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華英對照 自修適用

近代實用英語會話

Modern Practical English Conversation

凌渭民編著

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近代實用英語會話

Modern Practical English
Conversation

by

Franklin W. M. Ling.

(Author of *A Study of English Grammar*; compiler
of *A Gem English-Chinese Dictionary*)

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FOREWORD

The spoken English, indeed, as my experience repeatedly reveals itself, should stand by itself as a distinct branch in the field of language study, the truth being amply illustrated by an enormous number of examples, which are considered as ungrammatical or not reputable in the written English, yet which constitute the main stock of everyday English. Colloquial phrases, instead of pedantic expressions, will the average Englishmen or Americans be accustomed to speak. To venture to solve the riddle what is to be spoken in everyday English is the purpose of this pamphlet, although it could hardly be attained in a very satisfactory manner as the author is, after all, a foreigner to the English language.

Besides the notes at the end of every lesson, Chinese translation of the full text, put side by side with the English passages, intends to make a comparison between the version of a single expression and that of a whole sentence. The former and the latter scarcely coincide, owing to the influence exerted by the idiomatic wording respectively peculiar to both English and Chinese; for instance, "good morning", usually rendered into (早安), seems to sound more idiomatic in a Chinese sentence, when translated as (早) only. There are many examples of this kind scattered here and there in this book.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. A. F. T. Holland, headmaster of Shanghai Jewish School, and former headmaster of the defunct Ellis Kardorie Public School, S.M.C., who kindly gave me very valuable and honest criticism on the full text. His careful and subtle explanations are admirable. They have impressed me deeply and strongly.

Franklin W. M. Ling

June 10, 1947

Chiaotung University

Shanghai

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近代實用英語會話

MODERN PRACTICAL ENGLISH CONVERSATION

Lesson 1. Meeting an Old Friend

第一課 訪友

- Chang: Good morning, Mr. Wang, how do you do¹? 張：王先生，早，你好？
- Wang: Good morning, Mr. Chang, how are you? 王：張先生，早，你好？
- Chang: It is a long time since we saw last time². I am very glad to see you? 張：好久不見，我很高興看到你。
- Wang: I am very glad to see you, too. 王：我也很高興看到你。
- Chang: I didn't expect to meet you here. Have you a few minutes to spare? 張：我想不到會在此地遇見你。你現在有空嗎？
- Wang: Certainly⁴, let's have a talk. 王：當然（有空），讓我們來談談。
- Chang: Where have you been⁵ these years? 張：這幾年來你在什麼地方？
- Wang: I was engaged in business at Peiping for the few years last and returned here only a few days ago. 王：過去幾年我在北平經商，前幾天才回到此地。
- Chang: Then you must have had a very prosperous business. 張：那末你一定已經有了一件很興隆的商意。
- Wang: Thank you for your compliment⁶, only not so bad. 王：謝謝你的恭維，不壞就是了。
- Chang: How is your family⁷? 張：你府上好？
- Wang: We are all very well; we spoke of you when I left Peiping. Remember me to your family, please⁸. 王：我們都很好；我離開北平時我們會說起你們。請你向府上候候。

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Chang: Thank you very much ⁹ . | 張: 多謝你。 |
| Wang: What has become of your business? | 王: 你的商意怎樣? |
| Chang: Everything goes on as usual; nothing particular. | 張: 一切照常, 無事足述。 |
| Wang: Well, it is not easy to have a good business these years. | 王: 是, 這個年頭要做好生意是不容易的。 |
| Chang: My home is only a few minutes' walk from here. Would you mind walking over to sit a while? | 張: 我家離此, 不過幾分鐘的步行。你願意過去坐一刻嗎? |
| Wang: I am very much obliged to you. I cannot stay. | 王: 多謝你, 我不能就攔了。 |
| Chang: I am very sorry that you are in such a hurry; please come over again soon ¹⁰ . Good bye. | 張: 抱歉得很, 你是這樣匆忙; 以後再請過來。再會。 |
| Wang: I'll drop in next time; see you again ¹¹ . | 王: 下次一定來拜訪, 再見。 |

Notes. 註: 1. How do you do? = 你好? 這是見面時的一句客套, 不是真時在問。How are you? 也是一樣的意思。2. It is along time since we saw last time. 原意直譯應作 '自從上次我們見了之後, 到今已很久了。' 但這樣譯是英文式的中文, 意譯就是 "好久不見"。3. "我很高興看到你" 是一句常用的客套。4. Certainly 後面承上文有 "I have a few minutes to spare" (有空) 一句省去了, 所以 "有空" 二字寫在括弧裏。5. Where have you been? 裏的 been 包括 gone 和 lived 二字的意義, 但在會話裏一定要說 been。6. Thank you for your compliment = 謝謝你的恭維。也相當于 "認承讚許, 愧不敢當" 等類的辭句。7. How is (your family)? = 你府上好? How is (your brother)? = 令兄 (弟) 好? How are (your parents)? = 伯父伯母好? 可依此類推, 客套中時用之。8. Remember me to (your family), please = 請你向府上候候。類推成爲下列句式: Remember me to (your father), please = 請向令尊大人候候。Remember me to (your uncle), please = 請向令叔候候。Thank you very much = 多謝。亦可說 many thanks. Much obliged to you. 10. Please come over again soon = 以後再請過來。come over = 過來。soon = (不久的) 以後。這句也是常用客套。11. See you. again = 再見。"再見" 二字也可說 "Good-bye", "So, long," "tata," "bye-bye," 等辭, 但終以 "See you again" 或 "Good-bye" 二語, 比較莊重些。

Lesson 2 Getting Up and Going to Breakfast

第二課 起身早餐

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Li: What time is it, Mr. Hu? | 李: 胡先生, 什麼時候了? |
| Hu: It is six o'clock; it is time to get up ¹ . | 胡: 六點鐘; 是起身的時候了。 |
| Li: I didn't get a wink ² of sleep last night and now feel very tired. | 李: 我昨夜未曾交睫, 現在覺得很疲倦, |
| Hu: It's too bad ³ ; but I slept well last night. | 胡: 太糟糕; 我倒昨夜睡得很好。 |
| Li: How fortunate you are! It is often a good habit to be an early riser. | 李: 你多幸運啊! 做一個早起的人是一樁好習慣。 |
| Hu: Yes, it's better to ⁴ rise early, because you can breathe fresh air in the morning. | 胡: 是, 早起是要好一些, 因為你在早晨可以吸些新鮮空氣。 |
| Li: Draw back the curtain and open the window, please. | 李: 請把窗簾拉開, 窗子開一開。 |
| Hu: What a fine day ⁵ ! | 胡: 多麼晴的天氣啊! |
| Li: Then I should like to ⁶ get up anyhow ⁷ . | 李: 無論怎樣, 我要起身了。 |
| Hu: Dress yourself quickly; it will take time ⁸ to rinse ⁹ your mouth, brush your teeth, and wash your face. | 胡: 快把衣服穿起來; 嗽口, 刷牙, 洗臉, 將很費時的。 |
| Li: Well ¹⁰ , I am to shave today. | 李: 好, 今天我還要刮臉: |
| Hu: Make haste ¹¹ ; the breakfast will get served ¹² . | 胡: 趕快; 早餐即將端出來了, |
| Li: Eh! Here are congee ¹³ and toast ¹⁴ , which do you prefer? | 李: 唉! 這裏有粥, 土司, 你喜歡那一種? |
| Hu: Congee, Mr. Li. It is more palatable ¹⁵ to us Chinese than toast. | 胡: 粥吧, 老李。粥要比土司配合我們中國人的口味。 |

- Li: Yes. But I prefer coffee and toast.
- Hu: Will you take some buttered toast¹⁶ with coffee?
- Li: Yes, thank you. A little sugar and milk in the coffee, please.
- Hu: With pleasure¹⁷, here they are. Help yourself¹⁸.
- Li: Thank you very much; I never stand on ceremony¹⁹ with my friends.
- Hu: That's it²⁰; let's have a good breakfast!
- 李：是啊，我倒喜歡咖啡和土司。
- 胡：你喝咖啡時，要些塗上白塔油的土司麼？
- 李：好，謝謝你。請你咖啡裏加些糖和牛奶。
- 胡：好極，在此地，請用吧！
- 李：多謝你；我尚不和朋友們客氣。
- 胡：那才對啊，我們來吃一頓美味的早餐吧！

Notes. 註： 1. Get up=起身。 2. wink=霎眼，所以 do not get a wink of sleep=未曾交睫。 3. too bad=太糟糕。 4. It's better to (do) =... 是要好一些。 5. fine day=晴天。 6. should like to (do)=要去做某某事，本來說 like to (do) 也可以，但加了一個 should，語氣比較溫和些，有禮貌些，譬如說 I thank so=我想如此，不及 I should think so=我想如此來得語氣溫和。 7. anyhow = 無論怎樣，該字譯在中文句中，似覺不很自然，但在英文句中，實含有“在任何情形之下不變初衷之意”，用以加重全句的語氣，譬如，I am to work hard, anyhow=無論怎樣，我決努力工作。 8. Take time=費時。 9. sinre=漱口。 10. well 是一種感歎詞，往往用在句首，表示繼續談話之意。 11. make haste=趕快。 12. serve=布置(餐食)，端上(餐食)。 13. congee=粥。 14. toast=土司。 15. palatable=適口的。 16. buttered toast=塗有白塔油的土司。 17. with pleasure=好極，甚願。 18. help yourself=請用(餐食)，勿要客氣。 19. stand on ceremony=拘于禮節，客氣。 20. That's it=那才對啊。

Lesson 3 Asking the Time

第三課 問時刻

- Chow: What time is it, Mr. Tai?
- Tai: Ten past nine — well, it's wrong; my watch has run down². What time is it by your watch, Mr. Chen?
- 周：戴先生，什麼時候了。(幾點鐘了)？
- 戴：九點十分——噢，錯了；我的錶已停了。陳先生，你的錶上幾點鐘了？

- Chen: It's half past ten, but my watch does not keep very good time. I suppose it's quarter to eleven.
- Tai: Thank you very much, Mr. Chen; I hope your watch keeps good time³.
- Chow: Hark, the clock at the customs house⁴ is striking⁵; one, two, three, well, it's eleven sharp⁶.
- Chen: It's not easy to get a correct watch. Sometimes, mine is rather fast; sometimes it is a little slow.
- Chow: Yes, my watch is often five minutes too fast⁷; I have it sent to the watchmaker to be regulated⁸.
- Tai: The clock at the customs house or the railway station⁹ is always correct.
- Chow: Yes, it is neither too slow nor too fast.
- Tai: It's always good to wind up¹⁰ a watch at a fixed time every day.
- Chen: I have the habit of winding up my watch at six in the morning.
- Chow: Do you set¹² your watch every day, Mr. Chen?
- Chen: Yes, I set it by the clock at the customs house.
- 陳：十點半，不過我的錶不準的，我想現在十點三刻了。
- 戴：多謝你，陳先生；我想你的錶是準確的。
- 周：聽，海關上的鐘正在敲；一，二，三……好，正十一點鐘。
- 陳：不容易弄得一只準確的錶。有時候我的錶稍為快一點，有時候，牠會稍些慢一點。
- 周：是啊，我的錶常常快五分鐘；我已把牠送到鐘錶商那裏去校準了。
- 戴：海關或火車站那裏的鐘常是準確的。
- 周：是啊，海關或火車站的鐘既不過慢也不太快。
- 戴：每天開錶有一定時刻常是好的。
- 陳：我有個習慣，每天早晨六點鐘開錶。
- 周：陳先生，你每天核對你的錶麼？
- 陳：是，我依照海關的鐘核對我的錶。

Chen: When do you go to your office¹³ every day?

周：你每天幾點鐘上辦公室？

Chen: From nine sharp to twelve a.m.¹⁴, and from two to five p.m.¹⁵. What is your office time¹⁶?

陳：上午九時正到十二時，下午二時到五時。你的辦公時間什麼時候？

Chow: It's just the same.

周：恰是一樣。

Chow: What date¹⁷ is today?

周：今天幾號？

Chen: Today is May 3. What day¹⁸ is today?

陳：今天是五月三號，今天是星期幾？

Chow: Today is Wednesday.

周：今天是星期三。

Notes. 註: 1. ten (minutes) past nine (o'clock) = 九點鐘過去了十分鐘，但習慣上在英語中的 minutes 和 o'clock 二字都省去。英語要表示幾點鐘幾分鐘時間的說法，通常用二個前置詞，past 或 to；譬如說“九點十分”，除 ten past nine 外，也可說 fifty (minutes) to ten (o'clock)，二十點鐘缺五十分鐘，不過習慣上，過了某一點鐘的幾分鐘，如在半小時內，統用 past，如在半小時以外，統用 to；譬如，“九點廿分”，常說 twenty past nine；“九點四十分”，常說 twenty to ten，餘類推。2. run down = 停止（指鐘錶）。3. keep good time = 計時準確。4. customs house = 海關。5. strike = 鐘鳴。6. sharp = 準確，正。7. five minutes too fast = 快五分鐘，但在英語裏，必須用一 too 字，譬如說“快一刻鐘” = one quarter too fast。8. regulate = 較準。9. railway station = 火車站。10. wind up = 旋轉（鐘錶）發條，開（鐘錶）。11. fixed time = 一定時刻。12. set = 核對。13. office = 辦公室。14. a.m. 原文為拉丁文 ante meridiem，即英語中 before the noon 之意。15. p.m. 原文為拉丁文 post meridiem，即英語中 after the noon 之意。16. office time = 辦公時間。17. date = 日期（指每個月份的日期）。18. day = 日期（指每個星期的日期）。

Lesson 4 Asking the Age

第四課 問年齡

Mei: Hullo, Mr. Lu, how are you?

梅：喂，陸先生，你好？

Lu: Hullo, Mr. Mei, how do you do?

陸：喂，梅先生，你好？

Mei: It seems so good to meet you here.

梅：在這裏遇見你，真巧極。

Lu: Is your home far from¹ here?
May I drop in?

Mei: My home is only a few
minutes' walk from here.
Would you mind walking
over with me?

Lu: With pleasure.

Mei: Have a seat, please.

Lu: How many children have
you?

Mei: Altogether three.

Lu: How old is² the eldest?

Mei: He is twelve years old³, and
the other two are each junior
by four years⁴ in order⁵.

Lu: Then the younger is eight
years old, and the youngest is
four years old.

Mei: How old are you, Mr. Lu?

Lu: How old do you think I am?

Mei: I should think you must be
at least six years younger⁶
than I. You are only twenty
four years old.

Lu: No, I am of the same age as⁷
you; I am already thirty years
old.

Mei: You don't look your age⁸;
you seem to be six years young
er. (Mr. Mei's father came
in.)

Lu: How do you do, Uncle Mei?
We are having a chat⁹ about
age.

陸：府上離這裏遠嗎？容我來
拜訪嗎？

梅：舍間離這裏，僅需幾分鐘
的步行。你願意同我過去
嗎？

陸：好極。

梅：請坐。

陸：你有幾個孩子？

梅：一起三個。

陸：最長的幾歲？

梅：他是十二歲，其他二個依
次各小四歲。

陸：那末年幼的一個是八歲，
最年幼的一個是四歲了。

梅：陸先生，你幾歲了？

陸：你想我幾歲了？

梅：我想你至少比我小六歲，
你不過廿四歲吧。

陸：不，我和你同年的；我已
經卅歲了。

梅：看不出你這樣的年齡；你
看起來年輕六歲。（梅先
生的父親進來了。）

陸：梅伯父，你好？我們正在
閒談年齡。

Mei's
Father: I overheard¹⁰ something;
how old am I, do you think?

Lu: Seventy-six years old?

Mei's
Father: No, I have turned¹¹
seventy-nine.

Lu: Oh, what a¹² blessing¹³! You
don't appear so old; you have
carried your age wonderfully
well¹⁴.

梅父：我偶爾聽得一些；你想我
有多大年紀？

陸：七十六歲麼？

梅父：不，我已進入七十九歲
了。

陸：呀，何等的幸福啊！看不
出你有那麼大的年齡了。
你那樣年齡還是出人意料
之外的健康的。

Notes. 註： 1. far from=遠離。 2. How old is...? =...幾歲？ 3. ...
years old =...歲。 4. junior by four years =小四歲。 5. in
order =依次。 6. six years younger =年輕六歲。 7. of the
same age as =和...同年。 8. don't look... age =看不出...
有...年齡。 9. chat =閒談。 10. overheard =偶爾聽得。 11.
turn =進入。 12. what a =何等的（一種）... 13. blessing =
幸福。 14. wonderfully well =出人意料之外的健康。

Lesson 5 Weather

第五課 天氣

Hsu: How is the weather¹ today?
Is it going to² be fine³ today?

徐：今天天氣怎樣？天將晴嗎？

Han: In the early morning, it's
cloudy⁴ and then a little
damp⁵; now it seems to be
fine.

韓：大早的時候，陰而有些雨意，
現在似將晴了。

Hsu: I think it will continue fine;
I expect we shall have a fine
day.

徐：我想牠會繼續地晴；我希望
我們有一個晴天。

Han: But it's a little⁶ windy⁷; it
doesn't look very promising⁸.

韓：不過有一些風；天氣不像靠
得住。

Hsu: (One hour later) The sky
is cloudless! I think it will
clear up by and by⁹.

徐：（一小時後）現在天氣沒有
片雲！我想不久會晴了。

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <p>Han: What a blessing! It's quite clear; the sun is going to shine.</p> | <p>韓：何等的幸福啊！天完全晴了；太陽將要放光了。</p> |
| <p>Hsu: Let's take a walk¹⁰ in Fushing Park¹¹; we shall enjoy¹² the pleasant¹³ weather there.</p> | <p>徐：讓我們到復興公園去散步，我們將要在那裏享受可愛的天氣。</p> |
| <p>Han: It's much more pleasant to take a walk to-day; the rain has laid the dust¹⁴.</p> | <p>韓：今天去散步更加愉快；雨已把灰塵壓住了。</p> |
| <p>Hsu: When shall we go?</p> | <p>徐：我們什麼時候去？</p> |
| <p>Han: I should like to go there after the noon meal¹⁵.</p> | <p>韓：我喜歡吃過午飯之後前去。</p> |
| <p>Hsu: All right¹⁶, that's a good idea¹⁷.</p> | <p>徐：很好，妙極了。</p> |
| <p>Han: (After the noon meal) Well, the clouds are gathering; the sun has gone in.</p> | <p>韓：（午飯後）呀，起雲了；太陽進入雲裏了。</p> |
| <p>Hsu: What nasty¹⁸ weather!</p> | <p>徐：何等惡劣的天氣啊！</p> |
| <p>Han: It's getting¹⁹ dark; it looks like rain.</p> | <p>韓：天色變黑了；看來要下雨了。</p> |
| <p>Hsu: Yes, it threatens²⁰ to rain.</p> | <p>徐：是啊，像要下雨。</p> |
| <p>Han: Ah! It's drizzling²¹.</p> | <p>韓：唉！在下細雨了。</p> |
| <p>Hsu: The clouds are very heavy²²; it's raining fast²³.</p> | <p>徐：雲很是濃；雨下大了。</p> |
| <p>Han: The lightning²⁴ is very vivid²⁵; listen to the rumbling²⁶ of the thunder.</p> | <p>韓：電光很是利害；聽那轟轟的雷聲啊。</p> |
| <p>Hsu: What a vivid flash²⁷ of lightning, what a violent²⁸ storm!</p> | <p>徐：何等利害的閃電啊，何等猛烈的風雨啊！</p> |

Han: (Two hours later) It's no longer²⁹ raining; the clouds are breaking³⁰.

韓：(二小時後)不下雨了；雲正在散開下。

Hsu: There's a rainbow³¹; what a beautiful rainbow!

徐：虹來了，何等美麗的虹啊！

Han: It's a perfect one; the weather is settling³² again.

韓：正是可愛的虹；天氣準又晴了。

Notes. 註： 1. How is the weather? = 天氣怎樣? 2. be going to be = 將要 3. fine = 晴 4. cloudy = 陰 5. damp = 潮濕有雨意 6. a little = 有些 7. windy = 有風 8. promising = 有希望，靠得住 9. by and by = 不久 10. take a walk = 散步 11. Fushing Park = 復興公園 12. enjoy = 享受 13. pleasant = 可愛 14. dust = 灰塵 15. noon meal = 午飯 16. all right = 很好 17. That's a good idea = 妙極了 (這是習語) 18. nasty = 惡劣 19. getting = 變成 20. threaten = 有將至之勢 21. drizzling = 下細雨 22. heavy = 濃重 23. fat = 猛烈 (指雨) 24. lightening = 電光 25. vivid = 利害 26. rumbling = 轟轟 27. flash = 閃光 28. violent = 猛烈 29. no longer = 不 30. break = 散開 31. rainbow = 虹 32. settling = 安定 (指轉晴之意).

Lesson 6 A Visit

第六課 拜訪

Soong: There is a knock¹; go and see who it is, Tsin-fa².

宋：有人敲門；晉發，去看一看是誰？

Tsin-fa: Who is it?³

晉發：是誰？

Feng: It is Mr. Feng; does Mr. Soong live here, please?

馮：這是馮先生；請問宋先生住在此地嗎？

Tsin-fa: Yes, this is Soong's⁴.

晉發：是，這是宋家，

Feng: Is Mr. Soong at home?⁵

馮：宋先生在家嗎？

Tsin-fa: Yes, Sir; will you come in, please?

晉發：在家，先生；請進來。

Feng: Yes, thank you very much.

馮：是，多謝你。

Soong: Good afternoon, Mr. Feng, how glad I am to see you! Sit down, please.

宋：午後好，馮先生，看見你我是怎樣地快活！請坐。

- Feng: Good afternoon, Mr. Soong, how are you getting on?⁶
- Soong: Very well, thank you; how is your family?
- Feng: Thank you, they are all well at home.
- Soong: Take a cup of tea, please.
- Feng: Thank you, how kind is it of you?
- Soong: This is the first time you have been in Shanghai, I think?
- Feng: No, I have been here several times before, but I am still quite⁷ a stranger here.
- Soong: What do you come to Shanghai this time for?⁸
- Feng: On some business. I may have to ask your help during my present stay.
- Soong: What can I do for you, Mr. Feng? I shall always be glad to help you.
- Feng: How should I thank you for your kindness?
- Soong: Not at all⁹, you are always welcome. If it's convenient¹⁰, you may call me up¹¹ beforehand.
- Feng: I think I must be going¹² now.
- 馮：午後好，宋先生，近來怎樣？
- 宋：很好，謝謝你；府上好？
- 馮：謝謝你，舍間都很好。
- 宋：請用一杯茶，
- 馮：謝謝你，你多客氣啊？
- 宋：我想這是你第一次來上海吧？
- 馮：不，我以前來過幾次，不過我在上海仍舊完全是個陌生人。
- 宋：這次來上海有什麼事？
- 馮：有些小事情。當我在此逗留時期，或許要請你幫忙。
- 宋：馮先生，我有什麼可以效勞的地方？我終是高興幫助你。
- 馮：你的好意，我將怎樣地感謝？
- 宋：沒有什麼；勿客氣。方便的話，請你預先打個電話給我。
- 馮：我想我現在要去了。

Soong: Why are you in such a hurry? It's early yet,	宋：你爲什麼這樣匆忙，時候還早咧。
Feng: I'll come again soon. Good-bye.	馮：以後再來，再會。
Soong: Good-bye. You are welcome at any time.	宋：再會。隨便什麼時候請來。

Notes. 註： 1. knock=敲門。 2. Tsin-fa=晉發（僕人名）。 3. Who is it?=是誰？（這是習語）。 4. Soong's=宋家，習慣上省去 home 一字。 5. at home=在家（這是習語）。 6. getting on=度日。 How are you getting on?（你）近來怎樣？（這是習語）。 7. quite=完全。 8. what for?=爲什麼事？ 9. not at all 直譯爲“一些也不”，意譯爲“沒有什麼”，即表示不必看得太嚴重之意。 10. convenient=便利。 11. call... up=以電話通知。 12. 英語會話裏習慣上用 progressive tense 表示將來，例如，“我將動身到南京，”常說 I am setting out for Nanking 很少說 I shall set out for Nanking.

Lesson 7 A Farewell

第七課 告別

Doo: Good morning, Mr. Pan, I have come to bid you farewell.	屠：潘先生，早，我來向你辭行。
Pan: Why ² , are you planning to ³ leave?	潘：啊！你預備別離了？
Doo: Yes, I am going to study in America.	屠：是啊，我將往美洲讀書。
Pan: It's a good idea to study abroad ⁴ , but I am sorry to learn that you are leaving us.	潘：留學國外是誠上策；不過你要別離我們，心裏有些難過。
Doo: Well, I have to do that.	屠：唉，我勢必要去。
Pan: When are you leaving?	潘：你什麼時候動身？
Doo: Maybe ⁵ next Sunday.	屠：或許下星期日。
Pan: When do you expect ⁶ to arrive at America?	潘：你想什麼時候可以到達美洲？
Doo: I think I shall get to ⁷ America about two weeks later.	屠：我想一個星期後，我將到達美洲。

- Pan: Then you must be going by steamer⁸? 潘：那末你一定趁輪船去？
- Doo: Yes, it's something or a risk⁹ to go there by airplane. 屠：是，如趁飛機去，有些冒險。
- Pan: How careful you are! 潘：你多小心啊！
- Doo: Do you wish me to deliver a message¹⁰ to some friend of yours in America? 屠：你要我替你帶一個信給幾個美洲的朋友嗎？
- Pan: Well, I have many friends at New York; I should like you to take¹¹ them a few lines. 潘：好，我有許多朋友在紐約；我要請你帶信給他們。
- Doo: Certainly, I should be glad to do so. 屠：當然，我高興替你帶信，
- Pan: You would greatly oblige¹² me by visiting all; and I am sure of their giving you a warm reception¹³. 潘：請你訪問我的朋友，我確信他們會給你熱烈的歡迎。
- Doo: It'll give me the greatest pleasure. 屠：這事使我很高興。
- Pan: I shall call on¹⁴ you tomorrow morning and trouble¹⁵ you with some letters for them. 潘：明天早晨我將拜訪你，並且麻煩你帶幾封信給我的朋友。
- Doo: Come over, please; we may have another chat. 屠：請過來；我們可以再談談。
- Pan: Wish you a pleasant journey¹⁶! 潘：祝你一路順利！
- Doo: I must leave; see you again tomorrow morning. Good-bye. 屠：我要告別了，明天再見。再會。
- Pan: - Good-bye. 潘：再會。

Notes. 註： 1. farewe'l = 告別。 2. why, 這是感歎詞，表示驚訝等等之意。 3. be planning to = 預備去，表示將要某項動作之意，這是習語。 4. abroad = 國外，study abroad = 留學國外。 5. maybe = 或許。 6. expect = 料想。 7. get to = arrive at 到達，注意 get

後面用 to, arrive 後面用 at, 這都是習語。8 steamer=輪船) 海洋中航行的大海輪應稱 liner (=郵船), 但習慣上會話中用 steamer 一字。9. risk=冒險。10. message=信息。11. take =帶。12. oblige=使...感激, 牠的句式常為 oblige + person + gerund (使某因某事而感激), 因之意譯為一“請”字, 例如) Please oblige me by lending me your book. 請你借給我你的書。13. warm reception=熱烈歡迎。14. call on=拜訪。15. trouble=麻煩。16. pleasant journey=愉快的旅程, 意譯為“一路順利”。Wish=願望, 前面的 subject 為 I 或 we, 習慣上省去, wish 一字轉變為“祝頌”之意。

Lesson 8 Asking the Way

第八課 問路

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| Liang: Pardon me ¹ , will you kindly show me the way to Fu-shing Park? | 梁: 對不起, 請你指給我到復興公園那條路, 可以嗎? |
| Pedestrian: It may be in this neighbourhood ² , but I can't be sure. | 路人: 大概在附近; 不過我不能確定。 |
| Liang: Excuse me ³ , is Fu-shing Park in this neighbourhood? | 梁: 對不起, 復興公園在附近嗎? |
| Clerk. Yes. Take this street ⁴ and go straight on! | 店員: 是, 走這條街一直。 |
| Liang: Will you please tell me the way to Fu-shing Park? | 梁: 復興公園去的路怎樣走, 請問? |
| An Old Man: Well, Fu-shing Park? Why, you are going quite out of your way ⁵ . You must go back and take the second turning ⁶ on the right? | 某老人: 啊, 復興公園? 呀, 你完全走錯了。你必須返回去向右手轉第二個灣。 |
| Liang: Much obliged ⁸ . | 梁: 非常感謝。 |
| The Old Man: Not at all. | 某老人: 沒有什麼。 |
| Liang: Good afternoon, Mr. Ma, how fortunate I am to meet you here! | 梁: 午後好, 馬先生, 我很幸氣在這裏遇見你。 |
| Ma: Good afternoon, Mr. Liang, where are you going? | 馬: 午後好, 梁先生, 你到那裏去? |

Liang: I am going to Fu-shing Park, but I don't know the way. Which it is the way to the park?

Ma: Take the first turning on the right. If I'm not engaged⁹, I'll accompany¹⁰ you there.

Liang: No, I mustn't trespass on your time¹¹; - I can go myself, good-bye.

Ma: Why did you not take a ricksha¹² at first¹³?

Liang: Because the charges¹⁴ are too high.

Ma: Now, it'll not take long to walk there, good-bye.

Liang: Thank you very much, good-bye. Good afternoon, Miss Helen, I didn't expect to meet you here.

Helen: Where are you going?

Liang: To Fu-shing Park. Am I going the wrong way?

Helen: Right over there¹⁵! You may see the green trees glittering¹⁶.

Liang: Oh, yes; I see a watchman¹⁷ at the gate. Very kind of you to show me the way, good-bye.

Helen: You are welcome¹⁸, good-bye.

Notes. 註: 1. pardon me=excuse me=對不起。 2. neighborhood=附近。 3. excuse me=pardon me. 4. take this street=走這條街。 5. out of ... way=錯了路。 6. turning=轉彎。 7. on the right=在右手。 8. much obliged=非常感謝。 9. engaged=有約。 10. accompany=同伴。 11. trespass on=化費(時間)。 12. ricksha=人力車。 13. at first=在先。 14. charge=索價。 15. right over there=就在那裏。 16. glittering=發閃光。 17. watchman=看門人。 18. you are welcome=勿要客氣。

梁: 我到復興公園去, 但不認識路。那一條路到公園去。

馬: 向右手轉第一個灣。假使我沒有約, 我一定同你去。

梁: 不, 我不可以化費你的工夫, 我自己去好了。再會。

馬: 在先, 你爲什麼不趁人力車?

梁: 因爲索價太高。

馬: 現在, 步行到那裏沒有多少時間了, 再會。

梁: 多謝你, 再會; 午後好, 海倫女士, 我不料在這裏遇見你。

海倫: 你到那裏去?

梁: 到復興公園去。我走錯了路麼?

海倫: 就在那裏! 你可以看見許多綠色的樹在閃閃發光。

梁: 呀, 是了, 我看見門口的看門人了。承蒙你指示這條路, 再會。

海倫: 勿要客氣, 再會。

Lesson 9 A Sightseeing¹ at Shanghai (1)

第九課 上海遊覽(一)

- Lin: Shanghai is known as the Paris of the East; I think it's worth² visiting, Mr. Wu.
- Wu: Yes, I think so³. Where shall we go?
- Lin: Of course, to the busiest part of the town——Nanking Road⁴.
- Wu: I am quite a stranger here; you will be my guide⁵.
- Lin: Sightseeing had better⁶ be done by a walk; a ride⁶ in a tram⁸ or a bus⁹ will never do¹⁰.
- Wu: Do as you please; let's start now.
- Lin: This is Nanking Road, Western—with its old name, Bubbling Well Road¹¹.
- Wu: What's inside that red fence¹²?
- Lin: It's the well-known Hardoon Garden¹³, named after its owner, a foreign millionaire¹⁴.
- Wu: Oh, that famous magnate¹⁵! I have learned from the newspapers that many foreigners and Chinese are claiming¹⁶ to be his heirs¹⁷ or heiresses¹⁸.
- Lin: There lies the Race Course.¹⁹ You see what a vast²⁰ lawn²¹!
- Wu: Really wonderful! There can be such a vast open space²² in such a busy city!
- 林：上海出名是東方的巴黎；吳先生，我想值得一遊的。
- 吳：是啊，我也這般想。我們到什麼地方去？
- 林：當然，到本市最熱鬧的地方去——南京路。
- 吳：我在上海完全是個陌生人；你將做我的嚮導。
- 林：遊覽最好是步行；趁電車或公共汽車不是辦法。
- 吳：隨你的便；讓我們現在動身吧。
- 林：這是南京西路，舊名靜安寺路。
- 吳：那紅牆裏面的是什麼？
- 林：這是著名的哈同花園，因牠的主人而名，這位主人是一個外籍富翁。
- 吳：啊，那個著名的富商！我從報上得悉，許多外國人中國人都在聲稱是哈同的嗣子或嗣女。
- 林：那裏是跑馬廳。你看多廣大的草地啊！
- 吳：真是奇怪！在這樣熱鬧的城市裏會有這樣廣大的一片空地！

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| <p>Lin: Right in its neighbourhood, don't you see the skyscraper²³, deep red in color?</p> | <p>林：就在牠的附近，你有沒有看見那深紅色的摩天樓？</p> |
| <p>Wu: Oh, yes, I see! What is that?</p> | <p>吳：唉，是啊，我看見了，那又是什麼？</p> |
| <p>Lin: It's the highest building of the town, the Park Hotel²⁴, with twenty-four stories.</p> | <p>林：那是全市最高的建築，國際飯店，有廿四層。</p> |
| <p>Wu: Where does the tram line²⁵ lead to²⁶ and where does it end?</p> | <p>吳：這電車路通到什麼地方，又到什麼地方中止？</p> |
| <p>Lin: It leads to the Bund²⁷ and is again prolonged²⁸ to Hongkew²⁹.</p> | <p>林：通到外灘，再延長到虹口。</p> |
| <p>Wu: How crowded the street is!</p> | <p>吳：這街上多擠啊！</p> |
| <p>Lin: All the year it is so crowded; shall we go on?</p> | <p>林：終年是這樣的擠；我們前進吧？</p> |
| <p>Wu: Certainly.</p> | <p>吳：當然。</p> |

Notes. 註: 1. sightseeing = 遊覽。 2. worth = 值得。後面直接用 gerund, 例如, This book is worth reading. (這本書值得一讀。)

3. I think so = 我這樣想。 4. Nanking Road = 南京路。 5. guide = 嚮導。 6. had better = 最後。好面直接用動詞的語根，這是習語，例如, You had better come over tonight. (今夜你最好來此。)

7. ride = 趁車。 8. tram = 電車。 9. bus = 公共汽車。 10. do = be right = 是正當的。這字常用在將來式中，例如, That will do. (“那是正當的。”即“那是辦法”的意思。)

11. Bubbling Well Road = 靜安寺路。 12. fence = 牆。 13. Hardoon Garden = 哈同花園。 14. millionaire = 富翁。 15. magnate = 富商。 16. claiming = 聲稱。 17. heir = 嗣子。 18. heiress = 嗣女。 19. Race Course = 跑馬廳。 20. vast = 廣大的。 21. lawn = 草地。 22. open space = 空地。 23. skyscraper = 摩天樓。 24. Park Hotel = 國際飯店。 25. tram line = 電車路。 26. lead to = 通到。 27. the Bund = 外灘。 28. prolong = 延長。 29. Hongkew = 虹口。

Lesson 10 A Sightseeing at Shanghai (2)

第十課 上海遊覽(二)

- Lin: There stands the Wing On Company's¹ building, the Sincere Company², the Sun Company³, and the Sin Sin Company⁴.
- 林: 那邊直立着永安公司, 先施公司, 大新公司, 和新新公司。
- Wu: Are they the four leading⁵ department stores⁶ of Shanghai?
- 吳: 牠們就是上海的四家領袖的百貨公司嗎?
- Lin: Yes, they are. They are kept⁷ by Cantonese⁸.
- 林: 是, 牠們正是。牠們是廣東人開設的。
- Wu: It's really the busiest part of the town; what a beautiful display⁹ of window shows¹⁰!
- 吳: 這真是本市最熱鬧的地方了; 何等美麗的櫥窗陳列啊!
- Lin: Now, we shall turn to¹¹ the south at Honan Road¹².
- 林: 現在, 我們將在河南路轉向南了。
- Wu: What is that magnificent¹³ building?
- 吳: 那種壯麗的建築是什麼?
- Lin: It's the municipal building¹⁴.
- 林: 這是市政府大廈。
- Wu: Where is the Bund?
- 吳: 外灘在什麼地方?
- Lin: Take this street and go straight on!
- 林: 走這條街一直。
- Wu: It extends from north to south along the Whangpoo River¹⁵.
- 吳: 外灘是沿黃浦江由北向南的。
- Lin: Let's have a look at the customs house.
- 林: 讓我們來觀光海關。
- Wu: The building is really massive¹⁶.
- 吳: 這大廈真是堅實的。
- Lin: Lo! There stand the Sassoon House¹⁷, the Bank of Communications¹⁸, the Bank of China¹⁹, and the Central Bank of China²⁰.
- 林: 看啊! 那邊直立着沙遜大廈, 交通銀行, 中國銀行, 和中央銀行。

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| Wu: May we call the Bund the Wall Street ²¹ of Shanghai? | 吳：我們可以稱外灘為上海的垣街嗎？ |
| Lin: Something more than that ²² ; many jetties ²³ also are here. | 林：垣街還勝過一籌；許多碼頭也在此地啊！ |
| Wu: Well, foreign warships ²⁴ also lie at anchor ²⁵ . | 吳：啊，許多外國兵艦也停泊着。 |
| Lin: But no Chinese warships; what a pity ²⁶ ! | 林：但是沒有中國兵艦；何等的可憐啊！ |
| Wu: What's that river at the north? | 吳：在北面的是什麼河？ |
| Lin: It's Soochow Creek ²⁷ | 林：這是蘇州河。 |
| Wu: What lies beyond? ²⁸ | 吳：河的對面是什麼？ |
| Lin: Hongkew district ²⁹ . | 林：虹口區。 |

Notes. 註: 1. The Wing On Company=永安公司。 2. the Sincere Company=先施公司。 3. the Sun Company=大新公司。 4. the Sin Sin Company=新新公司。 5. leading=領袖的。 6. department store=百貨公司。 7. kept=開設。 8. Cantonese=廣東人。 9. display=陳列。 10. window show=櫥窗陳設。 11. turn to=轉向。 12. Honan Road=河南路。 13. magnificent=壯麗的。 14. municipal building=市政府大廈。 15. the Whangpoo River=黃浦江。 16. massive=堅實的。 17. the Sassoon House=沙遜大廈。 18. the Bank of Communications=交通銀行。 19. the Bank of China=中國銀行。 20. the Central Bank of China=中央銀行。 21. the Wall Street=垣街。按“垣街”為美國著名之街名，銀行集中于此。 22. Something more than that 中的 more than 作“超過”解。 23. jetties=碼頭。 24. warship=兵艦。 25. lie at anchor=拋錨，停泊。 26. pity=可憐。 27. Soochow Creek=蘇州河。 28. beyond=對面，對岸。 29. district=區。

Lesson II In a Tram-car¹

第十一課 在電車中

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|---|--------------|
| Passenger ² : How much is it ³ to the Bund? | 乘客：到外灘多少錢？ |
| Conductor ⁴ : Three hundred dollars. | 賣票員：三百元。 |
| Passenger: Here is a one thousand-dollar note ⁵ . | 乘客：這是一張千鈔元票。 |

- Conductor: Keep your ticket, please. The change⁹, seven hundred dollars.
- 賣票員：請把票子拿好，找頭七百元。
- Passenger: How crowded! No seat at all.
- 乘客：多麼擠啊！沒有座位。
- Conductor: Always crowded except in the morning.
- 賣票員：除早晨外，終是擠的。
- Passenger: Please call me when the car comes to the Bund.
- 乘客：車到外灘時，請叫我一聲。
- Conductor: All right.
- 賣票員：很好。
- American: Would you mind sitting down, gentleman? I am to get off⁷.
- 美國人：先生，你要坐嗎？我要下車了。
- Passenger: Very kind of you⁸, thank you.
- 乘客：承蒙好意，謝謝你。
- American: Would you make a little room⁹ for this lady?
- 美國人：你肯給這位女士讓一些地位嗎？
- Passenger: Certainly.
- 乘客：當然。
- Lady: Thank you very much.
- 女士：多謝你。
- Passenger: Where do you get down¹⁰?
- 乘客：你什麼地方下車？
- Lady: I am to¹¹ get off at Honan Road.
- 女士：我要在河南路下車。
- Passenger: Excuse me, how can we know the tram stop¹²?
- 乘客：對不起，我們怎樣能知道電車站？
- Lady: Just look at the pole¹³ on the sidewalk¹⁴; that painted¹⁵ with red is the compulsory stop¹⁶.
- 女士：只要看人行道上的電桿木；漆有紅色的就是必停站。
- Passenger: What is meant by a compulsory stop?
- 乘客：什麼叫做必停站？
- Lady: It is the place where the tram must stop.
- 女士：電車一定要停的地方就是必停站。

Passenger: What other stops are there?	乘客： 還什麼別的站？
Lady: There is also the request stop ¹⁷ .	女士： 還有招呼站。
Passenger: What does that mean?	乘客： 那又什麼意思？
Lady: This is the place where the tram will not stop unless the passenger wants it.	女士： 就是非經乘客招呼不停 的站。

Notes. 註: 1. tram-car=電車。 2. passenger=乘客。 3. How much is it? =多少錢? 在這句裏，注意不要忘記 it 一字。 4. conductor=賣票員。 5. note=鈔票。 6. change=找頭。 7. get off=下車。 8. very kind of you=承蒙好意 (這是習語)。 9. make room=讓出地位。 10. get down=get off. 11. am to=決定將要。 12. tram stop=電車站。 13. pole=電桿木。 14. sidewalk=人行道。 15. paint=漆。 16. compulsory stop=必停站。 17. request stop=招呼站。

Lesson 12 Taking a Bus¹

第十二課 趁公共汽車

Sun: What a fine day! Shall we go to Fushing Park?	孫： 何等的晴天啊！我們到復興公園去嗎？
Fee: Yes. How can we get there?	費： 是，我們怎樣去？
Sun: We shall get there by bus ² ; what do you say ³ ?	孫： 我們趁公共汽車去；你的意見如何？
Fee: With pleasure, but I am afraid the bus is too crowded.	費： 很好，不過我怕汽車太擠。
Sun: Let's try. Make haste ⁴ ; catch ⁵ this bus.	孫： 讓我們試試看。趕快；趁上這輛汽車。
Fee: It's already full ⁶ ; wait for ⁷ the next one.	費： 牠已經客滿了；等下一輛吧。
Sun: Now, the second one is coming.	孫： 現在第二輛在來了。
Fee: Don't hurry ⁸ ; this car is not a full one.	費： 不要慌忙；這輛車沒有客滿。

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| Sun: To Fu-shing Park. How much? ⁹ | 孫：到復興公園，多少錢？ |
| Conductor: Two hundred dollars a ticket. | 查票員：二百元一張。 |
| Sun: Two tickets, please. Here is a five-hundred-dollar note. | 孫：請給我二張票。這裏是一張五百元鈔票。 |
| Conductor: Tickets and the change, one hundred dollars. | 查票員：票子和找頭一百元。 |
| Fee: Here is a seat, Mr. Sun; please, sit down. | 費：孫先生，這裏有一坐位，請坐。 |
| Sun: You take it; I prefer to ¹⁰ stand a while ¹¹ . | 孫：你坐吧；我喜歡立一會。 |
| Fee: The inspector ¹² is coming. | 費：查票員來了。 |
| Sun: Get your ticket ready ¹³ . | 孫：把你的票子預備好。 |
| Inspector: Ticket, please. | 查票員：喂，票子。 |
| Fee: Here it is. | 費：票子在這裏。 |
| Sun: What's wrong? ¹⁴ | 孫：出了什麼事？ |
| Inspector: There is a break-down. ¹⁵ | 查票員：機件壞了。 |
| Sun: How unfortunate! ¹⁶ | 孫：倒霉！ |
| Fee: Let's get down! | 費：讓我們下車吧！ |

Notes. 註 1. bus=公共汽車。 2. by bus=趁公共汽車。 3. what do you say?=你怎樣說？你的意見如何？（這是習語）。 4. Make haste=趕快。 5. catch=趁上去。 6. full=客滿。 7. wait for=等待。 8. Don't hurry=不要慌忙。 9. How much?=How much is it? 習慣上可把 is it 二字省去。 10. prefer to=喜歡。 11. a while=片刻，一會兒。 12. inspector=查票員。 13. get... ready=把...預備好。 14. What's wrong?=出了什麼事？（這是習語）。 15. break-down=機件損壞。 16. unfortunate=不幸。 how unfortunate! 意譯作“倒霉”解。

Lesson 13 Taking a Train

第十三課 趁火車

- Tang: Where is the booking-office?¹
- 唐：什麼地方是賣票處？
- King: It is not open yet.
- 金：還沒有開。
- Tang: Which class² shall we take? A single³ or a return?⁴
- 唐：我們要那一等？單程票還是來回票？
- King: I prefer the second return⁵; what do you say?
- 金：我喜歡二等來回票；你的意見如何？
- Tang: We'll take the same ticket. Please give two second returns to Soochow. How much?
- 唐：我們買同樣的票好了。請給我二張到蘇州的二等來回票。多少錢？
- Officer: Ten thousand dollars.
- 職員：一萬元。
- Tang: Here it is. Is that right?
- 唐：在這裏。對麼？
- Officer: Exactly the sum⁶.
- 職員：恰好此數。
- King: Porter⁷, check our luggage⁸ and label⁹ it for Soochow.
- 金：脚夫，替我們買好行李票並且貼上往蘇州去的牌子。
- Porter: Seven hundred dollars.
- 脚夫：七千元。
- King: All right. Is it over weight?¹⁰
- 金：很好。過磅嗎？
- Porter: No, not at all.
- 脚夫：不，一點也不過磅。
- Tang: Let's take some rest in the waiting room.
- 員：讓我們在候車室裏休息一回。
- King: Boy, give me a time-table¹¹. Oh, the train will not be due¹² until twenty minutes later.
- 金：僕獸，給我一張時刻表。啊，火車須廿分鐘之後才到。
- Tang: Shall we take something in the refreshment¹³ room?
- 唐：我們要到點心室裏去吃些東西麼？

- King: No, the train is coming soon. It is time to get to the platform¹⁴.
- 金: 不要了, 火車馬上就來。現在該是到月台去的時候了。
- Officer: Get your ticket checked¹⁵.
- 職員: 把你的票子來核對一下。
- King: Will the train come soon?
- 金: 火車快要來麼?
- Officer: Very soon.
- 職員: 馬上來了。
- Tang: Porter, please get us two seats in the corner.
- 唐: 腳夫, 替我們在角落裏佔二個坐位。
- Porter: Rather crowded!
- 腳夫: 擠得很啊!
- King: Right over there, two vacant¹⁶ seats.
- 金: 就在那邊, 二個空位置。

Note. 註: 1. booking-office=賣票處。 2. class=等級。 3. single=單程票。 4. return=來回票。 5. second return=二等來回票。 6. sum=金額數。 7. porter=腳夫。 8. check our luggage=買行李票, check=核對; luggage=行李。 9. label=貼牌子。 10. weight=重量。 11. time-table=時刻表。 12. due=應到的。 13. refreshment=點心。 14. platform=月台。 15. check=核對。 16. vacant=空的。

Lesson 14 On the Telephone

第十四課 打電話

- Wei: Will you, please give me the telephone directory¹?
- 魏: 請你給我電話簿子, 好麼?
- Clerk: Here it is.
- 店員: 在此地。
- Wei: Hullo, is this Mr. Dung's office? Is Mr. Dung in?
- 魏: 喂, 這是鄧先生的辦公室麼? 鄧先生在麼?
- Office boy: No, he is not in. Shall I take a message² or will you ring him up?³ His home phone number⁴ is 25689.
- 工友: 不, 鄧先生不在。要不要我替你轉言或你打電話給他? 他家裏的電話號數是25689。
- Wei: Thank you, I'll ring him up.
- 魏: 謝謝你, 我將打電話給他。
- Wei: -Hullo, is Mr. Dung at home?
- 魏: 喂, 鄧先生在家嗎?

- Servant: No, this is Mr. Sun's home; you have got the wrong number.
- Wei: So sorry⁵.
- Wei: Hullo, is Mr. Dung at home?
- Servant: Yes, he is in; please hold the line⁶ for a moment?
- Dung: Hullo, is that Mr. Wei? This is Mr. Dung speaking.
- Wei: Yes, I've just rung you up at your office and was told that you hadn't gone there. Now, I call you up⁸ at home.
- Dung: Very sorry to have troubled you so much. Is there anything I can do for you?
- Wei: What about the matter we talked over⁹ yesterday?
- Dung: Hold the line just a moment please. I'll learn something from¹⁰ Mr. T'sao. He is now here.
- Wei: All right.
- Dung: Hullo, Mr. Wei, it's something not very simple; I don't think we can talk it over on the phone. Shall I call you at your office this afternoon?
- Wei: No, thanks, I'll call on you at two o'clock sharp this afternoon. Good-bye.
- Dung: Good-bye.
- 僕人：不，這不是鄧先生的家；你打錯電話了。
- 魏：對不起，
- 魏：喂，鄧先生在家嗎？
- 僕人：正是，他在家；請你等一下。
- 鄧：喂，那是魏先生嗎？這裏是鄧先生在講話。
- 魏：正是，我方才打電話到你的辦公室，據說你不在。現在我打電話到你家裏了。
- 鄧：對不起使你這樣麻煩。有什麼可以效勞的地方？
- 魏：昨天談的事情怎樣了？
- 鄧：請等一下。我來問一問曹先生，他現在此地。
- 魏：很好。
- 鄧：喂，魏先生，這事不很簡單；我想我們不能在電話裏談。今天下午我到你辦公室來看你，好不好？
- 魏：不必；多謝，我今天下午正二點鐘來拜訪你。再會。
- 鄧：再會。

Notes. 註: 1. telephone directory=電話簿。 2. take a message=轉語; message=信息。 3. ring up=打電話 (這是習語)。 4. phone number=電話號數。 5. so sorry=對不起。 6. hold the line=握住電話線, 勿掛斷, 轉為“等一下”之意。 7. for a moment=一刻工夫。 8. call up=ring up。 9. talk over=談及。 10. learn=得悉。 learn something from 含有“問一問”之意。

Lesson 15 At School

十五課 (在學)

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Yu: Hurry up ¹ . Mr. Lu, the bell is ringing. | 于: 趕快, 陸先生, 鐘正在響了。 |
| Lu: Why, is it time to attend the class ² ? | 陸: 唉, 這是上課的時候了? |
| Yu: Yes, we should always be punctual ³ . It is too bad to come late. | 于: 正是, 我們應當常常守時刻。遲到是太壞了。 |
| Lu: All right, let's make haste and come to the class in time ⁴ before the teacher calls the roll ⁵ . | 陸: 很好, 讓我們在教師點名之前趕快及時到教室裏去。 |
| Yu: Today Mr. Li is absent ⁶ ; he asked for leave of absence ⁷ yesterday. | 于: 今天李先生缺席, 他昨天告假的。 |
| Lu: I try to be present at every class this term. | 陸: 我要在本學期每課出席。 |
| Yu: Then you can get the honor ⁸ or even the scholarship ⁹ . | 于: 那末你能得到榮譽獎狀或獎學金了。 |
| Teacher: Is any one absent? | 教師: 有人缺席麼? |
| Yu: No one is absent. | 于: 沒有人缺席。 |
| Teacher: Close Your books; let's have the quiz ¹⁰ first. What is meant by ¹¹ a phrase, Lu? | 教師: 合起書來, 讓我們先考問。陸生, 什麼是片語? |
| Lu: No, I don't know, sir. | 陸: 先生, 我不知道。 |
| Teacher: Why, you should. Stand there. | 教師: 唉, 你應當知道。站在那裏。 |

- Teacher: What do you mean by¹² a phrase, Yu?
- Teacher: That's right; sit down. From now on¹⁶, any one should have his lessons well prepared¹⁷. Any questions?
- Teacher: Listen, all of you repeat after me *menu*. Be careful of the pronunciation symbols¹⁹ when you look up²⁰ your new words in the dictionary.
- Teacher: 于生，片語是什麼意義？
- 于：片語是一個沒有句主和述語的字羣。
- 教師：對的，坐下。從今以後，任何人應把功課好好預備。有問題麼？
- 于：先生，m-e-n-u 怎樣讀音？
- 教師：聽，你們大家跟我念，m-e-n-u。當你們查字典的時候，留心讀音符號。
- Lu: (after class) Our teacher of Chinese is absent the next period²¹.
- Lu: (課後) 下一個鐘點，我們的國文教師缺席。
- Yu: Then we may have one period free²².
- 于：那末我們可有一個鐘點沒有課。
- Lu: I think I shall go to the library to review²³ my English.
- 陸：我想到圖書館去溫習英語。
- Yu: So much the better²⁴.
- 于：如此則更佳。

Notes. 註: 1. hurry up=趕快。 2. attend the class=上課。 3. punctual=守時刻。 4. in time=及時。 5. call the roll=點名。 6. absent=缺席。 7. ask for leave of absence=請假。 8. honor=榮譽獎狀。 9. scholarship=獎學金。 10. quiz=考問。 11. What is meant by...?=...是什麼意義？ 12. What do you mean by...?=What is meant by...? 13. group of words=字羣。 14. subject=句主。 15. predicate=述語。 16. from now on=從今以後。 17. prepared=預備。 18. pronounce=讀音。 19. pronunciation symbol=讀音符號。 20. look up=檢查(專指檢查字典)。 21. period=小時。 22. free=自由(譯為) '沒有課'。 23. review=溫習。 24. so much the better=如此則更佳(這是習語)。

Lesson 16 At the Park

第十六課 在公園中

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Shen: How are we to spend ¹ such a fine day? | 沈：我們怎樣消磨此晴天？ |
| Tao: Will you accompany ² me to the park? | 陶：你願意同我到公園去嗎？ |
| Shen: With pleasure. Where shall we go? | 沈：願意的。到那一個地方去？ |
| Tao: How about ³ Fu-shing Park? | 陶：復興公園怎樣？ |
| Shen: Yes, certainly. | 沈：是的，一定去。 |
| Tao: What a beautiful park! | 陶：何等一個美麗的公園啊！ |
| Shen: Let's take a walk around ⁴ first. | 沈：讓我們先在周圍散步一下。 |
| Tao: A good idea ⁵ ! | 陶：妙極！ |
| Shen: There lies the pond ⁶ ; many people take their seats at its bank? ⁷ | 沈：那邊是池塘；許多人坐在牠的岸邊。 |
| Tao: The scenery ⁸ looks charming ⁹ with the weeping willows ¹⁰ . | 陶：因為許多垂柳，風景看來迷人。 |
| Shen: Now, let's proceed to ¹¹ the flower beds ¹² . | 沈：喂，讓我們走向花台那邊去。 |
| Tao: Most of them are foreign flowers. I can only identify ¹³ one of them; it's the Chinese peony ¹⁴ . | 陶：大都是外國花。我只能認識一種，這是中國牡丹花。 |
| Shen: Summer will soon come; the pomegranate ¹⁵ is going to bloom ¹⁶ . | 沈：夏季不久將來了；石榴花馬上要開花了。 |
| Tao: I am very fond of the lotus ¹⁷ ; it seems there's no such here. | 陶：我很喜歡荷花，這裏似乎沒有荷花。 |

- Shen: The lawns are all very finely cut; it's very pleasant to sit there. 沈: 草地都割得很美觀, 在那裏坐一刻倒很愉快的。
- Tao: I like that tall tree very much; its boughs¹⁸ spread over quite a large area¹⁹. 陶: 我非常喜歡那棵高大的樹; 牠的枝葉四面伸展着一個十分大的面積。
- Shen: How pleasant it is to sit under its shade²⁰! 沈: 坐在那棵樹的蔭下。多麼愉快啊!
- Tao: It is said that there is a chrysanthemum²¹ exhibition²² every year in this park. 陶: 據說園內每年有菊花展覽會一次。
- Shen: It's regrettable²³ that there is no laurel²⁴ here. 沈: 可惜這裏沒有桂花。
- Tao: I think so, too. 陶: 我也這樣想。

Notes. 註: 1. spend=消磨。2. accompany=伴同。3. How about...? = ...怎樣? (這是習語)。4. around=周圍。5. a good idea! = 妙極! 6. pond=池塘。7. bank=岸。8. scenery=風景。9. charming=迷人。10. weeping willows=垂柳。11. proceed to=向...前進。12. flower bed=花台。13. identify=認識。14. peony=牡丹。15. pomegranate=石榴花。16. bloom=開花。17. lotus=荷花。18. bough=樹枝。19. area=面積。20. shade=蔭。21. chrysanthemum=菊花。22. exhibition=展覽會。23. regrettable=可惜。24. laurel=桂花。

Lesson 17 At the Cinema

第十七課 在影戲院

- Wong: Good afternoon, how will you spend the Sunday afternoon? 汪: 午後好, 你將怎樣消磨這星期日下午。
- Yao: I don't know how. 姚: 我不知道怎樣消磨。
- Wong: It¹ seems to me a good amusement² to visit the cinema. 汪: 我看來逛影戲院是一樁好的娛樂。
- Yao: All right, let's go. 姚: 很好, 我們去。
- Wong: Please give me two tickets for the stalls³. How much for one? 汪: 請給我二張正廳票。每張票多少錢?

- Clerk: Two thousand dollars each.
- Wong: Here are four thousand dollars.
- Clerk: Thank you.
- Wong: Which seats do you want, front⁴ or back⁵?
- Yao: Take the back ones; the light⁶ is too strong in the front.
- Wong: Here is the story of the picture.
- Yao: Let's read the story first; the English talkie⁷ is difficult to understand.
- Wong: Music first; then the curtain⁸ will rise⁹.
- Yao: Remove your hat; it will obstruct¹⁰ people's view¹¹.
- Wong: All right. The curtain is rising; the show¹² is beginning.
- Yao: Why, this is lovely¹³! Perfectly charming!
- Wong: Yes, both the actor¹⁵ and the actress¹⁶ are performing¹⁷ splendidly¹⁸.
- Yao: I can't but laugh at humorous¹⁹ words.
- Wong: Oh my²⁰ that's too funny, indeed. Why, I haven't laughed like that for a long time.
- Yao: Nor-I, alough really does one good²⁰, doesn't it?
- 職員：每張二千元。
- 汪：這裏是四千元。
- 職員：謝謝你。
- 汪：你要那種座位？前座還是後座？
- 姚：揀後座吧；前座電光太強。
- 汪：這裏是該片的故事。
- 姚：讓我們先把故事讀一遍；英語有聲片是不容易懂的。
- 汪：先音樂；於是開幕。
- 姚：移去你的帽子，牠會妨礙人家的視線。
- 汪：很好。在開幕了；放映在開始了。
- 姚：啊，這片可愛！非常惹人喜歡！
- 汪：是啊，男女演員都表演得精彩。
- 姚：我禁不住對那些滑稽話發笑。
- 汪：噫，真的太滑稽了，唉，我從來不像現在這樣笑得那麼長久。
- 姚：我也從來不這樣地笑。笑是有益身體的，是不是？

Wong: The first scene is over,²¹
there is the intermission²².
(To a boy) Where's W. C.²³?

汪：第一幕完畢了；現在是休息。
(向一僕歐說) 什麼地方是廁所？

Boy: This way, please.

僕歐：請走這邊。

Wong: I see, thank you.

汪：知道了，謝謝你。

Notes 註: 1. cinema=影戲院。 2. amusement=娛樂。 3. stall=正廳。 4. front=前座。 5. back=後座。 6. light=電光。 7. talkie=有聲電影片。 8. curtain=幕。 9. rise=升起。 10. obstruct=妨礙。 11. view=視線。 12. show=放映。 13. lovely=可愛。 14. charming=迷人，惹人喜歡。 15. actor=男演員。 16. actress=女演員。 17. perform=表演。 18. splendidly=精彩。 19. humorous=滑稽的。 20. do... good=有益于... 21. over=完畢。 22. intermission=休息。 23. W.C.=water closet=廁所。

Lesson 18 At the Post-office

第十八課 在郵政局

Tien: How many collections¹ are there a day?

田：每天收幾次信？

Tso: Four times a day.

左：每天四次。

Tien: How many deliveries² are there a day?

田：每天寄發幾次信？

Tso: Six times a day.

左：每天六次。

Tien: Can I catch³ the first collection?

田：我能趕上第一次發信麼？

Tso: Mail⁴ your letter right now⁵; it's just in time.

左：馬上把你的信寄遞吧；現在正當其時。

Tien: What is the postage⁶ for this letter?

田：這封信郵費多少？

Tso: Local⁷ or outport⁸?

左：本埠還是外埠？

Tien: Outport. How much?

田：外埠。多少錢？

Tso: Oh, excuse me, just the same for the local or the outport. One hundred dollars.

左：啊，對不起，本埠外埠完全一樣。一百元。

- Tien: Never mind⁹. Please register¹⁰ this letter for me, will you?
- Tso: Write your own full address, please.
- Tien: Why, is it necessary?
- Tso: Yes. Two hundred and fifty dollars for the postage; here is the receipt.
- Tien: Please, how much is it for an express letter¹¹, or an air-mail letter¹²?
- Tso: Look at the list¹³, please.
- Fong: How much is it for this parcel¹⁴; it is for Soochow; it contains¹⁵ clothes.
- Tso: Is it well packed¹⁶? You should have it done securely¹⁷.
- Fong: Please weigh it and tell me how much postage.
- Tso: You had better register it; three hundred dollars altogether.
- Fong: Thank you. Where can I get the postage stamps¹⁸?
- Tso: Next window, please.
- Fong: Thank you. Can I cash¹⁹ this money order here?
- Tso: No, sir, at the window after next²⁰, please.
- 田：不要緊。替我把這信掛號，好不好？
- 左：請你把你的住址完全寫下。
- 田：啊，這需要麼？
- 左：是的。郵費二百五十元，這裏是收條。
- 田：請問，快信，航空信多少錢？
- 左：請看這價目表。
- 方：這包裹是寄往蘇州的，裏面有衣服，多少郵費？
- 左：包裝好嗎？你應把牠包得牢固。
- 方：請把牠稱一稱，告訴我多少郵費。
- 左：你最好把牠掛號；一起三百元。
- 方：謝謝你。什麼地方去買郵票？
- 左：請到隔壁一個窗子。
- 方：謝謝你。我能把這張匯票在此地兌現嗎？
- 左：不是的，先生，請到隔壁的隔壁一個窗子。

Notes. 註: 1. collection=收信。 2. delivery=發信。 3. catch=趕上。 4. mail=寄遞。 5. right now=馬上。 6. postage=郵費。 7. local=本埠。 8. outport=外埠。 9. never mind=不要緊。 10. register=掛號。 11. express letter=快信。 12. air-mail letter=航空信。 13. list=價目表。 14. parcel=包裹。 15. contain=內有。 16. pack=包裝。 17. securely=牢固。 18. postage stamp=郵票。 19. cash=兌現。 20. ... after next=隔壁的隔壁。

Lesson 19 At the Bank

第十九課 在銀行裏

- Hwang: Good morning, what is the rate of interest¹ for an account² current?
- 職員: 年息六厘。
- Hwang: Please open an account current³ with you and give me a cheque book⁴. My name is Hwang.
- 職員: 請你開立一個活期戶名, 並且給我一本支票簿。我姓黃。
- Clerk: How much is your deposit⁵?
- 職員: 多少存款。
- Hwang: Five Hundred thousand dollars.
- 黃: 五十萬。
- Kung: Good morning, can I cash this cheque here?
- 龔: 早, 我可以把這張支票在這裏兌現嗎?
- Clerk: No, go to the next counter⁶.
- 職員: 不是這裏, 隔壁一個櫃台。
- Kung: Thank you, please cash this cheque.
- 龔: 謝謝你。請把這張支票兌現。
- Clerk: Take this coupon,⁷ please; and go to the next counter.
- 職員: 請把這牌子拿了, 到隔壁一個櫃台去。
- Kung: No. 3598, please.
- 龔: 對不起, 三五九八號。
- Clerk: Not yet. Just a moment⁸, please.
(Ten minutes later)
- 職員: 還沒有來。請等一刻。
(十分鐘後)
- Clerk: No. 3598, please. What is the amount⁹?
- 職員: 三五九八號, 請過來。多少數目?
- Kung: Sixty thousand dollars.
- 龔: 六萬元。
- Clerk: Count it over¹⁰, please.
- 職員: 請數一數。
- Pei: I wish to cash this cheque.
- 白: 我要把這張支票兌現。
- Clerk: Please endorse¹¹ the cheque.
- 職員: 請把這張支票背書。

Pei: All right. I don't want to draw¹² the cash; please deposit the whole sum on fixed deposit¹³.

白：很好。我不要提取現款；請把全數存作定期存款。

Clerk: How long do you wish to deposit?

職員：你預備存多少時期？

Pei: Two years; with no signature¹⁴ nor seal¹⁵.

白：二年；不用簽名，也不用印鑑。

Clerk: Here is the fixed account sheet¹⁶.

職員：此地是這張定期存單。

Chien: Give me two signature specimen cards¹⁷, please.

錢：請給二張印鑑卡片。

Clerk: You may sign your name or stamp¹⁸ your seal on them.

職員：你可以在片上面簽名或蓋章。

Chien: Yes. Here they are.

錢：正是，片在這裏。

Clerk: Keep this pass-book¹⁹, please; bring it with you when you want to draw your money.

職員：請把這存摺保存好；提取錢的時候帶存摺來。

Notes. 註: 1. rate of interest=利率。 2. account current=活期。 3. open an account current with you=請你開立一個活期戶名。 4. cheque book=支票簿。 5. deposit=存款。 6. counter=櫃台。 7. coupon=牌子。 8. Just a moment=等一刻。 9. amount=數目。 10. over=完畢。 11. endorse=背書。 12. draw=提取款項。 13. fixed deposit=定期存款。 14. signature=簽名。 15. seal=圖章。 16. fixed account sheet=定期存款。 17. signature specimen card=印鑑卡片。 18. stamp=蓋印。 19. pass-book=存摺。

Lesson 20 At the Restaurant¹

第二十課 在飯店裏

Yang: Waiter²!

楊：堂倌！

Waiter: Yes, sir! What can I get for you?

堂倌：是，先生！你要什麼？

Yang: Bring me a cup of tea, first.

楊：先拿一杯茶來。

- Waiter: Yes, sir! Weak³ or strong⁴? 堂信：是，先生！淡的還是紅的？
- Yang: Which do you like, Mr. Fee, weak or strong? 楊：費先生，你喜歡那一種，淡的還是紅的？
- Fee: Rather⁵ weak, please. 費：還是淡的吧。
- Yang: What dishe⁶ shall we take? 楊：我們吃什麼菜？
- Fee: Let's see the menu⁷. Tomato-soup⁸, fried fish and chip⁹, pork¹⁰, beefsteak¹¹, ham and egg¹², lobster¹³, pudding¹⁴, coffee and milk¹⁵, and fruits. What do you think of¹⁶ these? 費：讓我們來看一下菜單。蕃茄湯，炸魚洋薯薯片，豬肉，牛排，火腿蛋，龍蝦，布丁，牛奶咖啡，水果。你以為這些菜怎樣？
- Yang: Oh, anything you like, but I should like to have the beefsteak underdone¹⁷. 楊：唔，隨便，不過我喜歡把牛排煮得嫩一些。
- Fee: Waiter, bring me the condiments¹⁸. 費：堂信，帶調味品給我。
- Waiter: Yes, sir. 堂信：是，先生。
- Fee: Thank you. Do you take such things as pepper¹⁹, tomato, sauce²⁰, or mustard²¹? 費：謝謝你。你吃胡椒，蕃茄，醬油，或芥子粉這些東西麼？
- Yang: A little²², Mr. Fee. 楊：稍些，費先生。
- Fee: Help yourself; put some butter and jam²³ on your bread. 費：請用；放些白塔油和菓醬在麵包上面。
- Yang: How do you like the dishes? 楊：你喜歡這些菜麼？
- Fee: Very nice²⁴, indeed; they are perfect²⁵! 費：實在很精美。都是上菜。
- Yang: Waiter, the tea is much too²⁶ weak; make some fresh²⁷ and put on some tea. 楊：堂信，茶太淡了；加些茶葉再沖一沖。

Fee: Pass²⁸ me the pepper, please; won't you be helped to²⁹ something more?

費：請把胡椒遞給我；你要不要再請用一些東西？

Yang: No, thanks; I have no room³⁰

楊：不，多謝。我吃不下了。

Fee: What dessert³¹ do you prefer?

費：你喜吃什麼水菓？

Yang: Orange, please.

楊：橘子吧。

Waiter: Here is the bill³², sir.

堂信：先生，此地是賬單。

Fee: Here is the payment³³, two thousand dollars is for your tip³⁴.

費：此地是賬款。二千元是你的小賬。

Waiter: Many thanks, sir.

堂信：多謝，先生。

Notes. 註： 1. restaurant=飯店 2. waiter=堂信 3. weak=淡 4. strong=濃 5. rather=比較的，還是 6. dish=菜 7. menu=菜單 8. tomato-soup=蕃茄湯 9. fried fish and chips=炸魚洋薯薯片 10. pork=豬肉 11. beefsteak=牛排 12. ham and egg=火腿蛋 13. lobster=龍蝦 14. pudding=布丁 15. coffee and milk=牛奶咖啡 16. What do you think of...? =你以為...怎樣? 17. underdone=煮得嫩 18. condiment=調味品 19. pepper=胡椒 20. sauce=醬油 21. mustard=芥子粉 22. a little=稍些 23. jam=果醬 24. nice=精美 25. perfect=完美，上菜 26. much too=過分 27. fresh=新鮮，make some fresh=加沖新開水 28. pass=傳遞 29. be helped to=請用 30. room=地位，I have no room, 意指“我肚子裏沒有地位了”即示“我吃不下”之意 31. dessert=食後水菓 32. bill=賬單 33. payment=賬款 34. tip=小賬。

Lesson 21 At the Barber's

第二十一課 在理髮店

Customer: Cut¹ my hair, please.

顧客：請你替我理髮。

Barber: With shave² and sham-boo³?

理髮師：連同修面和洗面。

Customer: How much is it with shave and shampoo?

顧客：連同修面和洗面多少錢？

Barber: Seven thousand dollars, sir.	理髮師：七千元，先生。
Customer: Go on ⁴ with them, please.	顧客：請着手吧。
Barber: How do you wish it cut, sir?	理髮師：先生，你要怎樣剪？
Customer: Like the old form ⁵ , short behind and a little longer in front.	顧客：照原來樣子，後面短，前面長一些。
Barber: Very short or moderately ⁶ short?	理髮師：非常短還是適中地短？
Customer: Moderately short.	顧客：適中地短。
Barber: Is this short enough?	理髮師：這樣够短麼？
Customer: Take a little more off in front.	顧客：前面再稍些剪去一點兒。
Barber: Will that be sufficient ⁷ ?	理髮師：那樣够麼？
Customer: Yes, that's it!	顧客：是了，對啦！
Barber: A shampoo, sir; lower ⁸ your head, please.	理髮師：洗髮，先生；請把頭低一些。
Customer: Put on a little pomatum ⁹ and comb my hair gently ¹⁰ .	顧客：稍些加一點油膏，再輕輕地梳一梳頭髮。
Barber: Shall I part ¹¹ the hair in the middle, on the right or the left?	理髮師：我還是在中間分開頭髮呢，在右邊呢還是在左邊呢？
Customer: On the left.	顧客：在左邊。
Barber: Will you have manicure ¹² , sir?	理髮師：先生，你要修指甲嗎？
Customer: No. The comb scratches ¹³ a little.	顧客：不要。這個梳子有些抓頭髮。
Barber: Yes, sir; I'll change it for another.	理髮師：是，先生，我來換一只。

Customer: Give me a hot towel ¹⁴ .	顧客：給我一塊熱毛巾。
Barber: Yes, sir, here it is.	理髮師：是，先生，在這裏。
Customer: Have you the atomizer ¹⁵ ?	顧客：你有噴香水器麼？
Barber: Yes, sir.	理髮師：有的，先生。
Customer: Then give me a nice perfume ¹⁶ !	顧客：給我一些好的香水！
Barber: I find some white hairs, sir.	理髮師：先生，我找到幾莖白頭髮。
Customer: Can you do anything with them?	顧客：你對他們有法想麼？
Barber: We have hair-tincture ¹⁷	理髮師：我們有染髮藥水。
Customer: How much a bottle?	顧客：多少錢一瓶？
Barber: I leave it to you ¹⁸ , sir.	理髮師：隨便你，先生。

Not s. 註： 1. cut=剪。 2. shave=修面。 3. shampoo=洗頭。 4. go on=着手。 5. old form=原來樣子。 6. moderately=適中。 7. sufficient=足夠。 8. lower=低下。 9. pomatum=油膏。 10. gently=輕輕地。 11. part=分開。 12. manicure=修指甲。 13. scratch=抓頭髮。 14. towel=手巾。 15. atomizer=噴香水器。 16. perfume=香水。 17. hair-tincture=染髮水。 18. leave it to you=隨便你。

Lesson 22 At the Tailor's

第二十二課 在成衣匠處

Customer: Hullo, I want to buy a suit ¹ of clothes.	顧客：喂，我要買一套衣服。
Tailor: Yes, sir, do you wish it made to order ² or ready-made ³ ?	成衣匠：是，先生，你要定做還是現成的？
Customer: What is the difference?	顧客：有什麼不同？
Tailor: Certainly, there is some difference, sir. Clothes made to order are given to our best hands ⁴ to be made and more carefully finished.	成衣匠：當然有不同，先生。定做的衣服交由最好的工人去做，做得比較仔細。

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| Customer: How's about the price ⁵ ? | 顧客：價錢怎樣？ |
| Tailor: Of course, they stand a little higher. I'll have my clothes made to order. | 成衣匠：當然，定做的要貴一些。 |
| Customer: Now, let me have the choice of the quality ⁶ and color. | 顧客：現在，我決將我的衣服定做，讓我來選擇質料及顏色。 |
| Tailor: Come this way, please. | 成衣匠：請這邊來。 |
| Customer: Well, you lead the way, and I'll follow. | 顧客：好，你領路，我在後來。 |
| Tailor: Of what material do you wish your clothing? | 成衣匠：你要那一種質料做衣服？ |
| Customer: Of course, I should like something fine and substantial ⁷ enough. | 顧客：當然，我要東西精美而十分堅實。 |
| Tailor: Well, how about this piece ⁸ ? | 成衣匠：好，這疋怎樣？ |
| Customer: Yes, I like this color, but show me more to have a choice. | 顧客：是，我喜歡這顏色，不過多給我看看幾種可有一個選擇。 |
| Tailor: Yes, sir, here are five pieces more. | 成衣匠：是，先生，還有五疋。 |
| Customer: Well, I'll take this piece. Take my measure? | 顧客：好，我要這一疋。替我量尺寸吧！ |
| Tailor: When shall I send the clothes to your house to be tried ¹⁰ ? | 成衣匠：什麼時候我送衣服到你府上試穿？ |
| Customer: At nine o'clock every morning. How is it that the clothes do not fit ¹¹ me? | 顧客：每天早晨九點鐘。衣服如不配身，怎樣？ |
| Tailor: I'll have it corrected. | 成衣匠：我將把牠修改。 |

Customer: By the way, will the material wear well¹² and the color stand fast¹³?

顧客: 還有, 這質料經穿嗎? 顏色不褪色嗎?

Tailor: I answer for¹⁴ its being the best quality and of fast color.

成衣匠: 我負責牠是上等質料和不褪顏色。

Customer: Now, cut me off a small piece of the cloths for a pattern¹⁵.

顧客: 那末, 替我剪一小塊下來作為樣子。

Tailor: Yes, sir, what kind of lining¹⁶ do you wish to have?

成衣匠: 是, 先生, 你要那一種襯裏?

Customer: Half-silk; I think it wears better.

顧客: 半絲織品; 我想牠比較耐穿些。

Notes. 註: 1. suit=套。 2. order=定貨。 3. ready-made=現成的。 4. hand=工人。 5. price=價格。 6. quality=質料。 7. substantial=堅實。 8. piece=正。 9. take one's measure=量尺寸。 10. try=試穿。 11. fit=量身。 12. wear well=經穿耐穿。 13. fast=不褪色。 14. answer for=負責。 15. pattern=樣子。 16. lining=襯裏。

Lesson 23 At the Bookseller's

第二十三課 在書商處

Bookseller: Good morning, sir, what do you want to buy?

書商: 先生, 早, 你要買什麼?

Customer: Have you any latest¹ magazine?

顧客: 你們有最近的雜誌麼?

Bookseller: Yes, sir, here are some arrived just this morning.

書商: 是, 先生, 此地有幾冊今天早晨才到。

Customer: Give me each of *Life*² and *Time*³. How much?

顧客: 給我生活雜誌及時代雜誌各一冊。多少錢?

Bookseller: Six thousand dollars altogether. Don't you care to have a copy⁴ of *Bookman*⁵?

書商: 一起六千元。你要不要買一冊書友雜誌?

Customer: No, thanks; what fountain pens⁶ do you have?

顧客: 不要, 多謝; 你們有什麼自來水鋼筆?

- Bookseller: Well, we have Parker, Waterman, Conklin⁷, and many others.
- Customer: No, they are too dear; I want only some cheap one of Chinese make.
- Bookseller: Yes, sir, owing to⁸ the high prices these days⁹, pens of Chinese make are also not very cheap!
- Customer: Let me know the the price, please.
- Bookseller: Here is a *Doctor*¹⁰; it costs thirty thousand dollars.
- Customer: Any discount¹¹?
- Bookseller: Excuse me, sir, we sell at the net price¹².
- Customer: Give me one; here is the money.
- Bookseller: What else, sir?
- Customer: Have you the *Concise Oxford Dictionary*¹³?
- Bookseller: Yes, sir, but only pirated copies¹⁴.
- Customer: How much is for one copy?
- Bookseller: Fifty thousand dollars.
- Customer: Will you send it to me C. O. D.¹⁵?
- Bookseller: Certainly, please give us your address.
- Customer: Thank you; here is my address. Good-Bye.
- Bookseller: Good-bye.
- 書商：好，我們有克牌，地球牌，康克林牌，以及其他。
- 顧客：不要，牠們太貴了；我要便宜些的中國貨。
- 書商：是，先生，因為近來的高物價，中國製造的鋼筆也不便宜啊！
- 顧客：請你讓我知道價格。
- 書商：這裏是博士牌；牠值三萬元。
- 顧客：有折扣嗎？
- 書商：對不起，先生，我們實價出售。
- 顧客：給我一枝，錢在這裏。
- 書商：先生，還有什麼？
- 顧客：你們有簡明牛津字典麼？
- 書商：有的，先生，只有翻版本的。
- 顧客：多少錢一冊？
- 書商：五萬元。
- 顧客：你肯把這書送到後付錢嗎？
- 書商：當然，請你給我你的地址。
- 顧客：謝謝你，這裏是我的地址。再會。
- 書商：再會。

Notes. 註: 1. latest magazine=最近的雜誌。 2. Life 生活雜誌 (美國著名雜誌之一)。 3. Time 時代雜誌 (美國著名雜誌之一)。 4. copy=册。 5. Bookman 書友雜誌 (美國著名雜誌之一)。 6. fountain pen=自來水鋼筆。 7. Parker (派克牌), Waterman (地球牌), Conklin (康克林牌), 牠們都是美國貨的自來水筆。 8. owing to=因為。 9. these days=近日。 10. Doctor (博士牌), 中國貨的自來水筆。 11. discount=折扣。 12. net price=實價。 13. Concise Oxford Dictionary=簡明牛津字典。 14. pirated copy=翻版本。 15. C.O.D.=cash delivery, 貨到付錢。

Lesson 24 With a Doctor

第十四課 在醫生處

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| <p>Dr. Fong: Good morning, Mr. Chiang, what can I do for you?</p> | <p>方醫生: 蔣先生, 早, 有什麼可以效勞的地方?</p> |
| <p>Chiang: I feel a slight fever¹, Dr. Fong; I want to know if anything is wrong with me.</p> | <p>蔣: 我覺得有些薄寒熱, 方醫生; 我要知道我有什麼病。</p> |
| <p>Dr. Fong: Sit down, please. Let me take your temperature² first.</p> | <p>方醫生: 請坐。讓我替你先量一量溫度。</p> |
| <p>Chiang: Yes, thank you.</p> | <p>蔣: 是, 謝謝你。</p> |
| <p>Dr. Fong: Oh, thirty-eight degrees, centigrade³.</p> | <p>方醫生: 啊, 攝氏三十八度。</p> |
| <p>Chiang: Then it is one degree more than normal⁴.</p> | <p>蔣: 那末比正常多一度。</p> |
| <p>Dr. Fong: Nothing serious⁵, don't worry⁶. Let me feel your pulse⁷.</p> | <p>方醫生: 沒有什麼嚴重, 不必着急。讓我把一把你的脈息。</p> |
| <p>Chiang: Much the matter with me⁸?</p> | <p>蔣: 我有重病麼?</p> |
| <p>Dr. Fong: Almost normal. Let me see your tongue. Somewhat coated⁹; you must have caught cold¹⁰.</p> | <p>方醫生: 還正常。讓我看一看你的舌頭。有些上苔; 你一定着了涼。</p> |
| <p>Chiang: Must I take some medicine¹¹?</p> | <p>蔣: 我一定要吃些藥麼?</p> |

- Dr. Fong: I think a little aspirin¹² will do. Two or three days' rest will help you to recover¹³.
- Chiang: Please examine¹⁴ my finger; I feel the pain there.
- Dr. Fong: Oh, it's swollen¹⁵, it's inflamed¹⁶.
- Chiang: I cut it the other day¹⁷ with my penknife.
- Dr. Fong: Have this ointment¹⁸ applied three times a day and the pain will be allayed¹⁹.
- Chiang: Will there be any complications²⁰?
- Dr. Fong: No; don't worry, please. You may get more ointment of the kind from any dispensary²¹.
- Chiang: How much shall I pay you?
- Dr. Fong: I leave it to you, Mr. Chiang.
- Chiang: Here is ten thousand dollars.
- Dr. Fong: Thank you; follow my advice and you will soon recover.
- Chiang: Thank you very much for your good advice. Good-bye.
- Dr. Fong: Good-bye.
- 方醫生：我想一些阿司匹靈就行。二三天休息可以幫助你復元了。
- 蔣：請診察一下我的手指；我覺得痛。
- 方醫生：啊，牠腫了；牠在發炎。
- 蔣：前天我給小洋刀割破了。
- 方醫生：每天敷油藥三次，痛自會減輕。
- 蔣：會不會起變化？
- 方醫生：不會，請不必着急。這種油藥，任何藥房可以買到。
- 蔣：我將付你多少錢？
- 方醫生：隨你的意，蔣先生。
- 蔣：這裏是一萬元。
- 方醫生：謝謝你；聽從我的勸告你不久就會復元。
- 蔣：多謝你的好的指示。再會。
- 方醫生：再會。

Notes. 註: 1. slight fever=薄寒熱。 2. temperature=溫度。 3. centigrade=攝氏。 4. normal=正常。 5. serious=嚴重。 6. worry=著急。 7. pulse=脈息。 8. much the matter with me?=我有重病麼? (這是習語)。 9. coated=甚苦。 10. caught cold=着涼。 11. medicine=藥。 12. aspirin=阿司匹靈。 13. recover=復元。 14. examine=診察。 15. swollen=腫。 16. inflamed=發炎。 17. the other day=前天。 18. ointment=油藥。 19. allayed=減輕。 20. complication=變化。 21. dispensary=藥房。

Lesson 25 With a Lawyer

第二十五課 在律師處

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|--|--------------------------------|
| Lawyer: Good morning, sir, what can I do to help you? | 律師: 先生, 早, 我有什麼可以效勞的地方? |
| Client: Good morning, sir, I have come to ask your advice for some compensation ¹ or damages ² from a merchant. | 事主: 先生, 早, 我來和你商量要某商人賠償或要求損失。 |
| Lawyer: Well, tell me the details ³ , please. | 律師: 好, 請告訴我詳情。 |
| Client: I have ordered ⁴ one hundred rolls ⁵ of serge, but the goods supplied ⁶ are not in accordance with ⁷ my order. | 事主: 我會定貨一百捲嗶嘰, 但所備的貨物和所定的不相符合。 |
| Lawyer: Have you any contract ⁸ with the merchant? | 律師: 你和那商人有合同麼? |
| Client: Yes, here is the contract with the kind of serge ⁹ described ¹⁰ . | 事主: 有的, 這裏就是合同, 載明嗶嘰的種類。 |
| Lawyer: Has the merchant affixed ¹¹ his signature? | 律師: 那商人曾經簽過字嗎? |
| Client: Certainly, there is the signature. | 事主: 當然, 有簽字的。 |
| Lawyer: Then you have your documentary evidence ¹² . | 律師: 那末你有你的文件上的證據。 |
| Client: Will this be enough for me to sue ¹³ him? | 事主: 這個足以使我控告他麼? |

- Lawyer: Yes, you are justified in¹⁴ doing so, but you had better have a compromise¹⁵
- Client: Then I should like to ask you to write the merchant, Mr. Tao, on my behalf¹⁶ to request compensation for my loss¹⁷.
- Lawyer: This I will try.
- Client: By the contract with Mr. Tao's signature, do you think I shall win my case?
- Lawyer: No, I can't be sure; any case¹⁸ needs inquest¹⁹ first, oral proceeding²⁰ next, then the trial²¹.
- Client: Well, accusation²² takes time,²³ besides money.
- Lawyer: Of course, a plaintiff²⁴ has to pay more than a defendant²⁵.
- Client: Then, in your opinion²⁶ it would be best not to go to the law²⁷.
- Lawyer: I hope you can do this.
- Client: Well, let me reflect²⁸ and think it over²⁹.
- 律師：可以，你可以藉口這樣做，不過你最好和解。
- 事主：那末我要請你代我寫信給那商人陶先生，要求我方損失的賠償。
- 律師：這個我願試試看。
- 事主：依據載有陶先生簽字的合同，你想我將勝訴嗎？
- 律師：不，我不能確定；任何案件需要先做須訊問，再口頭辯論，然後審判。
- 事主：好，金錢之外，訴訟是費時的。
- 律師：當然，原告還須比被告付出更多的錢。
- 事主：那末，據你的意見，最好不訴諸法律了。
- 律師：我希望你能這樣做。
- 事主：好，讓我反省一下，思考一下。

Notes. 註: 1. compensation=賠償。 2. damage=損失。 3. details=詳情。 4. order=定貨。 5. roll=捲。 6. supplied=置備。 7. in accordance with=與... 相符合。 8. contract=合同。 9. serge=專差。 10. described=載明。 11. affixed=簽字。 12. documentary evidence=文件的證據。 13. sue=控告。 14. are justified in=藉口。 15. compromise=和解。 16. on one's behalf=代替... 17. loss=損失。 18. case=案件。 19. inquest=訊問。 20. oral proceedings=口頭辯論。 21. trial=審判。 22. accusation=訴訟。 23. take time=費時。 24. plaintiff=原告。 25. defendant=被告。 26. in your opinion=據你的意見。 27. go to the law=訴諸法律。 28. reflect=反省。 29. think... over=思考。

Lesson 26 At the Broadcasting Station

第二十六課 在廣播電台

- Wong: Good evening, Mr. Tong, where are you going?
- 汪：董先生，晚安，你到什麼地方去？
- Tong: Good evening, Mr. Wong, I am going to Sin Wu Broadcasting Station¹.
- 董：汪先生，晚安，我到新滬廣播電台去。
- Wong: That's good. Do you work there?
- 汪：好啊。你在那裏做事嗎？
- Tong: Yes, I am the cashier² at the station.
- 董：正是，我在電台上當出納員。
- Wong: Where is the station? May I accompany you there?
- 汪：電台在什麼地方？我可以同你去嗎？
- Tong: Yes, with pleasure; the station is at the corner of Chung-cheng Road, Southern II³ and Nanchang Road⁴.
- 董：是，好；在中正南二路南昌路轉角。
- Wong: Oh, how tired I am to walk up to the fourth floor⁵.
- 汪：呀，走上四層樓是怎樣的吃力啊！
- Tong: The period⁶ for broadcasting has not begun yet; have a seat, please.
- 董：廣播的時間還沒有開始；請坐。
- Wong: Will you show me the broadcasting room⁷?
- 汪：請你指示我那播音室，好嗎？
- Tong: Yes, come this way, please.
- 董：好，請這裏來。
- Wong: It's so well curtained⁸; the actors will feel stifled⁹ to broadcast here.
- 汪：張幕這樣地緊密，演員們在這裏廣播將要覺得窒息了。
- Tong: But they are accustomed to¹⁰ it.
- 董：然而他們對此習慣了。
- Wong: Will you kindly give me a program card¹¹?
- 汪：請你給我一張節目卡片，好嗎？

- Tong: Take five copies of it. 董：拿五份去吧。
- Wong: Eh, there are quite a number of events¹²: solo,¹³ chorus¹⁴, farce¹⁵, sing-song storytelling in Soochow dialect¹⁷, Shaoshing opera¹⁸, Shanghai Opera¹⁹, and many others. 汪：唉，有相當多的節目：獨唱，合唱，滑稽，蘇州說書，越劇，申曲，以及其他。
- Tong: We also accept any advertisement²⁰. Any broadcasting station in Shanghai will have an advertisement inserted among the events. 董：我們也接受廣告。任何一家上海廣播電台將有廣告穿插在節目裏面。
- Wong: Yes, I'll do my best²¹ to recommend²² here as many advertisements as possible²³. 汪：是，我將盡我的力量把儘多的廣告介紹到這裏來。
- Tong: Very kind of you to give us such a promise²⁴. 董：承蒙厚意賜給我這樣一個諾言。

Notes. 註： 1. Sin Wu Broadcasting Station = 新滬廣播電台。 2. cashier = 出納員。 3. Chung-cheng Road, Southern II = 中正南二路。 4. Nanchang Road = 南昌路。 5. the fourth floor = 第四層樓。 6. period = 小時。 7. broadcasting room = 播音室。 8. curtain = 張幕。 9. stifle = 窒息。 10. are accustomed to = 習慣于。 11. program card = 節目卡片。 12. a number of = 許多。 13. event = 節目。 14. solo = 獨唱。 15. chorus = 合唱。 16. farce = 滑稽。 17. sing-song storytelling in Soochow dialect = 蘇州說書。 18. Shaoshing opera = 越劇。 19. Shanghai opera = 申曲。 20. advertisement = 廣告。 21. do my best = 盡我的力。 22. recommend = 介紹。 23. as many... as possible = 儘多。 24. promise = 諾言。

Lesson 27 On New Year's Day

第二十七課 元旦日

- Hou: Wish you a Happy New Year¹, Mr. Ni! 侯：倪先生，恭賀你新年快樂！
- Ni: The same to you², Mr. Hou! 倪：侯先祝君同樣好！
- Hou: What is meant by a Happy New Year? 侯：快樂的新年怎樣解釋？

- Ni: It means a year of good health³, useful labor⁴, and clear conscience⁵.
- Hou: What a judicious⁶ explanation⁷!
- Ni: The Chinese proverb⁸ said, "The morning shows the day as spring shows the year."⁹ That's why people will speak words of good omen¹⁰ to one another.
- Hou: How did you enjoy your New Year's Eve¹¹?
- Ni: We had a dinner party¹² at home last night. All the family were present and enjoyed themselves to the utmost¹³.
- Hou: What a blessing! New Year's Day is, indeed, a great festival¹⁴. Businessmen will suspend their business¹⁵ for five days from that day.
- Ni: Yes, it is the most enjoyable¹⁶ and also the busiest day for making ca'ls¹⁷.
- Hou: People have their full rest¹⁸ for three days from that day; they have all necessities¹⁹ prepared and will eat the dishes cooked on New-Year's Eve.
- Ni: One must learn to speak such words of good omen as "happiness," "longevity²⁰," "good luck," "riches²¹," and so on.
- 倪：牠是指一年中有愉快的健康，有益的工作，和清明的是非之心。
- 侯：何等一個聰明的解釋啊！
- 倪：中國俗語說，『一日之計在於晨，一年之計在於春』。所以人家彼此不說吉利的說話的。
- 侯：你怎樣享樂你的除夕啊？
- 倪：昨夜我們在家裏有一個宴會。全家都出席，盡情地享樂。
- 侯：何等的幸福啊！元旦，的確是一個非常的時節。做商意的人從那一天起，將停止營業五天。
- 倪：是的，元旦日是最快樂的一天，又是訪友最忙的一天。
- 侯：從元旦日起，人們可有三天的完全休息。他們把所有的日用品都預備好，吃的是大除夕那晚煮好的菜。
- 倪：無論什麼人一定要學習說這些吉利的話，例如，『快樂』，『長壽』，『好運道』，『發財』等等。

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| <p>Hou: It's the custom for people to burn incense²² before Buddha²³ or gods²⁴, especially in the city god's temple²⁵.</p> | <p>侯： 人們有個俗例，在菩薩或神的門前燒香，尤其在城隍廟裏。</p> |
| <p>Ni: Yes, they will very humbly²⁶ knock their heads²⁷ before the city god to pray for²⁸ their good fortune for the whole year.²⁹</p> | <p>倪： 是啊，他們還要很順從地向城隍叩頭，向他祈求全年的好運氣。</p> |
| <p>Hou: Can you not renounce²⁹ such a superstition³⁰?</p> | <p>侯： 你能廢棄這一套迷信麼？</p> |
| <p>Ni: No, I'm not so foolish as to believe that.</p> | <p>倪： 可是我不致愚到相信那一套。</p> |
| <p>Hou: Have you many calls to make today?</p> | <p>侯： 今天你有多少地方去拜年？</p> |
| <p>Ni: Oh, yes, I can't stay³¹; I have many other calls to make. Good-bye.</p> | <p>倪： 呀，對啦，我不能多耽擱了；我有許多地方去拜年。再會吧。</p> |
| <p>Hou: Thank you very much for your early call! Good-bye.</p> | <p>侯： 多謝你一大早來拜年！再會吧。</p> |

Notes. 註: 1. Wish you a Happy New Year=恭賀你新年快樂(這是元旦日初次見面時的口頭語)○ 2. The same to you=祝君同樣好(這也是一種口頭語，承上面一句而來)○ 3. good health=愉快的健康○ 4. useful labor=有益的工作○ 5. clear conscience=清明的是非之心○ 6. judicious=聰明○ 7. explanation=解釋○ 8. proverb=格言，俗語○ 9. "The morning shows the day as spring shows the year."=一日之計在於晨，一年之計在於春○ 10. good omen=吉利○ 11. New Year's Eve=大除夕○ 12. dinner party=宴會○ 13. enjoyed ... to the utmost=盡情地享樂○ 14. festival=時節○ 15. suspend ... business=停止營業○ 16. enjoyable=快樂○ 17. making calls=拜訪○ 18. full rest=完全休息○ 19. necessities=日用品○ 20. longevity=長壽○ 21. riches=財富，這裏轉作“發財”之意○ 22. burn incense=燒香○ 23. Buddha=菩薩○ 24. gods=神○ 25. the city god's temple=城隍廟○ 26. humbly=順從地○ 27. knock their heads=叩頭○ 28. pray for=祈求○ 29. renounce=廢棄○ 30. superstition=迷信○ 31. stay=耽擱○

Lesson 28 At the Watchmaker's

第二十八課 在鐘錶商處

- Clerk: Good morning, sir, what do you want to buy? 店員：先生，早，你要買什麼？
- Customer: My watch frequently stops; I think it must be repaired¹. 顧客：我的錶常常停，我想牠一定要修理了。
- Clerk: Let's examine your watch and see what's wrong with² it. 店員：讓我把你的錶檢查一下，看看錶的什麼地方壞了。
- Customer: Yes, here it is. 顧客：好，這裏是錶。
- Clerk: Has it been dropped? 店員：牠跌過麼？
- Customer: Yes, it has and it has been out of order³ ever since⁴. 顧客：是，牠跌過，從此以後，牠就壞了。
- Clerk: That's it; the main spring⁵ has broken. 店員：對了，這主要發條已斷了。
- Customer: Is that all? 顧客：就是那樣麼？
- Clerk: Some screws⁶ have been lost and the whole watch needs cleaning⁷. 店員：有幾個螺旋失落了，整個的錶需要揩油。
- Customer: How long will the watch work after the repairing? 顧客：修理之後這錶可以用多少時候？
- Clerk: At least one year; I'll guarantee⁸ my promise with a warranty⁹. 店員：至少一年，我將替你擔保我的諾言，出一張保單。
- Customer: When can I come and fetch the watch? 顧客：什麼時候我來拿這個錶？
- Clerk: Two weeks later. 店員：二星期後。
- Customer: Can I rely on¹⁰ you? 顧客：靠得住嗎？（我能信託你嗎？）
- Clerk: Sure, you may have it. 店員：一定，你可以拿錶去。

Customer: Don't you sell spectacles ¹¹ , too?	顧客：你們也賣眼鏡嗎？
Clerk: Yes, sir.	店員：是的，先生。
Customer: I want to change for a new pair of glasses ¹² because the old one is too weak ¹³ .	顧客：我要換一副新的眼鏡，因為舊的一副光太弱了。
Clerk: Yes, sir, will you permit me to test your eyes ¹⁴ ?	店員：是，先生，可以不可以讓我替你驗一驗你的眼光？
Customer: Of course, it's necessary.	顧客：當然，這是必需的。
Clerk: Please put on these spectacles and look at that chart. ¹⁵ Can you read the figures ¹⁶ there?	店員：請你戴上這眼鏡，看那張圖。你能讀出那些數目字嗎？
Customer: Not very clearly.	顧客：不很清楚。
Clerk: Then change for another pair.	店員：那末換一副。
Customer: Infinitely better. ¹⁷ I'll take this pair.	顧客：好得多。我就要這一副。

Notes. 註： 1. repaired=修理。 2. what's wrong with...?=...什麼地方壞了？ 3. out of order=壞了。 4. ever since=從此以後。 5. main spring=主要發條。 6. screw=螺旋。 7. cleaning=揩油。 8. guarantee=擔保。 9. warranty=保單。 10. rely on=信託。 11. spectacles=眼鏡。 12. a pair of glasses=一副眼鏡。 13. weak=弱（指光）。 14. test your eyes=測驗你的眼光。 15. chart=圖。 16. figure=數目。 17. infinitely better=好得多。

Lesson 29 At the Wedding

第二十九課 觀婚禮

Ting: Good morning, Mr. Wei have you received an invitation ¹ from Miss Yeh?	丁：魏先生，早，你收到葉女士的請帖嗎？
Wei: Yes, I have I am on my way to attend the wedding ceremony ² , but I am sorry to have forgotten the address ³ .	魏：是的，我收到的；我正要參加婚禮，但可惜我忘記了地址。

- Ting: Well, you are lucky⁴ enough to meet me; come on.
- Wei: Where is the wedding hall⁵?
- Ting: It is at the Park Hotel.
- Wei: Which floor⁶?
- Ting: The ninth floor.
- Wei: Let's take the lift⁷.
- Ting: Already many guests here.
- Wei: Oh, the hall is splendidly⁸ arranged⁹.
- Ting & Wei: We wish you a happy married life¹⁰, Miss Yeh.
- Yeh: Thank you for your compliments¹¹. Sit down and have some tea.
- Ting & Wei: Don't stand on ceremony¹²!
- Ting: Lo! How brilliant¹³ is that neon¹⁴ Chinese character¹⁵ "Happiness"!
- Wei: It symbolizes¹⁶ the brightness¹⁷ of married life.
- Ting: The music is striking up¹⁸; the ceremony will soon begin.
- Wei: Yes, the chief witness¹⁹, the go-between²⁰, and the hosts²¹ have been waiting for the beginning of the ceremony.
- 丁：啊，你幸而碰到我；向前來。
- 魏：結婚禮堂在什麼地方？
- 丁：在國際飯店。
- 魏：第幾層樓？
- 丁：第九層樓。
- 魏：讓我們趁電梯。
- 丁：許多客人已來了。
- 魏：呀，這禮堂佈置華麗。
- 丁和魏：葉女士，我們但願你有一個愉快的婚後生活。
- 葉：謝謝你的祝頌。請坐，用茶。
- 丁和魏：不要客氣！
- 丁：看啊！那個霓虹燈的中文喜字，多麼光亮！
- 魏：牠象徵着婚後生活的光明。
- 丁：音樂在起來了；典禮不久就要開始。
- 魏：是呀，證婚人，介紹人，和主婚人都在等待着典禮的開始。

Ting: Lo! The bridegroom²² is coming; he is dressed in swallow-tailed coat²³. Who is the bestman?²⁴

丁：看啊！新郎在來了；他穿着燕尾服。誰是男僕相？

Wei: I don't know him; now the bride is entering with the bridesmaid²⁵.

魏：我不認識他。現在新娘同她的女僕相進來了。

Ting: After the exchange²⁶ of the wedding rings²⁷ and the speeches of the go-between and many others; the ceremony will soon be over.

丁：經過交換結婚戒指，和介紹人及其他多人的演說之後，典禮不久就要完畢了。

Ting & Wei: Let's again offer our hearty congratulation²⁸ for your lifelong²⁹ happiness, Mrs. and Mr. Chang.

丁和魏：楊太太，楊先生，讓我們再同你們至誠祝賀永久的愉快。

Mrs. & Mr. Chang: Many thanks. Please help yourselves to³⁰ the cake!

楊太太：多謝。請用蛋糕！
楊先生：

Ting & Wei: Thank you.

丁和魏：謝謝你。

Notes. 註: 1. invitation=請帖。 2. wedding ceremony=婚禮。 3. address=地址。 4. lucky=幸運的。 5. wedding hall=結婚禮堂。 6. floor=層樓。 7. lift=電梯。 8. splendidly=華麗。 9. arranged=佈置。 10. married life=婚後生活。 11. compliments=祝頌。 12. don't stand on ceremony=不要客氣。 13. brilliant=光亮。 14. neon=霓虹燈。 15. character=中西文。 16. symbolize=象徵。 17. brightness=光明。 18. is striking up.=正在彈奏。 19. chief witness=證婚人。 20. go-between=介紹人。 21. hosts=主婚人。 22. bridegroom=新郎。 23. swallow-tailed coat=燕尾服。 24. bestman=男僕相。 25. bridesmaid=女僕相。 26. exchange=交換。 27. wedding ring=結婚戒指。 28. congratulations=祝賀; offer=貢獻; hearty=至誠。 29. lifelong=永久。 30. help yourselves to...=請用...

Lesson 30 How to Introduce Friends

第三十課 怎樣介紹朋友

- Chen: Good morning, Mr. John, I should like to learn from you how foreigners introduce friends to one another.
- 陳：約翰先生，早，我要向你請教外國人怎樣彼此介紹朋友的？
- John: Good morning, Mr. Chen. Between a gentleman and a lady, or between two gentlemen?
- 約翰：陳先生，早，在男先生和女士之間呢？是在兩位男先生之間呢？
- Chen: First between a gentleman and a lady.
- 陳：先說男先生和女士之間。
- John: You look at the lady, bow¹ and say to her, "Miss (Mrs.) A, allow me to introduce to you² Mr. B."
- 約翰：你面望着那位女太太，一鞠躬而向她說，「某小姐（或某夫人），讓我把某先生介紹給你。」
- Chen: What should the gentleman say?
- 陳：那位男先生應當說什麼？
- John: He should say, "I am very glad to know you," or "Very glad to see you."
- 約翰：他應當說，「我很高興認識你」，或「很高興見到你。」
- Chen: Then between two gentlemen.
- 陳：那末在兩位男先生之間呢？
- John: The younger³ should be introduced to the elder⁴ and the same thing may be said.
- 約翰：應把年幼向年長的介紹，並且說同樣的話。
- Chen: How should we shake hands⁵?
- 陳：應當怎樣握手？
- John: Hand-shaking should be made with the right hand, firmly⁶ and not too hard⁷.
- 約翰：應當用右手握手，握手時應當穩重而不甚用力。
- Chen: May we shake hands with gloves⁸ on?
- 陳：我們握手時可戴手套麼？

John: No, never.	約翰：不，從不戴的。
Chen: While shaking hands, who should stretch out ⁹ the hand first?	陳：當握手時，誰應當先伸出手來。
John: The lady or the elder should stretch out the hand first.	約翰：女士或年長者應當先伸出手來。
Chen: Is it good to introduce a friend to another in the street ¹⁰ ?	陳：在街道上介紹朋友，好嗎？
John: No, not very good.	約翰：不，不很好。
Chen: How should I ask people to repeat their words?	陳：我應當怎樣請求人家複述他的說話？
John: Just say, "Beg pardon ¹¹ ."	約翰：只要說，『請原諒。』
Chen: At a dinner, may I talk to a gentleman next to ¹² me without introduction?	陳：在宴會的時候，我可以不經介紹而向鄰座的男先生談話麼？
John: Yes, you may do so.	約翰：是，你可以這樣做。
Chen: Is it necessary for me to introduce to a visitor ¹³ all the friends who happen to be in my house?	陳：假使有許多朋友碰巧在我的家裏，我有沒有把他們全部介紹給一個新來客人的必要。
John: No, not necessary unless it is especially requested ¹⁴ .	約翰：不，不必要的，除非經特別請求。

Notes. 註: 1. bow=鞠躬。 2. allow me to introduce to you... =讓我把...介紹給你(這是習語)。 3. the younger=年幼的。 4. the elder=年長的。 5. shake hands=握手。 6. firmly=穩重。 7. hard=用力。 8. gloves=手套。 9. stretch out=伸出。 10. in the street=在街上。 11. beg pardon=請原諒(這是習語，在聽不出對方面說話而要求重說時用之)。 12. next to=貼鄰。 13. visitor=客人。 14. requested=請求; especially=特別。

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by

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