs to the China Merchants' Sailing and Navigation Company.
- L. Is it a large ship?
- W. Not very large. It has a displacement¹ of over 3,000 tons².
- L. How many knots does she make³?
- W. I don't know exactly. Her speed⁴ may be fifteen knots or under.
- L. How many passengers⁵ can she take in⁶?
- W. Something like 1,000, counting all the first-, second-, and third-class passengers.
- L. It must be great to travel on such a ship⁷.
- W. I hope to travel across the Pacific Ocean on a liner⁸ some day.
- L. Here comes the ticket-examiner⁹. Don't you hear him saying, "All tickets ready, please"¹⁰? Show him the ticket.
- W. Well, we are coming near Hangchow¹¹.

¹ **Displacement**, 排水量(指船)。又如 This is a large ship of 30,000 tons *displacement* (這是一隻排水量三萬噸的大船)。² **Ton**, 噸。常用作船舶軍艦等的重量單位。³ **How many knots does she make?** 意即“這船能走多少海里?”或“這船每小時走多少海里?” *Knot*, 海里; 漣。⁴ **Speed**, 速度。如 The ship goes at *full speed* (這船以全速力前進)。⁵ **Passenger**, 旅客(尤指在輪船、火車、公共汽車中之旅客)。

- 王. 我們趁江新輪船去的。那是招商局的船。
- 劉. 那隻船大麼?
- 王. 不怎麼大。它的排水量是三千多噸。
- 劉. 那隻船每小時能走多少海里?
- 王. 我不十分詳細。它的速度也許是十五海里或者還不到。
- 劉. 它能夠裝多少旅客呢?
- 王. 將近一千, 連官艙、房艙、統艙的搭客一併在內。
- 劉. 搭這種的船旅行真好啊。
- 王. 我希望有一天搭郵船橫渡太平洋。
- 劉. 查票員來了。你不聽見他說‘請大家把票子拿出來’嗎? 拿票子給他看罷。
- 王. 哦, 我們快要到杭州了。

⁶ To take in, 此處係‘裝載’, ‘搭載’之意。 ⁷ It must be great..., 意即 It must be very nice (真好極了)。又如 These pears are great (這些梨子很好喫)。 ⁸ Liner, 定期郵船。此等郵船係近代海輪中設備最佳之巨大客船。 ⁹ Ticket-examiner, 查票員。 ¹⁰ All tickets ready, please: 係英國火車中查票員之慣用語。 ¹¹ We are coming near Hangchow, 我們快要到杭州了。亦可說作 We are nearing Hangchow.

MAY

LEE. Good evening¹, Mr. Wang!

WANG. Good evening. It is quite an age since I saw you last²! What makes you drop in³ at this hour⁴?

L. As it is Saturday night, I like to have a talk with you.

W. You are quite welcome. How are you getting on⁵, and how is your family⁶?

L. Very well, I thank you.

W. Have a cup of tea, please. What have you been doing lately?

L. I have only been busy preparing for the monthly examinations.

W. Are they all over now?

L. Yes; all over. I think there will be no more monthly examinations this term.

W. This is May now. Very soon we shall have another term-examination, and the long summer vacation⁷ after that.

¹ Good evening: 多半用在晚間見面的時候, good night 卻在晚間分別的時候常用。 ² It is quite an age since...! 直譯應作: '自從上次和你分別之後,有了一個很長的時間沒見面了!' 也可以說 I have not seen you for an age (a long time). ³ To drop in: 有 '不期過訪' 的

五 月

李. 晚安啊, 王先生!

王. 晚安。我真有好些時候沒有看見你了。你怎麼會在這時光降呢?

李. 因為是星期六晚上, 我想和你談一談話。

王. 非常歡迎。你近來可好? 家裏的人都好嗎?

李. 很好, 謝謝你。

王. 請喝茶罷。近來作了些什麼事?

李. 只是忙着預備月考罷了。

王. 這時都考完了吧?

李. 是的, 通通考過了。我想, 這一學期是不會再有月考的。

王. 現在五月了。我們馬上又得應付一次學期考試, 往後便要放暑假了。

意義。譬如 You just *drop in* and have a talk with me 意即‘不拘什麼時候, 你只是來和我談談罷’。 ⁴ At this hour = at this time of day. ⁵ How are you getting on? = How do you do? 都是見面時間候的話。亦可省作 How are you? (你近來怎樣?) ⁶ How is your family? 有時亦說作 How are your family? ⁷ Summer vacation, 暑假。

- L. As a rule, summer vacation will take place about the end of June, and the term-examination a little earlier.
- W. Talking of examination, I was informed that¹ the teachers in your school are rather strict², aren't they?
- L. Some of them are strict, but not all of them.
- W. How are you getting along³ with your lessons? Pretty well, I suppose?
- L. Oh no! I feel compelled to work hard⁴ almost every day and night⁵, especially when the term-examination is close at hand⁶.
- W. I fear you are suffering from strain⁷.
- L. Weak as I am, I don't think I can stand over-work⁸.
- W. Then you must take good care of yourself⁹, lest you will bring on¹⁰ an illness by constant overwork.
- L. That's what I am afraid of.
- W. It's better for you to take a rest after school hours¹¹, before you set to work¹² again.

¹ Talking of examination, I was informed that . . . , 意即 '提到關於考試的話, 我記起了有人告訴過我說 . . . ' 這便是從談話中剛剛講過的事情裏面順便提起和這有關的事情。又如: Talking of spring, I was told that the peach-blossoms in our school garden are at their best (談起春天, 我聽說校園裏的桃花已經盛開了)。² Strict, 嚴格的, 嚴厲的。³ To get along: 有 '進步', '發達', '成就' 等意義。但如: Get along with you! 卻是 '走開!', '胡說!' 的意思。⁴ To feel compelled to work hard: 指給功課逼迫着, 只得用功。To feel compelled to 又有 have to

- 李. 照例暑假大約在六月底開始;學期考試卻稍微早一點。
- 王. 談到考試的事情,我還聽說你們學校裏的教員很嚴厲,可是嗎?
- 李. 有的教員確是很嚴;卻不一定都是這樣。
- 王. 你的功課怎樣?大有進步了吧?
- 李. 唉!我是逼得沒有法子,差不多一天到晚忙着應付功課,尤其是快要考試的時候格外忙。
- 王. 我恐怕你太辛苦了。
- 李. 我的身體本來很弱,覺得不能夠操勞過度咧。
- 王. 那麼,你應當好好地保重才是。要不然的話,是會積勞成病的。
- 李. 我擔心的也便是這樁事情。
- 王. 你最好是下了課之後休息一會,再去作事罷。

(不得不)的意思。 ⁵ Every day and night, 不分日夜,每天每晚。 ⁶ At hand: 是一句成語,表示‘將近到臨’,‘即將發生’等意義。 ⁷ To suffer from strain, 受過度操勞之苦。 *To suffer from* 也是一句成語,例如 I suffered from a severe headache (我頭痛得很利害)。 ⁸ Overwork, 過度勞作。 ⁹ You must take good care of yourself, 你應當善自珍重,或注重你自身的健康。 ¹⁰ To bring on, 釀成,引起。 ¹¹ School hours, 在校受課時間。 ¹² To set to work, 開始工作。

- L. Thank you for your kind advice. I often go out for a walk on week-ends¹.
- W. Where do you generally go for a walk?
- L. Either our school-garden or the park near by.
- W. Do you like to go to the country, where you may take a good dose of fresh air²?
- L. I should like to go there, if the weather is fine. We have not had a sunny day³ for about a week.
- W. Generally speaking, we always have many wet days⁴ in May, or in April. But I expect⁵ we shall have fine weather to-morrow.
- L. I hope so. It doesn't look like rain⁶ to-night.
- W. By the way, I am going to my uncle's villa⁷ to-morrow morning. If you have nothing better to do, perhaps you would like to come down with me.
- L. Thank you, I should like it extremely! But are you not on some business⁸?
- W. No. Only to enjoy the fine scenery in that mountainous⁹ village, and nothing else.
- L. Well, then, shall I call for you at 8 o'clock next morning?

¹ On week-ends, 每星期末, 每週末。即指從星期六至星期一中間之休假期。 ² To take a good dose of fresh air, 呼吸有益的新鮮空氣。Dose 本來是指配好的藥物, 例如 I have taken two doses of medicine (我已經服用了兩劑藥)。 ³ Sunny day, 晴日。 ⁴ Wet day, 雨日。 ⁵ To expect, 希望, 盼望。有時當作‘猜想’解, 例如 I expect he has left here three days ago (我猜他三天以前便離開了此地)。 ⁶ It doesn't

- 李. 謝謝你的勸告。我差不多每星期末了都到外邊去散步的。
- 王. 你多半到什麼地方散步?
- 李. 校園裏面,或是附近的公園裏面。
- 王. 你喜歡到鄉村裏面多呼吸一點新鮮的空氣嗎?
- 李. 只要是天氣好,我倒也想去。近來差不多一個星期了,還沒有晴過。
- 王. 一般地說,四月和五月裏面下雨的日子很多。可是我看明天的天氣會很好的。
- 李. 我也希望是這樣。今晚的天色沒有雨意呢。
- 王. 我想準備明天早上到我叔父家裏去。你要是得閑的話,也許你會高興和我一同去罷。
- 李. 謝謝你,我非常高興去。你到那裏去是不是還有什麼事情?
- 王. 不。只是去賞玩山間鄉村的風景,並沒有旁的事情。
- 李. 那麼,我明天早上八點鐘來邀你,好嗎?

look like rain, 天色不像要下雨的樣子。但是說 It looks rather frightening (threatening), 便指天色陰沉(將雨)而言。 ⁷ Villa, 鄉間別業, 別墅。亦作 country-seat。 ⁸ On business, 爲着要事。例如 I came to Shanghai on important business (我爲着要事到上海來)。 ⁹ Mountainous, 多山的。

- W. Let's meet at 7.
 L. Is that not too early?
 W. No. It will suit me fine¹. Please be punctual².
 L. Certainly I will. Goodbye till to-morrow³. Good night!
 W. Good night.

* * *

- W. Are you making much headway⁴ in tennis-playing?
 L. Oh, I make no progress⁵ in tennis-playing.
 W. Can you serve the ball⁶ very well?
 L. No, I am a poor server⁷.
 W. Did you buy a new racket⁸ last week?
 L. Yes, I have got a new one. It costs me ten dollars.
 W. Do you have a nice tennis-court⁹ in your school?
 L. Yes, we have a very nice one. It is marked out¹⁰ on a specially prepared ground with white lines.
 W. Who is the best tennis-player of your school?
 L. Mr. Hu is one of the first-rate¹¹ tennis-players of our school.

¹ *It will suit me fine*: 意思便是這一個時間於我沒有什麼不方便的。
² *Punctual*, 準時的, 嚴守時刻的。 ³ *Goodbye till to-morrow*, 明天見。又如 *Good-bye for the present* (暫別了), 或 *Good-bye till then* (到那時再會罷)。
⁴ *Are you making much headway?* 意即 *Are*

王. 七點鐘會合罷。

李. 不會太早了罷?

王. 不。我剛好來得及。請你一定在那時候來。

李. 一定來。明天見罷。再會!

王. 再會。

* * *

王. 你的網球大有進步了罷?

李. 哦, 我的網球沒有進步。

王. 你發球很好麼?

李. 不, 我不會發球。

王. 上星期你買了一個新球拍麼?

李. 是的, 我買了一個新的。花去了十塊錢。

王. 你們學校是有一個好的網球場麼?

李. 是的, 我們有一個好的網球場。那是在特別修好的場地上用白線標明的。

王. 你們學校裏是誰最會打網球呢?

李. 胡君是我們學校裏第一流網球名手之一。

you getting on pretty well? ⁵ To make no progress, 沒有進步。
⁶ To serve the ball, 發球; 開球(尤指網球戲中發球)。 ⁷ Server, 指網球戲中之發球者。 ⁸ Racket, 網球拍。 ⁹ Tennis-court, 網球場。 ¹⁰ To mark out, 標明; 以記號表明。 ¹¹ First-rate, 最好的。

- W. Did you attend last Monday's tennis match¹?
- L. I am sorry I missed that. I was out in the country.
- W. Mr. Chow, the well-known tennis-player, was defeated by Mr. Yen in the finals² of the tennis singles³ last Monday, I hear.
- L. Why did Mr. Chow lose?
- W. The defeat of Mr. Chow was probably due to the fact that he was not playing as steadily as usual.
- L. Mr. Yen's victory over Mr. Chow may be accounted one of the biggest surprises⁴ of the tennis season⁵.
- W. But I should think the fact that Mr. Chow was defeated by Mr. Yen is something in the nature of a miracle⁶.
- L. I am informed Mr. Chow was too proud of⁷ his achievements, so in the first set he was rather absent-minded⁸, and he lost by six to two. He might have won the game if he were playing attentively from beginning to end⁹.

¹ Tennis match, 網球比賽。亦稱 tennis tournament。 ² Finals: 指比賽時之決賽。 ³ Tennis singles, 網球單打比賽。雙打則稱 the doubles。 ⁴ Surprise: 作名詞用, 指 '奇異之事; 驚人之事'。 ⁵ Tennis

- 王. 你去看了上星期一的網球比賽麼?
- 李. 可惜我沒有看到,我到鄉下去了。
- 王. 網球名手周君,上星期一在網球單打決賽的時候被顏君打敗了,我聽說。
- 李. 周君怎麼輸了呢?
- 王. 周君的失敗或許是因為他不像平常打得那麼穩健。
- 李. 顏君戰勝了周君可算是網球季裏面的一樁驚人的事。
- 王. 可是我認為周君輸給顏君這樁事情有點不可思議。
- 李. 我聽說周君對他的球藝太自滿了,所以在第一盤裏面他有點心不在焉,六比二輸掉了。假如他自始至終好好地打下去,也許他會贏呢。

season, 網球季。Football season, 足球季。⁶ Miracle, 奇蹟; 奇事。
⁷ To be proud of, 驕傲。⁸ Absent-minded, 不注意的; 心不在焉的。
⁹ From beginning to end, 自始至終; 從頭至尾。如 I can tell you the story from beginning to end (我能夠把這個故事從頭至尾告訴你)。

JUNE

LIU. It's a cloudy day to-day, isn't it?

WANG. Yes, the sky is full of dark clouds.

L. I am afraid it will rain hard shortly.

W. It is beginning to rain now. I feel some drops of rain.

L. The weather has been very uncertain lately. So I think it will clear up again before the day is out¹.

W. Probably². Just look! How fast the rain is coming down! It is pouring in torrents³.

L. What wretched weather⁴ we are having! I hope we shall have fine weather during the annual examination⁵.

W. When will the examination take place?

L. They say it will begin on next Thursday.

W. We shall have to review our lessons from now.

L. Yes, we must. I am afraid I cannot pass the examination.

¹ Before the day is out, 日暮以前。 ² Probably, 也許, 或者。
³ It is pouring in torrents, 大雨傾盆, 大雨滂沱。 *Torrent* 本指 '急流', 形容雨勢的急遽。有時亦說作 It is raining cats and dogs, 或 The rain

六 月

- 劉. 今天的天氣很陰沉, 對嗎?
- 王. 唔, 天上都佈滿了黑雲了。
- 劉. 恐怕馬上便會下大雨咧。
- 王. 這時已經下雨了。我覺得有了雨點呢。
- 劉. 近來的天氣很不一定。我想在今晚以前又會放晴的。
- 王. 也許, 看啦! 雨下得多麼急啊! 簡直是大雨傾盆了。
- 劉. 多麼壞的天氣喲! 我希望在學年考試的時候天氣會好。
- 王. 什麼時候開始考試?
- 劉. 聽說是從下星期四起。
- 王. 我們得從這時起溫習功課。
- 劉. 是的, 我們得溫習一下。我恐怕這一次考試要失敗呢。

is coming down in sheets, 意義皆同。 ⁴ Wretched weather, 惡劣的天氣, 愁慘的天氣。有時亦說 what awful weather!, what dreadful weather! ⁵ Annual examination, 學年試驗。

- W. Don't lose courage¹. You are making wonderful progress² this term. Of course you can get through³ it with little effort⁴.
- L. But I am not very good at English. I often found it the most difficult of all our lessons.
- W. You will find it easier as you review more of it.
- L. What questions were given last term in the examination in English?
- W. I have forgotten all of them, but I think we must pay more attention to grammar this time.
- L. That is not quite easy.
- W. But it is indispensable⁵.
- L. I will try my best⁶ to review our English textbook.

* * *

- W. How long will the summer vacation last?
- L. About two months.
- W. Shall you go anywhere during the vacation?
- L. I intend to go to my native place⁷.
- W. Maybe⁸ you will spend all the holidays there?
- L. I spend only thirty or forty days there.

¹ Don't lose courage, 不必氣餒。 *Courage* 勇氣, 勇敢精神。 ² You are making wonderful progress, 你的學業正在突飛猛進。 ³ To get through (the examination): 和 to pass the examination 都是考試及格的意。 To fail in the examination, 考試失敗。 ⁴ With little

王. 不用害怕。你這學期的功課大有進步。自然只須稍微預備一下，便會及格的。

劉. 可是我的英文不很好。我總覺得這是我們最難的一們功課。

王. 多溫習一下便會覺得容易點了。

劉. 上次學期考試出了些什麼英文題目？

王. 我全忘掉了。可是我覺這一回得注重英文法方面。

劉. 那可不很容易。

王. 卻又是不可少的呢。

劉. 我會盡力地溫習着我們的英文課本。

* * *

王. 這次暑假有多久？

劉. 大約是兩個月。

王. 假期裏面預備到什麼地方去嗎？

劉. 我想回到家鄉去。

王. 也許你會在那邊度過整個的假期吧？

劉. 不過消磨三四十天光景。

effort, 不很費氣力, 容易。⁵ Indispensable, 必需的, 必要的。⁶ To try one's best, 盡力, 竭盡全力。⁷ Native place, 家鄉; 故鄉。亦作 native town。⁸ Maybe, 也許, 或者。當作副詞用。

- W. Then you will come to school a little earlier?
- L. No, I shall spend the rest of the days somewhere else.
- W. Do you go home every summer?
- L. Yes, I do. I want to see my parents after a long separation¹.
- W. How is the climate² of your native place in summer?
- L. It is not very hot.
- W. Are there many mountains there?
- L. Oh, yes. I often go to the mountains in summer to avoid the heat³.
- W. It is good to stay in the mountains as the climate is much cooler there.
- L. How do you intend to spend the summer vacation?
- W. I haven't decided yet. Probably I shall spend part of the time somewhere near the seaside⁴, because I can have sea-bathing⁵ there.
- L. Are you a good swimmer?
- W. I learned to swim ever since I was a little boy.
- L. Is swimming a very good exercise?
- W. It is the best exercise in summer.
- L. I wish I could learn how to swim some day.

¹Separation, 分別, 別離。 ²Climate, 氣候, 天氣。不可和 weather

- 王. 那麼, 你會早點到學校裏來嗎?
- 劉. 不, 我還會到別的地方去消磨一些時。
- 王. 你每年夏天都回家嗎?
- 劉. 是的, 我總是回家去。我想看看離別了很久的父親母親。
- 王. 你們家鄉夏天裏的氣候怎樣?
- 劉. 不怎麼熱。
- 王. 那邊有很多的山嗎?
- 劉. 哦, 是的。我時常到山裏面去避暑呢。
- 王. 住在山裏面很好。山裏的氣候涼爽多了。
- 劉. 你打算怎樣度過這個暑假?
- 王. 還沒有決定。也許我會到近海的地方去消磨一部份時光。因為我可以在那邊作海水浴。
- 劉. 你很會游泳嗎?
- 王. 我從小時候起便學習游泳。
- 劉. 游泳是不是一種很好的運動?
- 王. 那是夏季裏面最好的運動。
- 劉. 我真想將來有一天能把游泳學會。

(天氣)一字相淆混。³ To avoid the heat, 避暑。⁴ Seaside, 海濱。

⁵ Sea-bathing, 海水浴。

- W. By the by¹, when will you leave here?
 L. As soon as the examination is over.
 W. Why are you in such a hurry² to go?
 L. Because I want to attend my father's birthday party³. I hope I won't be too late.
 W. I shall miss you badly.⁴ Please write to me soon after you get there. Present my compliments⁵ to your father.
 L. Thank you. I shall come to school at the beginning of September.

* * *

- W. Did you see the programme of the term-examination?
 L. No, I didn't. They say it will be published⁶ today. Let us go and have a look at⁷ it.
 W. Oh, it has been published already. You see, we shall take the examination on Chinese⁸ on the first day.
 L. What else?
 W. Well, the examination on English and mathematics will take place on next Friday.

¹ By the by: 是用來轉變談鋒的一種口語, 和 by the way 相同。

² In a hurry, 匆遽, 急忙。例如 Don't be in a hurry (不必着忙)。

³ Birthday party, 生辰宴會, 壽筵。 ⁴ I shall miss you badly: 意即 I shall miss you very much (我非常地惦念着你)。Badly 用在這裏, 不當作 '壞', '不好' 解。又如 I didn't think you want this book so badly, or I would not have taken it away (我不知道你急需這一本書, 否則我

王。那麼，你什麼時候離開這裏

劉 考完了便走。

王。爲什麼這樣急着要去呢？

劉。因爲我想參加我父親的生辰宴會。我希望回去的時候不會太遲了。

王。你不在這裏了，我會很懷念你的。到那邊的時候請早點寫信給我。令尊前也請你致意祝賀。

劉。謝謝你。我在九月初間會到學校裏來的。

* * *

王。你看見了考試時間表麼？

劉。不，我沒有。據說今天會公佈出來。讓我們去看看罷。

王。啊，已經公佈了咧。你瞧，我們第一天考試國文。

劉。還有什麼呢？

王。唔，英文和數學都在下星期五考試。

便不會把它拿了去)。⁵ Compliments, 恭維, 問候。常用複數。⁶ To be published, 公佈, 揭曉。⁷ To have a look at: 亦作 to take a look at。如 I will take a look at that picture (我想看一看那幅圖畫)。⁹ Examination on Chinese, 國文考試。To take an examination (或 to be examined) 係‘受試驗’之意。

- L. That is not very easy. I have not reviewed my lessons yet, so I must work all night¹ to-night.
- W. Are you going to work into the small hours² of the morning?
- L. I have to be up all night³ studying as I am to be examined on mathematics next Friday.
- W. That will be too bad for your health, my friend.
- L. But I can't help it⁴.
- W. How happy student life would be if there were no examinations!
- L. Many of the subjects this year have to be learned by heart⁵. It is a great trouble.
- W. You may consider a school examination difficult, but I think you will find it easier if you work harder at ordinary times.
- L. Every time when the examinations come round⁶, I always think that I will study more diligently at ordinary times.
- W. Let's prepare ourselves for the examination⁷.
- L. Anyway, I am glad that summer vacation is near at hand.

¹ To work all night: 即‘徹夜工作’之意。 ² Small hours: 指晨間一時至二時。 ³ To be up all night: 即‘徹夜不眠’之意。 ⁴ I can't help it: 即‘我沒有辦法’,‘我無法可想’之意。 ⁵ To be learned by

- 劉. 那可不很容易。我還沒有預備我的功課，所以我今晚得預備一整晚。
- 王. 你要做到早上一兩點鐘嗎？
- 劉. 下星期五要考數學了，我得一整晚不睡，去看書呢。
- 王. 那於你的健康大有妨礙咧，朋友。
- 劉. 可是我沒有辦法。
- 王. 要是沒有考試的話，學生生活多麼愉快啊！
- 劉. 今天的科目有很多都是要呆記的。真很麻煩。
- 王. 你覺得學校裏的考試難，不過我想你假使平常多用功，便會覺得容易一點了。
- 劉. 每逢考試的時候我總想在平時多用功讀書。
- 王. 讓我們準備考試罷。
- 劉. 不管怎樣，暑假快到了，我是很高興的。

heart, 記誦; 牢記。和 to be committed to memory 意義略同。⁶ To come round: 係‘再來’之意。⁷ To prepare oneself for the examination, 準備考試。

JULY

WANG. Is it very hot this afternoon, brother?

MIN-SEN. Oh, the heat is unbearable¹. I am perspiring all over².

W. There is not a breath of air³. How hot it is today!

M. It has been unusually hot with June, hasn't it?

W. Yes, but we shall have still hotter weather during this month.

M. Will you fetch⁴ me the fan?

W. Certainly. Here you are⁵. Did you take an afternoon nap⁶ during these hot days?

M. I am sleepy⁷ when it is too hot.

W. Did you rise⁸ early in the morning?

M. I rose at six o'clock.

W. What did you do afterwards?

M. I took my morning bath, and then I spent an hour in taking a walk in the garden.

¹ Unbearable, 難受的。 ² I am perspiring all over: 即‘我週身都在流汗’之意。亦可說作 I am covered with perspiration 或 I am covered with sweat。 *To perspire*, 出汗; 流汗。 Sweat, 汗。 ³ There is not a breath of air: 即 There is no wind at all (沒有一點兒風)之意。 ⁴ To fetch, 取; 撿。 ⁵ Here you are: 此語在日常會話中爲引人注意之

七 月

- 王. 今天下午很熱嗎, 弟弟?
- 明生. 哦, 熱得難受咧。我遍身都在流汗呢。
- 王. 一點風都沒有。今天的天氣多熱啊!
- 明生. 今年六月裏的天氣已經非常熱, 對嗎?
- 王. 對啦。可是這一個月的天氣還要熱呢。
- 明生. 把扇子拿給我, 好嗎?
- 王. 好的。在這兒。這些時天很熱, 你睡午覺麼?
- 明生. 天熱的時候我便想睡。
- 王. 你早上起得早嗎?
- 明生. 我六點鐘起來的。
- 王. 你起牀後做了些什麼呢?
- 明生. 我在早上洗澡, 然後花一點鐘工夫到花園裏散步。

呼聲, 意即 Here it is (在這兒)。亦作 There you are. ⁶ **Afternoon nap**, 午睡。亦可說作 siesta. To take an *afternoon nap*: 即‘晝寢’, ‘睡午覺’。⁷ **Sleepy**, 欲睡的。⁸ **To rise** (或 to get up): 係‘起牀; 起來’之意。

- W. When did you generally go to bed¹ during these days?
- M. I couldn't go to sleep² until after mid-night³.
- W. Are there many mosquitoes⁴ in your bedroom?
- M. There are a good many⁵ of them in my bedroom. I cannot do without a mosquito-net⁶.
- W. Be careful not to be bitten by the mosquitoes. They will infect you with⁷ malaria⁸, you know.
- M. Well, I will take care of myself. When did your summer vacation start⁹? I mean your school vacation.
- W. It started at the end of last month.
- M. How long does it last?
- W. About two months. In most American schools, children get about three months' rest¹⁰ in summer, but I don't know of any middle school in China that gives three months.
- M. When will it end then?
- W. At the beginning of September.
- M. Is this the best time to take sea-bath?
- W. Yes, people begin sea-bathing about the middle of July.

¹To go to bed, 就寢。 ²To go to sleep, 入睡; 睡着。 ³Mid-night, 午夜; 夜半。 ⁴Mosquito, 蚊。 ⁵A good many: 即 a great many (很多; 許多) 之意。 ⁶Mosquito-net, 蚊帳。 ⁷To infect... with, 使沾染; 傳染(某病)。 ⁸Malaria, 瘧疾。 一作 ague。 ⁹To start: 即到

- 王. 你這些時多半什麼時候去睡?
- 明生. 我不到夜半是不能睡着的。
- 王. 你的臥室裏面蚊子很多麼?
- 明生. 我的臥室裏面很多。我沒有蚊帳是不行的。
- 王. 留心別給蚊子咬了。那些蚊子是會傳染瘧疾的啊。
- 明生. 唔,我自己會留心的。你們的暑假什麼時候開始的?我說的是你們學校裏的假期。
- 王. 那是上個月底開始的。
- 明生. 假期有多久?
- 王. 大約兩個月。大多數的美國的學校裏,學生們夏天多半有三個月的假期,可是我不知道中國的中學校有沒有放三個月假的。
- 明生. 那麼什麼時候止呢?
- 王. 九月初間。
- 明生. 這時正好舉行海水浴麼?
- 王. 是的,人們大約在七月中旬便開始海水浴。

begin (開始)之意。 ¹⁰ **To get about three months' rest**, 獲得大約三個月的假期。亦可說作 **to get about three months off**。如 **We get three days off in January** (我們正月裏放假三天)。

- M. Is it good for the heath?
- W. It is very good for most people. Last year when I was spending the summer vacation in Tsingtao with father, I often went to the seaside. So I have got sunburnt¹ like this.
- M. Are you fond of swimming?
- W. I like it very much.
- M. Can you swim on your back²?
- W. Oh yes, that is quite easy.
- M. How long do you swim?
- W. I generally swim an hour or so. Have you learned how to swim?
- M. No, I haven't learned to swim yet.
- W. Do you take interest in mountaineering³?
- M. Well, I used to begin mountaineering as soon as the summer holiday begins. I have climbed⁴ Hen Shan.
- W. Without any companions?
- M. I ascended⁵ that mountain in company with⁶ a few friends.
- W. Who are they?
- M. Yun-lin and his brother.

¹ To get sunburnt (或 to be sunburnt): 係‘被太陽所曬黑’之意。如 He is badly sunburnt (他給太陽曬得很黑)。² To swim on one's back, 背泳; 仰泳。³ Do you take interest in mountaineering? 即 Are you interested in mountaineering? (你對登山感覺興趣麼?) *Mountaineering* 係動名詞, 即‘登山; 登山練習’之意。⁴ To climb, 攀登; 爬。如 Will

明生。那於健康很有益麼？

王。對於大多數的人都很有益處。去年我和父親同在青島過暑假的時候，我常到海濱去。所以我已經曬得這麼黑了。

明生。你喜歡游泳麼？

王。我很喜歡。

明生。你能夠仰泳麼？

王。哦，是的。那很容易。

明生。你游泳多少時候？

王。我多半游泳一個鐘頭左右。你學會了游泳麼？

明生。不，我還沒有學會。

王。你對於爬山感覺興趣麼？

明生。哦，我老是暑假一到便開始爬山。我爬過衡山。

王。沒有同伴麼？

明生。我和幾位朋友一同上那個山。

王。那幾位是誰？

明生。雲林和他的兄弟。

you *climb* up the mountain for a view? (你想爬到山上去看看景緻麼?) ⁵ *To ascend*, 登; 上; 升。如 *The balloon has ascended to the sky* (那氣球已經升至天空中)。 ⁶ *In company with*, 與(某人)同在一處。又如 *He started a school in company with Mr. Wang* (他和王君合辦一個學校)。

- W. I see. Did you enjoy a very fine view on the top of the mountain?
- M. The view on the top of mountain was very fine indeed, as the weather was clear.
- W. Is it a very high mountain?
- M. Oh, it is the highest mountain I have ever climbed. There is an old temple on its top. Thou ands go there to pay homage to the gods¹ every year.
- W. Do you believe in² gods?
- M. Well, I don't believe in gods at all.
- W. What kind of cold drink³ do you like best?
- M. I like to have soda water and ice cream in summer.
- W. Do you like water melon⁴ too?
- M. Water melons are great, but I dare not take too much, for I fear I might complain⁵ of stomach-ache⁶.
- W. You should not take too much. Too much liking for one thing will spoil⁷ your taste for it.
- M. It's true. Now the sun has gone down behind the hills, will you go fishing with me in the river?
- W. Go and fetch your fishing-rod⁸ and fish-basket⁹ first.

¹ To pay homage to the gods, 敬神; 朝神。Homage, 尊敬。 ² To believe in, 相信; 信仰。又如 I don't believe in his words (我不相信他的話); Do you believe in Christianity? (你信基督教嗎?)。 ³ Cold drink, 冷飲; 冷飲品。如 syrup (果子露), iced water (冰水), soda

王. 唔,你在那山頂上欣賞了很好的景緻麼?

明生. 因為天氣很清朗,那山頂上的景緻真好。

王. 那是一個很高的山麼?

明生. 啊,那是我所爬過的最高的山了。山頂上有一個古廟。每年都有成千成萬的人上那兒去朝神。

王. 你相信神道麼?

明生. 唔,我是完全不相信神的。

王. 你喜歡那一種冷飲呢?

明生. 我夏天喜歡吃汽水和冰淇淋。

王. 你也喜歡西瓜麼?

明生. 西瓜很好吃,可是我不敢多吃,怕會嚷着肚子痛。

王. 你不應該吃得太多。太愛吃某一樣東西會使你覺得無味。

明生. 那倒是真的。這時太陽已經落了,你肯和我一同到河邊去釣魚麼?

王. 你先去把你的釣竿和魚籃拿來罷。

water (汽水), ice cream (冰淇淋) 等。 ⁴ Water melon, 西瓜。 ⁵ To complain, 訴苦。常與 of 連用。 ⁶ Stomach-ache, 胃痛; 腹痛。 ⁷ To spoil, 破壞; 損害。 ⁸ Fishing-rod, 釣竿。 A rod and line 即指釣竿和釣絲。如 He fishes with a rod and line (他用釣竿和釣絲釣魚)。
⁹ Fish-basket, 魚籃。

- M. I am quite prepared. Let us away, then, to the river¹.
- W. Hey! Here is a pretty stream. Now, let us take our seats here, under this tree, and begin to fish.
- M. Ha! I have hooked² something. Come on! Bring me the fish-basket.
- W. Do you think we can get a large fish this time?
- M. I feel that it is a very large fish; it pulls so hard. Well, it's a large trout³, and a very fine one.
- W. I am very fond of fishing by way of pastime⁴, but I like to fish with a net much better than a fly-fishing⁵.
- M. I think it is better, but it requires a more skilful hand and greater practice⁶. Now I have got an eel⁷. See! I have caught two already.
- W. We are lucky enough to catch two fishes.
- M. Let us try another place.
- W. O. K⁸.

¹ Let us away to the river: 即 Let us go away to the river.
² To hook, 鉤; 鉤住。 ³ Trout, 鱒。 ⁴ By way of pastime, 當作消遣

明生。我已經準備好了。那末，讓我們便到河邊去罷。

王。嘿！這兒有一條很好的小河。好咧，讓我們坐在這兒，坐在這棵樹下面開始釣魚。

明生。哈！我釣着了咧。來！把那魚籃拿給我。

王。你猜我們這回能釣到一條大的魚麼？

明生。我覺得這是一條很大的魚，它往下拉得很兇咧。唔，這是一條大鱒魚，很不錯呢。

王。我很喜歡釣魚消遣，可是我卻很喜歡用網子撈魚，不喜歡用蒼蠅去釣。

明生。我想那是好一點，可是需要更敏捷的手法和更多的練習。現在我釣着一條鰻魚了。你瞧！我已經釣着兩條了。

王。我們捉着了兩條魚，運氣很好。

明生。讓我們到旁的地方去釣罷。

王。好的。

方式。⁵ Fly-fishing, 以蠅爲餌之釣魚法。⁶ Practice, 練習。⁷ Eel, 鰻。⁸ O. K.: 卽 all right 之意。

AUGUST

WING. What is to-day's date¹?

MIN-SEN. It's the 15th of August².

W. What is the day of the week?

M. To-day is Thursday. Yesterday was Wednesday.

W. The weather is very close³. We must expect a change in the weather.

M. I think it will turn out a wet day⁴. We shall have a storm soon.

W. Summer will soon be over, you know. A month more, and it will get cool in the mornings and evenings.

M. Is the rice crop⁵ good this year?

W. Yes, it is above the average⁶. But I have heard that in some places the rice crop failed for want of seasonal⁷ rain.

M. It is much to be regretted⁸ that we don't have a rich crop⁹ this year.

¹ What is to-day's date? 今天是什麼日子? 也可說作 What is the day of the month? (今天是本月幾號?) 或遲說 What is the date? 亦係 '什麼日子?', '今天幾號?' 之意。 ² The 15th of August, 八月十五日。亦可說作 August 15th, 或簡稱 The 15th August。 ³ The weather is very close: 意即 '天氣很悶熱'。亦可說作 The weather is sultry 或 It is stifling, It is most oppressive, 意義略同。 ⁴ It will turn out a wet

八 月

王. 今天是什麼日子?

明生. 今天是八月十五號。

王. 星期幾?

明生. 今天是星期四。昨天是星期三。

王. 天氣很悶熱。希望天氣會變。

明生. 我想會下雨的。馬上便會有一場暴風雨。

王. 夏天快完了啊。再過一個月每天早晚便會涼快了。

明生. 今年稻的收成好麼?

王. 是的, 平均起來還算好的。不過我聽說有的地方因為缺少合時的雨水, 稻的收成不好。

明生. 今年的收成不很好, 真是很可惜的。

day: 即‘天氣將變’, ‘有雨意’之意。亦可說作 It will turn to wet 或 It will turn wet. ⁵ Crop, 收成, 收穫。 ⁶ Above the average, 在平均程度以上。Below the average, 在平均程度以下。 ⁷ Seasonal, 合時的。 ⁸ To regret, 惋惜; 表示遺憾; 抱歉。如 I regret to have done such a thing (我悔不該做了這樣的事情); I regret being unable to come (我不能夠來, 抱歉得很)。 ⁹ Rich crop, 豐收。Bad (poor) crop, 歉收。

- W. Did you study very much during these days?
- M. No, not at all. It was so hot.
- W. Then you should make up your mind¹ to read something before the second term begins.
- M. But I don't know what I should read.
- W. Well, you may go to the public library² and read whatever you like best.
- M. Is there any public library in this city?
- W. Yes, there is one in this city. Most educated³ men have small private libraries⁴. Some have very large ones, consisting of thousands of books.
- M. I think most of us cannot afford⁵ to buy so many books.
- W. But nowadays⁶ cities and towns, and our schools and universities⁷, have public libraries, with lending departments⁸ from which people may borrow books for stated periods of time⁹ free of charge¹⁰. It is very convenient for those who cannot afford to buy books themselves.
- M. Can we borrow every sort of books from the public library?

¹ To make up one's mind, 下決心; 決定。 ² Public library, 公共圖書館; 公立圖書館。 ³ Educated, 受過教育的; 有學識的。 ⁴ Private library, 私人圖書館。 ⁵ To afford, 供給; 支持。如 I cannot afford to pay the money (我付不出這一筆錢); I cannot afford to buy this fountain pen. It is too dear. (我買不起這一枝自來水筆。那太貴了。); His talk affords me pleasure (他的談話使我愉快)。 ⁶ Nowadays, 現

- 王. 這些時你讀了很多書嗎?
- 明生. 不,一點都沒有。天氣太熱了咧。
- 王. 那末你應當下決心在第二學期開始以前讀一點書。
- 明生. 可是我不知道我應當讀什麼書。
- 王. 哦,你可以到公立圖書館去看你所愛看的書。
- 明生. 這城裏面有沒有公立圖書館?
- 王. 有的,城裏面有一個。有許多讀書人都有小規模的私人圖書館。有的人還有很大的圖書館,藏書有幾千本咧。
- 明生. 我想我們多半沒有購買這麼許多書的能力。
- 王. 可是現在大都會、市鎮、和我國的學校、大學校都有公共圖書館,裏面設有借書部。一般人都可以按照規定的期限免費借閱書籍。這對於自己沒有錢買書的人卻很便利。
- 明生. 我們可以向公共圖書館借閱各種的書籍嗎?

今;目下。⁷ *University*, 大學校。*College* 則指專門以上學校及獨立學院而言。⁸ *Lending department*, 借書部。⁹ *For stated periods of time*, 在規定之期限內。¹⁰ *Free of charge*, 免費;不取分文。*Charge* 有‘費用’,‘價錢’之意。如 *What is the charge for board and lodging?* (膳宿費多少?); *Your charges are too high* (你開的價錢太高了)。

W. No, not to say every sort of books. There are many different kinds of books. Books of reference¹, such as encyclopædias², dictionaries and concordances³, are not for continuous reading. We consult⁴ them on occasion⁵, but not always. Books of this kind are usually reserved⁶ for public use only. We may consult them in the reading-room⁷.

M. What is an encyclopædia?

W. An encyclopædia is a dictionary of universal knowledge. The best-known⁸ English one is the *Encyclopædia Britannica*⁹, consisting of many volumes¹⁰.

M. Are dictionaries indispensable for the study of a language?

W. Yes, we must look up¹¹ in the dictionary the meanings of words we do not know. In a dictionary the words of a language are arranged alphabetically¹². Good dictionaries of foreign languages¹³ give explanations of special phrases as well as idiomatic expressions¹⁴.

M. What other books can we find in the library besides the reference books?

¹ Books of reference, 參考書。亦作 reference books。 ² Encyclopædia, 百科全書。 ³ Concordance, 索引; 要字索引。 ⁴ To consult: 即 refer to (參考; 查看) 之意。此字亦作 '磋商', '請教' 解。如 You should consult the doctor (你應當請醫生診看)。 ⁵ On occasion: 即 occasionally (偶爾; 間或) 之意。 ⁶ To reserve, 保存; 保留。 ⁷ Reading-room, 閱覽

王。不，不是說各種的書籍都可以借。書籍的種類很多。參考書像百科全書、辭典、索引，並不是預備給我們連續讀下去的。我們只是有時拿來參考，卻不常常需要。這一類的書多半只是留給大眾用的，我們可以拿來在閱覽室裏面參看。

明生。百科全書是什麼？

王。百科全書是一種包羅萬象的辭彙。英國最有名的一種便叫做大英百科全書，有許多本。

明生。字典對於學習一種語言是不可少的麼？

王。是的。我們必須在字典上面去找我們所不知道的字義。字典裏面的字都依照字母的先後順序排列。好的外國語辭典有關於特殊語句和成語的解釋。

明生。圖書館裏面除掉參考書，我們還能找到些什麼書？

室。⁸ Best-known, 最著名的。⁹ *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 大英百科全書。¹⁰ Volume, 卷; 册 (尤指巨卷厚册)。¹¹ To look up, 檢看; 查閱; 求。¹² Alphabetically: 即 in alphabetical order (依照字母之先後順序)。¹³ Foreign language, 外國語文。¹⁴ Idiomatic expression, 成語; 熟語。

- W. There are the literary works¹ and the learned and scientific works². Literary works may be in the form of poetry³ or of prose⁴. Dramas⁵ are generally intended to be acted on the stage⁶.
- M. What are the most popular forms of literature?
- W. Novels⁷ and short stories⁸ are the most popular forms of literature. They are more widely read than the learned and scientific books written by authorities⁹ on special subjects, such as treatises¹⁰ on history, geography, geology¹¹, astronomy¹², archaeology¹³, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology¹⁴, medicine¹⁵ and law¹⁶.
- M. What do you call the books on special subjects written for students and school children?
- W. We call them textbooks, distinguished from the reference books in general¹⁷.
- M. How do you think of the magazines¹⁸? What kind of reading¹⁹ are they?
- W. Well, the magazines are another kind of reading. They are preferable when we have only a few minutes to spare, or when we are sitting in the train on a railway journey²⁰.

¹ Literary works, 文學作品。 ² Learned and scientific works, 專門的和科學的著述。 ³ Poetry, 詩歌。 ⁴ Prose, 散文。 ⁵ Drama: 即 play (戲劇)。 ⁶ To be acted on the stage, 在舞台上公演。 ⁷ Novel, 小說。 ⁸ Short story, 短篇小說。 ⁹ Authority, 權威; 大家; 泰斗。

王. 還有文學書籍和專門著述、科學著述。文學作品有詩歌或散文的方式。戲劇卻多半是預備在舞台上公演的。

明生. 文學裏面最普遍的方式有那幾種？

王. 小說和短篇小說是文學裏面最普遍的方式。它們比那些專門的科學書籍流傳的範圍更廣。這種專門著述是學術界泰斗所寫的，關於專門科目的書籍，像歷史、地理、地質學、天文學、考古學、數學、物理、化學、生物學、醫學和法律學。

明生. 那些寫給學生們讀的專門書籍又叫做什麼呢？

王. 我們把這些書叫做教科書，和一般的參考書有分別。

明生. 你覺得那些雜誌怎樣？那是一種怎樣的讀物？

王. 唔，雜誌是另一種的讀物。如果我們只有一點空閒的時間，或是坐着火車旅行的時候，雜誌便是比較適宜的讀物。

¹⁰ Treatise, 論文; 論著。 ¹¹ Geology, 地質學。 ¹² Astronomy, 天文學。 ¹³ Archaeology, 考古學。 ¹⁴ Biology, 生物學。 ¹⁵ Medicine, 醫學; 醫藥。 ¹⁶ Law, 法律學。 ¹⁷ In general, 一般的。 ¹⁸ Magazine, 雜誌。 ¹⁹ Reading, 讀物。 ²⁰ On a railway journey, 乘火車旅行。

- M. What are the contents¹ of the magazines?
- W. They generally contain humorous essays² and stories, anecdotes³ and jokes⁴, articles on current events⁵, with colored pictures⁶, caricatures⁷ and cartoons⁸.
- M. I should like to read novels and magazines. At what time does the public library open, and when does it close?
- W. It opens at 9 in the morning, and closes at 4 in the afternoon on week-days⁹.
- M. I will go there to-morrow.

¹ Content, 內容。常用複數。 ² Humorous essay, 幽默之短文。
³ Anecdote, 趣事; 軼事。 ⁴ Joke, 笑話; 戲謔。如 He is fond of making jokes (他喜歡講笑話; 他愛開玩笑)。 ⁵ Current events, 時事。

明生。雜誌的內容有些什麼？

王。多半包括一些幽默的論說文、小說、軼事、笑話、時事論文和一些彩色圖畫、諷刺畫、漫畫。

明生。我倒很想看點小說和雜誌。那個公立圖書館什麼時候開放，什麼時候停止辦公呢？

王。除星期日外，每天都是上午九時開門，下午四時關門。

明生。我明天要到那邊去。

⁶ Colored picture, 彩色畫。 ⁷ Caricature, 諷刺畫; 滑稽畫 (尤指人物)。 ⁸ Cartoon, 卡吞; 諷刺畫 (尤指政治諷刺畫及時事漫畫)。 ⁹ On week-days: 即星期日除外之各日。

SEPTEMBER

WANG. Well, Mr. Liu, so you have come back to school after all.

LIU. I arrived here last night by the seven-o'clock train¹.

W. Did you receive my letter the day before yesterday²?

L. Oh yes, I received it. It was very kind of you to tell me to come earlier, or³ I should be late, you know.

W. Don't mention it⁴. I thought you didn't know when will our school begin this term, so I sent this letter to inform you of it.

L. Didn't you say that our school will begin on next Monday?

W. That's true. But we shall have no lessons till next Wednesday.

L. Have you paid the school fee⁵?

W. Yes, I did. How about you?

¹ The seven-o'clock train, 七點鐘的火車。Seven-o'clock 在此處係複合字 (compound word), 作形容詞用。 ² The day before yesterday, 前天。The day after tomorrow, 後天。 ³ Or, 不然; 否則。

九 月

王。 哦，劉先生，你畢竟回到學校裏來了。

劉。 我昨天晚上趁七點鐘的火車來的。

王。 你前天接着了我的信嗎？

劉。 哦，是的，我接到了。多謝你告訴我早一點來，不然我便會來遲了咧。

王。 不用客氣。我想你不知道學校裏本學期什麼時候開始，所以我寫這封信通知你一聲。

劉。 你不是說我們學校裏下星期一開學嗎？

王。 是的。可是我們要到下星期三才上課。

劉。 你繳過了學費嗎？

王。 是的，我繳過了。你呢？

⁴ Don't mention it, 不必客氣, 不必介意。係日常會話中慣用的客套語, 尤用於對方稱謝或道歉的時候。 ⁵ School fee, 學費 (包括學校中應繳納之一切費用)。

- L. I haven't; but I am going to. How much shall we pay for this term?
- W. Forty-five dollars, including the tuition fee¹ and the boarding fee².
- L. That means we have to pay five dollars more than last term?
- W. Well, do you think it's too much?
- L. No; it's not so much when compared with the fees in private schools³. In most of the private schools we have to pay much more for each term.
- W. Public schools⁴ are likely to be less expensive⁵ than private schools, I think.
- L. Shall I go to the registrar's office⁶ first?
- W. Certainly. But there is no hurry; for the registrar's office is rather crowded now.
- L. I'll go there in the afternoon.
- W. Do you know anything about Mr. Lin?
- L. No; I haven't seen him for a long time. But a friend of his told me that Mr. Lin won't come this term.
- W. What? Is there anything the matter with him⁷?

¹ Tuition fee, 學費(僅指學費一項而言)。 ² Boarding fee, 膳宿費。 ³ Private school, 私立學校。 ⁴ Public school, 公立學校。 ⁵ Expensive, 昂貴的; 費錢的。 ⁶ Registrar's office, 註冊處。 Registrar, 註

劉. 我沒有; 不過我正預備去繳。我們這一學期該付多少?

王. 四十五塊錢, 連學膳宿費在內。

劉. 那便是說比上學期應該多付五塊錢, 對嗎?

王. 唔, 你覺得太多了嗎?

劉. 不, 和私立學校的費用比較起來, 還不能算多。大多數的私立學校裏面我們得繳比這還要多的錢呢。

王. 我想, 公立學校的費用總比私立學校更省。

劉. 我該先到註冊處去嗎?

王. 當然。可是用不着忙, 這時註冊處的人正多着咧。

劉. 我下午再到那裏去罷。

王. 你知道點關於林君的事情嗎?

劉. 不; 我有很久沒有見到他了。不過有一位他的朋友告訴我說林君這學期不來了。

王. 怎麼? 他有了什麼事情?

冊員。 ⁷Is there anything the matter with him? 意即‘他有了什麼變故?’ 亦可說作 What is the matter with him?

- L. I don't know. Probably he's going to leave this school¹ for another.
- W. I see. He himself told me once that he is not on good terms with² some teachers here. It seems that Mr. Huang, the teacher of history and geography, is rather severe in marking³ Mr. Lin's examination papers⁴, though I believe Mr. Lin doesn't want to study for examination only and the mark list is nothing to him.
- L. That's why he intends to leave this school——eh?
- W. I think it is. But why didn't your cousin come together with you?
- L. Well, he could not come with me on account of⁵ some important business.
- W. What is it?
- L. His house has been destroyed by the flood⁶ a few days ago, and now he must help his father to settle on a new house⁷.
- W. That's too bad! Shall you ask leave⁸ for him?
- L. Yes, I must ask for two weeks' leave for him. I think he will be here after a fortnight⁹ or so.

¹ To leave a school, 退學; 離校。 ² To be on good terms with (somebody), 和(某人)感情好。 ³ To mark, 記分數。 ⁴ Examination paper, 試卷。亦指考試時之題目紙。 ⁵ On account of, 因為; 爲着。

- 劉. 我不知道。也許他預備離開這裏，到旁的學校裏去。
- 王. 哦，有一次他親自告訴過我說，他和這裏有的教員的感情不好。似乎那位史地教員黃先生對林君的試卷給分數太苛刻了，雖然我相信林君不願專為考試用功，分數於他是毫無關係的。
- 劉. 這便是他想退學的緣故——是嗎？
- 王. 我想是的。可是你的表弟為什麼沒有和你一同來？
- 劉. 哦，他因為有要緊的事情，不能和我一同來。
- 王. 什麼事？
- 劉. 他家裏的房子前幾天給大水沖毀了，這時他得幫他的父親找好新的房子。
- 王. 真是不幸得很！你要替他請假嗎？
- 劉. 是的，我得替他請兩星期假。我想再過半個月的樣子他便會來的。

⁶ Flood, 大水; 洪水。 ⁷ To settle on a house, 擇定房屋。 ⁸ To ask leave, 告假。 ⁹ A fortnight, 十四天, 即兩個星期。

- W. The papers¹ stated that the flood has spoilt this year's crops in various parts of China. Thousands of people were rendered homeless² by it. What a pity!
- L. The Yellow River and the Yangtze River are always in flood, it can't be helped³.
- W. At any rate⁴, I am glad summer is over and the flood has subsided⁵.
- L. I have seen in the newspaper the names of those who have passed this year's entrance examination of our school. Are there some of your acquaintances⁶ among the newcomers⁷?
- W. Some of my old schoolmates have been admitted⁸ this year.
- L. Will they pass the physical examination⁹ before entering the school¹⁰?
- W. Of course. But, in most cases¹¹, physical examination is only formal¹², so I think they will get through it without question¹³.
- L. Is the first-year class¹⁴ a very large one?
- W. Yes, it consists of 80 students.

¹ Papers: 即 newspapers (新聞紙) 之省稱。 ² Homeless, 無家的。
³ It can't be helped: 即 '沒有辦法', '無法可想', '無可避免' 的意思。
⁴ At any rate = anyhow (無論如何)。 ⁵ To subside, 退落; 平靜。 ⁶ Acquaintance, 熟識的人。 ⁷ Newcomer, 新來的人。 ⁸ To be admitted

王. 報紙上登着大水損害了今年我國各地的收成。成千成萬的人弄得無家可歸了。多麼可憐啊!

劉. 黃河和長江時常水漲,真是沒有辦法。

王. 無論如何,我很高興夏天過去了,大水也已經退了。

劉. 我從報紙上見到今年學校裏招考錄取的人的名字。新來的同學當中你有相識的人嗎?

王. 今年我有幾位老同學考取了。

劉. 他們在入校以前還得經過體格檢查吧?

王. 那自然。不過體格檢查多半是奉依故事,所以我想他們不成問題會及格的。

劉. 一年級的人數很多嗎?

王. 是的,有八十個學生。

(into a school), 准許入學。⁹ Physical examination, 體格檢查。亦作 medical examination。¹⁰ To enter the school, 入學。¹¹ In most cases, 多半;大抵。¹² Formal, 形式上的;表面的。¹³ Without question, 毫無問題;無疑。¹⁴ First-year class, 一年級。

- L. Who is the principal¹ of our school this term?
- W. Mr. Chow, the ex-principal, has left our school in the summer vacation, and now it is Mr. Hu.
- L. Are we going to have some new teachers too?
- W. A lot of them. Perhaps our principal will introduce² them to the students in the opening ceremony³.
- L. What new subjects are we going to study?
- W. We shall study physics, chemistry, plane geometry⁴, etc.⁵
- L. Who will teach us physics?
- W. Mr. Lee, who taught us algebra last term, is going to teach us physics, and chemistry too.
- L. I have heard that physics is not very easy to follow⁶, is that true?
- W. I should say it's rather difficult.
- L. We must try to make a good beginning⁷, anyhow.
- W. Have you got all the new text-books?
- L. I think I must buy them before we commence our lessons. Where can I get them?
- W. You can buy them either at the bookstore⁸ or the school sales department⁹.

¹Principal, 校長(尤指中學校長)。 ²To introduce, 介紹。 ³Opening ceremony, 開學典禮。 ⁴Plane geometry, 平面幾何。 Solid geometry, 立體幾何。 ⁵Etc., 即‘等’, ‘餘類推’, ‘其他’的意思。係拉丁語 et cetera 之縮寫, 讀如 [it'setərə]。英語亦說作 and so forth。 ⁶To follow:

- 劉。我們學校裏本學期的校長是誰？
- 王。前校長周先生暑假裏面已經離校。現在是胡先生了。
- 劉。我們也有一些新的教員麼？
- 王。有很多。也許在舉行開學典禮的時候校長會替同學們介紹的。
- 劉。我們有些什麼新的功課？
- 王。我們要學物理、化學、平面幾何之類。
- 劉。誰教我們的物理？
- 王。上學期教我們代數的李先生會教我們的物理，還教化學。
- 劉。聽說物理不容易聽懂，是不是？
- 王。我認爲很難。
- 劉。我們無論如何應該好好地着手學習。
- 王。新的課本你買全了麼？
- 劉。我想在上課以前必須買好。到什麼地方去買呢？
- 王。書店裏或是學校販賣部都可以買到。

有‘領會’的意思。又如 I couldn't follow his lecture (我聽不懂他的講演)。⁷ To make a beginning, 着手。⁸ Bookstore, 書店。亦作 book-seller's。⁹ Sales department, 販賣部。

- L. How much will these books cost?
- W. No more than ten. You can have them at a discount of 20 per cent¹.
- L. I want to buy some reference books besides. Will you go with me to the bookstore now?
- W. I like to buy some more exercise books too. Oh, wait a moment²! I must go home to get some money first; I have no money with me.
- L. Never mind. I will lend you some money for the present³.
- W. Thank you. I will pay it back to you to-morrow.
- L. Let us go right away⁴.

¹ At a discount of 20 per cent, 照定價減售百分之二十, 即照定價八折計算。 ² Wait a moment, 等一下; 慢點。又如 Wait a bit 或

- 劉. 這些書得花多少錢?
- 王. 不過十塊錢。你可以照定價八折買到。
- 劉. 我還想另外買點參考書。你這時肯和我一同到書店裏去嗎?
- 王. 我也想再去買點練習簿啊。請你等一等! 我得先到家裏去拿點錢來, 身邊沒有帶錢呢。
- 劉. 沒有關係。我這時可以借點錢給你。
- 王. 謝謝你。我明天便會還給你。
- 劉. 我們馬上就去罷。

Wait a minute, 意義都是相同的。³ For the present, 此刻; 目前。

⁴ Right away, 馬上; 即刻。和 at once 的意思差不多。

OCTOBER

WANG. I say¹, we are having another holiday to-day, aren't we?

LIU. Yes. This is the Double Tenth Festival², and a national holiday at the same time.

W. Why is it so called?

L. Because it was on Oct. 10 that Dr. Sun Yat-sen's followers³ started the Revolution of 1911⁴ in Wu-Han, which resulted in the downfall of the Ts'ing Dynasty and the rise of the Republic of China⁵. Henceforth, the day has been kept as a holiday in honor of the victory.

W. Wasn't Dr. Sun Yat-sen the first president of our country?

L. In a sense⁶ he was; but in fact⁷ he was not. Yuan Shih-kai was the first president of the Republic of China.

¹ I say, 係日常會話中引人注意之語, 用於開始談話的時候。 ² The Double Tenth Festival, 雙十節, 即國慶紀念日。亦可說作 National Celebration Day。又如舊曆重九節同樣地說作 The Double Ninth Festival, 但是後面應當添上 of the old Chinese calendar, 表示這是舊曆的重九節。 ³ Follower, 門徒; 黨徒; 黨羽。 ⁴ The Revolution of 1911,

十 月

王. 喂, 我們今天又放假了, 對嗎?

劉. 是的。今天是雙十節, 同時也是全國一致
休假的日子。

王. 爲什麼叫做雙十節呢?

劉. 因爲孫中山先生的信徒們剛好十月十日
那一天在武漢開始辛亥革命, 結果推翻了
清朝, 建立中華民國。從此以後, 這一天便
規定作休假日, 以慶祝這次勝利。

王. 孫中山先生是不是我國的第一任大總統?

劉. 在某種意義上他是的, 實際上他卻不是。
袁世凱是中國的第一任大總統。

辛亥革命 (因發生的年代爲西曆一九一一年)。亦可說作 the Chinese Revolution (中國革命)。⁵ The Republic of China, 中華民國。亦可說作 The Chinese Republic。⁶ In a sense, 在某種的意義上說。又如 in the strict sense (就嚴格的意義上說), in the literary sense (就字面上的意義而論) 等, 都是常用的短語。⁷ In fact, 實際上, 事實上。

W. Is it true that Dr. Sun Yat-sen was compelled to resign¹ his office to Yuan Shih-kai?

L. Not quite so. But at that time Yuan Shih-kai had under his control more-troops than the revolutionists. Thinking that Yuan Shih-kai was also a supporter of the republican government², Dr. Sun Yat-sen resigned rather voluntarily in order to avoid greater cost of life.

W. But what Yuan Shih-kai did was all against the people's will³; he even attempted to be the emperor through most shameful intrigues⁴. His bad example gave rise to⁵ a series of civil wars⁶ between the greedy⁷ warlords themselves. Who could have thought of that before!

L. Well, that's why Dr. Sun Yat-sen planned a second revolution, which was not wholly carried out until after his death.

W. Were you at the meeting this morning?

L. Yes. Were you?

W. I didn't attend the meeting, because I was too late. What did the principal say during the meeting?

¹ To resign, 辭職; 辭去; 放棄。To resign...to: 有‘讓與’的意思。又如 He resigned his seat to a lady (他把座位讓給一位女人)。² Republican government, 共和政體; 共和政府。³ Against the people's will, 違反民意。又如 I did it against his will (我做這件事情, 違背了

王. 孫中山先生是被逼迫着讓位給袁世凱的嗎?

劉. 不完全是這樣。可是在那個時候袁世凱手下有比革命黨人更多的軍隊。孫中山先生以為袁世凱也是贊成共和政體的人，所以他便自動地辭職，免得犧牲更多的生命。

王. 可是袁世凱所作的事處處違反民意。他竟運用極卑鄙的陰謀想做皇帝。他這種不好的榜樣，引起了貪鄙的軍閥們不斷的內戰。這是誰也不會想到的啊?

劉. 唔，這便是孫中山先生計劃着第二次革命的原因。一直到他逝世之後革命才全部實現。

你早上到會沒有?

劉. 是的。你呢?

王. 我沒有參加，因為我來遲了。校長在開會的時候講了些什麼?

他的意志)。⁴ *Intrigue*, 陰謀; 詭計。⁵ *To give rise to*, 惹起; 引起。
⁶ *Civil war*, 內戰; 內亂。⁷ *Greedy*, 貪婪的; 貪饕的。如 *He is a greedy eater* (他是一個貪吃的人), *Don't be too greedy of (after) gain* (不要貪得無厭)。

- L. Oh, he gave a long lecture this morning. He is an eloquent speaker¹, you know. At first he told us something about the Revolution of 1911 and what does it signify; and then he went on to say that the present situation² of our country is very critical³, and we should try our best to save China at this time of emergency⁴.
- W. Did any other teacher deliver a speech⁵?
- L. Yes, both Mr. Chen and Mr. Lin did. But their speeches were all about the Sino-Japanese problem⁶.
- W. Did you sing the national anthem⁷ during the meeting?
- L. We sang it before the meeting was over.
- W. It must be very nice when so many people are singing in chorus⁸.
- L. I admit that most of our schoolmates are very good at singing.
- W. I should say so.
- L. Shall we go to the school garden to have a look at the chrysanthemums⁹?
- W. All right.
- L. How do you like the chrysanthemums?

¹ **Eloquent speaker**, 有口才之演講者。演說家亦作 **orator**。 ² **Present situation**, 現時的情形。 *Situation* 有‘情形’, ‘局面’等意義。如 **political situation** 即係‘政局’之意。 ³ **Critical**, 危急的; 危險的。如 **My uncle's illness became critical this morning** (我伯父的病, 今天早上很危急)。 ⁴ **Emergency**, 緊急; 危急。 ⁵ **To deliver a speech**, 演講; 致辭。 ⁶ **The Sino-Japanese problem**, 中日問題。 *Sino-*, 複合用語, 即‘中國’, ‘中國的’之意。這種複合用語也有一定的形式, 如 **Franco-** 表

劉。 哦，他今天早上的演講詞很長。他是一位擅長演講的人咧，他最初告訴了我們一些關於辛亥革命和它的意義，接着便說我國的現狀很危急，我們在這危急存亡之秋應該盡我們的力量去救中國。

王。 還有旁的先生演講嗎？

劉。 有的，陳先生和林先生都有演講。不過他們所講的全是些關於中日問題的話。

王。 你們在開會的時候唱了國歌嗎？

劉。 我們在散會以前唱過的。

王。 有這麼許多人合唱，一定很好聽的。

劉。 我認爲我們的同學多半很會唱歌的。

王。 我想是的。

劉。 我們到校園裏面去看菊花，好嗎？

王。 好的。

劉。 你覺得這些菊花怎樣？

明‘法國’，Russo- 表明‘俄國’，Anglo- 則表明‘英國’。所以我們說 the Franco-Prussian war (普法戰爭)，the Russo-Japanese war (日俄戰爭)，或 an Anglo-Chinese dictionary (英漢字典)。⁷ National anthem, 國歌。又如 national flag (國旗)，national debt (國債)。⁸ Chorus, 合唱。Solo 則係‘獨唱’。如 Mr. Wang sang a solo at the Nanking Theatre last night (王君昨晚在南京戲院獨唱)。⁹ Chrysanthemum, 菊花。

- W. Oh! I admire¹ them very much. The smell of those yellow ones is delightful.
- L. Yes, they are very fragrant, and pretty too. Nothing is more delightful than to see those beautiful flowers in their various colors.
- W. Don't you like these pink² ones as well as those white ones?
- L. Yes; I should like to plant some of them in my own garden. Do they bloom in winter too?
- W. I think they do; but they generally come out in autumn.
- L. Yes, they are in season³ now. The month of October has been very fine this year, hasn't it?
- W. Just splendid!
- L. Now the days gradually become shorter, and the nights longer⁴. Don't you think the weather is much cooler than in summer?
- W. Yes, the evenings are no longer warm, and the mornings begin to be cold. How pleasant autumn is! It's the season that I like best.
- L. It's better to devote⁵ more time to study when we are having such delightful weather.

¹ To admire, 愛慕; 欣羨。英文裏面關於字的用法有時也有程度 (degree) 上的差別。譬如說 I like these flowers, 是表示 '我喜歡這些花', 如果說作 I admire... 或 I love..., 便是 '我非常喜歡', '我很愛' 的意思, 不只是單純的喜歡了。同樣的, 像 pretty 和 beautiful 這兩個字也有程度上的差別, 如 She is pretty 只是 '她很漂亮' 或 '她很好看'; 假

- 王. 啊!我非常喜歡。那種黃色的花香氣真好。
- 劉. 對啦,很香,並且很好看。見到這些五光十色的美麗的花朵,真是最愉快不過的了。
- 王. 你也喜歡這些紅的和白的菊花吧?
- 劉. 是的;我想在我自己的花園裏栽一點菊花。菊花在冬天也開花麼?
- 王. 我想是會的;不過菊花多半秋天裏便開。
- 劉. 是的,它們這時當令呢。今年十月裏的天氣非常好,對嗎?
- 王. 簡直好極了!
- 劉. 這時白晝漸漸地短,夜裏漸漸地長了。你不覺得天氣比夏天裏涼快得多了嗎?
- 王. 唔,晚上已經不熱,早上也漸漸地有涼意了。秋天是多麼愉快!我就頂喜歡秋天。
- 劉. 天氣既是這麼好,最好是多花點工夫讀書。

如說 *She is beautiful* 便是‘她很美’了。² *Pink*, 淡紅色的。³ *In season*, 當令;應時(尤指花木及食品等)。Out of season 即係‘過時’,‘不當令’之意。⁴ *The days gradually become shorter, and the nights longer*, 漸漸地晝短夜長了。亦可說作 *The night is gaining on the day by degrees*, 意義略同。⁵ *To devote*: 有‘供獻’,‘委身’等意義。如 *He devoted himself to the study of literature* 即‘獻身於文學’,‘專心研究文學’之意。

- W. That's right. Make hay while the sun shines¹, my friend. One simply can't work hard in the snowy season.
- L. It won't be long before autumn is over, and winter will be here again soon.
- W. Shall we have a lantern procession² this evening?
- L. Yes, we shall have it in celebration of the Double Tenth Festival.
- W. Are all the schoolboys required to join the lantern procession?
- L. Sure³. All other schools will join us at 7 in our playground. You ought to come⁴ at half past six.
- W. I shall try to be here by that time. What streets are we going to pass this evening?
- L. I have no idea⁵. Maybe we shall go round the city first, and on the way back we shall take in⁶ the First Park.
- W. That's fine! Well, so long⁷!
- L. See you again!

¹ **Make hay while the sun shines:** 係一句英國的諺語，即‘莫錯過機會，應當乘機作事’之意。 ² **Lantern procession,** 提燈會。 *Procession* 原指‘行列’。如 *The soldiers march in processions* (兵士們列隊前進)。 ³ **Sure:** 即 *to be sure* 一語之省略。 ⁴ **Ought to come:** 即 *should come* (應當來，應該來) 之意。 ⁵ **I have no idea:** 意即‘我不知道’。又

- 王. 對啦。不應當讓時機錯過啊, 朋友。我們在雪天的時候簡直不能用功作事啊。
- 劉. 秋天快過去了, 不久便是冬天了。
- 王. 今天晚上我們舉行提燈會麼?
- 劉. 是的, 我們要舉行提燈會來慶祝雙十節。
- 王. 全體學生都得參加這提燈會麼?
- 劉. 當然。所有其他的學校晚上七點鐘都會到我們運動場上集合。你應該六點半的時候來。
- 王. 我會在那個時候趕到這兒的。今晚我們從那些街上經過呢?
- 劉. 我不知道。或者我們會繞城一周, 回來的時候還會經過第一公園吧。
- 王. 那好極了! 好吧, 再見!
- 劉. 再見!

如 He *had no idea* you were going (他不知道你那時要去)。⁶ *To take in*: 用在這裏即‘經過’之意。⁷ *So long*: 係‘再會’, ‘再見’之意, 用於比較親密點的朋友之間, 以代替 good-bye 一語。有時說作 *So long, until we meet again*, 和 *See you again* 或 *Good-bye for the present*, 意願都差不多。

NOVEMBER

WANG. Why didn't you come to school yesterday, Mr. Liu?

LIU. Well, I have been to my uncle's¹ the day before yesterday, after school was over². I should have come back yesterday morning, but³ a heavy rain kept me there all day. It prevented⁴ me from coming, you know.

W. Is it far from here to⁵ your uncle's?

L. About two miles, I should think.

W. How long does it take to get there from our school⁶?

L. It takes about an hour.

W. Oh, it's quite a distance⁷. Is there any bus⁸ that passes there?

L. No, there is no bus that goes from here to my uncle's. The bus station⁹ is too far from there.

¹ I have been to my uncle's: 意即‘我到過我叔父家裏’或‘我從我叔父家裏回來’。如果說 I have been at the theatre 或 I have been in Shanghai, 也是‘我到過戲院裏面’或‘我到過上海’, ‘我曾經在上海住過’的意思。² After school is over, 放學以後; 放了學之後。After school 即係‘課後’之意。如 I will tell you after school (上完了課以後我一定告訴你)。³ I should have come back yesterday morning, but... 我本來昨天早晨會回來, 可是...。But 一字亦有‘假使不是’, ‘要不是’的意思。又如 But for you umbrella, we should have got wet to the

十一月

王. 劉先生,你昨天爲什麼沒有到學校裏來?

劉. 唔,我前天上完了課之後到我叔父家裏去了。我本來昨天早上要回來,可是一場大雨使我在那邊耽擱了一整天。那場雨使我不能夠來咧。

王. 從這裏到你叔父家裏很遠麼?

劉. 大約是兩哩,我想。

王. 從我們學校裏到那邊得多久?

劉. 差不多一個鐘頭。

王. 哦,那是很遠的。有沒有打那邊經過的公共汽車呢?

劉. 沒有,從這裏到我叔父家裏沒有公共汽車。汽車站離我叔父家裏太遠了。我常常坐黃

skin (假使不是有了你的傘,我們的衣衫都會溼透了呢)。⁴ To prevent, 阻止;妨礙。常與前置詞 from 連用。⁵ Is it far from here to...? 從這裏到...很遠嗎?亦可說作 How far is it to... from here? (從這裏到...有多遠?)⁶ How long does it take to get there from our school? 從我們學校裏到那邊去得花多少時候?也可說 How long will it take you to get from our school to there?⁷ It's quite a distance, 那是很遠的。即 It's a long way 之意。例如 It's but a short way, It's quite near (那是很近的),或 It's not far away from here (離這裏並不很遠)。⁸ Bus, 公共汽車。即 Omnibus 之省稱。⁹ Bus station, 公共汽車站。

I used to go there by ricksha¹ and come back to school on foot².

W. How did you enjoy yourself the day before yesterday?

L. Oh, I had a lovely time³. You see, my uncle has a liking for⁴ chrysanthemums, and I was invited to attend the chrysanthemum show⁵ the day before yesterday.

W. That must have been a great pleasure for you. I like the chrysanthemums too. Is this the best time to see them?

L. Yes, they are at their best in November.

W. Are there many varieties⁶ of the flower?

L. Yes, there are many different kinds.

W. By the by, do you know which flower is most prized⁷ in England?

L. The rose⁸, I think. It is the favorite flower in England.

W. When do chestnuts⁹ get ripe¹⁰?

L. At about this time, or somewhat earlier.

W. Are there any chestnut trees round here?

L. Yes, there are some in our school garden.

¹ Ricksha, 人力車; 黃包車。原作 jinricksha, 即係‘人力車’三字之音譯。² To come on foot (或 to come by foot): 係‘步行而來’之意。例如 I came here on foot yesterday (我昨天跑路到這裏來的)。³ I had a lovely time: 意即‘我那時很愉快’。亦可說作 I had a good time, I had a pleasant time, 意義皆同。⁴ To have a liking for, 很喜歡; 酷愛。Liking 即‘嗜好’, ‘傾向’之意。如 This novel is to my liking

包車到那裏去，回學校裏來卻是步行。

王。你前天過的怎樣？

劉。啊，我過的很愉快。你瞧，我叔父很喜歡菊花，我前天被他邀請參觀菊花展覽會。

王。那你真應該愉快得很。我也喜歡菊花。這時看菊花是不是正合時？

劉。是的，十一月裏面菊花最茂盛了。

王。這種花的種類很多麼？

劉。對咧，有很多種。

王。那末，你知道英國最貴重的花是那一種？

劉。我想是薔薇。那是英國人所喜歡的花。

王。栗子什麼時候成熟？

劉。大約在這個時候，或許還早一點。

王。這邊附近有栗子樹麼？

劉。有的，我們校園裏有幾棵。

(這本小說很合我的意)。⁵ *Chrysanthemum show*, 菊花展覽會。
⁶ *Variety*, 種類; 變種; 種種。如 *This can be done in a great variety of ways* (這可以用種種方法去做)。⁷ *Prized*, 名貴的; 爲人所重視的; 爲人所賞識的。Do you know which flower is most *prized* in England? 也可以說作 *Which is the favorite flower in England?* (英國最爲人所喜歡的花是那一種?) *Favorite* 亦係‘爲人所寵愛的’或‘喜歡的’之意。
⁸ *Rose*, 薔薇; 玫瑰。⁹ *Chestnut*, 栗。¹⁰ *Ripe*, 熟的; 成熟的。如 *This is a ripe fruit* (這是成熟了的果子)。

- W. Are bananas¹ and pine-apples² grown here too?
- L. No, they are tropical³ fruits. The best bananas and pine-apples come from Kwangtung province. The climate of the northern provinces is not good for growing them.
- W. Now the weather becomes colder than before and the grass and the leaves of the trees have withered⁴ away. Don't you think the winter is very cold here?
- L. It's never very cold here in winter.
- W. But it's rather cold this morning. I wonder what the temperature⁵ is.
- L. The thermometer⁶ says it's 62 degrees Fahrenheit.
- W. What clothes do you wear⁷ now?
- L. I put on a sweater under my coat, and if it's getting colder, I shall have an overcoat made to order⁸. Ready-made⁹ ones never fit me well.
- W. As for me, I want to buy a sweater at the cost of several dollars, a scarf¹⁰ and some stockings, that's all. My old gown will serve my need¹¹ this year.
- L. Do you make a fire in winter?

¹ Banana, 香蕉。 ² Pine-apple, 波羅蜜。 ³ Tropical, 熱帶的; 生於熱帶的。如 Leprosy is a tropical disease (麻瘋是一種熱帶病)。 ⁴ To wither, 枯萎; 凋謝(尤指花木等)。如 The beautiful flowers wither quickly (美麗的花凋謝的很快)。 ⁵ Temperature, 溫度。 ⁶ Thermometer, 寒暑表。此字有時可以 mercury (水銀) 一字代表之。如 The thermometer says it's 62 degrees Fahrenheit, 亦可說作 The thermometer stood at 62 degrees Fahrenheit, 或 The mercury registered 62 degrees Fahrenheit, 均係 '華氏表為六十二度' 之意。 Fahrenheit (華

- 王. 我們這裏也出香蕉和波羅蜜麼?
- 劉. 不,那都是熱帶的水果。最好的香蕉和波羅蜜是由廣東來的。北部各省的氣候不適宜於種植。
- 王. 天氣這時比以前更冷了。草和樹葉都已經凋謝了。你可覺得這裏的冬天很冷嗎?
- 劉. 這裏的冬天決不會很冷的。
- 王. 可是今天早上卻有點冷。我真想知道今天的溫度怎樣。
- 劉. 寒暑表上是華氏表六十二度。
- 王. 你現在穿什麼衣服?
- 劉. 我在外衣裏面穿了緊身衣。如果天氣更冷了,我還預備去定做一件大衣。現成的老是不合我的身。
- 王. 至於我呢,我想花幾塊錢去買一件緊身衣,一條圍巾和幾雙襪子便夠了。我的舊袍子今年還可以適合我的需要。
- 劉. 你冬天家裏生火麼?

氏), Centigrade (攝氏)是兩種算法不同的寒暑表。但華氏較為通用,如果沒有表也是攝氏表多少度,只是說 It was 62 degrees at 8 o'clock (八點鐘的時候是六十二度),便是指華氏表而言。⁷ To wear, 穿;戴。和 put on 意思差不多。⁸ To have something made to order, 定購;定做。Order 又可作動詞用。如 I ordered a coat from a tailor (我向成衣匠定做一件衣服),或 He ordered some books from the bookstore (他向書店定購了幾本書)。⁹ Ready-made, 現成的;做好了(尤指衣物)。¹⁰ Scarf, 圍巾;頭巾。¹¹ To serve one's need, 適合需要。

W. Yes, I have to warm myself at the fire in the snowy season. One is not comfortable but by the fire side, especially when it's snowing heavily.

L. Anyway, I don't like winter at all, though I like to skate¹ in winter.

W. It is very unpleasant to prepare one's lessons in winter. I used to take plenty of outdoor exercise² in order to keep myself warm.

L. You should put enough clothes on when the weather is cold. But of course physical exercise³ will be good for the health.

W. Do you play basket-ball very often?

L. Yes, I am keen at basket-ball⁴, but I don't think it's comfortable to play basket-ball in winter days.

W. I think football is a good exercise for winter.

L. That's right. You can play football much better than I. When did you learn how to play football?

W. I learned to play it as a student in the primary school⁵.

L. I see. Isn't football a popular game in our country?

¹To skate, 溜冰; 滑冰。此字的名詞是 skating。 ²Outdoor exercise, 戶外運動(有別於戶內運動而言)。 ³Physical exercise, 體操。

⁴To be keen at basket-ball, 對籃球很熱心。Keen 有'熱心' '熱烈'

- 王. 是的, 下雪的天氣我得烤火取暖。尤其於下大雪的時候, 我們不烤火便不會舒服。
- 劉. 無論如何, 我一點也不喜歡冬天, 雖說我喜歡在冬天溜冰。
- 王. 冬天裏預備功課很不愉快。我常常多作戶外運動, 使身體暖和。
- 劉. 天冷的時候你應當多穿衣。不過體操當然也於健康有益。
- 王. 你時常玩籃球嗎?
- 劉. 是的, 我很喜歡籃球, 不過我覺得冬天裏面玩籃球不會很舒服的。
- 王. 我想足球是冬天裏面一種好的運動。
- 劉. 對啦, 你踢足球比我好得多。你什麼時候學會了踢足球呢?
- 王. 當小學生的時候便學會了。
- 劉. 哦。足球是不是我國一種普遍的運動?

的意思。如 He is a keen sportsman (他是一個很熱心的獵者或運動家)。
5 Primary school, 小學; 初級小學。Higher primary school 則係‘高級小學’。

- W. It's the game in which most of the schoolboys take great interest¹. There are already many famous football teams² in our country.
- L. I am informed that football is the most popular winter pastime³ in England, is it not?
- W. Yes, it is. Were you not saying last week you would like to see a football match⁴?
- L. Oh, I should.
- W. Well, this Saturday the Sixth Middle School is going to play the First Normal School⁵, so I wonder whether you would join me—I shall be going.
- L. I should love to come⁶. But when will the match begin?
- W. It will begin at 3, but we should get there at about 2. There will be an awful crush⁷, I am sure.
- L. Don't forget to let me know of it if you are going.
- W. Certainly.
- L. Have you brought your exercise book on algebra with you?
- W. Oh yes. Here it is.

¹ To take great interest in, 對(某事)極感興趣。 ² Football team, 足球隊。 ³ Pastime, 消遣; 娛樂; 遊戲。如 It is my favorite (chief) pastime (這是我喜歡的遊戲)。 ⁴ Football match, 足球比賽。球類比賽均可稱為 match。如 baseball match (棒球比賽), basket-ball

- 王. 這是大多數學生們很感興趣的一種運動。我國早已有許多有名的足球隊了。
- 劉. 我聽說足球是英國冬季裏面最普遍的遊戲, 對嗎?
- 王. 是的。上星期你不是說想去看一次足球比賽麼?
- 劉. 哦, 我很想去。
- 王. 那末, 這星期六第六中學和第一師範比賽, 我不知道你會不會和我一同去——我是預備去的。
- 劉. 我非常高興去。可是比賽什麼時候開始呢?
- 王. 三點鐘開始, 可是我們兩點鐘得到那邊去。看的人一定很多。
- 劉. 你去的時候別忘記了告訴我一聲。
- 王. 那當然。
- 劉. 你帶了代數演草來了麼?
- 王. 哦, 是的。在這兒呢。

match (籃球比賽)。但‘網球比賽’則用 tennis tournament。⁵ **To play the First Normal School:** 即 to play against the First Normal School (和第一師範比賽)之省略。⁶ **I should love to come:** 意即 I should like very much to accompany you (我很高興和你一同去)。⁷ **Awful crush:** 即 awful crowd (人很多, 擁擠)之意。

- L. Well, do you consider¹ that this problem is difficult or easy?
- W. I consider it rather difficult. We must be very careful in thinking out its meaning as well as its solution².
- L. But I often think it rather uninteresting and dry³ to work out a problem⁴ in mathematics. There are a lot of problems which I don't know how to deal with⁵.
- W. I should like to see whether I can solve them or not. Let us meet again after class.
- L. All right.

¹ To consider: 即 to think, to find (認為; 以爲; 覺得) 之意。 ² Solution, 解答; 算法。 ³ Dry, 乾燥的; 枯燥無味的。 如 This is a dry

- 劉. 那末,你認為這個題目很難呢,還是容易?
- 王. 我認為很難。我們應該去想這個題目的意思和它的算法。
- 劉. 可是我總覺得演數學題目非常枯燥無味。有好些題目不知道怎樣應付呢。
- 王. 我倒很想試一試,看我能不能夠解答這些問題。我們下課之後再見罷。
- 劉. 好的。

subject (這是一個枯燥無味的題目)。⁴ To work out a problem, 解答問題。即 to solve a problem 之意。⁵ To deal with, 應付; 對待; 處理。

DECEMBER

LEE. What is the weather like to-day¹?

WANG. It is a bitter day². There has been a strong north wind this morning.

L. How time flies on! It seems only the other day since I was spending the summer vacation in the country several months ago, and now winter has come round again.

W. Yes, the north wind cut like a knife these days. It is snowing a little now. Look at the snow-flakes³!

L. Ah! I will go into the garden when the snow has ceased falling.

W. To enjoy the snow scenery⁴?

L. Yes, but I want to make a snow-ball⁵ this time.

W. Did you ever make a snow man⁶?

L. Oh, I used to make a snow man after a heavy fall of snow.

¹ What is the weather like to-day? (今天的天氣如何?) 亦可說作 How is the weather?, What sort of day is it?, 或 What kind of weather is it?, 意義皆同。 ² It is a bitter day: 即 It is freezing very

十二月

- 李. 今天的天氣怎樣?
- 王. 今天凍的很利害。早上刮了很大的北風。
- 李. 時間過得多快啊! 幾月以前我正在鄉間過暑假, 好像只是前一兩天的事情, 這時卻又是冬天了。
- 王. 是的, 這幾天北風像刀般的刺人。現在正下着小雪。看哪, 那些雪花!
- 李. 唔! 雪停了之後我想到花園裏面去。
- 王. 欣賞雪景嗎?
- 李. 是的, 可是我這回想玩雪球。
- 王. 你曾經做過雪人麼?
- 李. 哦, 下了一次大雪之後我老是去做雪人。

hard (今天凍得很利害)之意。 ³ Snow-flake, 雪片; 雪花。 ⁴ Snow scenery, 雪景。亦可說作 snow scene。 ⁵ Snow-ball, 雪球。 ⁶ Snow man, 雪人。

- W. That is indeed very amusing. Did you make it all alone, or with your brother?
- L. With my brother.
- W. Do you have much snow in your native place?
- L. Yes, we have. I think the climate there is far severer than in this city. The winter in our native place is pretty cold as the cutting wind¹ always blows hard.
- W. Are all the rivers in your native place frozen over with ice² in winter?
- L. They are often frozen over in winter.
- W. Do you know at what temperature the water freezes?
- L. Water freezes at the temperature of 32° F³. That's what we call "freezing point"⁴ in our textbook on physics.
- W. I see.
- L. Does it snow much in Kwangtung during winter?
- W. On the contrary, there is no snow at all. The climate in Kwangtung is very mild⁵.
- L. Do you have many occasional examinations⁶ in your school?

¹ Cutting wind: 意即‘奇冷的風’,‘刀一般的風’。 ² To be frozen over with ice, 結冰, 爲冰所凝固。 ³ At the temperature of 32° F, 在

- 王. 那真是有趣極了。你是一個人做着玩呢，還是和你弟弟一同做？
- 李. 和我弟弟一同做。
- 王. 你們家鄉裏雪下得很多嗎？
- 李. 是的，很多。我想那邊的氣候比此地冷得多了。我們家鄉常刮着很利害的北風，冬天裏很冷。
- 王. 你們家鄉所有的河流冬天裏都結冰麼？
- 李. 那些河流冬天裏常常結冰。
- 王. 你可知道水在怎樣的溫度之下結冰？
- 李. 水在華氏表三十二度的時候結冰。那便是我們物理教本上所講到的冰點了。
- 王. 是的。
- 李. 廣東冬天裏雪很多嗎？
- 王. 剛好相反，一點雪也沒有。廣東的氣候很和暖。
- 李. 你們學校裏的臨時試驗很多嗎？

華氏表三十二度時。32° F 可讀作 thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit.

⁴ Freezing point, 冰點。Boiling point, 沸點。 ⁵ Mild, 溫和的；和暖的（指氣候）。 ⁶ Occasional examination, 臨時試驗。

- W. Yes, we have occasional examinations nearly twice a month on each subject.
- L. It's really a hard task to prepare one's lessons all the time.
- W. But nothing is hard when one works hard. Without hard work we make no progress.
- L. That's true.
- W. Last week our principal told us that this term-examination will be a very hard one, so I must prepare my lessons more carefully.
- L. You see, another six months we shall be graduated from¹ middle school. Whether we want to serve the society² or continue our studies³, we should try to learn as much as possible before we pass the final examination⁴.
- W. I think the joint examination⁵ is likely to be more hard than the final examination.
- L. Maybe. But there is time yet to review our lessons. It won't be too late if we can make good use of our time⁶.
- W. Well, how do you find mathematics?
- L. I like it very much, but it is rather difficult.

¹ To be graduated from, 在(某校)畢業。亦作 to graduate at, 但‘中學畢業’多半說作 to complete the middle school course。To be graduated from 或 to graduate at 尤指在專門以上學校畢業而言。

² To serve the society, 服務社會。To serve 有‘服務’, ‘盡職’之意。又如 to serve one's country (為國家效勞) 或 to serve in the army (在軍

- 王. 對啦, 我們學校裏的臨時試驗差不多每門功課每月舉行兩次。
- 李. 老是預備功課, 真是一樁很苦的事情。
- 王. 可是我們能用功便沒有難的事情了。沒有下過苦工, 我們是不會有長進的。
- 李. 那倒是真的。
- 王. 上星期我們校長說, 這次學期考試會是很嚴格的, 所以我得加倍用心預備功課。
- 李. 你瞧, 再過六個月我們便是中學畢業了。無論我們想在社會上服務或是繼續研究學問, 都得上受畢業考試以前儘量地學習。
- 王. 我想會考會比畢業考試更難。
- 李. 也許。不過我們還有時間溫習功課。如果能夠利用我們的時間, 還不算太遲了。
- 王. 那末, 你覺得數學怎樣?
- 李. 我很喜歡數學, 可是數學卻不容易。

隊中服務)。³To continue one's studies, 繼續求學; 繼續研究。⁴Final examination, 畢業考試; 學年考試。畢業考試亦稱 graduation examination。⁵Joint examination, 會考。⁶To make good use of one's time, 好好地利用時機。

- W. Perhaps you are clever at geometry¹.
- L. No, I don't think I am. Personally I am very fond of history; the stories in history are interesting.
- W. I like history too.
- L. This year has only a few days left, hasn't it?
- W. Yes, we have only a few days left. They may be counted on the fingers.
- L. Is Christmas a merry season in England?
- W. Oh yes, Christmas in England is like the New Year's Day in our country. All the houses are decorated² with evergreens³, usually mistletoe and holly, and children hang up their stockings for Santa Claus⁴, who is supposed to give presents to children on Christmas Eve⁵.
- L. It is said the English people may kiss each other under the mistletoe, is that true?
- W. They kiss when a man meets a young lady under the mistletoe. But the young girls usually try to escape, or pretend⁶ to.
- L. It is very funny⁷, I should say.
- W. By the way, what are you going to do this afternoon?

¹ To be clever at geometry: 意即‘擅長幾何學’。又如 to be good at English 即‘英文很好’的意思。不可誤作 He is clever in mathematics (他精通數學) 或 He is good in English (他的英文很好)。² To decorate, 裝飾; 點綴。如 His room is decorated with pictures (他的屋子裏裝飾着一些畫片)。³ Evergreen, 常青植物。⁴ Santa Claus, 聖

- 王。也許你的幾何很好罷。
- 李。不，我想我的幾何並不好。我個人卻很喜歡歷史；那裏面的故事有趣咧。
- 王。我也喜歡歷史。
- 李。今年只剩下幾天了，可不是嗎？
- 王。對啦，只有幾天了。可以用指頭數得清的。
- 李。聖誕節是英國的快樂的季節麼？
- 王。哦，是的。英國的聖誕節好比我國的新年。家家戶戶都用槲寄生和冬青等常綠植物來裝飾着。孩子們都把襪子掛好，等待着聖誕老人降臨。他們認為這位仙人會在聖誕節前夕送禮物給小孩們的。
- 李。據說英國人在聖誕節懸掛的槲寄生之下可以隨意地相互接吻，可是真的？
- 王。如果一個男人在槲寄生下面遇見一位年輕的女人是可以接吻的。不過女人們多半想法子躲避，或是假意逃走。
- 李。我覺得這很滑稽。
- 王。那末，今天下午你預備做些什麼呢？

誕老人。相傳聖誕老人於聖誕節前夕贈禮物給好小孩們。⁵ Christmas Eve, 聖誕節前夕(即十二月二十四日晝間)。⁶ To pretend, 假裝; 伴爲。如 He pretends to be a scholar (他自命爲學者)。⁷ Funny, 滑稽的; 奇異的; 有趣的。又如 He is a funny man (他是一個滑稽的人)。

- L. I am going to write a letter.
- W. To whom are you writing?
- L. I am writing to my parents in the country.
- W. What do you wish to tell them?
- L. I will tell them the news about school.
- W. Are you going to tell them that the winter vacation is at hand?
- L. Yes, I will tell them that winter vacation will begin from the 20th of the New Year¹, and I also hope that they will let me have another fifty dollars.
- W. What are your annual expenses²?
- L. About one hundred and fifty dollars, including everything.
- W. Do you depend on your father for your school expenses³?
- L. My father pays the school fees, and my elder brother makes up the balance⁴. . . . Oh, there is hardly any snow falling, do you think we can go into the garden now?
- W. Well, is the snow very deep?
- L. It's four inches deep, I think. Now let us begin to make a snow-ball. Be careful not to hurt yourself.

¹ The 20th of the New Year: 意即來年一月二十日。 ² Annual expenses, 每年費用。 *Annual*, 每年的, 一年間的。又如 *annual ex-*

李. 我預備寫一封信。

王. 寫給誰?

李. 寫給在鄉間的我的父母。

王. 你想告訴他們一些什麼事情?

李. 我想告訴他們學校裏面的事情。

王. 你會告訴他們寒假快到了嗎?

李. 是的, 我會告訴他們寒假從明年一月二十日開始。我也盼望他們再給我五十塊錢。

王. 你每年的用費多少?

李. 大約一百五十塊錢, 包括了一切用費。

王. 你的學費都靠你的父親嗎?

李. 我父親替我付學費, 其餘的錢由我哥哥補足……哦! 雪差不多停了, 你看我們這時可以到花園裏去麼?

王. 好的, 雪很厚了麼?

李. 我想有四寸厚了。讓我們這時開始做雪球罷。當心你自己別受傷啊。

amination (學年試驗), *annual* income (歲入; 每年之收入), *annual* interest (年利)。³ *School expenses*, 學費(在學校時的一切用費)。⁴ *To make up the balance*: 卽‘補足不足之數目’之意。

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- W. Why, snow-balls can do you no harm, except when they hit you full in the face.
- L. I'm sure you wouldn't be so unkind as to hit me like that.
- W. Ha! Ha!

王. 怎麼咧, 雪球是不妨事的, 除非正正打在你的臉上。

李. 我相信你決不致於那麼壞, 會那樣地打我。

王. 哈! 哈!

