

英語會話實習

**EXERCISES IN ENGLISH  
CONVERSATION**

葛傳槩著

上海競文書局印行



# EXERCISES IN ENGLISH CONVERSATION

Being the Second Part of *English Conversation:*  
*Principles and Practice*, with the Phonetic  
Transcriptions and Translations  
Omitted and the Notes  
Somewhat Revised

By

HERTZ C. K. KÊ

(Compiler of *Present-day English Prose* Etc.; author  
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## 告 全 國 英 文 界

敝局鑒於國人研習英文之重要而集資創辦，以出版各種英文書籍爲職志，承各界愛護，已差有成績，茲將今後出書之目標，臚列如后，幸垂察焉：

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- (五) 歡迎全國英文界批評指教，并祈隨時以國人研究英文所需而爲國內所尙無出版之書籍見告，俾敝局聘專家編著，以副衆望。

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## PREFACE

This book is the second part of my *English Conversation: Principles and Practice*, with the phonetic transcriptions and Chinese translations omitted. It may be called a school edition of the larger book, in which much of the material teachers of English, especially those whose mother tongue is English, would no doubt find unnecessary.

All the dialogues have been written by myself. I wish to thank Mrs G. I. Fletcher for reading them over. However, I am responsible for any fault that may have crept in.

HERTZ C. K. KÊ

*July, 1937*

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# EXERCISES IN ENGLISH

## CONVERSATION

### Exercise One

#### About Speaking English

CHINESE. You've more than once said<sup>1</sup> that I write correct English. But I'm afraid<sup>2</sup> that I cannot even speak English half so well as I write it.

ENGLISHMAN. No, not so well<sup>3</sup>. But you can make yourself understood<sup>4</sup>. If you don't speak English fluently, it's because you haven't had much practice.

CHINESE. I should think so<sup>5</sup>. I hope my pronunciation is fairly good<sup>6</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. It's very good. I often<sup>7</sup> meet Chinese whose pronunciation is so bad that<sup>8</sup> I simply don't<sup>9</sup> understand what they say. Only the other day<sup>10</sup> a well-dressed young Chinese talked to me. He really spoke English, but I thought he was speaking German and told him as much<sup>11</sup>. Nor did *he* understand *me*<sup>12</sup>. He wrote down these words: "You didn't seem to understand me when I spoke English.

I'm only sorry that<sup>13</sup> I don't understand *you*, since you speak French or Spanish<sup>14</sup>."

CHINESE. What an amusing story!<sup>15</sup> I'm glad that my English isn't German to you, nor is your English French or Spanish to me. But still I often don't understand what Englishmen say. I find it especially hard to understand when I listen to some Englishmen talking among themselves.

ENGLISHMAN. Well<sup>16</sup>, I think I know where the shoe pinches<sup>17</sup>. You know<sup>18</sup>, connected speech isn't so simple as you may think. We don't speak as if we were<sup>19</sup> saying single words.

CHINESE. Oh, that's it<sup>20</sup>. I learnt about it some time ago from a little book called *English Conversation: Principles and Practice*<sup>21</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. Is it a new book? I wonder if<sup>22</sup> it contains exercises with phonetic transcription<sup>23</sup>.

CHINESE. Yes, there are many<sup>24</sup>. Do you think it advisable<sup>25</sup> to read them aloud for practice?

ENGLISHMAN. Yes, it is. As your pronunciation of single words is very good, I hope careful reading with phonetic transcriptions will help you a great deal<sup>26</sup>.

Exercise Two

On the Telephone

LADY SECRETARY.<sup>1</sup> Hullo, this is Mr A. M. Porter's office.

CHINESE. Hullo, is Mr Porter in<sup>2</sup>? This is W. H. Yang speaking<sup>3</sup>.

LADY SECRETARY. Mr Porter hasn't come yet. Shall I take a message<sup>4</sup>?

CHINESE. Thank you, but I think I'll ring him up<sup>5</sup> later this morning.

LADY SECRETARY. Well, Mr Porter's home phone<sup>6</sup> number is 19564.

CHINESE. Thank you.

CHINESE. Hullo, is Mr Porter at home?

SOMEONE AT THE OTHER END OF THE LINE. Mr Porter? I'm afraid you've got the wrong number<sup>7</sup>. Ours<sup>8</sup> is 19565.

CHINESE. So sorry, I've got the wrong number.

CHINESE. Hullo, is Mr Porter at home?

SOMEONE AT THE OTHER END OF THE LINE. Yes; please hold the line<sup>9</sup> for a moment.

MR PORTER. This is Porter speaking. Is Mr Yang there?<sup>10</sup>

CHINESE. Yes; I've just called you up<sup>11</sup> at your office and have been told that you hadn't yet come. Your secretary offered to take a message. But I thought I had better<sup>12</sup> talk to you personally.

MR PORTER. She told me by phone<sup>13</sup> just now<sup>14</sup> that you wanted to talk to me.

CHINESE. What about the matter you spoke of last Sunday?<sup>15</sup> I think——

MR PORTER. Oh, there are many difficulties in the way<sup>16</sup>. I don't think we can talk it over<sup>17</sup> on the phone. Besides, I can't hear you clearly; perhaps<sup>18</sup> there's something wrong with<sup>19</sup> my receiver. Can you call at my office between two and three this afternoon?

CHINESE. Certainly. Good-bye.

MR PORTER. Good-bye.

### Exercise Three

#### About Newspapers and Magazines

CHINESE. What are you reading, Mr Scott?

ENGLISHMAN. *Punch*<sup>1</sup>. Ever heard of it?<sup>2</sup>

CHINESE. Yes; I think I found it mentioned in a Chinese<sup>3</sup> magazine, but I've never seen it. Is it easy to read?

ENGLISHMAN. Hard to say<sup>4</sup>. The language is rather easy. But perhaps the wit and humour<sup>5</sup> will prove too much for the average Chinese student of English<sup>6</sup>.

CHINESE. Is *Punch* a recently established comic periodical?

ENGLISHMAN. It is a comic periodical, perhaps the best known of its kind. But it isn't a new one. It was founded in 1841.

CHINESE. What's the most famous daily paper published in England?

ENGLISHMAN. *The Times*<sup>7</sup>, I should say.

CHINESE. I understand<sup>8</sup> that it has a weekly supplement called *The Times Literary Supplement*<sup>9</sup>, hasn't it?

ENGLISHMAN. Yes. This literary supplement holds a very important position in English literary circles<sup>10</sup>. It carries critical articles<sup>11</sup>, book reviews<sup>12</sup>, correspondence on bibliographical and other subjects<sup>13</sup>, and a record of current literary publications<sup>14</sup>.

CHINESE. Then it would seem<sup>15</sup> to be unsuitable for the general reader. Can you recommend me some English periodicals of a more “general” nature?

ENGLISHMAN. Let me see<sup>16</sup>. *Chambers’s Journal*<sup>17</sup>, a monthly, and *Answers*<sup>18</sup>, a weekly. I take<sup>19</sup> both, and should<sup>20</sup> be glad to lend you some copies.

CHINESE. Thank you very much. Do you read any English newspaper published here in Shanghai?

ENGLISHMAN. Yes, *The North-China Daily News*<sup>21</sup> and *The China Press*<sup>22</sup>. By the way<sup>23</sup>, don’t you know why *The North-China Daily News* is so called? Of course one wouldn’t<sup>24</sup> call Shanghai North China.

CHINESE. I don’t know. I wonder<sup>25</sup> I never thought of this point. Now<sup>26</sup> you mention it, I should like<sup>27</sup> to know the reason.

ENGLISHMAN. They say<sup>28</sup> that the paper was so named because the Englishmen in Hongkong<sup>29</sup> thought Shanghai *was*<sup>30</sup> in North China. Surely Shanghai lies far to the north of Hongkong<sup>31</sup>.

Exercise Four

An Interview with the Prospective Employer

CHINESE. Can<sup>1</sup> I see the manager?

CLERK.<sup>2</sup> Your card, please.

CHINESE. Sorry, but I haven't brought my card with me, but here is his letter to me. My name is Harold L. Liang.

CLERK. Wait a minute<sup>3</sup>, please.

CHINESE. All right.

CLERK. Please go upstairs, sir.

CHINESE. Thank you.

MANAGER. Come in. Good morning.

CHINESE. Good morning, sir.

MANAGER. Take a seat, please. I was favourably impressed with<sup>4</sup> your application, but I thought I must see you before I could make a decision. I've had over<sup>5</sup> a hundred applications, and have written to<sup>6</sup> five applicants for a personal interview. You say you can handle English correspondence?<sup>7</sup>

CHINESE. Yes, sir. I did this work for two years for Mr B. K. Tan, an eminent Chinese lawyer as I said in my letter.

MANAGER. I see<sup>8</sup>. Do you smoke?

CHINESE. No, sir.

MANAGER. You're punctual?

CHINESE. Yes, sir.

MANAGER. Well, if I employ you, I'll pay you ninety-five dollars a month at the start<sup>9</sup>. You can accept the terms<sup>10</sup>?

CHINESE. Yes, sir.

MANAGER. All right. I'll let you know<sup>11</sup> in a day or two<sup>12</sup>, if I decide to employ you.

CHINESE. Thank you. Good morning.

### Exercise Five

#### About Health and Illness

CHINESE LADY. Good evening, Mrs Baker.

ENGLISH LADY. Good evening, Miss Chow. I hear that Miss Wei is in hospital<sup>1</sup>. Do you know what's the matter with<sup>2</sup> her?

CHINESE LADY. Nothing to speak of<sup>3</sup>, only a slight cold. I've just called on her<sup>4</sup>, and found her in good spirits<sup>5</sup>.

ENGLISH LADY. Delighted<sup>6</sup> to hear it. I hope a day or two in bed<sup>7</sup> will put her right again<sup>8</sup>.



CHINESE LADY. Certainly. But what do you think she said in a note to me this afternoon? She thought she had got T.B.<sup>9</sup> and might not be able to live another week.

ENGLISH LADY. Did she<sup>10</sup>? What a nervous lady! Even if she had really got T.B., she could not possibly<sup>11</sup> die within a week.

CHINESE LADY. It's a pity that many so-called educated people, both men and women, are always finding<sup>12</sup> themselves suffering from something or other.<sup>13</sup> Some time ago a young man of my acquaintance insisted on being operated upon<sup>14</sup> simply because he felt a pain in his left side.

ENGLISH LADY. But that's nothing to<sup>15</sup> the story I've heard from a friend. A young lady committed suicide as soon as<sup>16</sup> she caught a fever. She left a letter saying that she had made up her mind<sup>17</sup> to kill herself so as to<sup>18</sup> avoid any possible consequences<sup>19</sup>. As if things worse than death could happen to a person in a fever!<sup>20</sup>

CHINESE LADY. That's simply absurd. For my part<sup>21</sup>, I take good care of<sup>22</sup> my health, but am

not in the habit of seeing doctors and taking medicines.

ENGLISH LADY. Nor am I<sup>23</sup>. I quite agree with an actor who used to <sup>24</sup> say, "We don't get sick, because we can't afford that luxury".<sup>25</sup>

CHINESE LADY. That's a wise saying. Let's<sup>26</sup> keep it in mind<sup>27</sup>.

ENGLISH LADY. And do mention<sup>28</sup> it when you see Miss Wei again.

### Exercise Six

#### Asking the Time and the Way

CHINESE. Could<sup>1</sup> you tell me the time, Mr Johnson?

ENGLISHMAN. One-twenty<sup>2</sup>—well, I'm wrong. My watch has run down<sup>3</sup>. What time is it by your watch, Mrs Smith?<sup>4</sup>

ENGLISH LADY. Half past two, but I'm afraid my watch is a little slow. I suppose it's two-forty or thereabouts<sup>5</sup>.

CHINESE. Thank you very much, Mrs Smith. I have an appointment<sup>6</sup> for half past three, and I think I must be going. Good-bye.

CHINESE. Excuse me. Is Willow Lane in this neighbourhood?

ENGLISHMAN. Sorry, but I cannot tell you. I'm a stranger here. You had better ask the policeman.

CHINESE. Thank you.

CHINESE. Will you please tell me if Willow Lane is in this neighbourhood? Willow Lane, I say<sup>7</sup>.

POLICEMAN. Willow Lane? Oh, that's the old name for Black Cat Lane. It's three blocks<sup>8</sup> off.

CHINESE. Much obliged<sup>9</sup>.

CHINESE. Good afternoon. May I ask you where the Lyric Hotel<sup>10</sup> is?

ENGLISHMAN. The building over there<sup>11</sup>.

CHINESE. Thank you very much.

ENGLISHMAN. Not at all.

CHINESE. Could you tell me, please, if Mr White is staying in your hotel?

CLERK. Wait a second<sup>12</sup>. Well, there are four Whites registered<sup>13</sup>. What is the full name of the gentleman you wish to see?

CHINESE. William F. White,

CLERK. Here it is. Mr William F. White's room number is 215<sup>14</sup>, on the third floor<sup>15</sup>. Take that lift<sup>16</sup>, please.

CHINESE. All right. Thank you.

### Exercise Seven

#### 'About Moving Pictures'<sup>1</sup>

ENGLISHMAN. Look at this picture. Marvellous, isn't he?

CHINESE. Who is he?

ENGLISHMAN. Thomas Wilkinson, a young film star<sup>2</sup>. You don't say you've never heard of him, nor his big picture "An Honest Man"<sup>3</sup>?

CHINESE. To tell the truth<sup>4</sup>, I am no movie fan<sup>5</sup> and haven't visited a cinema-house these<sup>6</sup> three months.

ENGLISHMAN. I would advise<sup>7</sup> you to see a good picture once in a while<sup>8</sup>. Films are very jolly<sup>9</sup> for an evening's amusement.

CHINESE. But somehow<sup>10</sup> I don't like them. Some of my friends are crazy<sup>11</sup> about them, but I'm in doubt<sup>12</sup> as to<sup>13</sup> the extent to which they do understand the pictures,

ENGLISHMAN. You mean they can't quite understand talkies<sup>14</sup>?

CHINESE. Yes, I do<sup>15</sup>. One curious fact is that one of my friends says<sup>16</sup> he is getting screen-struck<sup>17</sup>, though he knows no English at all.

ENGLISHMAN. I fancy<sup>18</sup> he is particularly interested in Chinese pictures.

CHINESE. On the contrary<sup>19</sup>. He doesn't care for<sup>20</sup> Chinese pictures. And he says he finds all foreign talkies very interesting.

ENGLISHMAN. I shouldn't be surprised if<sup>21</sup> he said he could read English papers and books without having learnt English first.

CHINESE. As a matter of fact<sup>22</sup>, however, there are<sup>23</sup> thousands of Chinese who attend an English or American talkie every week without being able to understand even half of what they hear.

ENGLISHMAN. I suppose you don't read the film news?

CHINESE. No, at least not as a rule<sup>24</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. You would do well to<sup>25</sup> read it regularly. You aren't interested in the pictures<sup>26</sup>. Still<sup>27</sup> you would find the film news delightful.

CHINESE. Is that so? Thank you for your advice.

Exercise Eight

An Interview with a Teacher of English

CHINESE. Good morning, sir. Are you Mr Henry Arnold? I should like to know if I can take lessons from you.

ENGLISHMAN. You saw my advertisement,<sup>1</sup> I suppose? Please sit down and take a paper for a few minutes<sup>2</sup>. I'm engaged with a pupil<sup>3</sup>.

CHINESE. All right. I'll wait here.

ENGLISHMAN. Sorry to have kept you waiting. How long have you studied English?

CHINESE. About three years. I've read several grammars<sup>4</sup> and readers, and a number of<sup>5</sup> essays<sup>6</sup> and short stories<sup>7</sup>. I can read general literature without much difficulty. But when it comes to<sup>8</sup> composition, that brings out the sweat on my forehead<sup>9</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. You know, English composition isn't quite such a simple matter as some people think. Am I to understand that you wish to learn composition from me<sup>10</sup>?

CHINESE. Yes, sir. Shall we use a book?

ENGLISHMAN. No, I don't think so. Books on composition usually teach you nothing but<sup>11</sup>

principles and rules that are almost useless. Correct English is a matter of usage<sup>12</sup>. I've been in China for nearly five years, and found that many Chinese learn English composition simply by reading books on the subject. With very poor results, I do assure you<sup>13</sup>. Well, I suggest you write a short essay on a subject of your own choice<sup>14</sup> every week and hand it in for me to correct.

CHINESE. What's the fee<sup>15</sup>?

ENGLISHMAN. One dollar for each essay, to be paid in advance<sup>16</sup>.

CHINESE. All right. I think I'll pay you four dollars today.

ENGLISHMAN. All right. Thank you. Here is the receipt<sup>17</sup>.

CHINESE. Good-bye.

ENGLISHMAN. Good-bye.

### Exercise Nine

#### About Looking for<sup>1</sup> Employment

CHINESE. Hard times<sup>2</sup>, I'm afraid. I haven't yet got any sort of employment since I finished my senior middle school course<sup>3</sup> three months ago.

ENGLISHMAN. Very hard times. I wonder when the depression<sup>4</sup> will come to an end<sup>5</sup>.

CHINESE. Do you think you can help me in my hunt<sup>6</sup> for a position?

ENGLISHMAN. I wish I could<sup>7</sup>, but I can't. I myself have been out of work<sup>8</sup> these two months and a half.

CHINESE. You are out of work? I was going to<sup>9</sup> ask you if you could find me a place<sup>10</sup> in your firm<sup>11</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. My firm? No more<sup>12</sup>. Custom almost gone<sup>13</sup>, and we<sup>14</sup> had to close down<sup>15</sup>. Well, you've answered some advertisements in the papers<sup>16</sup>, haven't you?

CHINESE. Oh, lots of<sup>17</sup> them. I got four replies in all<sup>18</sup>. But all came to nothing<sup>19</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. Did you have any interview<sup>20</sup>?

CHINESE. Four replies meant four interviews. One Chinese shop required five hundred dollars as a deposit<sup>21</sup>; of course I could not pay it. Another required a letter of recommendation from some big noise<sup>22</sup>; that was simply out of the question<sup>23</sup>. A tutorship was denied me<sup>24</sup> simply because I was honest enough to



say that I had never entered college. The fourth position I applied for was one<sup>25</sup> of private secretary. The advertiser asked me to call on him for an interview, but when I called he did not even listen to what I said. He disappeared as soon as he saw me, leaving me alone in his drawing-room<sup>26</sup>. A few minutes later, a servant came out and explained that his master wanted to employ a lady secretary, and that he had asked me to call because judging by<sup>27</sup> my hand-writing he had taken me for<sup>28</sup> a lady.

ENGLISHMAN. How funny!

#### Exercise Ten

'At a Bookseller's and a Stationer's

BOOKSELLER. What can I do for you<sup>1</sup>?

CHINESE. I want to see some of the latest magazines.

BOOKSELLER. All these here arrived only last week, and these two just this morning.

CHINESE. A copy of *The Strand Magazine*<sup>2</sup> and a copy of *Current History*<sup>3</sup>. Have you got *An A.B.C. of English Usage*<sup>4</sup>?

BOOKSELLER. Who is the author? Well, is it an English book or an American one?

CHINESE. It's an Oxford<sup>5</sup> book, I mean published by the Oxford University Press<sup>6</sup>. But I don't remember the author's name.

BOOKSELLER. Oh, here is the book, by H. A. Treble and G. H. Vallins.

CHINESE. Yes, this is the book I wanted. I think —I say, is the book over there a new one? *A Century of Love Stories*<sup>7</sup>.

BOOKSELLER. Oh, yes. That's a best seller<sup>8</sup>. It contains forty-six stories by forty-four great authors.

CHINESE. All right. I'll take a copy. Four books all together. Here is my address. Please send them to me tomorrow morning C. O. D.<sup>9</sup>

BOOKSELLER. All right. Thank you. Good-bye.

STATIONER. Good day, sir.

CHINESE. Some cheap fountain-pens, please.

STATIONER. Yes, sir. These two kinds are the cheapest we have.

CHINESE. I think I'll take this one. How much?

STATIONER. Three dollars with forty cents off<sup>10</sup>.

We're having a sale<sup>11</sup>.

CHINESE. Some pencils, please.

STATIONER. All right.

CHINESE. One dozen, please. What is the price of this satchel?

STATIONER. Eighty cents. You want one?

CHINESE. No, not today. But I may drop in<sup>12</sup> again before long<sup>13</sup>. Here is a five-dollar note<sup>14</sup>.

STATIONER. Thank you. Here is the change<sup>25</sup>.

CHINESE. Good afternoon.

STATIONER. Good afternoon.

### Exercise Eleven

#### About Country Life

CHINESE. The summer is coming. Where shall you go for your holidays?

ENGLISHMAN. No place in particular<sup>1</sup> yet. I think I should prefer the country to the seaside<sup>2</sup> this year.

CHINESE. Most Englishmen prefer the seaside, don't they? Why should you prefer the country this year?

ENGLISHMAN. It is true most Englishmen prefer the seaside. I should prefer the country this year because I think the country is safer than the seaside.<sup>2</sup> In the country, you know, there's no need to have regard for "safety first"<sup>3</sup> principles. For there isn't much traffic, and there are no strong seas<sup>4</sup> to cause bathing tragedies.

CHINESE. Well, the countryside has quite a few dangers of its own<sup>5</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. Really<sup>6</sup>?

CHINESE. Certainly. Last year an English friend of mine came near drowning<sup>7</sup> when he tried to bathe<sup>8</sup> in a brook. The current proved too strong for him, though the brook seemed to be a very small one. Only the other day one of my neighbours jumped over a low wall and fell into a manure pit on the other side; one never knows what may be beyond.

ENGLISHMAN. Thank you for telling me so much. And I myself had a similar experience some years ago. In trying to climb a dry-stone<sup>9</sup> wall, I got a nasty<sup>10</sup> tumble.

CHINESE. I think we should always remember that "safety first" remains the best policy wherever we go.

ENGLISHMAN. After all<sup>11</sup>, country life has its own charms. I feel I'm fed up with<sup>12</sup> the din and noise of the city.

CHINESE. The country has a lot of things to recommend<sup>13</sup> it that are denied to city people, for instance, fresh vegetables, fresh fish, fresh air.

ENGLISHMAN. And fine trees and grasses. Well, I must tell you that I love them both.

CHINESE. But for most countrymen trees and grasses perhaps do not have much interest. I think the best holiday is as big a change as one can arrange<sup>14</sup>. A week in a city would delight and benefit a countryman very much.

### Exercise Twelve

#### A Call

CHINESE. Does Mr Edward Gibbon live here?

SERVANT. Yes, sir. What name shall I say, please<sup>1</sup>?

CHINESE. O. P. Wang, from Nanking. Here is my card, and a letter of introduction.

SERVANT. All right. Wait a minute, please.

SERVANT. Please come in, sir. Mr Gibbon is ready to see you.

CHINESE. Thank you.

MR GIBBON. Good afternoon, I'm glad to see you. Have a seat, please.

CHINESE. Thank you.

MR GIBBON. This is the first time you have been<sup>2</sup> in Shanghai, I presume<sup>3</sup>?

CHINESE. No; I have been in Shanghai several times before. I've asked Mr Buck to write the letter of introduction because I wanted to have your assistance during my present stay in Shanghai.

MR GIBBON. What can I do for you, Mr Wang?

CHINESE. Nothing in particular at present. But I may now and then<sup>4</sup> ask you some questions about history and geography. I've come to Shanghai to teach these two subjects at a middle school. Mr Buck often speaks of your wonderful<sup>5</sup> knowledge of these.

MR GIBBON. I shall always be pleased to help you.

CHINESE. Thank you very much.

MR GIBBON. Not at all. You are free to<sup>6</sup> call here whenever you think I can do something for you. In case<sup>7</sup> I am out<sup>8</sup>, you may leave a note with my servant<sup>9</sup>. Well, if it is convenient, you had better call me up beforehand; my phone number is 45364.

CHINESE. All right. Many thanks for your kindness.

MR GIBBON. Don't mention it. I'm very glad to have made your acquaintance.

CHINESE. I think I mustn't trespass too much upon<sup>10</sup> your time. Good-bye, Mr Gibbon.

MR GIBBON. Good-bye, Mr Wang.

### Exercise Thirteen

#### About Love and Marriage

ENGLISHMAN. A penny for your thoughts<sup>1</sup>!

CHINESE. Hullo, I didn't expect you. I was thinking of writing to ask your advice on an important matter.

ENGLISHMAN. In what way can I help you?

CHINESE. I've been in love<sup>2</sup> for months. I wonder if it would not be a rash step if I were to get engaged to<sup>3</sup> a girl whom I've known for less than a year.

**ENGLISHMAN.** You are in love? I began to suspect something of the kind two months ago. Who is the lady?

**CHINESE.** A certain<sup>4</sup> Miss Li. I met her at a friend's house. She seemed to be very much interested in me from the first<sup>5</sup>. We've met often since. I love her, and I've told her as much more than once, plainly. If I propose<sup>6</sup>, she is likely to accept me. But I am yet hesitating. I won't practise any deception. I should like to be plain. But then<sup>7</sup> I think I must ask your advice before I can make up my mind to propose or not.

**ENGLISHMAN.** Well, since<sup>8</sup> you are deeply in love, I don't think you would follow my advice if I advised you not to propose. But I think I ought to call your attention to<sup>9</sup> a point that men in love are apt to neglect. We English people pride ourselves on<sup>10</sup> our love matches<sup>11</sup> and prefer to ignore the fact that some of them turn out<sup>12</sup> less satisfactorily than less romantic<sup>13</sup> marriages.

**CHINESE.** You mean you object to love matches?

**ENGLISHMAN.** No, not in the least<sup>14</sup>. But I believe in<sup>15</sup> the old-fashioned method of saving up<sup>16</sup>



to get married. It seems to be vulgar to pay much attention to the money side of matrimony, and we look down on<sup>17</sup> the marriage of convenience<sup>18</sup>. But I think one cannot be too cautious<sup>19</sup> in such important matters as marriage, and that the money question ought to receive special consideration.

CHINESE. Thank you for being so frank. I'm afraid there will be no hope of getting married for years and years, so far as my funds are concerned<sup>20</sup>.

#### Exercise Fourteen

##### In a Tram-car<sup>1</sup>

CHINESE. Shantung Road<sup>2</sup>. How much?

CONDUCTOR. No stop at Shantung Road. You have to get down at Honan Road<sup>3</sup>; fifteen coppers.

CHINESE. Here is a ten-cent note.

CONDUCTOR. The change, fifteen coppers.

CHINESE. All right.

CHINESE. So crowded! Take this seat, madam.

ENGLISH LADY. Thank you. Will you make a little room<sup>4</sup> for this girl?

CHINESE. Certainly.

ENGLISH LADY. Thank you.

TICKET-INSPECTOR. Ticket, please.

CHINESE. I was sure I was holding it, but somehow I've lost it. Well, I have to buy a new one.

TICKET-INSPECTOR. All right.

ENGLISH LADY. Your ticket is here, sir. My girl picked it up.

CHINESE. Thank you.

CHINESE. This is Honan Road, isn't it?

CONDUCTOR. No; this is the Bund<sup>6</sup>.

CHINESE. Sorry. I must have been talking to the ticket-inspector when the car stopped at Honan Road. I'm sorry. I must get down here.

CONDUCTOR. Yes, please.

CHINESE. Please, please<sup>7</sup>.

ENGLISH LADY. Good-bye.

CHINESE. Good-bye.

### Exercise Fifteen

#### About Hobbies<sup>1</sup>

CHINESE. Can you give me any used envelope<sup>2</sup>?

ENGLISHMAN. What for<sup>3</sup>?

CHINESE. I've been collecting used envelopes for about a fortnight<sup>4</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. You mean this is your hobby? I'll remember to bring<sup>5</sup> some used envelopes when I come round<sup>6</sup> again.

CHINESE. What do you think of this hobby of mine? The collecting of postage stamps is common enough, but I hope I am the only man that has ever made it a hobby to collect used envelopes.

ENGLISHMAN. There is no telling<sup>7</sup>. Any form of study or occupation would make a good hobby. I've heard of stranger ones than yours.

CHINESE. Will you please mention some?

ENGLISHMAN. A friend of mine is always hunting up<sup>8</sup> schoolboy howlers<sup>9</sup>.

CHINESE. I beg your pardon<sup>10</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. Schoolboy howlers, that is<sup>11</sup>, glaring blunders<sup>12</sup> made by schoolboys. My friend showed me the book the other day. I found nearly a thousand queer statements. I can remember only one, which is "Cambridge<sup>13</sup> is sometimes in England and sometimes in America",

CHINESE. How amusing!

ENGLISHMAN. I've recently read of<sup>14</sup> a hobby that I don't think you and I can ever have the pluck to indulge in<sup>15</sup>. A farmer keeps hundreds of centipedes<sup>16</sup> in a large box and feeds them and pets them every day.

CHINESE. What a terrible hobby! By the way, what is *your*<sup>19</sup> hobby?

ENGLISHMAN. Nothing out of the way<sup>18</sup>. Just a little gardening towards evening<sup>19</sup> every day. I think one had better choose something that is a contrast<sup>20</sup> to one's everyday work.

CHINESE. I have four hobbies. The collecting of used envelopes is the newest and perhaps strangest one. The other three are Chinese calligraphy<sup>21</sup>, cycling<sup>22</sup>, and the collecting of useful quotations<sup>23</sup>, both English and Chinese. Calligraphy was my first love<sup>24</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. Has your father a hobby?

CHINESE. Well, he has one of his own. He keeps a large book in which he enters the name of any person he knows or knows of<sup>25</sup> who is over seventy.

Exercise Sixteen

Sightseeing<sup>1</sup>

CHINESE. This town is not really worth visiting<sup>2</sup>,  
as I said in my last letter.

ENGLISHMAN. Why make apologies<sup>3</sup>? The town is  
not your possession. I think I'll enjoy seeing it,  
as I've never been here before.

CHINESE. It's a fine day, isn't it? You can walk  
half a mile or a little more?

ENGLISHMAN. Of course. Where shall we go?

CHINESE. To the local library.

ENGLISHMAN. Very well. I say, what's that red  
house?

CHINESE. A buddhist temple<sup>4</sup>. Would you mind  
going in and having a look<sup>5</sup>?

ENGLISHMAN. Certainly not. I've never been in a  
Chinese temple before. Do you think the  
monks will admit us?

CHINESE. Surely. The monks are very kind to  
the visitors.

ENGLISHMAN. I see<sup>6</sup>.

CHINESE. Let's go in.

ENGLISHMAN. Why is that little monk crying?

CHINESE. Simply because he sees you. He's perhaps never seen a foreigner before, and is therefore frightened at you.

ENGLISHMAN. I'm sorry to hear it. Can you do something to comfort<sup>7</sup> him?

CHINESE. I'll try.

ENGLISHMAN. I think we should pay them for the kindness they've shown us.

CHINESE. Ten cents will do<sup>8</sup>.

CHINESE. Here is the library.

ENGLISHMAN. A fine building. How many books are there?

CHINESE. Two thousand odd<sup>9</sup> volumes, nearly all of them in Chinese.

ENGLISHMAN. The local people don't like English books?

CHINESE. The fact is that only a few of them can read English.

ENGLISHMAN. The reading-room is almost fully occupied.

CHINESE. Yes. This is a Sunday afternoon. More than half of the readers here are students.

ENGLISHMAN. Is this the busiest part of the town?

CHINESE. Yes. Here are shops of all kinds, booths<sup>10</sup>, tea-houses<sup>11</sup>, eating-houses, bath-rooms, and so on<sup>12</sup>.

Exercise Seventeen

About Studying Abroad

CHINESE. Will you please write a few letters of introduction for my brother? He will sail for England next week.

ENGLISHMAN. Where will he go?

CHINESE. Manchester<sup>1</sup>, where he will enter the university.

ENGLISHMAN. Let me see. Well, I have only one friend at Manchester. And I've forgotten his address. I'll inquire of my father<sup>2</sup> and write the letter tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.

CHINESE. Thank you very much.

ENGLISHMAN. What will your brother study at Manchester<sup>3</sup>?

CHINESE. Chemistry<sup>3</sup>. Some friends have advised me to go abroad to study English literature, but I don't think it necessary to go abroad to do that. I think I can study English literature in China as well as in England. What do *you*<sup>4</sup> think?

ENGLISHMAN. I would advise you to go to England, if you can afford the expenses.

CHINESE. Well, my father has already had a very difficult time<sup>5</sup> getting enough money for my

brother. By the way, why would you advise me to go to England? That would be too expensive a way of studying English literature. Besides, I know some men who do not even write correct English in spite of<sup>6</sup> their long stay in England.

ENGLISHMAN. That depends upon the care with which one observes and studies. I know a Chinese returned student from England who talks broken<sup>7</sup> English and has an awful<sup>8</sup> pronunciation. But a careful student like you would certainly profit by<sup>9</sup> even a few weeks in England. If you could study at Oxford for four or five years, you would make<sup>10</sup> a very fine scholar.

CHINESE. Very kind of you to say so<sup>11</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. A Chinese friend of mine says that studying abroad does not pay<sup>12</sup>. He says he will never send his son abroad.

CHINESE. Well, perhaps many Chinese parents are of his opinion<sup>13</sup>. But the children's opinion is no doubt<sup>14</sup> quite different. It seems many of them look on studying abroad as<sup>15</sup> something fashionable, like dancing and golf.<sup>16</sup>



Exercise Eighteen

At a Post-office, a Telegraph-office<sup>1</sup>, and a  
Booking-office<sup>2</sup>

CHINESE. Please register this letter<sup>3</sup> for me.

CLERK. Write your address here, please.

CHINESE. I don't think it necessary; the receiver  
well knows my address.

CLERK. But we require every registered letter to  
have the sender's full address written on it.

CHINESE. All right. This will do?

CLERK. Yes. Here is the receipt.

CHINESE. I can buy stamps here? Please give me  
fifteen five-cent stamps and twenty two-cent  
ones.

CLERK. Here you are<sup>4</sup>.

CHINESE. And I can cash this money order<sup>5</sup> here?

CLERK. No, sir. At that window.

CHINESE. I want to send a telegram to Tientsin.  
A telegram form<sup>6</sup>, please.

CLERK. Yes, here is a form.

CHINESE. How much?

CLERK. Let me see. What is this word, please?

CHINESE. "Anticipating<sup>7</sup>". Sorry, I've dropped  
the *ci*.

CLERK. Two dollars and forty-five cents.

CHINESE. All right. At what time do you think the message can reach Tientsin?

CLERK. Well, not later than six o'clock.

CHINESE. Kunshan<sup>8</sup>, second class.

CLERK. Thirteen cents more<sup>9</sup>, please.

CHINESE. All right. And a platform ticket<sup>10</sup>.

CLERK. Platform tickets are not sold here. At window number eight.

CHINESE. All right. Thank you.

### Exercise Nineteen

#### About Examinations

ENGLISHMAN. How are you, Mr Chen? You don't look so well.

CHINESE. I'm feeling pretty tidy<sup>1</sup>. I don't think there's anything the matter with me. Well, if I don't look so well, it must be because I didn't have enough sleep last night.

ENGLISHMAN. What kept you up<sup>2</sup>? I hope nothing serious<sup>3</sup>. As a rule, you keep good hours<sup>4</sup>, don't you?

CHINESE. Yes. But we'll soon have our half-yearly examination, and we all have to do a little cramming<sup>5</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. That's the curse<sup>6</sup> of examinations.

CHINESE. Personally I'm against cramming, but I simply can't help doing it<sup>7</sup>. Last night I read my English grammar up to midnight.

ENGLISHMAN. You read your English grammar up to midnight for the examination? I was surprised to hear it. You are well up in<sup>8</sup> English, and I don't think you have anything to fear so far as an examination in<sup>9</sup> this subject is concerned. Besides, grammar is not a subject to be crammed. You can't master it in a few days.

CHINESE. You are perfectly right. But you don't know the nature of our examination in English grammar. Our teacher requires us to write out definitions and rules from memory<sup>10</sup>. Therefore the ability to write correct English is neither here nor there<sup>11</sup>. Last year I got only forty-five marks<sup>12</sup> for English grammar, while many other students got very good marks simply because they could reproduce all or nearly all the definitions and rules that we were required to give.

ENGLISHMAN. I see. Don't you think there's any possibility of getting the examination system abolished?

CHINESE. No, no possibility at all, at least none<sup>13</sup> for some time to come.

ENGLISHMAN. At any rate<sup>14</sup>, I think that examinations should never be such as to<sup>15</sup> encourage cramming.

CHINESE. Quite so.

### Exercise Twenty

#### At a Police-station<sup>1</sup>

CHINESE. Good day. Can you help me to recover my suit-case<sup>2</sup>?

POLICEMAN. You mean you have had one stolen<sup>3</sup>?

CHINESE. Not exactly stolen. I have a suit-case here, but it isn't mine.

POLICEMAN. Then you have stolen a suit-case<sup>4</sup>?

CHINESE. No, no. When I waited for the tram on the island<sup>5</sup> over there, I put my suit-case down for a minute. Picked<sup>6</sup> it up, as I thought, and never noticed anything wrong. But when I opened it at home just now<sup>7</sup>, I found it was not mine. You see, it is packed with nothing but waste paper and small bricks<sup>8</sup>. I suppose the thief must have deposited this suit-case beside mine on the island.

POLICEMAN. That's rather a curious<sup>9</sup> form of theft.

CHINESE. Do you think you can help me in this matter?

POLICEMAN. Let me see. Your name and address, please?

CHINESE. Here is my card.

POLICEMAN. All right. Your telephone number?

CHINESE. Sorry, but I have no telephone.

POLICEMAN. Well, I'll report the matter to the sergeant<sup>10</sup> immediately. By the way, can you tell me the time when you think the theft took place<sup>11</sup>? "

CHINESE. Well, I can't tell you exactly. I didn't look at my watch. But I suppose it was between one and one-thirty this afternoon.

POLICEMAN. All right. Please call again at nine tomorrow morning.

CHINESE. You'll have recovered my suit-case by then<sup>12</sup>?

POLICEMAN. Of course I can't tell you anything definite at present. Come over tomorrow morning, that's all<sup>13</sup>. We'll do our best, I assure you.

CHINESE. Thank you very much. Good-bye.

POLICEMAN. Good-bye.

Exercise Twenty-one

About Misunderstanding

CHINESE. I say, what are you thinking of? I found you chuckling as I entered.

ENGLISHMAN. I'm thinking of what I heard in a book shop this morning.

CHINESE. Anything amusing?

ENGLISHMAN. Very amusing. A lady said to a salesman "A book, please". The salesman said, "Yes, madam. Something light<sup>1</sup>?".

CHINESE. He would suggest some modern novel<sup>2</sup>, I suppose.

ENGLISHMAN. No doubt. But the lady answered, "It really doesn't matter. I have a car<sup>3</sup>."

CHINESE. A very amusing case of misunderstanding. Well, it reminds me of a similar case.

ENGLISHMAN. I should like to hear about it.

CHINESE. That occurred between two old men, both English. One spoke of his having been left an orphan<sup>4</sup> when he was a small boy. The other asked, "What did you do with it<sup>5</sup>?".

ENGLISHMAN. Where did you hear this story?

CHINESE. An English friend of mine told it to me last year.

ENGLISHMAN. The most amusing story of misunderstanding I've ever heard is this. A man told a friend that his wife had sailed for the West Indies<sup>6</sup> in the morning. The friend asked "Jamaica<sup>7</sup>?" The man's answer was "No; she wanted to go herself".

CHINESE. I don't see the point<sup>8</sup>. Would you mind explaining?

ENGLISHMAN. "Jamaica?" is pronounced like "Did you make her<sup>9</sup>?"

CHINESE. I see. Now I think of a case of misunderstanding that occurred between an Englishman and a Chinese. You Englishmen have the exclamation "Great Scott!<sup>10</sup>"?

ENGLISHMAN. Yes.

CHINESE. Once a cousin of mine heard an English man say it in a tram-car. He happened to read Sir Walter Scott's *Ivanhoe*<sup>11</sup> at college. He actually said to the Englishman, "You've mentioned the author of *Ivanhoe*?".

### Exercise Twenty-two-

At a Theatre<sup>1</sup>

CHINESE. Let's hurry up. The orchestra<sup>2</sup> is striking up<sup>3</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. Wait a second. I'll get two copies of the program.

CHINESE. You see, nearly all the seats are occupied. What a long overture<sup>4</sup>! Oh, it's finished at last.

ENGLISHMAN. The curtain is rising<sup>5</sup>.

CHINESE. What do you think of the play? You couldn't follow<sup>6</sup> the Chinese, but I hope you enjoyed the story all the same<sup>7</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. I really don't know what it tells about. There seemed to be far more speaking than acting.

CHINESE. The story is this. An old man wants his daughter to marry a rich merchant<sup>8</sup>. As he says, he wants to see her provided for<sup>9</sup> before he dies. But as he doesn't want the papers to hint that he acted from mercenary motives<sup>10</sup>, he suggests that she should try to induce the merchant to plan an elopement<sup>11</sup>. When it's generally known that the girl and the merchant have eloped and got married secretly, the old man appears on the scene<sup>12</sup> as the angry parent and gives a touch<sup>13</sup> of romance<sup>14</sup> to the matter.

ENGLISHMAN. I'm sorry I didn't get the least idea. Well, the curtain is rising again.



CHINESE. He's giving a soliloquy<sup>15</sup> on the pleasures of a beggar.

ENGLISHMAN. Anything witty?

CHINESE. Many witty sayings. A series of Chinese puns<sup>16</sup> and wise cracks<sup>17</sup>; cannot be translated at all<sup>18</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. You understand them all?

CHINESE. Yes. But sometimes I fail to<sup>19</sup> understand a good thing<sup>20</sup>; for some actors like to allude to<sup>21</sup> local little incidents.

ENGLISHMAN. This is the first time I've seen a Chinese play. I'm only sorry I don't know Chinese.

CHINESE. I wish you knew it.

ENGLISHMAN. So do I<sup>22</sup>.

### Exercise Twenty-three

#### About Work and Leisure<sup>1</sup>

CHINESE. I've got to try and finish<sup>2</sup> translating this book in three months, so I shall have to<sup>3</sup> work two hours every evening.

ENGLISHMAN. How many words can you translate in two hours on an average<sup>4</sup>?

CHINESE. A thousand or so<sup>5</sup>, if the English is not too difficult,

ENGLISHMAN. And you have to revise your translation?

CHINESE. Yes; and I make it<sup>6</sup> a rule to revise very very carefully.

ENGLISHMAN. Then I suppose you've got very little leisure these days. All work, and no play.

CHINESE. No leisure at all. But, as you perhaps know, there are some people who write and translate at incredible<sup>7</sup> speed. A certain well-known translator of English fiction produces at least three books a month, and yet he can find time to give lectures, attend social functions<sup>8</sup>, go to the pictures quite often, and dance all his Saturdays away<sup>9</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. Such a man must be a genius<sup>10</sup>. But I wonder whether it may not be the case<sup>11</sup> that he employs a staff<sup>12</sup> to assist him or even to work for him.

CHINESE. I don't know. By the way, my father has a friend who holds a dozen positions and yet drinks wine and writes poetry every day. He is said to devote six hours every day to visiting and being visited<sup>13</sup>. I'm absolutely at a loss<sup>14</sup> to know how many hours he really works. If I<sup>15</sup> were offered even one or two of his positions, I'm afraid I should find myself terribly busy.

ENGLISHMAN. What a wonderful man that friend of your father's is!

CHINESE. Perhaps we can say that when one *does* have a dozen positions offered one, one *will* be able to manage<sup>16</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. Perhaps so.

Exercise Twenty-four

With a Doctor

CHINESE. Doctor, I'm very eager to know if anything is wrong with my stomach<sup>1</sup>. I don't feel any pain in it. Nor do I think I have constipation<sup>2</sup>. But somehow I've been in low spirits<sup>3</sup> these past few days, and have had hardly any appetite. I work as usual, though<sup>4</sup>.

PHYSICIAN. Let me take your temperature<sup>5</sup>, and feel your pulse<sup>6</sup>.

CHINESE. Nothing serious?

PHYSICIAN. No, nothing serious. Let me see your tongue. Rather coated<sup>7</sup>. I'm afraid you've sat too much of late<sup>8</sup>.

CHINESE. Yes; I've had to make desperate<sup>9</sup> efforts to get prepared for an important examination. Am I to understand that my stomach is all right? No operation necessary?

PHYSICIAN. Oh, no. A few days' rest, and a little exercise every day, and the blues will go<sup>10</sup>. I think your poor appetite is rather imaginary than real<sup>11</sup>.

CHINESE. Shall I take any medicine?

PHYSICIAN. No, sir.

CHINESE. Thank you very much for your advice.

CHINESE. Will you please examine my left ankle, doctor? I got it sprained<sup>12</sup> an hour ago in tripping<sup>13</sup> over a stone. It's very painful.

SURGEON. Very much swollen. I'll tell a nurse to dress<sup>14</sup> it. You'll have to rest for at least a week.

CHINESE. No dislocation<sup>15</sup>, I hope?

SURGEON. No. When some ointment has been applied to the abrasion, the pain will be considerably relieved.

CHINESE. Do you think complications<sup>16</sup> may arise so as to call for<sup>17</sup> an amputation<sup>18</sup>?

SURGEON. No complications are possible. Don't worry, please.

CHINESE. And no restrictions to be put on my diet?

SURGEON. None<sup>19</sup> at all,

Exercise Twenty-five

About Smoking and Drinking

CHINESE. At last my brother has given up<sup>1</sup> drinking, but he still smokes.

ENGLISHMAN. Does he?<sup>2</sup> I hope he doesn't smoke too much. I say, two or three cigars a day isn't so bad, after all.

CHINESE. Perhaps not so bad. But I can't bear the smell. Strange to say,<sup>3</sup> my brother says that he doesn't think he could work well if he didn't smoke.

ENGLISHMAN. I quite agree with him. I've tried to give up smoking several times, but I feel as if I couldn't even write a letter without a cigar between my lips.

CHINESE. They say that literary people find great help in smoking.

ENGLISHMAN. But all literary people don't smoke<sup>4</sup>. I think smoking is simply a habit.

CHINESE. And drinking, too.

ENGLISHMAN. Yes. I<sup>5</sup> don't drink. But I have some friends who drink every evening. It seems as if they take a peculiar pleasure in getting drunk<sup>6</sup>.

CHINESE. My brother used to drink like a fish<sup>7</sup>.  
I'm glad he has at last got rid of<sup>8</sup> that bad habit. Once he got so much intoxicated as to beat me without the least provocation<sup>9</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. A drunken man is always a dangerous fellow. Not long ago, a drunken sailor threw a stone at me and I had to take to my heels<sup>10</sup> as fast as I could.

CHINESE. In Chinese literary history there are several poets who are confirmed drunkards<sup>11</sup>. It's said that poetry and wine are closely related.

ENGLISHMAN. I don't know.

CHINESE. Why<sup>12</sup>, I've heard of a young man who learns to write poetry by drinking day and night. He hasn't written a line<sup>13</sup> yet, though he has been a drunkard for a long time.

### Exercise Twenty-six

#### Meeting an Old Friend

CHINESE. Hullo, Mr Chapman. I haven't seen you for ages<sup>1</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. Hullo, Mr Tao; it seems so good to meet an old friend out here<sup>2</sup>. I came here only a week ago. I've had a very dull time here as

there isn't a single person<sup>3</sup> here who speaks English.

CHINESE. I wonder we've lost sight of<sup>4</sup> each other for so long a time.

ENGLISHMAN. How long have you been here?

CHINESE. Nearly half a year. I'm teaching at the local girls' school. What has brought you here?<sup>5</sup>

ENGLISHMAN. I've been going on an inland tour<sup>6</sup> for five months. Perhaps I'll stay here another week.

CHINESE. Well, the day before yesterday I heard some pupils speak of a foreigner having arrived recently. But I little<sup>7</sup> expected it could be *you*.<sup>8</sup>

ENGLISHMAN. Is your school far from here? Can I drop in today or tomorrow?

CHINESE. Our school is a few minutes' walk from here. Would you mind walking over with me?

ENGLISHMAN. With pleasure.

CHINESE. This way, please.

CHINESE. Be seated, please.

ENGLISHMAN. What relief there is in finding someone to talk to when one does not expect it at all!

CHINESE. I'm afraid you can't make use of<sup>9</sup> your knowledge of Chinese in this town.

ENGLISHMAN. Oh, not a little bit<sup>10</sup>.

CHINESE. Even *I* don't quite understand the local dialect. You know, my native town is about four hundred miles away from here. Sometimes I find it very difficult to express myself<sup>11</sup> to my pupils.

ENGLISHMAN. I should like to see some points of interest<sup>12</sup>. Can you accompany me?

CHINESE. Certainly. What do you say to tomorrow afternoon<sup>13</sup>?

ENGLISHMAN. O.K.<sup>14</sup> I'll call for you<sup>15</sup> at one o'clock sharp<sup>16</sup>.

### Exercise Twenty-seven

#### About Being Foreignized

ENGLISH LADY. I say, who is the lady you were talking to this morning?

CHINESE LADY. A former school-mate of mine, Miss Margaret Sun.

ENGLISH LADY. Dear me!<sup>1</sup> She's Chinese, I suppose. But as I saw her at some distance and couldn't see her face clearly, I wondered what her nationality<sup>2</sup> was. She spoke Chinese, but



did not look like a Chinese, or rather I should say she did not *dress*<sup>3</sup> like a Chinese.

CHINESE LADY. Miss Sun is crazy about things foreign<sup>4</sup>, I should say. You should have seen the toilet articles<sup>5</sup> with which she “puts on a foreign appearance”<sup>6</sup>, to use her own phrase<sup>7</sup>.

ENGLISH LADY. She can speak English well?

CHINESE LADY. None too<sup>8</sup> well. Her pronunciation is simply terrible. She is a college graduate, though.

ENGLISH LADY. I see.

CHINESE LADY. It is perhaps safe to say that she is now “foreign” except in her speech and her nationality.

ENGLISH LADY. Does she take foreign food every day?

CHINESE LADY. Every other day, if not oftener<sup>9</sup>. By the way, you can't form an idea of<sup>10</sup> the money and time that she spends on her permanent waves<sup>11</sup>.

ENGLISH LADY. It seems foreignization prevails among a very large number of Chinese young men and women.

CHINESE LADY. Quite so. But I suppose you don't find *me* in the least foreignized<sup>12</sup>, though I speak, read, and write English.

ENGLISH LADY. You are a model modern Chinese lady, if anybody is<sup>13</sup>.

CHINESE LADY. Why flatter me so much? I don't think I deserve the compliment.

ENGLISH LADY. You don't think you deserve it? To tell the truth<sup>14</sup>, I'm proud of your friendship. I have no other Chinese friend who can tell me so much about things Chinese, and that<sup>15</sup> in such expressive English, either spoken or written.

### Exercise Twenty-eight

#### On a Pleasure Trip

CHINESE. It's a very nice drive<sup>1</sup>. Let's make a day of it<sup>2</sup>, if I can so put it<sup>3</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. I'm only sorry Mr Lynd isn't with us. He would be facetious all the time<sup>4</sup>.

CHINESE. The spin<sup>5</sup> has done me a world of<sup>6</sup> good. I feel like<sup>7</sup> doing a little climbing. Do you care to do so?

ENGLISHMAN. Of course. Look at the pagoda at the top of the hill. I think we can reach it in a few moments.

CHINESE. Oh, I have to rest a little while here. The climbing is no easy task.

ENGLISHMAN. I'm rather tired too. Have a cigarette<sup>8</sup>? A smoke<sup>9</sup> will probably refresh us very much.

CHINESE. I've brought some fruit with me. Take some, please.

ENGLISHMAN. Thanks. Listen. The big bell is ringing. It's time we took some food<sup>10</sup>. A little bread and one or two pieces of beef eaten here have a flavour we can't get elsewhere.

CHINESE. Now we are ready to go up.

ENGLISHMAN. Yes. Take care for fear<sup>11</sup> you get caught<sup>12</sup> in the weeds.

CHINESE. And we ought to remember that everything that looks like grass is not grass<sup>13</sup>. For it may turn out<sup>14</sup> to be a swamp<sup>15</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. What a pleasant breeze! But we've much trouble to keep our hats on.

CHINESE. We've got to the top at last. Here is an old stone tablet. I wish we had the tools with which to make rubbings<sup>16</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. Can you read the inscription<sup>17</sup>?

CHINESE. Not the whole; for the writing is in a very free style.

ENGLISHMAN. Do you think we can get a couple of<sup>18</sup> willow twigs here?

CHINESE. Yes, I think so.

ENGLISHMAN. Now terribly tired. I think our trip will make us both sleep like a log<sup>19</sup> tonight.

CHINESE. I only wish it would<sup>20</sup>. Extreme tiredness often makes it very hard for me to go to sleep<sup>21</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. That's too bad.

### Exercise Twenty-nine

#### About Letter-writing

ENGLISH LADY. What are you doing at the desk, Miss Kiang?

CHINESE LADY. Just writing a letter. A minute, please.

ENGLISH LADY. All right.

CHINESE LADY. A minute again, Mrs Carlton. I've to send it to the post<sup>1</sup> at once.

ENGLISH LADY. All right.

CHINESE LADY. Mrs Carlton, how long do you guess the letter I was answering is? It contains eight hundred odd characters<sup>2</sup> and yet says what we might say in fifty.

ENGLISH LADY. Then the letter must be written in a very cumbersome style.

CHINESE LADY. No, not cumbersome at all. It beats about the bush<sup>3</sup>, that's all. It came from

a gentleman of the old school<sup>4</sup>. Men of his type are generally in the habit of beating about the bush instead of following your<sup>5</sup> custom of saying what one has got to say and then stopping.

ENGLISH LADY. I don't know Chinese. But what you have just said reminds me of the fact that many of my pupils do a great deal of beating about the bush in their letters. Only yesterday we had an exercise in English letter-writing. I told my pupils each to write a letter asking a friend to an informal dinner. I've yet read only three letters; all of them contain one or more sentences foreign to<sup>6</sup> the subject-matter. One of them devotes the first paragraph to the weather and the second to the writer's thoughts on China's present conditions.

CHINESE LADY. Even if it is written in perfect English, such a letter is bound to<sup>7</sup> read very ridiculously.

ENGLISH LADY. Of course. I think I'll give them a short talk on the essentials of English correspondence by and by<sup>8</sup>.

CHINESE LADY. And I think that if you ever write a book on the subject<sup>9</sup>, you cannot say too much against the bad habit of beating about the bush.

Exercise Thirty

An Interesting Adventure

CHINESE. I've come to bring you some good news, sir.

ENGLISHMAN. You have<sup>1</sup>? Come in, sir, come in! Have they been found? Is that what you've come to tell me?

CHINESE. Yes; I know where they are.

ENGLISHMAN. Where?

CHINESE. Well, I left them in the suburbs<sup>2</sup> of Shanghai, about ten miles from here. But I believe there was some talk of their moving on<sup>3</sup>.

ENGLISHMAN. But why did you *leave*<sup>4</sup> them?

CHINESE. I could hardly go on with them. A honeymoon is a honeymoon<sup>5</sup>, you know.

ENGLISHMAN. What on earth<sup>6</sup> do you mean?

CHINESE. Well, I think I must tell you the whole thing.

ENGLISHMAN. Please.

CHINESE. I had been up<sup>7</sup> a long time, and the day was warm. Very tired after walking several miles. When I saw a motor-car standing by the road-side, I got into it in spite of myself<sup>8</sup>, and went to sleep under the car rug. I don't know how long I slept there, but when I awoke,

I found the car moving fast, with a man and a girl seated in the front. You cannot imagine how embarrassed I felt and how difficult I found it to explain my situation. At last, I managed to make a fairly good job of<sup>9</sup> my defence, and they told me they were cloping. They charged<sup>10</sup> me not to tell anybody about them. But as I was passing your door, I thought you were sitting up<sup>11</sup> waiting for your daughter to come home, and so I came in to tell you what had happened to her. Let me assure you, sir, that there's nothing to worry about.

ENGLISHMAN. You don't know what you are talking about, sir. I haven't got a daughter.

CHINESE. You haven't got a daughter? The girl said her surname is Harvey, and I'm sure the name on your door-plate is Harvey.

ENGLISHMAN. Yes, I am Harvey. But I tell you I haven't got a daughter. I naturally thought you'd come from the police<sup>12</sup>. I thought you must have had some news about my two trunks, which were stolen last night.

CHINESE. I'm so sorry! I've come to the wrong house. Please accept my sincere apologies.

ENGLISHMAN. Never mind.

# NOTES

## Exercise One

1. said, 注意讀 [sɛd], 不讀 [sɑ:d].
2. I'm afraid, 這句話語氣頗輕, 往往沒有多大意義, 例如 "I'm afraid I can't help you." 就是說 "I can't help you.", 不過語氣婉轉些。
3. not so well = you cannot speak English so well as you write it; 但往往 "not so" 等於 "not", 不過語氣婉轉些。
4. make yourself understood, 使你自已被人了解; 使你的話被人懂得。
5. I should think so, 用了 "should" 語氣婉轉些。
6. fairly good, 還算好的, 尚可的。
7. often, 該讀 [ɒf'n], 但現在讀 [ɒf't(ə)n] 的人也很多。
8. so... that..., 這般地..., 以至.... 這是習慣用法, 在會話中往往省去 "that".
9. simply don't, 這裏 "simply" 增加 "don't" 的語氣, 作「竟然」, 「完全」, 「實在」等解釋, 是會話中所常用的。
10. the other day, 幾天以前。這是習語, 雖然用 "the", 却並不指定那一天; "the other morning", "the other afternoon", "the other evening" 和 "the other night", 都有, 但不可說 "the other week" 或 "the other month".
11. as much, 這是習語, 作 "so" 解釋。
12. Nor did he understand me, 這裏的 "he" 和 "me" 印作斜體, 該特別重讀; 下文的 "you" 也是這樣。
13. I'm only sorry that..., 照理論講, 該說 "I'm sorry only that...", 但實在總是說 "I'm only sorry that..." 的。
14. Spanish, 西班牙 (Spain, 歐洲共和國) 語。
15. What an amusing story!, 注意 "What" 讀 [(h)wɒt], 不讀 [(h)wɑ:t]; "story" 這裏所指講的事件, 並不作「故事」解釋。
16. Well, 這是語助詞, 會話中用得很多, 相當於「唔」, 「噢」, 「呀」, 「噢」等字。
17. where the shoe pinches, 這是習語, 直譯作「鞋子在那裏擠痛」, 便是「困難的所在」的意思。
18. You know, 這是會話中常用的語。
19. as if we were "as if" 是習語, 嚴格說來, 用 "as if" 引起的 clause 中的 verb 該屬於 subjunctive mood (例如這裏用 "were" 而不用 "are"), 但習慣也有用 indicative mood 的 (例如這裏也可以用 "are")。



20. Oh, that's it, "Oh" 是語助詞，會話中用得很多，語氣比較 "well" 重；"that's it" 是習語 ("that's" 不可作 "that is")，作「正是這樣」，「就是這個道理」，「對啦」等解釋。

21. *English Conversation: Principles and Practice*, 這是我所說的會話書的名稱，直譯該作「英語會話：原理和實習」。

22. I wonder if ..., 我要知道是否... "I wonder" (注意 "wonder" 讀 [wʌn'də], 不讀 [wɒn'də]) 這語在會話中用得很多，作「我想知道」解釋，其實語氣很輕，不過略表疑問罷了。"it" = "whether", 在會話中 "if" 比較普通些。

23. phonetic transcriptions, 語音本；音標 (例如 "I go." 的 phonetic transcription 是 [ɪ gəʊ.]).

24. many = many exercises with phonetic transcriptions.

25. advisable, 可以勸人實行的；做了有益的。

26. a great deal, 這是習語，作「許多」解釋，這裏用作 adverbial phrase.

## Exercise Two

1. secretary, 讀 [sə'kr̩-tri] 或 [sə'kr̩-tē-ri] 都可以。

2. in, 這字指「在家」或「在辦事室」都可以。

3. This is W. H. Yang speaking, 注意用 "This", 不用 "It". 敲門時說 "It is I (或 me).", 但打電話時說 "This is ... speaking.", 二語不可相混。

4. take a message, 替你轉言。甲替乙向丙轉言, "take a message" 的是甲, 注意用 "take".

5. I think I'll ring him up. 我想我要打電話給他。用 "I think" 語氣婉轉些。"ring up" 是習語。

6. phone, 這字是 "telephone" 的簡寫。

7. the wrong number, 注意 "wrong" 前面用 "the", 並不專指什麼；「一九五六四」是 Porter 先生的電話號碼，現在打了「一九五六五」，當然是 "wrong number", 却不是惟一的 "wrong number" (「一九五六四」以外的任何號碼都是 "wrong number"), 但習慣用 "the", 不用 "a"; 這因為 "right" 的祇有一個，前面用 "the", "wrong" 是 "right" 的反面，所以前面也用 "the".

8. Curs = Our phone number.

9. hold the line, 直譯作「握住電線」，就是「弗拉斷電話」的意思，也就是說「等一下」。

10. Is Mr Yang there? 說 "Is that Mr Yang?" 也可以

11. called you up, 打電話給你。"call up" 是習語。

12. had better, 以...爲妙。這是習語。注意用“had”不用“have”。
13. by phone, 注意“by (tele)phone”中沒有“the”, “on the (tele)phone”中有“the”, 不可說“by the (tele)phone”或“on (tele)phone”。
14. just now, 剛才。
15. What about the matter you spoke of last Sunday?, “What about ...?”作「...怎樣」解釋; “You”前面省去 relative pronoun “that”或“which”, 做“of”的 object。
16. in the way, 妨礙的。這是習語。
17. talk it over, 討論它。“talk over”是習語。
18. perhaps, 正讀 [pē-hāps/], 但在會話中往往讀 [prəps]。
19. there's something wrong with..., ...有什麼失常的地方。注意用“with”, 不用它字。

### Exercise Three

1. *Punch*, 英國幽默週刊名, 有人音譯作「笨拙」。
2. Ever heard of it? = Have you ever heard of it?
3. Chinese, 用在 noun 前面的時候往往讀 [chi'nez] 而不讀 [chi-nəz/].
4. Hard to say = It is hard to say.
5. wit and humour, wit 重在理智, humour 重在情感, 近年來 “humour” 通常音譯作「幽默」。
6. prove too much for the average Chinese student of English, “prove” 在這裏是 intransitive verb, 作「被發現爲...」解釋; “too much for...” 是習語, 作「對於...太難」或「...所不能勝任」解釋; “average”, 作「一般的」解釋, 前面慣用 “the”, 或 “a”, 後面慣用屬 singular number 的 noun。
7. *The Times*, 泰晤士報。(英國日報名, 在一七八五年創刊。)
8. understand, 以爲; 推測。
9. *The Times Literary Supplement*, 泰晤士報文學附刊 (在一九零二年一月創刊)。
10. English literary circles. 英國文學界。注意用 plural 式 “circles”。
11. critical articles, 評論。
12. book reviews, 書評。
13. correspondence on bibliographical and other subjects, 關於版本和其它的通信。
14. record of current literary publications, 關於當代文學刊物的記錄。
15. would seem, 比 “seems” 語氣婉轉些。
16. Let me see, 這是會話中常用的話。

17. *Chambers's Journal*, 英國月刊名 (在一八三二年創刊).
18. *Answers*, 英國週刊名 (創刊以來將近五十年).
19. take 常閉; 定閉.
20. should. 比 "shall" 語氣婉轉些.
21. *The North-China Daily News*, 字林西報. (上海英文日報名, 創刊以來已六十餘年.)
22. *The China Press*, 大陸報 (上海英文日報名).
23. By the way, 順便說及. 這是習語.
24. wouldn't, 比 "won't" 語氣婉轉些.
25. wonder, 因發現...而感覺奇怪.
26. Now, 既然...(是 conjunction).
27. I should like, 注意用 "should", 不用 "shall"; 用 "would" 也可以, 但用 "should" 好些.
28. They say, 大眾說; 聽說. 這是習語, "They" 泛指一般人, 並不專指什麼人.
29. Hongkong, 香港 (地名).
30. was, 這字印作斜體, 該特別重讀.
31. Shanghai lies far to the north of Hongkong, 注意用 "to", 不用 "in", 用了 "in" 便說上海是香港的一部份了.

### Exercise Four

- Can, 這裏用 "May" 也可以.
- Clerk, 英國音 [klæk], 美國音 [klàk].
- a minute, 一忽兒; 片刻 (並不準指一分鐘). 注意 "minute" 讀 [min'it].
- was favourably impressed with..., 對於...得到良好的印象; 覺得...頗好. 注意用 "with".
- over..., 在...以上; 過於...
- written to..., 寫信給... "write to..." 中的 "to" 往往省去, 例如 "I wrote him yesterday." 中在 "wrote" 後面省去 "to"; 這種省略在商界上是很普通的.
- You say you can handle English correspondence?, 你說你能夠辦理英文通信麼? 這句的構造是 declarative sentence, 後面却用 [?], 略帶疑問口氣, 下面的 "You're punctual?" 也是這樣; 這種句法在會話中很普通.
- I see, 我知道了; 我明白了, 這是會話中常用的話.

9. at the start, 起初. 注意用 “the”, 不用 “a”.
10. terms, 條件. 上面說起初每月給薪九十五圓, 祇有這一個條件, 但習慣上不論一個或多個條件, 總是用 plural 式 “terms”, 不用 “term”.
11. let you know, 通知你. 注意 “let” 後面的 infinitive 沒有 “to”.
12. a day or two, 注意用 “a”, 不用 “one”; “a day or two” = “one or two days” (會話中普通用 “a day or two”), “a” 和 “one” 不可對調.

### Exercise Five

1. in hospital, 說病人「在醫院裏」通常在 “hospital” 前面不用 “a” 或 “the”.
2. what's the matter with..., …有什麼反常的地方; …有什麼病. 注意 “the matter” 有 adjective 性質, 所以可說 “There is something the matter.”, “There is nothing the matter with him.” 等, 可說 “I asked him what was the matter.”, 却不可說 “I asked him what the matter was.”.
3. Nothing to speak of, 不關要緊的事. 這是習語.
4. called on her, 訪她. “call” 作「訪問」解釋的時候是 intransitive verb, 後面必須用了 “on” 再接指人的字, 用了 “at” 再接指地方的字.
5. in good spirits, 精神頌好的; 高興的. 注意用 plural 式 “spirits”, 不用 “spirit”; “spirit” 讀 [spɪˈrɪt], 不讀 [sprɪt].
6. Delighted = I am delighted.
7. in bed, 注意用 “in”, 不用 it 字, “bed” 前面沒有 “a” 或 “the”.
8. put her right again, 使她復原. “put right” 是習語, 作「矯正」解釋. “again” 英國人多讀 [əˈɡeɪn], 美國人多讀 [əˈɡeɪn].
9. T. B. = tuberculosis, 癆病.
10. Did she? = Did she say so?
11. could not possibly, 必不可能; 決不會. “cannot” 或 “could not” 後面加了 “possibly” 語氣重些.
12. are always finding, “always” 語氣很重, 有「從頭到尾」或「沒有例外」的含意, 但用在 continuous tense 語氣便輕, 祇作「往往」解釋.
13. something or other, 某物 (這裏指疾病).
14. insisted on being operated upon, 注意 “insist” 後面有 “on” (用 “upon” 也可以), “operate” 後面有 “upon” (用 “on” 也可以); “operate” 作「施手術」解釋, 是 intransitive verb, 後面必須用了 “on” 或 “upon” 再接指人的字.

15. **that's nothing to...**, 那個不能和...比較; 比了...那個算不得什麼。"be nothing to..." 是習語。

16. **as soon as**. 一等到了... 這是習語。

17. **made up her mind**, 決意, 這是習語。

18. **so as to...**, 以...做目的, 這是習語。

19. **possible consequences**, 可能的結果 (指不好的結果), 注意用 plural 式 "consequences", 不用 "consequence".

20. **As if...!**, 好像...!; 難道...麼?

21. **For my part**, 至於我; 就我個人說話, 這是習語。

22. **take care of**, "take care of" 是習語。

23. **Nor am I = Nor am I in the habit of seeing doctors and taking medicines**

24. **used to...**, "used" 後面接 infinitive, 作「慣於...」或「往往...」解釋, 注意祇可用 "used" (指過去的事), 不可用 "use"; "used" 通常讀 [ʌzd], 但在這種用法裏通常讀 [ʌst] 或 [ʌs] ("d" 沒有音)。

25. **We don't get sick, because we can't afford that luxury**, "We" 指一般戲子, 這句的意思是「我們做戲子的, 須得上臺做戲, 沒有福氣生病而休息。」"that luxury" 指疾病, 生了病就得休息, 所以稱疾病做 "luxury".

26. **Let's = Let us**. "Let's..." 作「讓我們...」解釋, 注意這裏所說「我們」包括對方在內; 要是不包括對方, 便不可用 "let's", 必須用 "let us", 例如 "Let us know before you go." 中的 "Let us" 不可改作 "Let's".

27. **keep it in mind**, 牢記它。"keep in mind" 是習語。

28. **do mention**, 屬 imperative mood 的 verb 前面加上 "do", 語氣重些, 有「務須...」或「不要忘記...」的意思。

### Exercise Six

1. **Could**, 比較 "Can" 語氣婉轉些。

2. **one-twenty**, 一點二十分。不說明鐘點和分數而祇說兩個數目以表示「...點...分」是習慣用法。「一點二十分」也可以說 "twenty minutes past (美國人用 "after") one"; 習慣上過了三十分便用 "...minutes to (美國人用 "of")..." 的說法, 就是說「到...還有...分鐘」, 例如「一點四十二分」是 "eighteen minutes to two", 就是說「到兩點鐘還有十八分鐘」。

3. **run down**, 走完發條; 因發條已完而停。

4. **What time is it by your watch, Mrs Smith?**, "What time" 改作 "What o'clock" 或 "What" 都可以, 注意用 "by", 不用它字。

5. **...or thereabouts**, ...左右; 約...

6. **ap;ointment.** 約會。
7. **I say.** 這是會話中常用的話，有時用來引人注意，有時用來開始談話，有時用來表示驚奇。
8. **blocks,** 四面有街的一排房屋叫做一個“block”。
9. **much obliged.** 我很感谢你。
10. **Hotel,** 讀 [hō-tèl'], [hō-tèl'], [ō-tèl'], 或 [ō-tèl'] 都可以, [ō-tèl'] 和 [ō-tèl'] 從前很普通，現在却不很普通；注意不可讀 [hō'tèl]。
11. **over there,** 在那邊。“over”和“there”都是 adverb, “over”有「不在這邊」的含意（“over here”中的“over”便有「不在那邊」的含意）。
12. **a second,** 這裏的“second”和“minute”的意義相同，作「一忽兒」，「片刻」等解釋，並不指「秒」。
13. **registered,** 注意讀 [rèj'is-téd], 不讀 [ri-jis'téd]。
14. **215,** 讀 [tōō' hūn'drèd èn fíf-tèn'] 也可以，但不如 [tōō' wūn' fiv'] 普通。
15. **third floor,** 三層樓。“first floor”, “second floor”, “third floor”等英美的計算法不同，房子的第一層（指平地上的一層）在英國叫“ground floor”，在美國叫“ground floor”或“first floor”，第一層上面的一層在英國叫“first floor”，在美國叫“second floor”，再上一層在英國叫“second floor”，在美國叫“third floor”，依此類推。
16. **lift,** 電梯（在美國叫“elevator”）。

### Exercise Seven

1. **Moving Pictures,** “moving picture”英美通用，但在美國稱“motion picture”普通些，在英國很少稱“motion picture”。
2. **film,** 電影。這字從「電影的軟片」轉作「電影」解釋。
3. **You don't say...?** 你不說…麼？；竟然…麼？會話中有“You don't say so?”這句話，意思是「竟然這樣麼？」。
4. **To tell the truth,** 講老實話。這是習語。
5. **movie fan,** 電影迷。“movie”原來是美國俚語，從“moving picture”生出，往往用 plural 式“movies”，前面加“the”，指一次的電影開映，也統指電影。“fan”作「迷戀者」或「狂愛者」解釋，從“fanatic”生出，和作「扇子」解釋的“fan”沒有關係。
6. **these,** 最近過去的。
7. **would advise,** 比“will advise”語氣婉轉些。
8. **once in a while,** 偶然。這是習語。
9. **jolly,** 佳妙的；令人愉快的。

10. somehow, 爲了某種原因; 總見….
11. crazy, 狂熱的.
12. in doubt, 疑惑的.
13. as to, 至於; 關於. 這是習語.
14. talkies, 有聲電影. “talkie” 也叫 “talk-film”, “talking-film”, 或 “sound-film”.
15. do=mean they can't quite understand talkies.
16. says, 注意讀 [səz], 不讀 [saz].
17. screen-struck, 迷戀電影的. “screen” 從「銀幕」轉作「電影」解釋, “struck” 是 “strike” 的 past participle.
18. fancy, 設想; 以爲.
19. On the contrary, 並不這樣. 這是習語.
20. care for, 喜歡.
21. I shouldn't be surprised if..., (要是你所說的話是真的, 那末) 倘若… 我也不覺得奇怪了.
22. As a matter of fact, 在事實上. 這是習語.
23. *are*, 這字印作斜體, 該特別重讀.
24. as a rule, 通常. 這是習語.
25. do well to..., …是有益的. 這是習語.
26. the pictures, (統指) 電影. 注意用 “the”.
27. Still, 可是; 仍.

### Exercise Eight

1. advertisement, 讀 [əd-vɪ'tɪz-mənt] 或 [əd-və'tɪz-mənt] 都可以, [əd'vɔ-tɪz'mənt] 是美國音.
2. take a paper for a few minutes, 拿一張報紙看幾分鐘.
3. I'm engaged with a pupil, 我正在教一個學生.
4. grammars, 文法書.
5. a number of, 若干; 許多. 這是習語.
6. essays, 這字普通譯作 [論文], 近年來也有人譯作「小品文」, 其實一篇 essay, 不一定是論文, 也不一定見小品文; “formal essay” 是 [論文], “informal essay” 是 [小品文], “essay” 似乎可以譯作「文章」或「文」.
7. short stories, 短篇小說. 這是一種文藝作品的名稱, 所謂 “short”, 是指比較 “novel” 說話, 並不指任何 “short” 的 “story”.
8. when it comes to..., 講到…; 至於… 這是習語. “it” 並沒有 antecedent.

9. brings out the sweat on my forehead, 在我的額上弄出汗來(就是說使我感覺困難). “forehead” 讀 [fə'rid] 或 [fə'rɒd] 都可以, 也有人讀作 [fə'hæd].

10. Am I to understand...?, 你的意思是…麼?; 是不是…?
11. nothing but, 除了…以外沒有什麼; 祇有…。“but” 是 preposition.
12. is a matter of usage, 是一個習慣用法的問題; 問題在於慣用.
13. I do assure you, 我要向你確說; 你該相信我的話.
14. of your own choice, 你自己所揀選的.
15. fee, 費; 酬金.
16. in advance, 預先. 這是習語.
17. receipt, 注意讀 [ri-sét'], 不讀 [ri-sept'] 或 [ri-sèpt']

### Exercise Nine

1. Looking for, 找尋. 這是習語.
2. Hard times, 指物價昂貴, 營業清淡, 失業普遍等的時期. 注意用 plural 式 “times”, 不用 “time”.
3. finished my senior middle school course, 在高級中學畢業. 說中學畢業, 英國人不用 “graduate” 這字; 他們說大學畢業, 得到學位, 才用這字.
4. depression, 不景氣; 商業的凋敝.
5. come to an end, 完結; 停止. 這是習語.
6. hunt, 找尋.
7. I wish I could, 我但願我能夠. 注意用 “could”, 不用 “can”.
8. out of work, 失業的. 這是習語.
9. was going to..., 正將…(而不會…).
10. find me a place, 替我找到一個職位.
11. firm, 商行.
12. No more, 沒有了. 這是習語.
13. Custom almost gone = Custom was almost gone. “Custom” 作「主顧」或「生意」解釋.
14. we, 指合夥開辦商行的人們.
15. close down, 停業.
16. papers, 報紙.
17. lots of..., 許多….
18. in all, 一共. 這是習語.
19. come to nothing, 沒有結果. 這是習語.
20. interview, 指和未來的僱主會面.



21. **deposit**, 保證金.
22. **big noise**, 大人物. 這原來是美國俚語.
23. **out of the question**, 必不可能的. 這是習語.
24. **was denied me**, 拒絕給我; 不讓我得到.
25. **one = a position**.
26. **drawing-room**, 會客室.
27. **judging by**, 由…判斷; 從…看來.
28. **take me for…**, 以為我是…; 誤認我是… “take…for” 是習語.

### Exercise Ten

1. **What can I do for you?** 這是會話中常用的話, 相當於「有何見教?」
2. **The Strand Magazine**, 英國月刊名; “Strand” 是英京倫敦 (London) 的一條街名.
3. **Current History**, 美國月刊名, 有人譯作「現代史料」.
4. **An A. B. C. of English Usage**, 書名, 一九三六年出版; “A. C. C.” 作「初步」或「綱要」解釋.
5. **Oxford**, 牛津. (英國城名, 該處有著名的大學校.) 注意讀 [ɒks'fɒd], 不讀 [ɒks'fɒd].
6. **Oxford University Press**, 牛津大學出版部; 牛津圖書公司 (已有幾百年的歷史).
7. **A Century of Love Stories**, 書名; 英國 Hutchinson & Co. 出版, Gilbert Frankau 編輯.
8. **best seller**, 銷路暢旺的書, 注意用 “best”, 不用 “good”.
9. **C O. D = cash on delivery**, 收到貨物後付款.
10. **with forty cents off**, 扣去四角.
11. **sale**, 廉價出售.
12. **drop in**, 來訪. 這是習語.
13. **before long**, 不久以後. 這是習語.
14. **five-dollar note**, 注意用 “dollar”, 不用 “dollars”.
15. **change**, 找錢.

### Exercise Eleven

1. **in particular**, 特別提出的; 指定的. 這是習語.
2. **should prefer the country to the seaside**, 喜歡鄉村而不喜歡海濱. 用 “should” 語氣婉轉些. “prefer…to…” 是習慣用法, 注意 “to” 後面的是那不被喜歡的事物.

3. safety first, 安全爲第一。這是習語。
4. seas, 浪。
5. of its own, 它所特有的。“of”加 possessive pronoun 加 “own” 是習慣用法。
6. Really?, 真的麼? 這是會話中常用的話。
7. came near drowning, 幾乎溺死。“come near…ing”是習語, 作「幾乎…」解釋。
8. bathe, 注意在河中或海中洗浴不說 “take a bath”。
9. dry-stone, 用石砌成而不用水泥的。
10. nasty, 厲害的; 難堪的。
11. After all, 畢竟。這是習語。
12. fed up with, 對於…覺得討厭; 夠受了…。這是習語。
13. recommend, 使…受人歡迎。
14. the best holiday is as big a change as one can arrange, 這語的意思是「假日該盡量使生活和日常不同」。

### Exercise Twelve

1. What name shall I say, please?, 這句話實在等於 “What is your name?”, 不過婉轉多了。
2. This is the first time you have been…, 注意 “the…time” 後面用 perfect tense, 不用 present tense.
3. I presume, 我假定; 我以爲。這是會話中常用的話。
4. now and then, 時常。這是習語。
5. wonderful, 很好的。這字在會話中用得很多, 表示贊美的意思。
6. are free to…, 儘可以…。
7. In case, 倘若。這是習語。
8. out, 不在家。
9. leave a note with my servant, 注意用 “with”, 不用 “to”。
10. trespass too much upon…, 侵佔…太多。注意 “trespass” 讀 [trɛs'pæs], 不讀 [trɛs'päs]; 這字後面習慣用 “on” 或 “upon”。

### Exercise Thirteen

1. A penny for your thoughts!, 這是對於正在思想的人所說的話, 直譯作「用一辨士買你的思想!」(辨士是英國銅幣的名字), 也就說「倘若你把你的思想告訴我, 我就給你一辨士。」也就是「你正在想什麼?」的意思。
2. in love, 戀愛的。這是習語。

3. get engaged to..., 和...訂婚。注意“engaged”係 past participle, 屬 passive voice, 後面用“to”, 不用“with”。

4. certain, 某某的。

5. from the first, 起初便這樣。這是習語。

6. propose, 求婚。

7. But then, 但是; 可是。

8. since, 既然; 因為。

9. call your attention to..., 使你注意....

10. pride ourselves on..., 因...而自豪。“pride”(指 verb)後面習慣接 reflexive pronoun 和“on”或“upon”。

11. love matches, 戀愛婚姻。

12. turn out, 結果。這是習語。

13. romantic, 浪漫的; 羅曼蒂克的。

14. not in the least, 一些也不。注意這語和“not a little”大不同, “not a little”的意思是「不少」或「很」。

15. believe in, 相信; 信任...的道理。這裏不可省去“in”。

16. saving up, 儲蓄; 節省日常費用而漸漸積起錢來。這是習語。

17. look down on, 輕視。這是習語。

18. marriage of convenience, 為求實利(非為愛情)而締結之婚姻。

19. cannot be too cautious, 愈鄭重愈好。“cannot...too...”是習語。

20. so far as my funds are concerned, 就我的經濟狀況而論。“so far as...be concerned”是習慣用法。說到個人所有的錢, 習慣用 plural 式“funds”, 不用“fund”。

### Exercise Fourteen

1. Tram-car, 這是英國語, 在美國說「電車」通常用“street-car”或“trolley-car”。

2. Shantung Road, 山東路(上海路名)。

3. Honan Road, 河南路(上海路名)。

4. make a little room, 讓出一些地位。注意用“make”。

5. Ticket inspector, 查票人。

6. the Bund, 外灘(都市中沿河的大街)。

7. Please, please, 這是在人羣中求他人讓自己走出去的時候所說的。

### Exercise Fifteen

1. Hobbies, 業餘嗜好。

2. envelope, 讀 [ɛn'vi-lɒp], [ɔn'vi-lɒp], [ɛn'və-lɒp], 或 [ɔn'və-lɒp], 都可以。
3. What for?, 有何目的? 這是習語。
4. fortnight, 二星期。這字在美國不很通用; 美國說「二星期」通常用 "two weeks"。
5. remember to bring, 注意 "remember" 後面 "to" infinitive 是「記着要…」的意思, "remember" 後面接 gerund 是「記着曾經…」的意思。
6. come round, 來訪。
7. There is no telling, 不可說; 說不定。"There is no …ing" 是習語, 作「不能…」或「無從…」解釋。
8. hunting up, 搜尋。這是習語。
9. schoolboy howlers, 學童所弄出的大錯誤。
10. I beg your pardon, 我請你原諒。這是會話中常用的話, 便是「我不懂你的話, 請你再說一遍」的意思。
11. that is. 就是。這是習語。
12. glaring blunders, 顯著的錯誤。
13. Cambridge, 岡橋 (也有人譯作「劍橋」); 英、美二國都有叫這個名字的地方。注意讀 [kəm'brɪdʒ], 不讀 [kām'brɪdʒ]。
14. read of, (在讀書報中) 讀到。
15. indulge in, 在…中尋樂趣。
16. centipedes, 百腳; 蜈蚣。
17. your, 這字印作斜體, 該特別重讀。
18. Nothing out of the way, 並不奇怪的事。這是習語。
19. towards evening, 傍晚。"towards" 讀 [təʊdz], [tə'ɔdz], [tē-wɔdz'], [tō-wɔdz'], 或 [twɔdz], 都可以。
20. contrast, 相反的事物。讀 [kɒn'træst] 或 [kɒn'trast] 都可以。
21. calligraphy, 書法。
22. cycling, 騎腳踏車。
23. quotations, 引句。
24. love, 所愛的事物。
25. knows or knows of, 認識或知道 (而並不認識)。

### Exercise Sixteen

1. Sightseeing, 遊覽。
2. worth visiting, 有遊覽的價值。"worth" 後面用 gerund (一定點 active voice) 是習慣用法, 作「有…的價值」解釋。

3. **Why make apologies?** = Why do you make apologies? “Why” 後面直接用 verb 是習慣用法。注意用 plural 式 “apologies”。

4. **buddhist temple**, 佛教廟宇; 佛寺。注意 “buddhist” 讀 [bööd'ist], 不讀 [büd'ist]。

5. **Would you mind going in and have look?** 你不反對進去看一看麼?; 進去看一看好麼? 注意 “mind” 作「反對」解釋, 後面習慣用 gerund。

6. **I see**, 我明白了。這是會話中常用的話。

7. **comfort**, 注意讀 [küm'fét], 不讀 [kóm'fét] 或 [kēm-fót']。

8. **do**, 達到目的; 適宜。

9. **Two thousand odd**, 二千餘; 二千以上, 三千以下。

10. **booths**, 搭棚的賣物攤子。注意 “booth” 在英國讀 [bööth], 在美國讀 [bööth]。

11. **tea-houses**, 注意 “house” 讀 [haus], 但 “houses” 讀 [houz'iz]。

12. **and so on**, 以及其它。這是習語。

### Exercise Seventeen

1. **Manchester**, 英國城名, 注意此字讀 [mán'chis-tē], 也讀 [mán'chës-tē] 或 [mán'chës-tē], 但不可讀 [mán-chës'tē]。

2. **inquire of my father**, 注意 “inquire” 後面不可直接用指人的字, 必須加 “of”。

3. **chemistry**, 讀 [kēm'is-tri], 但也有人讀 [kim'is-tri]。

4. **you**, 這字印作斜體, 該特別重讀。

5. **had a very difficult time**, 很感困難。

6. **in spite of**, 雖有; 不顧。這是習語。

7. **broken**, 不完美的。

8. **awful**, 很不好的。

9. **profit by**, 從…得益。

10. **make**, 成爲; 變成。

11. **Very kind of you to say so** = It is very kind of you to say so. 注意 “kind” 和 “you” 中間用 “of”, 不用 “to” 字。

12. **pay**, 有利; 有益。

13. **are of his opinion**, 和他有同樣的意見。

14. **no doubt**, 大約; 當然。

15. **look on...as...**, 把…看作…。這是習語。

16. **golf**, 高而大球戲。讀 [gölf] 或 [göf] 都可以。

### Exercise Eighteen

1. Telegraph office, 電報局. “telegraph” 讀 [tél'i-graɪ] 或讀 [tél'i-gräf]. 都可以.
2. Booking-office, 賣票房.
3. register this letter, 把這封信掛號.
4. Here you are, 在這裏. 這是習語, 並不照字面解釋作「你在這裏。」却是「你所要的東西在這裏。」的意思.
5. cash this money order, 把這張匯票兌現.
6. form, 程式單.
7. Anticipating, 這字作「盼望」解釋.
8. Kunshan, 崑山 (江蘇縣名).
9. Thirteen cents more, 還要一角三分. 注意這語和 “more than thirteen cents” 意思不同.
10. platform ticket, 月票.

### Exercise Nineteen

1. I'm feeling pretty tidy, 我覺得身體還好. 這句話似乎祇有英國人說的, 美國人是不說的.
2. up, 不睡.
3. I hope nothing serious = I hope it was nothing serious that kept you up.
4. keep good hours, 早起早睡. 這是習語.
5. cramming, 臨考用功.
6. curse, 禍; 害.
7. can't help doing it, 不得不做它. “cannot help …ing” 是習語.
8. well up in…, 深通 . . . 這是習語.
9. in, 注意 “examination” 作「考試」解釋時後面用 “in”.
10. from memory, 注意 “memory” 前面沒有 “the”; “memory” 讀 [mém'ē-ri] 或 [mém'ō-ri] 都可以, 但不可讀 [mē-mō'ri].
11. neither here nor there, 不相干的.
12. marks, 分數.
13. none = no possibility.
14. at any rate, 不論怎樣. 這是習語.
15. such as to…, 有…的性質.

## Exercise Twenty

1. Police-station, 警察局; 巡捕房。
2. suit-case, 提包。
3. have had one(=a suit-case) stolen, 曾被人偷去了一個。
4. have stolen a suit-case, 注意這語和“have had a suit-case stolen”

意思不同

5. island, 街道中供給走路人停足的地方。
6. Picked=I picked.
7. just now, 剛才。這是習語。
8. is packed with waste paper and small bricks, 祇裝着廢紙和小磚塊。
9. curious, 奇怪的; 可異的。
10. sergeant, 警長。注意讀 [sə'j(ə)nt], 不讀 [sá'j(ə)nt]。
11. took place, 發生。這是習語。
12. by then, 至遲到那個時候。
13. that's all, 那就是了。這是習語。

## Exercise Twenty-one

1. light, 這字在那售貨員說的時候, 是作「輕快易讀的」解釋, 但那女子聽了, 以為作「輕的」解釋。
2. novel, 章回小說。這字專指章回體的小說, 並不泛指一切小說。
3. car, 汽車。
4. having been left an orphan, 這句話可以作「曾被遺下做一個孤兒」解釋, 也可以作「曾被遺留一個孤兒」(就是說「被他人交給自己一個孤兒, 叫我收養」)解釋, 那說的人作第一個解釋, 但那聽的人以為作第二個解釋。
5. it, 習慣上往往用“it”指小孩。
6. the West Indies, 西印度羣島(在南美洲和北美洲的中間)。注意羣島前面用“the”。
7. Jamaica, 西印度羣島中的一個。
8. point, 要點; 關鍵。
9. Did you make her?, 你會強迫她麼?
10. Great Scott!, 這是一句表示驚奇的話。
11. Sir Walter Scott's *Ivanhoe*, “Sir”指爵士, Walter Scott 是第十九世紀的蘇格蘭(Scotland)小說家和詩人; *Ivanhoe* 是他所做的一部章回小說, 也就是這小說中的主人翁。

## Exercise Twenty-two

1. theatre, 注意讀 [thi'vɛtē], 不讀 [thi-a'tē].
2. orchestra, 戲院中的樂隊。這字讀 [ó'ki-s-trē], [ó'kós-trē], 或 [ó'kēs-trē] 都可以, 但不讀 [ó-kós/trē].
3. striking up, 開始演奏。這是習語。
4. overture, 前奏曲。
5. The curtain is rising, 開幕了。
6. follow, 明白; 了解。
7. all the same, 仍; 也。這是習語。
8. merchant, 這字在英國指和外國交易的大商人, 在美國也指普通店家的老闆, 但都不指夥計。
9. provided for, 被供養。
10. from mercenary motives, 爲了金錢的動機; 意在謀利。
11. elopement, 私奔。
12. appears on the scene, 出場。
13. touch, 少許; 一些。
14. romance, 浪漫氣; 羅曼斯。
15. soliloquy, 獨言。
16. puns, 雙關語。(例如“Keep your spirits up by pouring spirits down.”中既用“spirits”作「精神」解釋又用“spirits”作「酒類」解釋, 便是 pun.)
17. wise cracks, 詼諧而精警的話。這是近年來才有的習語。
18. cannot be translated at all = they cannot be translated at all.
19. fail to..., 不...
20. good thing, 妙語。這是習語。
21. allude to, 暗指; 隱約說及。
22. So do I, 我也這樣。注意這裏用“do I”, 不用“I do”。

## Exercise Twenty-three

1. Leisure, 閒暇。在英國從前也有許多人讀 [lɛ'zhē], 現在大都讀 [lɛzh'ē], 在美國讀 [lɛ'zhē] 普通些。
2. try and finish, 便是說“try to finish”, 但在談話中用“and”似乎普通些。
3. shall have to..., 注意上面“I've got to...”中可用“got”, 這裏有“shall”, 便不該用“got”。



4. on an average, 用 “on the average” 也可以。
5. A thousand or so, 一千左右。 “… or so” 作 “… 左右” 或「約計…」解釋。
6. it, 指下面的 “to revise very very carefully”。
7. incredible, 難信的; 非常的。
8. attend social functions, 出席於社交集會。
9. dance…away, 把…消費在跳舞裏。
10. genius, (有) 天才 (的人)。
11. the case, 實在情形。注意用 “the”。
12. staff, 一班人員。
13. visiting and being visited, 訪問他人和被他人訪問。
14. at a loss, 完全不懂的。這是習語。
15. I, 這字印作斜體, 該特別重讀; 下文的 “does” 和 “will” 也是這樣。
16. manage, 設法過去。

### Exercise Twenty-four

1. stomach, 注意讀 [stám'æk], 不讀 [stóm'æk]。
2. constipation, 大便秘結。
3. in low spirits, 精神不振作的。
4. though, 但是。這字這樣用法 (用作 adverb), 在會話中很普通。
5. take your temperature, 量你的溫度。
6. feel your pulse, 把你的脈。
7. coated, 有苔的。
8. of late, 近來。這是習語。
9. desperate, 不顧一切的。
10. A few days' rest, and a little exercise every day, and the blues will go, 就是說 “If you take a few days' rest, and a little exercise every day, the blues will go.”; “and” 這種用法是習慣用法; “the blues” 作「精神不振作」或「意氣消沈」解釋, 習慣用 “the”。
11. your poor appetite is rather imaginary than real, 你心裏以為胃口不好, 並不是真正胃口不好。
12. get it sprained, 把它扭傷。
13. tripping, 蹣。
14. dress, 包袱。
15. dislocation, 脫骨節。
16. complications, 糾纏; 變化。

17. call for, 需要。這是習語。
18. amputation, 截去手足等。
19. None = No restrictions.

### Exercise Twenty-five

1. given up, 放棄；戒去。“give up”是習語。
2. Does he? = Does he still smoke?
3. Strange to say, 說來奇怪。這是習語。
4. all literary people don't smoke, 注意這句話作「一切文人並不個個吸煙。」解釋，不作「一切文人個個不吸煙。」解釋。
5. I, 這字印作斜體，該特別重讀。
6. getting drunk, 變成喝醉。
7. drink like a fish. 飲大量的酒。這是習語。
8. got rid of, 除去。“get rid of”是習語。
9. without the least provocation, 一些也沒有挑怒的理由。
10. take to my heels, 逃走。“take to one's heels”是習語。
11. confirmed drunkards, 根深蒂固的酒徒。
12. Why, 語助詞（這裏不作「為什麼」解釋）。
13. line, 詩的一行。

### Exercise Twenty-six

1. for ages, 好久。
2. out here, 這裏用“out”有「遠離我們以前所在的地方」的意思。
3. there isn't a single person, 連一個人也沒有。用“single”語氣重些。
4. lost sight of, 不知道…的行止。“lose sight of”是習語。
5. What has brought you here?, 什麼事使你到這裏來?
6. tour, 旅行。注意讀 [tʊə], 不讀 [tu'e]。
7. little, 不。
8. you, 這字印作斜體，該特別重讀；下文的“I”也是這樣。
9. make use of, 利用；使用。這是習語。
10. not a little bit, 一些也不。注意“not a little bit”和“not a bit”都是「一些也不」，但“not a little”是「很」的意思。
11. express myself, 表達自己的意思。“express oneself”是習語。
12. points of interest, 值得遊覽的處所。
13. What do you say to...?, 你對於…的意見怎樣？注意用“to”，不用“on”。

14. O. K., 這句話的來源不很明白, 多用在文件等上表示「不誤」的意思, 在談話中有「好的」, 「是了」, 「是啊」等意思。

15. call for you, 注意這裏用“for”, 不用“on”; “call on you” 祇是「訪你」, “call for you” 是「訪你而和你一同出去」。

16. sharp, 正; 準(用在時刻的後面)。

### Exercise Twenty-seven

1. Dear me!, 這是表示驚奇, 痛苦等的驚歎語。
2. nationality, 國籍。
3. dress, 這字印作斜體, 該特別重讀。
4. things foreign, 外國的一切事物。 “things” 後面用着一個 adjective, 泛指「...的一切事物」, 這是習慣用法。
5. toilet articles, 化妝品。
6. puts on a foreign appearance, 擺出一個外國的樣兒。
7. to use her own phrase, 用她自己所用的話。這裏“phrase”指一句話, 和文法上所說的 phrase 不同。
8. None too, 極不。
9. Every other day, if not oftener, 每隔一天, 要是並不更加頻數的話; 至少每隔一天。
10. can't form an idea of, 完全不知道。
11. permanent waves, 可以保存多時的髮髻。
12. don't find me in the least foreigned, 覺得我一些也不外國化。 “me” 印作斜體, 該特別重讀。
13. is = is a model modern lady.
14. To tell the truth, 講老實話。這是習語。
15. that = can tell me so much about things Chinese.

### Exercise Twenty-eight

1. drive, 駕車出遊。
2. make a day of it, 全天遊玩。英語裏並沒有這句話, 是仿了“make a night of it” (全夜作樂) 那習語而造出來的。
3. so put it, 這樣表達那個意思。
4. He would be facetious all the time, 他將是繼續滑稽着。這裏用“would” 而不用“will”, 因為有“if he were with us” 的含意; “all the time” 是習語。
5. spin 坐了汽車, 腳踏車等而快行。

6. a world of, 許多。這是習語。
7. feel like, 要想。這裏習語。
8. cigarette, 注意讀 [sìg'ō-rèt'], 不讀 [sì-gà'rèt]。
9. smoke, 一次吸煙。
10. It's time we took some food, 這時候我們該吃些東西了。"It's time" 後面用屬 past tense 的 verb, 作「現在是該…的時候了」解釋, 是習語。
11. for fear, ..., 惟恐…; 以防…。這是習語。
12. get caught, 被絆着。
13. everything that looks like grass is not grass, 這句話的意思是「一切看上去好像是草的東西, 未必都是草。」, 不是「一切看上去好像是草的東西, 都不是草。」
14. turn out, 被證明。這是習語。
15. swamp, 注意讀 [swǒmp], 不讀 [swämp]。
15. rubbings, 碑帖。
17. inscription, 碑文。
18. a couple of, 兩個。往往這語作「一二個」, 「二三個」等解釋, 並不專指「二個」。注意“couple”讀 [kúp'l], 不讀 [kóp'l]。
19. sleep like a log, 睡得像一塊木頭; 熟睡。這是習語。
20. would = would make us both sleep like a log.
21. go to sleep 睡着; 睡去。這是習語; 注意它和“go to bed”意思不同, “go to bed”的意思是「就寢」。

### Exercise Twenty-nine

1. send it to the post, 叫人把它郵寄出去。注意用“send”一定是叫他人拿去; 要是自己拿去, 該用“take”。
2. characters, 字; 中國字。“character”讀 [kǎ'rik-tē] 或 [kǎ'rēk-tē] 都可以, 但不讀 [kē-rāk'tē]。
3. beats about the bush, 慢慢說到正話; 旁敲側擊。這是習語。
4. of the old school, 老派的。
5. your, 指英國人。
6. foreign to, 和…沒有關係的。
7. is bound to..., 必定…。
8. by and by, 不久以後。這是習語。
9. the subject, 指英文信札。

### Exercise Thirty

1. **have** = have some good news.
2. **suburbs**, 郊外. “suburb” 讀 [sʌb'ʌb] 或 [sʌb'əb] 都可以, 但不讀 [sə-bʌb'].
3. **there was some talk of their moving on**, 他們還說要向前上去哩.
4. **leave**, 這字印作斜體, 該特別重讀.
5. **A honeymoon is a honeymoon**, 蜜月總是蜜月; 新婚夫婦總該讓他們好好地度着蜜月.
6. **on earth**, 這是習語, 加強 “what”, “why” 等字的語氣, 沒有多大意思.
7. **up**, 不睡的.
8. **in spite of myself** 我雖然要想不這樣而不得不這樣. “in spite of oneself” 是習語.
9. **make a fairly good job of**, 把…這件事辦理得還算好.
10. **charged**, 叮囑.
11. **sitting up**, 在晚上坐着不睡. “sit up” 是習語.
12. **the police**, 當地的警察局 (或巡捕房).