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英文學生叢書

A PEEP INTO ENGLISH MODERN LIFE

英國現代生活一瞥

蘇兆龍編

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A PEEP INTO ENGLISH MODERN LIFE

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A Peep Into English Modern Life

英國現代生活一瞥

A Peep Into English Modern Life

1. MEALS

Four meals¹ a day are served² in an ordinary³ English home:⁴ breakfast,⁵ lunch, tea, and dinner.

Breakfast, the first meal of the day, is served at about eight o'clock in the morning, and consists of⁶ porridge⁷ (Scotch oats) with milk and sugar, bacon and eggs (boiled, fried⁸ or poached),⁹ buttered¹⁰ toast,¹¹ or bread and butter with marmalade¹² or jam. Some people like to drink tea, but most prefer¹³ coffee. Instead of¹⁴ bacon and eggs, we may have¹⁵ fish, or a mutton chop,¹⁶ or cold ham.

The usual time for lunch is one o'clock, but, of course,¹⁷ it may be half-an-hour earlier or later.¹⁸ The meal usually consists of cold meat with potatoes,¹⁹ boiled or fried, and salad.²⁰ These

1. meals 食事; 餐. 2. served (sûrvd) 陳設; 擺出. 3. ordinary (ôr/dĩ-nâ-rĩ) 普通的. 4. English (ĩŋ'glĩsh) home 英國的家庭. 5. breakfast (bræk/fâst) 早餐; 早飯. 6. consists (kõn-sĩsts') of 由...而成; 成於. 7. porridge (põr/ĩj) 粥. 8. fried (frĩd) 油煎的; 炸的. 9. poached (põcht) 在沸湯中去殼而煮的; 煮至半熟的. 10. buttered (büt/ěrd) 塗奶

英國現代生活一瞥

一. 食 事

普通的英國家庭裏一天共吃四頓飯：早餐，中餐，晚餐，和晚餐。

早餐是每天的第一餐，約摸早晨八點鐘陳列出來，由牛奶砂糖粥（蘇格蘭燕麥所製），鹹豬肉和雞蛋（煮熟的，油煎的，或是煮半熟的），奶油麵包片，或是奶油麵包片和果醬等物所組成。有些人喜歡吃茶，可是多數的人喜歡咖啡。我們也可以不用鹹豬肉和雞蛋而用魚或羊肉片或冷火腿。

中餐的普通時間是一點鐘，可是早半點或遲半點當然也是有的。這一餐的食品大抵為冷肉和馬鈴薯，煮的或是煎的，以及生菜所製的肴饌。這些食品之後跟着乾酪和重

油的。 11. toast (tōst) 烤麵包片；土司。 12. marmalade (mār/mā-lād) 果醬；果糕。 13. prefer (prè-fūr/) 喜歡。 14. instead (īn-stēd/) of 代替；不用。 15. have 吃；用。 16. mutton (mūt/'n) chop 羊肉片。 17. of course 當然；自然。 18. half-an-hour earlier or later 早半點鐘或遲半點鐘。 19. potatoes (pō-tā/tōz) 馬鈴薯；洋薯。 20. salad (sāl/lād) 生菜食品（用生菜或高莖芹菜等與鹽醋油椒調製而成）。

are followed by cheese and biscuits.¹ Englishmen drink some beverage² at lunch according to their different tastes.³ Some drink wine, beer or ale: others prefer milk or water.

Tea, the third meal of the day, is served between four and five o'clock.⁴ A teapot is brought in⁵ filled with this refreshing drink⁶ which English ladies find so delightful.⁷ Thin slices of bread and butter are handed round⁸ with cakes, jam and cream. Tea is not always⁹ served at table, for it is the most sociable¹⁰ meal of the day, and friends and visitors are also received.¹¹ The members of the tea-party sit round on chairs.¹² Each one has a cup, a saucer, a spoon, and a plate.

Dinner is the most substantial¹³ meal of the day. In old-fashioned households¹⁴ a gong is sounded, generally at seven o'clock, and all the members of the family sit down together.

1. biscuits (bĩs/kĩts) 重烘的麵包。 2. beverage (bĕv/lĕr-āj) 飲料。
 3. according (ā-kōr/dĩng) to their different (dĩf/lĕr-ĕnt) tastes 照他們的各異的嗜好。 4. between (bĕ-twĕn/) four and five o'clock (ō-klōk/) 在四五點鐘之間。 5. brought (brōt) in 陳上; 端上來 (in 是副詞)。 6. this refreshing (rĕ-frĕsh/lĩng) drink 這令人神爽的飲料 (指茶)。 7. find (find)

烘的麵包。英國人中餐時所用飲料不同，都照着各人的嗜好。有些人吃葡萄酒，啤酒，或是強麥酒；有些人却喜歡牛奶或是白水。

茶餐是每天的第三餐，在四五點鐘光景陳列出來。一把茶壺端上來，其中滿裝着英國太太們所很喜歡的這令人神爽的飲料。薄片奶油麵包和糕兒，果醬，乳精之類挨次分配着。茶餐並不總是陳列在桌子上，因為這是一天裏最社交的一餐，朋友們和來賓們也都被邀請加入的。茶會的人們都坐在椅子上環列相向着。每人有一隻杯兒，一隻碟兒，一隻匙兒，和一隻盤兒。

晚餐是一天裏最豐富的餐兒。在舊式的家庭裏，大概七點鐘的時候鳴着銅鑼，於是家人都到桌邊坐下。也許有

so delightful (dê-lit/fōl) 覺得很有滋味。 8. handed (hăn/děd) round 分配。 9. not always (ôl/wāz; -wāz) 不常常；有時不。 10. sociable (sô/shā-b'l) 社交的；友誼的。 11. received (rê-sēvd') 接待；招待。 12. sit round on chairs (chârz) 坐在椅上環向着。 13. substantial (sŭb-stân/shăl) 豐富的。 14. old-fashioned (ôld/făsh'ŭnd) households (hous'hôldz) 舊式家庭。

Perhaps some of them have been absent from¹ lunch and tea, but now their day's work is over² and they all partake together of³ the evening meal. The mistress⁴ of the household solemnly⁵ takes her seat at the head of the table, and opposite her sits the master, her husband.⁶

Soup is the first course. Then comes the second course, fish or salad. A joint of meat⁷ (usually the roast beef of old England⁸) forms the third course, or else a leg of mutton,⁹ lamb, veal¹⁰ or pork, chicken or duck, served up with vegetables—potatoes, green peas,¹¹ beans,¹² carrots, parsnips,¹³ turnips, cabbage,¹⁴ or cauliflower.¹⁵

Pudding¹⁶ or fruit-pie¹⁷ forms the fourth course. After this the table is cleared, ready for the dessert.¹⁸ This consists of cheese or fruit—grapes, apples, pears, peaches, oranges, bananas¹⁹ and figs. Nuts are also placed on the table, and the wine is handed round.

1. absent (äb/sěnt) from 離開; 不曾加入. 2. their day's work is over 他們一天工作完畢了. 3. partake (pär-täk/) together (töö-gěth/ěr) of 共享; 同吃. 4. mistress (mīs/trěs) 主婦. 5. solemnly (söll/ěm-lī) 嚴重地. 6. opposite (öp/ō-zīt) her sits the master (mās/těr), her husband (hüz/bänd) = the master, her husband, sits opposite her. 7. a joint of meat 一大塊肉片. 8. roast beef of old England (in/gländ) 照英國燒

人不曾來進午餐和茶餐，可是現在一天的工作已完畢了，所以他們都來吃着晚餐。主婦很嚴重地坐在餐桌的上座，坐在她對面的是那主人，就是她的丈夫。

羹湯是第一道菜。隨後上了第二道菜，魚或生菜食品。第三道菜便是肉片（通常為英國燒法的炒牛肉），或是羊腿肉，小羊肉，小牛肉，豬肉，小雞肉，鴨肉之類，襯着蔬菜一如馬鈴薯，青豆，大豆，胡蘿蔔，防風草，萊菔，椰菜或花椰菜等等。

布丁或果肉包子是第四道菜。這道菜吃完後，桌子便收拾乾淨，預備上着尾食品。尾食品就是乾酪或水果一如葡萄，蘋果，梨子，桃子，橘子，香蕉，無花果等等。胡桃也擺在桌上，並且葡萄酒也分配着。

法的炒牛肉。 9. leg of mutton 羊腿肉塊。 10. veal (vēl) 小牛肉；犢肉。 11. green peas (pēz) 青豆；豌豆。 12. beans (bēnz) 大豆；蠶豆。
13. parsnips (pārs/nīps) 荷蘭所產的防風草。 14. cabbage (kāb/āj) 椰菜；甘藍。 15. cauliflower (kō'li-flou/ēr) 花椰菜；花甘藍。 16. pudding (pūdd'ing) 布丁；糕。 17. fruit-pie (frūot'pī) 果餡餅；果肉包子。
18. dessert (dē-zūrt/) 尾食品。 19. bananas (bā-nā'nāz) 香蕉。

2. VISITS

When I wish to visit¹ one of my intimate² friends, I do not trouble³ to inform⁴ him beforehand,⁵ but I go without more ado⁶ to his house, and ring the bell. Someone⁷ comes to the door: it is the maid.⁸ "Is Mr Johnson⁹ at home?" I ask. "Yes, sir," the maid replies, "come inside."¹⁰ Mr Johnson is out in the garden. He is just¹¹ planting some rose-bushes."¹² If I am a very intimate friend of his, I may say to the maid, "May I go out to him, then?" "Yes, certainly,"¹³ she will say, "go straight¹⁴ through"¹⁵ (i. e.¹⁶ straight through the house into the garden). My friend catches sight of¹⁷ me as I am walking along the garden path.¹⁸ "Hallo,¹⁹ Dick! I am so pleased²⁰ to see you old fellow,²¹ what have you been doing with yourself²² all this time?"²³ We then sit down together on the lawn and have a long chat.²⁴

1. visit (vîz/'it) 探訪; 訪問; 趨謁. 2. intimate (în/'tî-mât) 相熟的; 有交情的. 3. trouble (trüb/'l) 煩勞; 費事. 4. inform (în-'fôrm/) 通知; 報告. 5. beforehand (bê-'fôr/'hând/) 預先. 6. without (wîth-'out/) more ado (â-'doo/) 不費事; 無多煩勞; 簡直地. 7. someone (sũm/'wũn) 有人; 某人. 8. maid (mād) 女僕. 9. Mr Johnson (mîs/'tēr jŏn/'sũn) 約翰孫先生. 10. inside (în/'sîd/) 到內 (副詞). 11. just 正在. 12. rose-bushes

二. 訪 問

當我要去探訪我的一個熟朋友的時候，我不必預先通知他，徑直地到他的門前按着鈴兒。於是有人來到門口：那就是他的女僕。“約翰孫先生在家麼？”我問道。“是啊，先生，”女僕回答說，“請進來。約翰孫先生在外邊花園裏。他正在種幾棵玫瑰樹哩。”我若是他的很熟的朋友，我可以對那女僕說，“那末，我可以到他那裏去麼？”“當然可以，”她將要說，“請直接地走過去”（直接地從屋裏走到花園裏）。當我沿着園徑走着的時候，我的朋友看見了我。“喂，狄克！我見了你很是快活，老朋友，這一向時候你做什麼？”我們於是一同坐在草地上長談着。

namely

(rōz/bōosh/ěz) 玫瑰樹. 13. certainly (sâr/tîn-lǐ) 當然. 14. straight (strât) 直捷地 (副詞). 15. through (thrōō) 通過. 16. i. e.=that is 就是. 17. catches (käch/ěz) sight (sīt) of 看見; 認出. 18. path (pâth) 徑; 小路. 19. hallo (hǎ-lōl) 喂 (招呼語). 20. so pleased (plēzd) 很快活. 21. old fellow (fēlō) 朋友. 22. with yourself (yōōr-sēlf) 你自己 (此語在本句中非必要的). 23. all this time 這一向時候; 近來. 24. have a long chat 作長談; 說閒話.

Perhaps my friend is not in,¹ but has gone out somewhere.² "No, sir," the maid will then answer, "I am sorry³ he is not in. He went out about half an hour ago."—"Do you know when he will be back?"⁴—"He said that he did not know himself exactly when he would be back, but probably not until late."⁵—"I see.⁶ Well,⁷ would you please tell him⁸ I called?⁹ Brown is my name."—"Will you leave any message,¹⁰ Mr Brown?"—"No, it is nothing important.¹¹ I will call at this time tomorrow evening,¹² or perhaps a little earlier."¹³—"Very good,¹⁴ I will tell him. Good evening,¹⁵ sir!"—"Good evening!"

When I wish to call on¹⁶ someone whom I regard as¹⁷ my superior,¹⁸ or whom I do not know very well, I write a letter first of all,¹⁹ saying why I should like to speak to him, and requesting²⁰ an interview.²¹ In his reply to my letter, the person

1. in=at home 在家. 2. somewhere (sŭm'hwâr/) 到某處. 3. I am sorry (sŏr'i) 我抱歉 (sorry 後省去 that). 4. be back 回來. 5. not until (ŭn-tīl/) late=would not be back until late 不到很晏不回來; 到很晚方纔回家. 6. I see 我明白了; 是 (應聲語). 7. well 那末 (語助詞). 8. him 後省去 that. 9. called 探訪. 10. leave any message (mēs'āj) 留口信; 遺傳言. 11. nothing important (im-pŏr'tǎnt) 沒有什麼要緊的事. 12. this time tomorrow evening 明天晚上這個時候. 13. a little earlier

也許我的朋友不在家裏，已經到外邊去了。“不，先生，”女僕便要回答說，“我很抱歉他不在家。他約摸半點鐘以前出去了。”——“你知道他幾時回來？”——“他說連他自己也不知道什麼時候回來，但大概是回來很遲的。”——“我明白了。那末，請你對他說我來拜訪，好麼？布朗就是我的名字。”——“你可有什麼話要傳達麼，布朗先生？”——“沒有，沒有什麼要緊的事情。明天晚上這個時候我還要來拜訪，也許略早一些。”——“很好，我要對他講。晚安啊，先生！”——“晚安啊！”

當我要去探訪一位尊長或一個不大相識的人的時候，我首先寫給他一封信，說我想和他講話，請准我會一會面。在他的回信裏，這人大概要說明我可以在他的家裏或

(úr/lǐ-ěr) 稍早一些。 14. very good 很好 (應聲語=all right). 15. good evening 敬請晚安 (晚間臨別的客套語). 16. call on 探訪. 17. regard (rê-gård/) as 當作; 認爲. 18. superior (sū-pē/rǐ-ěr) 長輩; 上官. 19. first of all 第一 (副詞仿語). 20. requesting (rê-kwēs/tǐng) 請求. 21. interview (ǐn/těr-vū) 會見.

will probably state the exact time when I may go and see him either at his house or, if he is a business man,¹ at his office. This letter² I shall take with me when I go, and I shall endeavor³ to be quite punctual.⁴ I shall wear⁵ a dark suit.⁶

A few years ago, no visits were made on Sundays in England or America. This is no longer a rule among intimate friends.⁷ But it is better not to make any formal visits on Sundays except by appointment.⁸ The proper time for calls⁹ is really between four and six¹⁰ p.m.¹¹ on weekdays.¹²

When I wish to visit someone on business,¹³ it is quite unnecessary to arrange a meeting by letter.¹⁴ I can ring the man up on the telephone¹⁵ and fix¹⁶ an appointment without delay.¹⁷ I go to the nearest call-office,¹⁸ ring him up, and ask him whether he is free.¹⁹ Indeed, it may be possible to settle everything by phone,²⁰ in which case²¹ a special visit²² will be unnecessary.

1. business (bĭz/nēs) man 事務家; 商人. 2. this letter 這封回信. 3. endeavor (ĕn-dĕv/ĕr) 勉力; 嘗試. 4. punctual (pŭŋk/tŭ-ăl) 準時的; 不遲到的. 5. wear (wâr) 穿; 著. 6. dark suit (sŭt) 黑服; 晨服 (=morning dress). 7. no longer a rule among intimate friends 不復爲熟朋友間的一種規矩 (熟朋友並不遵守這種習慣). 8. appointment (ă-point/mĕnt) 約會. 9. calls 探訪. 10. between four and six 在四點

是（如其他是一個事務家）他的辦公處裏會晤他的確定的時間。我去會他的時候要帶着這封回信，並且當心按時趕到。我要穿一套黑色的衣服。

幾年以前，英國人和美國人在禮拜日絕不訪客。這種規例在熟朋友間現已不行了。可是除了約會之外，最好禮拜日不作正式的探訪。適當的探訪時間，確是週日午後四時至六時。

當我要為事務去探訪某人的時候，無須先用書信去商定會面的事情。我可立刻打電話和那個人定了約會。我走到最近的電話局，打個電話給他，問他有沒有工夫會我。實在，什麼事都可用電話來解決，那末也就不必特別探訪了。

至六點鐘之間。 11. p.m. 下午 (post meridiem 的略寫)。 12. weekdays (wĕk'dāz/) 週日 (禮拜日以外的六日)。 13. on business 因公；為事務。 14. arrange (ǎ-rānj/) a meeting by letter 通信約會。 15. ring the man up on the telephone (tĕl'ĕ-fōn) 向那人打電話。 16. fix 約定。 17. without delay (dĕ-lā/) 毫不耽擱。 18. call-office (kōl'ōf'īs) 電話交換局。 19. free 有工夫的；閒空的。 20. phone 電話 (telephone 的縮體)。 21. in which case 既然這樣。 22. special (spĕsh/āl) visit 特別探訪；專為拜謁。

3. BOOKS AND READING

Reading is both a pastime¹ and a means of education.²

Most educated men have small private libraries:³ some have very large ones, consisting of thousands of⁴ books. Cities and towns, and even villages and hamlets,⁵ have public libraries, with lending department⁷ from which people may borrow books for stated periods of time⁸ free of charge.⁹

There are many different kinds of books. Books of reference¹⁰ (encyclopedias,¹¹ dictionaries, and concordances¹²) are not for continuous reading.¹³ We consult¹⁴ them on occasion.¹⁵ The items¹⁶ are arranged in strict alphabetical order.¹⁷ An encyclopedia is a dictionary of universal¹⁸ knowledge. The best-known English one is the

1. pastime (pàs'tīm) 消遣的東西. 2. means of education (ēd'ū-kā' shǎn) 教育的方法. 3. small private libraries (pī'vāt lī'brā-rīz) 小規模的私人的藏書; 少數的私家藏書. 4. consisting (kōn-sīs'tīng) of 由於... 而組成. 5. thousands (thou'zāndz) of 幾千的; 許多的. 6. hamlets (hām'lěts) 小村; 村落. 7. lending department (lěn'dīng dē-pārt'měnt) 借書部. 8. stated periods (stāt'ēd pē'rī-ōdz) of time 規定的時期. 9. free of charge 不費分文. 10. books of reference (rēf'ēr-ēns) 參考書.

三. 書籍和閱讀

讀書既是一種消遣，又是一種教育的方法。

多數有教育的人們，都有小規模的私人藏書：有些人儘有大規模的，不下千萬冊。城和鎮甚至村和舍都有公共圖書館，其中又有借書部，人民可向該部借書若干時，不費分文。

書有許多的種類。參考書（百科全書，辭典，要目索引等）並不是給人常常閱讀的。我們偶爾參考着它們。所有項目純照字母的順序排列着。百科全書是一種普通智識

11. encyclopedias (ĕn-sī'klō-pē'dī-ăz) 百科全書. 12. concordances (kǒn-kôr'dăn-sěz) 要目索引. 13. not for continuous (kǒn-tĭn'û-ĭs) reading 不是給人常常閱讀的 (只是給人暫時查看的). 14. consult (kǒn-sũlt') 參考. 15. on occasion (ô-kā'zhĭn) 遇便; 隨時; 偶爾. 16. items (i'tĕmz) 項目; 條目. 17. arranged (ă-rănjd') in strict alphabetical (ăl'fă-bĕt'ĭ-kăł) order 純照字母次序排列. 18. universal (ũ'nĭ-vũr'săł) 普通的; 一般的.

Encyclopedia Britannica,¹ which has appeared in many editions² since the time of its inception³ in the year 1768.

In a dictionary the words of a language are arranged alphabetically. We look up⁴ in the dictionary the meanings of words we do not know. Good dictionaries of foreign languages give explanations of⁵ special phrases⁶ and idiomatic expressions.⁷

Literary works may be in the form of poetry or of prose. Dramas⁸ are generally intended to be acted on the stage.⁹

Novels and short stories are the most popular¹⁰ forms of literature. They give delight to¹¹ millions of¹² readers. They are more widely read¹³ than learned¹⁴ and scientific¹⁵ books written by authorities¹⁶ on special subjects, such as exhaustive treatises¹⁷ on history, archeology,¹⁸ geography,

1. Encyclopedia Britannica (brī-tān/ī-kā) 大英百科全書. 2. editions (ē-dīsh/īnz) 版本. 3. inception (īn-sēp/shūn) 開始 (初次發行). 4. look up 查 (用作他動詞, 下文 meanings 是它的受詞). 5. give explanations (ēks/plā-nā/shūnz) of 解釋. 6. special (spēsh/āl) phrases 特種短語. 7. idiomatic expressions (īd/ī-ō-māt/īk ēks-prēsh/īnz) 慣用語. 8. dramas (drā/māz) 劇曲; 劇本. 9. intended (īn-tēn/dēd) to be acted on the stage 預備在舞臺上表演出來. 10. popular (pōp/ū-lār) 通俗的; 投時好的.

的辭典。英國最有名的百科全書，就是大英百科全書，自從一七六八年初版以來，已經重版了許多次。

辭典裏一種語言的單字都照字母的順序排列着。我們往往查辭典去研究我們所不解的字的意義。外國語的好辭典對於特種語和慣用語都加以說明。

文學的作品，或取詩的形式，或取散文的形式。劇曲通常是預備在舞臺上表演的。

長篇小說和短篇小說是最通俗的文學。它們給無數的讀者以樂趣。它們比大家所作的討論特種問題的那些深奧的科學的書籍，如關於歷史學，考古學，地理學，地質

11. give delight (dē-lit') to 娛悅；使...愉快。 12. millions (mīl'yǎnz) of 無數的。 13. widely read (wid/lī rēd) 普遍地被人閱讀。 14. learned (lūr'néd) 深奧的。 15. scientific (sī'ě'n-tīf'ik) 科學的。 16. authorities (ô-thôr/i-tiz) 大家；名儒。 17. treatises (trē'tīs-ěz) 論文。 18. archeology (ār'kē-ôl'ô-jī) 考古學；古物學。

geology,¹ astronomy,² chemistry, physics, mathematics,³ biology, medicine, and law. Books on special subjects which are written for students⁴ and school children⁵ are called textbooks.

When we have only a few minutes to spare,⁶ or when we are sitting in the train on a railway journey, we prefer to⁷ read light literature⁸—magazines containing humorous essays and stories, anecdotes⁹ and jokes, with colored pictures, black-and-white drawings¹⁰ and sketches,¹¹ caricatures¹² and cartoons.¹³ Every morning after breakfast we eagerly scan¹⁴ the newspaper to ascertain¹⁵ what is taking place in the world.¹⁶

Let us take any ordinary¹⁷ book and examine it. Opening it, we find that the first page is blank: there is nothing printed on it at all. On the next page is the short title, and then follows the title-page,¹⁸ giving the full title of the book, the name of the author and, at bottom of the

1. geology (jê-öl/ô-jǐ) 地質學. 2. astronomy (äs-trö'n/ô-mǐ) 天文學; 星學. 3. mathematics (măth/ê-măt'iks) 數學. 4. students (stü/děnts) 中學生或大學生. 5. school children (chǐl/drĕn) 小學生. 6. have only a few minutes (mǐn'its) to spare (spâr) 只有幾分鐘的閒暇. 7. prefer (prê-fûr') to 喜歡. 8. light literature (lĭt/ĕr-â-tŭr) 輕易的文學. 9. anecdotes (ăn'ĕk-dōts) 軼事; 趣話. 10. black-and-white drawings 黑白畫; 墨

學，天文學，化學，物理學，數學，生物學，醫學，法學的詳細論文，被人們更普遍地傳誦着。專為學生和生徒而作的關於特種學科的書籍，叫做教科書。

當我們祇有幾分鐘的閒空，或是火車旅行中坐在車上的時候，我們喜歡讀輕易的讀物——即含有滑稽論文和小說，軼事和笑話，彩色畫，黑白畫，速寫畫，諷刺畫，漫畫的雜誌。每天早上吃過早飯之後，我們總熱切地閱讀報紙，看看世界上有什麼新聞。

讓我們拿一本普通的書來查看一下。我們將它掀開，只見那第一頁是空白的；沒有什麼東西印在上面。第二頁上面是那短的標題，其次便是那標題頁，載着該書的完全

繪。 11. sketches (skěch/ěz) 速寫畫。 12. caricatures (kār/i-kā-tūrz) 諷刺畫。 13. cartoons (kār-tōonz/) 漫畫；滑稽畫。 14. scan 仔細看。 15. ascertain (ās/ēr-tānⁿ) 探知。 16. what is taking place in the world 世界上發生了什麼事。 17. ordinary (ōr/dī-nā-rī) 普通的。 18. title-page (tīⁿ/t'l-pāj/) 標題頁；裏封面。

page, the name of the publisher, with place and date of publication. If the book is illustrated,¹ there is generally a frontispiece² facing³ the title-page. Next comes the preface,⁴ the table of contents,⁵ the list of illustrations, and the introduction. Turning over⁶ these pages, we come to Chapter I, the First Chapter.

We read some books very carefully, pausing here and there⁷ to think out the meaning of a difficult sentence or paragraph. If we are studying a learned work, we make notes⁸ either in the margin of the text⁹ (if the book is ours) or on slips of paper.¹⁰

Other books we read very quickly, skipping¹¹ them, missing out¹² whole pages and even chapters. Some books are very interesting: others are uninteresting, dull¹³ (in popular language,¹⁴ dry).

1. illustrated (i-lūs/trāt-ěd) 有插畫的. 2. frontispiece (frŭn'tis-pēs; frŏn/-) 全頁圖畫. 3. facing 對着. 4. preface (prěf/ās) 序文. 5. table of contents (kŏn/těnts; kŏn-těnts/) 目次; 目錄. 6. turning over 翻過. 7. pausing (pŏz/ŭng) here and there 屢屢停止. 8. make notes 作筆記; 加

標題，作者的姓名，頁底又記着出版者的名字，以及出版地點和日期。假使該書有插畫，那麼標題頁對面通常就有一張全頁的圖畫。其次便是序文，目次，插畫目次和緒言等。翻過這些頁數，我們纔到了第一章。

有些書我們很用心地讀着，時常停止一會，思考一個難句或難段的意義。如果我們研究一本學術書，我們或在原文的邊旁（如該書是我們的）或在紙片上做着筆記。

有些書我們讀得很快，往往跳過它們，把全頁甚至全章都丟掉。有些書是很有趣的；有些書是沒有趣的，興致索然的（俗語說，乾燥無味的）。

註. 9. margin (mār/jīn) of the text 原文的旁邊. 10. slips of paper 紙片. 11. skipping 跳讀. 12. missing out 略去. 13. dull 索然無味的. 14. in popular language (lāj/gwāj) 在俗語裏; 照俗話講.

4. WIRELESS

When I have finished¹ my day's work,² I like to sit at home³ and listen in,⁴ especially⁵ on winter evenings⁶ when it is raining or snowing outside.⁷

My wireless apparatus⁸ consists of⁹ a crystal receiving set¹⁰ with a six-valve amplifier¹¹ and an aerial turning condenser.¹² Besides¹³ three pairs of head-phones,¹⁴ I have a loud speaker,¹⁵ so that¹⁶ all the members of the family may hear the program¹⁷ at the same time.¹⁸ I know how to tune in to¹⁹ any particular wave-length,²⁰ and this²¹ is very important, since, to avoid jamming,²² each Broadcasting Station²³ broadcasts on a different wave-length from the others.²⁴ I also know how to adjust²⁵ my apparatus so as to²⁶ eliminate²⁷ atmospheric²⁸ as far as possible.²⁹ It is difficult

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1. have finished (fin'isht) 已經做完. 2. day's work 一天的工作. 3. sit at home 坐在家裏. 4. listen (lis'n) in 聽無線電; 聽電話. 5. especially (ës-pësh'äl-ī) 尤其是; 格外地. 6. on winter evenings 在冬夜. 7. it is raining or snowing outside (out'sid'; out'sid') 外邊天下雨或下雪. 8. wireless apparatus (äp'ä-rä'tūs) 器具; 裝置 (單數). 9. consists of (kõn-sists' òv) 由...組成. 10. 'crystal receiving (krís'täl rë-sëv'ing) set 石英受話器. 11. six-valve amplifier (siks'välv äm'pli-fi'ër) 六燈放大器. 12. aerial (ä-ë'rī-äl) turning condenser (kõn-dën'sër) 空氣

四. 無線電

當我做完了一天的工作的時候，我喜歡坐在家裏聽無線電，尤其在冬天夜裏外邊下雨或下雪的時候。

我的無線電裝有一個附有六燈放大器和天線回路活動電容器的石英收音機。除三對聽筒之外，我有一個擴音機，因此全家的人可以同時聽着所播的節目。我會調整和任何特種的波長相合，這是很重要的，因為，要避免聲音的混雜，每一個播音台都用一種和其他播音台不同的波長來播音。我也會整理我的裝置器把那空電儘量地排除掉。

蓄電機. 13. besides (bē-sīdz/) 除...之外. 14. head-phones (hěd'-fōnz/) 聽筒. 15. loud speaker 擴音機. 16. so that 所以. 17. program (prō'grām) 節目. 18. at the same time 同時. 19. tune in to 調整; 使合於. 20. wave-length (wāv'lēngth/) 波長. 21. this 指調整波長一事. 22. jamming 擁擠 (意即混雜). 23. Broadcasting (brōd'-kās'tīng) Station 播音臺. 24. others 其他 (播音臺). 25. adjust (ǎ-jüst/) 調整; 對準. 26. so as to 以. 27. eliminate (ē-līm'ī-nāt) 排除. 28. atmospherics (āt'mōs-fēr'iks) 空電; 擺動的電磁波. 29. as far as possible 儘量地.

to cut them out altogether,¹ and sometimes impossible,² especially during a thunderstorm.³

My brother helped me to rig up⁴ my aerial⁵ about a month ago. The longer⁶ the aerial, the better it is. But our garden is rather⁷ small, and so the length of the aerial is limited.⁸ It is an advantage,⁹ on the other hand,¹⁰ that our house stands on the top of a hill. We have stretched¹¹ our aerial from the chimney-stack¹² to a large tree at the bottom¹³ of the garden. The aerial is double,¹⁴ consisting of two wires kept apart¹⁵ by spreaders,¹⁶ and insulated¹⁷ by means of¹⁸ porcelain insulators.¹⁹ The down-lead²⁰ (i.e.²¹ the wire leading down from the aerial to one terminal²² of the receiving²³ apparatus) passes through the wooden frame²⁴ of the window into my study. From the other terminal of my receiving apparatus, a wire is connected to a piece of metal²⁵ buried²⁶ in the ground, called the earth.²⁷

1. cut them out altogether (ôl'tôö-gěth'ěr) 將它們 (指空電) 完全排去。 2. impossible (im-pôs'i-b'l) 不可能的; 辦不到的。 3. thunderstorm (thün'děr-stôrm/) 大雷雨。 4. rig up 匆促造成。 5. aerial 空中線; 天線。 6. longer 其後省去 is。 7. rather (ráth'ěr) 頗; 有些。 8. limited (lím'it-ěd) 限制的; 有限的。 9. advantage (ăd-ván'táj) 利益; 好處。 10. on the other hand 在另一方面; 然而。 11. stretched (strěcht) 引伸;

要把那空電完全排出去，那是很難的，有時候又是不可能的，尤其在大雷雨的當兒。

約摸一個月以前，我的哥哥幫助我匆促地造成了我那無線電的天線，天線越長越好，可是我們的花園頗小，所以天線的長度是有限制的。不過，我們的房子在山頂上，這倒是一樁好處。我們把我們的天線從那煙囪一直連到園底的一顆大樹上。那天線共有二根，由兩根電線做成，更用竹竿使它們分開，用磁的絕緣器使它們絕緣。那下行電線（即那從天線下通到裝置器的一端的電線）經過窗框而進了我的書室。從我那裝置器的另一端，有一根電線連到一塊埋在地中的金屬上去，謂之地線。

展開。 12. chimney-stack (chīm'ni-stāk') 煙囪；煙突。 13. bottom (bōt'ŭm) 底；末端。 14. double(düb'l) 兩重的；雙的。 15. kept apart (ā-pärt') 使分離。 16. spreaders 展開物（指竹竿）。 17. insulated (in'sū-lāt'ēd) 使絕緣。 18. by means of 用。 19. porcelain (pôr'sē-lân; pôrs'lân) insulators (in'sū-lā'tērz) 磁的絕緣器。 20. down-lead (doun'lēd') 下行電線。 21. i. e. (拉丁語 id est 的省略 = that is) 即。 22. terminal (túr'mī-nāl) 末端；電極。 23. receiving 受話的。 24. wooden (wōōd'n) frame 木框。 25. a piece (pēs) of metal(mēt'āl) 一塊金屬。 26. buried (bēr'id) 被埋。 27. earth 本來是‘地球’，‘陸地’之意，此處當‘地線’解。

Of course,¹ I have a licence² for my set issued³ by the G.P.O.⁴ in the name of⁵ the Postmaster-General.⁶ Every day I glance at the admirable⁷ programmes which are arranged⁸ by the central broadcasting authority⁹ for the British Isles,¹⁰ generally referred to as¹¹ the B.B.C.¹² I not only hear music: organ recitals,¹³ orchestral¹⁴ pieces, operas,¹⁵ and songs; but I also listen to speeches and addresses on matters of popular interest,¹⁶ as well as¹⁷ sermons¹⁸ by eminent clergymen¹⁹ and lectures²⁰ by learned professors.²¹ Sometimes, too, I hear talks in foreign languages²² by native speakers, and thus I am able to improve²³ my pronunciation²⁴ of those languages.

1. of course 自然; 不消說. 2. licence (lɪ/səns) 執照; 許可證.
3. issued (ɪʃt/ɪd) 發行; 頒發. 4. G. P. O. = General Post Office 中央郵務局; 總郵政局. 5. in the name of 以...的名義. 6. Postmaster-General 郵務局長. 7. admirable (əd'mɪ-rə-b'l) 好的; 可誇的. 8. arranged (ə-rændʒd/) 規定; 編製; 排列. 9. authority (ô-thôr'î-tî) 當局.
10. British Isles 係 Great Britain, Ireland, Isle of Man, Channel Islands 的總稱. 11. generally referred (jɛn'ɛr-əl-i rē-fûrd/) to as 普通叫做.
12. B. B. C. = British Broadcasting Corporation 英國播音協會. 13. organ

當然，我的裝置器有一張中央郵務局局長所頒發的執照。每天我總得瞧一瞧那普通叫做 B.B.C. 的英國播音協會所編製的好節目。我不但聽音樂如風琴獨奏，管絃樂，歌劇，唱歌等；並且也聽時事的演講，以及著名牧師的說教和博學教授的講學。有時候我也聽本國人說外國話，因此我能夠學好外國話的發音。

recitals (ôr/gǎn rē-sit/ǎlz) 風琴獨奏。 14. orchestral (ôr-kēs/träl; ôr/kēs-) 管絃樂。 15. operas (öp/ēr-áz) 歌劇。 16. matters of popular interest (pöp/ü-lár in'tēr-ěst) 一般社會感覺興趣的事件；時事。 17. as well as 以及。 18. sermons (sûr/mǔnz) 說教；佈道。 19. eminent clergyman (ëm/ī-něnt klûr/ji-mǎn) 著名的牧師。 20. lectures (lĕk/tûrz) 講說；講學。 21. learned professors (lûr/nĕd prō-fĕs/ĕrz) 博學的教授。 22. in foreign languages (fôr/in lǎŋ/gwāj-ĕz) 說外國話。 23. improve (im-prōōv/) 矯正；改善。 24. pronunciation (prō-nûn/sĭ-ā/shŭn; -shĭ-) 發音；讀音。

5. HEALTH

Health, soundness¹ of body, is a priceless possession.² When English people meet together, they usually³ ask one another questions⁴ in regard to⁵ health. How⁶ are you? How do you feel this morning? Do you feel quite well⁷ this evening? How are you getting on?⁸ . . .

The word health⁹ really means good health, but it is also possible¹⁰ to speak of bad, indifferent,¹¹ poor, uncertain,¹² feeble health. Whole-some¹³ food and a regular way of life¹⁴ are conducive to¹⁵ health. A person who gets up in the morning early and goes to bed in the evening not too late, who has his meals¹⁶ at regular times, who works during certain hours, and devotes special times to recreation and rest,¹⁷ leads¹⁸ a regular life. Recreation is very important.¹⁹ People who pursue a sedentary occupation²⁰ in closed rooms,

1. soundness 健全. 2. priceless possession 無價的財產. 3. usually (ū/zhū-ǎi-i) 普通地. 4. ask one another questions (kwēs/chǐnz) 互相問詢. 5. in regard (rē-gārd/) to 關於. 6. how 身體怎樣. 7. feel quite well 覺得身體很好. 8. getting on 度日; 起居. 9. the word health 這 health 一字. 10. possible 可能的. 11. indifferent (in-dif/ēr-ěnt) 平常的; 不好亦不壞的. 12. uncertain (ün-sūr/tǐn) 不穩的; 時有變動的.

五. 健 康

健康，就是身體的健全，乃是一種極貴重的財產。當

英國人相會的時候，通常都互相問及關於健康的話。你怎樣？你今天早上覺得怎樣？你今天晚上覺得很好麼？你的身體怎樣？……

健康這句話實在是好的健康的意思，可是我們也可以說不好的，平凡的，劣的，不穩定的，衰弱的健康。滋補的食物和規則的生活是能够增進健康的。一個早起早睡按時進食按時娛樂休息的人，他便度着規則的生活。娛樂是

13. wholesome (hōl/shǐm) 合於衛生的；補身的。 14. regular (règ/ū-lār) way of life 有規則的生活。 15. conducive (kōn-dū/sǐv) to 有助於；增進。 16. has his meals 進食；吃飯。 17. devotes (dē-vōts/) special times to recreation (rèk/rē-ā/shǐn) and rest 按定時以作娛樂及休息。 18. leads 度；過。 19. important (īm-pōr/tǎnt) 重要的。 20. pursue (pǔr-sū/) a sedentary occupation (sèd/ēn-tā-rǐ òk/ū-pā/shǐn) 操一種安坐的職業。

need relaxation¹ in the fresh air and sunshine. Young people, who have plenty of² spare energy,³ need to indulge in⁴ vigorous athletic exercises and sports.⁵

Various⁶ illnesses afflict⁷ mankind. Some are light and can be cured—they are curable.⁸ Others are serious⁹ and cannot be cured—they are incurable.¹⁰

Children sometimes have measles,¹¹ whooping-cough¹² and scarlet fever,¹³ headache and toothache. People, otherwise¹⁴ quite healthy, are liable¹⁵ to catch cold¹⁶ if they sit in a draught¹⁷ or go out from a warm room into cold, damp air at night-time.¹⁸ They may get the stitch¹⁹ if they run or walk fast immediately²⁰ after eating a large²¹ meal. They may be seized by cramp²² while bathing in cold water. If their digestive organs²³ are not strong, they may suffer from²⁴ periodic attacks of

1. relaxation (rē/lāk-sā' shŭn; rēl'āk-) 休養; 散心. 2. plenty of 許多的. 3. spare energy 餘剩的精力. 4. indulge (in-dŭlj') 在恣意於; 儘情從事. 5. vigorous athletic exercises (vīg'ŏr-ŭs äth-lēt'ik ěk'sēr-siz-ěz) and sports 生氣勃勃的運動和競技. 6. various (vā'rĭ-ŭs) 各種的. 7. afflict 苦惱; 傷害. 8. curable 可醫治的. 9. serious (sēr'ri-ŭs) 嚴重的. 10. incurable 不可醫治的 (原讀 in-kūr'ā-b'l, 但這裏和上文 curable 相對, 故該讀 in'kūr'ā-b'l). 11. measles (mē'z'lz) 疹; 痧. 12. whooping-cough

很重要的。在戶內操坐業的人們，都有在新鮮空氣和日光中休養的必要。青年們有許多餘剩的精力，更有儘情從事於活潑運動和競技的必要。

種種的疾病苦惱着人們。有些疾病是輕的，是醫得好的。牠們是可治的。有些是重的，是醫不好的一牠們是不可治的。

兒童們有時患麻疹，百日咳，猩紅熱，頭痛和牙痛等症。很健康的人們，如其坐在通風的隙地或是夜間從一個溫暖的房間走到外邊冷濕的空氣裏，他們就容易患了風邪。假使他們剛吃了飽飯之後就奔跑或行走得很快，也可以患着脇腹的刺痛。他們如在冷水裏洗浴，又可以患着痙攣。假使他們的消化器官不強，他們往往患着週期的胃

(hōōp'ing-kōif) 百日咳. 13. scarlet fever (fē/vēr) 猩紅熱. 14. otherwise = not so 並不. 15. liable (li'ā-b'l) 容易. 16. catch (käch) cold 冒風寒. 17. draught (dráft) 自縫隙吹來的風. 18. night-time (nīt'tim') 夜間. 19. stitch (stich) 脇腹刺痛. 20. immediately (i-mē'dī-āt-lī) 立刻地. 21. large 豐盛的; 充分的. 22. be seized (sēzd) by cramp 患痙攣; 患抽筋症. 23. digestive organs 消化器官. 24. suffer from 患.

indigestion.¹ In cold weather, if their blood does not circulate freely,² they may have chilblains³ on their hands and feet.

A sickness which attacks not one individual only,⁴ but a whole community,⁵ is called an epidemic.⁶ An epidemic may be either contagious⁷ (passing from one person to another by touching), or infectious⁸ (transmitted⁹ through air and water). Cholera,¹⁰ malaria,¹¹ smallpox,¹² influenza,¹³ tuberculosis¹⁴ and typhus¹⁵ are the chief epidemics which destroy human life.

When we are feeling very unwell, we send for¹⁶ the doctor and tell him our trouble.¹⁷ Perhaps he tells us that we are only "run down,"¹⁸ overworked,¹⁹ and need some rest. He gives us a tonic,²⁰ or prescribes²¹ a special diet.²² "You are working too hard," he may say, "that's what the trouble is."²³ You cannot go on²⁴ burning the

1. periodic (pē/rī-ōd'ik) attacks of indigestion 週期的消化不良症; 循環發作的胃病. 2. circulate freely 自由地循環. 3. chilblains (chīl'-blānz') 凍瘡; 凍瘰. 4. attacks not one individual (īn'dī-vīd'ū-ā) only 不但侵及個人. 5. community (kō-mū'nī-tī) 社會全體. 6. epidemic (ēp'i-dēm'ik) 流行病; 傳染病. 7. contagious (kōn-tā'jūs) 直接傳染的. 8. infectious (īn-fēk/shūs) 間接傳染的. 9. transmitted (trāns-mī'vəd) 傳播. 10. cholera (kōl'ēr-ā) 虎列拉; 霍亂症. 11. malaria (mā-lā'rī-ā)

病。冷天的時候，假使他們的血液循環不靈，他們的手上和腳上往往生着凍瘡。

一種不但侵及個人並且侵及社會全體的疾病，叫做傳染病。傳染病或是直接傳染的（因接觸從甲傳乙），或是間接傳染的（藉空氣和水以傳播）。霍亂，瘧疾，天花，流行性感冒，結核，窒扶斯等，便是破壞生命的主要傳染病。

當我們覺得身體不好的時候，我們就去請醫生，把我們的病兒告訴他。也許他告訴我們說，我們只是衰弱，疲勞罷了，因此需要一些休息。他於是給我們一種補藥，或是指定一種特別的食物。“你是操勞過度哩，”他往往說，“這便是生病的原故。你切不可老是這樣操勞過度

瘧疾. 12. smallpox (smôl'pöks/) 天花; 天然痘. 13. influenza (in'flō-
 ɛn'zà) 流行性感冒. 14. tuberculosis (tū-bûr'kū-lō'sis) 結核病; 肺癆.
 15. typhus (ti'fjús) 窒扶斯; 腸熱症; 傷寒. 16. send for 打發人去請.
 17. trouble 病症. 18. run down 因過勞而衰弱. 19. overworked 因過
 勞而疲倦. 20. tonic 強壯劑; 補藥. 21. prescribes (prē-skribz/) 指定;
 勸用. 22. diet (dī'ět) 食物. 23. that's (=that is) what the trouble is
 這就是毛病的根由. 24. cannot go on 不可常常.

candle at both ends.¹ Take² my advice and rest for a fortnight. Get out in the fresh air and sunshine at every available opportunity,³ and all will be well. At the same time,⁴ take this tonic in cold water morning and evening. Shake the bottle well before using.⁵ This pick-me-up⁶ contains iron,⁷ which strengthens shattered nerves."⁸ Sometimes the doctor does not provide⁹ the medicine himself, but only gives the prescription for it.¹⁰ The patient¹¹ takes this to the dispensing chemist.¹²

Perhaps the doctor insists upon¹³ a change of air¹⁴ and an entire rest. "What you need is a complete change. You need a holiday at some health-resort¹⁵ on the South-Coast.¹⁶ Go for a month at least, if you can possibly manage it.¹⁷ It will do you a world of good.¹⁸ Sea air and sunshine are better than bottles¹⁹ of medicine." The doctor may then recommend²⁰ to his patient

1. burning the candle at both ends 操勞過度。 2. take 聽; 遵從。
3. at every available opportunity (ā-vāl/ā-b'l ōp/ōr-tū/nī-tī) 趁一切可趁的機會; 時常。 4. at the same time 同時; 並且。 5. before using 在未用(藥)之前。 6. pick-me-up 興奮劑。 7. iron 鐵劑; 含鐵質強壯劑。 8. strengthens shattered nerves 奮興那衰弱的神經。 9. provide (prō-vīd/) 供給。
10. gives the prescription (prē-skrīp/shǎn) for it 開藥方。 11. patient

的。且聽我的話去休息兩個禮拜吧。常常到外邊的新鮮空氣和日光裏，那就一切都好了。同時，早上和晚上用冷水和這補藥吃下去。未吃之先須把這瓶兒儘力地搖盪一下。

這興奮劑裏面含有那興奮弱神經的鐵質啊。”有時候醫生並不親自給藥，只是開了一個藥方。於是病人拿了藥方到藥劑師那裏去配藥。

也許醫生主張轉地作充分的靜養。他說，“你所需要的乃是完全的轉地。你要在南海岸某某療養地休養一番。至少到那邊去住一個月，假使你能够，這樣將於你有無限的好處。海岸的空氣和日光比許多瓶的藥兒還好。”那時

(pā/shěnt) 病者；被醫治的病人。 12. dispensing chemist (dīs-pě'n/sīng kēm/līst) 配藥者；藥劑師。 13. insists (īn-sīsts/) upon 主張。 14. change of air 轉地療養。 15. health-resort (-rě-zōrt/) 療養地。 16. South-Coast (英國) 南海岸。 17. can possibly manage it 能這樣做。 18. do you a world of good 於你有無限的好處。 19. bottles 許多瓶。 20. recommend (rēk/ō-mēnd/) 介紹。

some hospital, sanatorium¹ or nursing home,² where he will be properly cared for.

Or the doctor may order his patient to go to bed immediately. "You may lie down at once and keep your body at an even temperature.³ Otherwise⁴ complications⁵ may set in,⁶ and then your case⁷ will be serious. I will call in⁸ tomorrow at eleven o'clock." He makes a note⁹ in his diary¹⁰ or note-book.¹¹

In most civilized¹² countries there is a special department of government¹³ which is concerned only with¹⁴ the health of the people. In England this is the Ministry of Public Health.¹⁵ This important body¹⁶ supervises¹⁷ all matters relating to¹⁸ the health of the people: housing,¹⁹ sanitation,²⁰ water-supply,²¹ provision of parks and open spaces²² and town-planning.²³

1. sanatorium (sǎn/â-tō/rĭ-ŭm) 療養院. 2. nursing home 私立小醫院. 3. keep your body at an even temperature (tĕm/pĕr-â-tŭr) 把你的體溫保個平穩. 4. otherwise 否則. 5. complications (kŏm/plĭ-kā/shŭnz) 病症的併發. 6. set in 開始. 7. case 病勢. 8. call in 來訪. 9. makes a note 作一記錄. 10. diary (dĭ/â-rĭ) 日記簿. 11. note-book (nŏt/bŏok/) 筆記簿. 12. civilized (sĭv/lĭ-lĭzd) 文明的; 開化的. 13. department (dĕ-pārt/mĕnt) of government (gŭv/lĕrn-mĕnt) 官廳; 公署. 14. is con-

候醫生也許給病人介紹某醫院或私立療養院，在那裏他將要得着適當的看護。

或者醫生吩咐病人立刻地上牀去睡。“你可立刻去睡下，把你的體溫保個平穩。不然的話，別的病症或許併發，那末你的病勢便要嚴重了。我明天十一點鐘再來看你吧。”他在他的日記簿或筆記簿裏做了一個記錄。

文明的國家裏，大多有一種專管人民健康的特別官署。英國的公共衛生部便是這種官署。這重要的機關，管理一切關於人民健康的事務：如住宅，衛生設施，給水，公園和空地的設備以及都市計劃等。

cerned (kǒn-súrnd/) only with 專管. 15. Ministry (mǐn/ʼis-trǐ) of Public Health 公共衛生部. 16. body 團體; 部. 17. supervises (sū/pě-r-víz/ěz) 管理; 監督. 18. relating (rē-lāt/ǐng) to 關於. 19. housing 住宅. 20. sanitation (sǎn/ī-tā/shǎn) 衛生設施. 21. water-supply (wò/tēr-sǔ-plǐ) 供給自來水. 22. provision (prō-vǐzh/ǎn) of parks and open spaces 公園及空地的設備. 23. town-planning (toun/plǎn/ǐng) 都市計劃.

6. DRESS

When I wake up¹ in the morning after a good night's rest,² I jump out of bed,³ put on⁴ my bedroom slippers,⁵ and run to the window to see what kind of a day it is.⁶ Then, without delay,⁷ I put on my dressing-gown⁸ and have a shave⁹ (with razor,¹⁰ shaving-brush,¹¹ and shaving-soap¹²). After this, I go along¹³ to the bath-room¹⁴ and have a good wash in cold water.¹⁵ I clean my teeth with a tooth-brush and tooth-powder.

I then begin to dress.¹⁶ I take off¹⁷ my sleeping-suit¹⁸ and put on my undervest,¹⁹ shirt, pants,²⁰ socks, trousers, and braces.²¹ I brush and comb my hair in front of the looking-glass.²² Then I put on my collar and tie,²³ waistcoat,²⁴ and jacket.²⁵ Before going down²⁶ to breakfast, I put on my boots which have been well cleaned. Some

1. wake up 醒轉. 2. a good night's rest 充分的夜眠. 3. jump out of bed 從牀中跳出; 急急起牀. 4. put on 穿; 着; 戴; 佩. 5. bedroom slippers (bĕd' rōōm/ slīp/ ěrz) 寢室用的拖鞋. 6. what kind of a day it is 怎樣的天氣. 7. without delay (wīth-out/ dĕ-lā/) 趕緊; 立刻地. 8. dressing-gown (drĕs' īng-goun/) 化裝時所着的外衣. 9. have a shave 修面. 10. razor (rā/ zĕr) 剃刀. 11. shaving-brush (shāv' īng-brūsh/) 剃面用的刷子. 12. shaving-soap (-sōp) 剃面用的肥皂. 13. go along

六. 服 裝

當我酣睡了一夜到早上醒轉來的時候，我從牀上跳出來，穿上我的寢室用的拖鞋，跑到窗子前面去瞧一瞧是怎樣的天氣。於是我連忙地穿上我的化裝衣，（用剃刀，剃刷和剃皂）修一修臉兒。後來我走進浴室洗了一個充分的冷水浴。我用牙刷和牙粉淨滌了我的牙齒。

我於是開始着衣了。我脫去我的睡衣，穿上我的襯衣，汗衫，短袴，短襪，袴子和吊帶。我在鏡子前刷梳着我的頭髮。於是我穿上我的領圈和領帶，背心和短衣。將要吃早飯的時候，我穿上我那刷得很乾淨的靴子。有些

(á-lǒng!) 前行. 14. bath-room (báth/rōom!) 浴室. 15. have a good wash (wǒsh) in cold water (kǒld wó/tě) 作一個充分的冷水浴. 16. dress 着衣(動詞). 17. take off 脫去. 18. sleeping-suit (slēp/ing-sūt!) 睡時所着的外衣. 19. undervest (ün/dēr-věst!) 貼身襯衣. 20. pants 短袴. 21. braces 吊帶. 22. in front (frünt) of the looking-glass (lōok/ing-glás!) 在鏡前. 23. tie (tī) 領帶. 24. waistcoat (wāst/kōt) 背心; 馬夾. 25. jacket (jāk/ět) 短衣. 26. down=down the bedroom 出寢室.

people prefer shoes to boots,¹ but I myself² wear boots all the year round,³ heavier ones⁴ in winter and lighter ones in summer.

When I go out to business,⁵ I put on my hat and take my walking-stick.⁶ In winter I take fur-lined gloves⁷ and an overcoat.⁸ If it is raining, or if it is threatening to rain,⁹ I take an umbrella¹⁰ instead of a walking-stick, and perhaps also my water-proof¹¹ rain-coat.

When I go cycling,¹² I wear a special¹³ cycling suit,¹⁴ consisting of¹⁵ a cap, a jacket with a cloth belt,¹⁶ knickerbockers¹⁷ reaching only to the knees,¹⁸ stockings, and cycling shoes. I have also special clothes for other sports¹⁹ and recreations.²⁰ When I play football, for example,²¹ I wear an shirt, open at the throat,²² shorts,²³ stockings, and football boots. At times²⁴ I wear a white flannel²⁵

1. prefer (prê-fûr/) shoes to boots 喜着鞋不喜着靴. 2. myself (mî-sêlf/) 自己 (用以加強上文 I 的語勢). 3. all the year round 終年地; 長年地. 4. ones (wûnz) = boots. 5. go out to business (bîz/nēs) 出外做事. 6. walking-stick (wôk'îng-stîk/) 手杖. 7. fur-lined gloves (fûr/lînd glûvz) 皮裏的手套. 8. overcoat (ô'vêr-kôtl) 大衣. 9. threatening (thrêt/'n-îng) to rain 有下雨的光景. 10. umbrella (ûm-brêll'â) 傘. 11. water-proof (wô'têr-prôof/) 不透水的; 防水的. 12. cycling (sî/k'l-îng) 乘腳踏車 (上文 go 的補詞). 13. special (spêsh'âl) 特別的. 14. cycling suit 乘腳踏車的服裝. 15. consisting (kôn-sîs/tîng) of 由...組成.

人喜歡穿鞋子，不喜歡穿靴子，可是我自己却長年地穿着靴子，冬天穿着重的，夏天穿着輕的。

當我出外做事的時候，我戴了我的帽子，拿了我的手杖。在冬天裏我帶了皮裏的手套和一件大衣。假使天在下雨或現着下雨的樣子，我便拿傘兒不拿手杖，或者還拿着我那不透水的雨衣。

當我乘腳踏車的時候，我穿了一種特別的乘腳踏車的服裝，就是一頂鴨舌帽，一件附有布帶的短衣，一條僅及膝頭的短袴，一雙長統襪和乘腳踏車的鞋子。關於別種運動和娛樂，我也有特別的衣服。比方，當我踢足球的時候，我便穿了開領的汗衫，短袴，長統襪和足球靴。有

16. cloth (klōth) belt 布帶。 17. knickerbockers (nĭk'ēr-bōk'ěr-z) 摺在膝間的短袴；半袴。 18. reaching (rēch'īng) only to the knees (nēz) 僅及膝頭。 19. sports (spōrts) 運動；遊戲；競技。 20. recreations (rēk/rē-ā'shĭnz) 娛樂；消遣。 21. for example (ĕg-zām'p'l; ĕg-zām'-'-) 例如；比方。 22. open (ō'p'n) at the throat (thrōt) 開領的；領頭開敞的（上文 shirt 的形容語）。 23. shorts (shōrts) 短袴；運動袴。 24. at times 有時。 25. flannel (flān'l) 法蘭絨；小絨（用作形容詞）。

shirt with collar attached, white flannel trousers; well-creased,¹ and white canvas² shoes. When I go to the gymnasium,³ I wear soft rubber⁴ shoes, loose trousers, and a woollen jersey.⁵ In the swimming-bath⁶ I wear either bathing-drawers⁷ or a bathing-costume.⁸

My wardrobe⁹ contains other kinds of clothes, too. There is a complete summer-suit¹⁰ which I wear when I am at the seaside on my summer holidays, a black dinner-jacket,¹¹ a dress-suit for evening parties and the theater,¹² as well as many spare¹³ pairs of trousers and coats.

When I want to have a new suit made,¹⁴ I go to the tailors. Ready-made¹⁵ clothes never fit me well. The tailor shows me a book of patterns,¹⁶ containing specimens¹⁷ of all different cloths, light and dark,¹⁸ gay and sober,¹⁹ thick and thin, coarse and fine, expensive²⁰ and cheap. Blue serge²¹ is

1. well-creased (wěi¹/krěst¹) 摺痕齊整的。 2. canvas (kǎn/vás) 帆布 (用作形容詞)。 3. gymnasium (jīm-nā/zǐ-ūm) 體操場; 健身房。 4. rubber (rūb/ēr) 橡皮 (用作形容詞)。 5. jersey (jūr/zǐ) 運動衫; 汗衫。 6. swimming-bath (swīm¹/īng-bāth¹) 游泳浴場; 游泳池。 7. bathing-drawers (bāth¹/īng-drō¹/ěr¹) 浴時所着的襯袴。 8. bathing-costume (-kōs/tūm; kōs-tūm¹) 浴時所着的服裝。 9. wardrobe (wōrd¹/rōb¹) 衣櫥。 10. summer-suit 夏日所着的衣服。 11. dinner-jacket (dīn¹/ēr-jāk¹/ět) 宴會時所着的短

時候我穿了一件有領的白法蘭絨汗衫，一條摺痕齊整的白法蘭絨袴子，和一雙白帆布的鞋子。當我上體操場的時候，我便穿了軟的橡皮鞋，寬鬆的袴子，和羊毛的汗衫。在游泳池裏，我或者穿了一條浴袴或者穿了一件浴衣。

我的衣櫥裏也有別種的衣服。有一套完全的夏季服裝，是我在海濱歇夏時所穿的，就是一件黑色的宴衣，一種夜會和觀劇用的華服，以及許多的袴子和褂子。

當我要做一套新衣的時候，我便到裁縫店裏去。現成的衣服不會合我的身體的。裁縫師給我一個樣本，其中附有各種布樣，淡的和濃的，華的和樸的，厚的和薄的，粗的和細的，貴的和廉的。藍斜紋嗶嘰是我最喜歡的

衣。 12. dress-suit for evening parties and the theater (thē/ā-tēr) 夜會及觀劇時所着的盛裝。 13. spare (spâr) 餘剩的；備不時之需的。 14. have a new suit made 叫人代製一套新衣。 15. ready-made (rēd/i-mād/) 現成的 [和 made-to-order (定做的) 相反]。 16. a book of patterns (pāt/ěrnz) 一冊樣本。 17. specimens (spēs/i-měnz) 標本；雛型。 18. light and dark 淡色和濃色。 19. gay (gā) and sober (sō/bēr) 麗色與素色。 20. expensive (ěks-pěn/siv) 價貴的。 21. serge (sūrj) 斜紋嗶嘰。

my favorite¹ material. The tailor takes my measurements,² and tells me when he hopes to have the suit ready.³

A jacket has two sleeves, a collar, pockets, buttons, and buttonholes.⁴ Buttons sometimes come off⁵ and have to be sewn on again.⁶ Inside the coat is the lining.⁷

Once or twice a week at least⁸ we must change our underclothes.⁹ We send our dirty underwear¹⁰ to the laundry,¹¹ where it is washed and ironed.¹² The collars are starched.¹³

Women's dresses are made by dressmakers,¹⁴ ladies' tailors, tailoresses.¹⁵ Tailor-made costumes must, of course,¹⁶ be in the very latest fashion.¹⁷ The tailoress has a wonderful variety of materials, silk, satin,¹⁸ sateen,¹⁹ cotton, wool, half-wool, velvet,²⁰ velveteen,²¹ muslin,²² cashmere,²³ and flannel; in all colors—white, yellow,

1. favorite (fā/vēr-īt) 愛好的. 2. takes my measurements (mězh/ūr-měnts) 量我身材的大小長短. 3. have the suit ready 做好那衣服.
4. buttonholes (būt''n-hōlz') 鈕孔. 5. come off 脫落. 6. have to be sewn (sōn) on again 只得再行縫上. 7. lining (lin'fing) 襯裏; 夾裏.
8. once or twice a week at least 每星期至少一兩次. 9. underclothes (ün'dēr-klōthz') 貼身襯衣. 10. underwear (ün'dēr-wâr') 貼身襯衣.

材料。裁縫師量了我的尺寸，對我說什麼時候他可以將那套新衣做好。

短衣有兩袖一領，口袋，鈕扣，和鈕扣洞。鈕扣有時候會脫落，只好重行縫上。褂子裏面就是夾裏。

我們每週該換襯衣至少一兩次。我們把污穢的襯衣送到洗衣作裏去洗着熨着。領子又漿硬着。

婦女的服裝是女服裁縫師或女裁縫所製的。裁縫師所製的衣服當然是最新式的。女裁縫師有非常多的材料，綢啊，緞啊，假緞啊，木棉啊，羊毛啊，半羊毛啊，絲絨啊，假絲絨啊，洋紗啊，喀什米爾啊，法蘭絨啊；這些材料又有各種的顏色，一白的，黃的，粉紅的，灰色

11. laundry (län/drī; lôn/-) 洗衣作. 12. ironed (i/ʒrnd) 熨貼; 熨平. 13. starched (stärcht) 漿硬. 14. dressmakers (drēs/māk/ērz) 女服裁縫師. 15. tailoresses (tāl/ēr-ēs-ěz) 女裁縫師 (tailor 的女性). 16. of course (kōrs) 當然; 確然. 17. in the very latest fashion (fāsh/ʒn) 最新式的. 18. satin (sät/in) 緞. 19. sateen (sā-tēn/) 假緞. 20. velvet (vēl/vět) 絲絨; 天鵝絨. 21. velveteen (vēl/vě-tēnʷ) 假絲絨; 假天鵝絨. 22. muslin (müz/līn) 洋紗. 23. cashmere (kāsh/mēr; kāsh/mērʷ) 北印度喀什米爾 (Cashmere) 所產山羊毛製成的織物.

pink, grey, fawn,¹ brown, red, scarlet,² crimson,³ purple, heliotrope,⁴ green, dark brown, dark blue, and black.

Fashions in dress change very quickly among western peoples.⁵ But no lady or gentleman can afford⁶ to neglect the fashion or be careless about clothes. Our dress should always be neat, clean, and up-to-date.⁷

1. fawn (fôn) 淡黃褐色; 小鹿毛色. 2. scarlet (skär'lět) 猩紅; 深紅.
 3. crimson (krím/z'n) 大紅; 緋紅. 4. heliotrope (hē/lī-ō-tröp) 淡

的，淡褐色的，褐色的，紅的，深紅的，緋紅的，紫的，淡紫的，綠的，黑褐色的，深藍的，黑色的。

西洋人服裝的樣式改變得很快。可是上等仕女都不能忽略衣式或不注意衣服。所以我們的服裝該常常保持着修雅，清潔和時髦。

紫. 5. western peoples (wěs/těrn pē/p'ly) 西洋各國的人. 6. can afford 能够...而不打緊; 不妨; 大可以. 7. up-to-date (üp/tōō-dāt/) 時式的; 合時的.

7. EDUCATION

Every child in Great Britain¹ between the ages of five and fourteen years must attend school.² The Board of Education³ is the central authority⁴ established⁵ by law.

There are three main types⁶ of educational institutions:⁷ elementary⁸ schools, secondary⁹ schools, and universities.¹⁰ These are all controlled¹¹ to some extent¹² by the Board of Education, the elementary schools most¹³ and the universities least. The latter¹⁴ are almost independent of State control.¹⁵

Education as elementary schools is free¹⁶ and compulsory.¹⁷ Morning school¹⁸ begins at nine o'clock and lasts for three hours, until twelve o'clock noon. Afternoon school¹⁹ begins at two o'clock and lasts for two and a half hours until half-past four. School is open²⁰ five days a week.

1. Great Britain (brít/'n) 大不列顛; 英國. 2. attend (ǎ-těnd/) school 上學. 3. Board (bōrd) of Education (ěd/'ū-kā'shŭn) 教育部. 4. central authority (ô-thōr/i-tī) 中央政府的官廳. 5. established (ěs-tǎb/lisht) 設置. 6. types 種. 7. institutions (īn/stī-tū'shŭnz) 機關. 8. elementary (ěl/ě-měn'tá-rī) 初等的. 9. secondary (sěk/lŭn-dā-rī) 中等的; 第二

七. 教 育

英國五歲到十四歲的兒童都須上學。教育部是法律上所設置的中央官廳。

教育機關分三大類：小學校，中學校，和大學校。這些學校都有幾分被教育部所管轄，就中以小學校為最重，大學校為最輕。大學校差不多不受國家的支配。

小學教育是免費的強迫的。午前上課從九點鐘起，繼續三個鐘頭，直到正午十二點鐘為止。午後上課從兩點鐘起，繼續兩個半鐘頭，直到四點半鐘為止。每星期

的。 10. universities (ū/nǐ-vûr/sǐ-tíz) 大學。 11. controlled (kǒn-tröld/) 管轄。 12. to some extent (ěks-těnt/) 有幾分。 13. most=being most controlled. 14. the latter 指大學。 15. independent (ĩn/dě-pěń/děnt) of State control 不受國家的支配。 16. free 免費的。 17. compulsory (kǒm-pǔl/sō-rǐ) 強迫的；義務的。 18. morning school 午前上課。 19. afternoon (áf/těr-nōōn/) school 午後上課。 20. school is open 上課。

On Saturdays and Sundays there are no lessons. There are holidays at Christmas,¹ Easter,² Whitsun,³ and in the summer. In London⁴ and large cities, the elementary schools have three departments,⁵ for infants, for boys, and for girls. The boys' and girls' departments have seven classes called standards⁶ (in America,⁷ grades). The first standard is the lowest class, and the seventh the highest.

The first lesson of the day is usually Bible study⁸ and the second lesson arithmetic,⁹ both written and mental.¹⁰ The other lessons are: reading, writing, English language,¹¹ English literature,¹² English history, geography,¹³ science, nature study, drawing, painting, singing, woodwork, and drill, consisting of¹⁴ Swedish exercises¹⁵ or organized games.¹⁶ Instead of¹⁷ woodwork, the girls' curriculum¹⁸ includes needlework¹⁹ and cooking.

1. Christmas (krīs/mās) 耶穌聖誕節 (十二月廿五日). 2. Easter (ēs/tēr) 耶穌復活節 (自三月廿一日或廿二日起算滿月後之第一星期日). 3. Whitsun (hwīt/sūn) 降靈節 (復活節後之第七星期日). 4. London (lūn/dūn) 倫敦. 5. departments (dē-pärt/měnts) 部. 6. standards (stān/dārdz) 等; 級. 7. America (ā-mēr/i-kā) 美國. 8. Bible study 聖經研究. 9. arithmetic (ā-rīth/mē-tīk) 算術. 10. written and mental

上課五天·星期六和星期日沒有功課·聖誕節，復活節，降靈節以及暑期中均放假·倫敦和大都市的小學校計分三部，即幼童部，男孩部和女孩部·男孩部和女孩部計分七班，叫做等（美國叫做級）·第一等是最低的班次，第七等是最高。

每天的第一課通常是聖經研究，第二課是算術，筆算和心算，其他的功課是：讀法，寫法，英語，英文學英國史，地理，科學，自然，鉛筆畫，水彩畫，唱歌，木工，體操（瑞典式體操或團體遊戲）·女孩課程裏有縫紉和烹飪兩項以作木工的代替。

筆算和心算. 11. language (lǎŋ'gwāj) 語言; 文字. 12. literature (lǐt'ěr-á-tǔr) 文學. 13. geography (jě-òg'rǎ-fǐ) 地理. 14. consisting (kǒn-sǐs'tǐng) of 由...組成. 15. Swedish (swěd'ish) exercises (ěk'sěr-sǐz-ěz) 瑞典式體操. 16. organized (òr'gǎn-ǐzd) games 團體遊戲. 17. instead (in-stěd') of 代替. 18. curriculum (kǔ-rǐk'ù-lǐm) 課程. 19. needlework (nē'd'l-wúrkt') 縫紉; 女紅.

Besides¹ the public elementary schools, there are many private² institutions, kindergartens,³ and preparatory⁴ schools for the children of the upper classes. These schools, "recognized"⁵ by the Board of Education, are not free. The parents pay fees.⁶

From the public and private elementary schools, children may go to the secondary schools, either to one of the great public schools or to a county school.⁷ The great public schools, named in alphabetical order,⁸ are: Charterhouse,⁹ Cheltenham,¹⁰ Eton,¹¹ Harrow,¹² Marlborough,¹³ Merchant Taylor's,¹⁴ Rugby,¹⁵ St Paul's,¹⁶ Shrewsbury,¹⁷ Wellington,¹⁸ Westminster,¹⁹ and Winchester.²⁰ These public schools have large endowments²¹ and, like the ancient²² universities, Oxford²³ and Cambridge,²⁴ they are almost entirely independent.

1. besides (bē-sīdz/) 除却...之外. 2. private (prī/vāt) 私立的.
 3. kindergartens (kīn'dēr-gār'tēnz) 幼稚園. 4. preparatory (prē-pār'lā-tō-rī) 預備的. 5. recognized (rēk'ōg-nīzd) 認可. 6. fees 學費.
 7. county school 州立校學. 8. named in alphabetical (āl'fā-bēt'ī-kāl) order 照字母的順序列舉出來. 9. Charterhouse (chār'tēr-hous/) 察吐哈烏斯 (倫敦著名的公立學校, 1611年 Sir Thomas Sutton 所創辦, 1872年遷至 Godalming 隣近, 離倫敦三十哩). 10. Cheltenham (chēlt'nām) 拆爾騰安. 11. Eton (ē'tŭn) 伊吞. 12. Harrow (hār'ō) 哈洛. 13. Marlborough (mār'l'bō-rŭ; mōl'brŭ) 馬爾巴羅. 14. Taylor (tā'lēr) 泰

除了公立小學校之外，又有許多私立學校，幼稚園，和上級生徒預備學校。這些學校是教育部所認可的，並不是免費的。兒童的父母們要出學費的。

孩子們在公立和私立學校畢業後，可進中等學校，或是進一個大的公立學校，或是進一個州立學校。這些大的公立學校，照字母的順序，列舉如次：察吐哈烏斯，拆爾騰安，伊吞，哈洛，馬爾巴羅，商人泰羅，刺格比，聖保羅，士魯茲巴立，威靈敦，韋斯敏斯德，和溫徹斯特。這些公立學校有很大的基金，像牛津和劍橋那些古大學似的，它們差不多完全地獨立着。

羅。 15. Rugby (rùg/bì) 刺格比。 16. St Paul (sǎnt pól) 聖保羅。
 17. Shrewsbury (shrōōz/bēr-ī; shrōz/bēr-ī) 士魯茲巴立。 18. Wellington (wěi'ing-tǎn) 威靈敦。
 19. Westminster (wěst'mīn/stēr) 韋斯敏斯德。
 20. Winchester (wīn'chēs-tēr) 溫徹斯特。 21. endowments (ēn-dou'měnts) 贈與基金；補助經費。
 22. ancient (ān/shěnt) 古的；舊的。 23. Oxford (ōks/fērd) 奧克斯福；牛津（大學）。
 24. Cambridge (kān/bri'j) 肯布里治；劍橋（大學）。

Most of them have two sides: a classical side, specializing in¹ ancient languages,² history, and philosophy;³ and a modern side, specializing in modern languages,⁴ natural science, and geography. The boys sleep in the school during term⁵ in houses, each house being governed by a house master.⁶ Their time is fully taken up⁷ by their lessons and their games. Every public school has extensive⁸ playing-fields⁹ attached to it.

The fees at these public schools are high, much higher than those at the county schools. Moreover¹⁰ at every county school there are free places,¹¹ which may easily be won¹² by boys at the elementary schools. The county schools are for boys or for girls, or for both. They are day schools,¹³ and the hours of instruction are similar to those¹⁴ at elementary schools, but the subjects are wider and more advanced¹⁵: English, mathematics,¹⁶ history, geography, natural science, ancient

1. specializing (spěsh'äl-iz'ing) 專攻; 專修. 2. ancient languages 古典語 (指拉丁語和希臘語). 3. philosophy (fi-lós'ō-fi) 哲學. 4. modern languages 近代語 (指法語, 德語, 西班牙語和意大利語). 5. during term 在學期內. 6. house master 舍監. 7. taken up 被佔據 (意即被消磨). 8. extensive (ěks-těn'siv) 廣大的. 9. playing-fields (plā'ing-fěldz/) 運動

它們大都有兩系：古典系專攻古典語，歷史和哲學；近代系專攻近代語，自然科學和地理。生徒們在學期中寄寓在校中宿舍裏，每個宿舍有一個舍監管理着。他們的光陰完全被功課和遊戲消磨掉。每一個公立學校都附設着很大的運動場。

這些公立學校的學費很大，比那些州立學校的學費大得多。而且每一個州立學校都有免費的學額，這些學額很容易被小學校生徒所獲得。州立學校有些專收男生，有些專收女生，有些男女生兼收。它們是走讀學校，上課時間和小學校彷彿，只不過學科範圍較廣，程度亦較深；如英語，數學，歷史，地理，自然科學，古典語，近代

場。 10. moreover (mōr-ō/vēr) 而且。 11. free places 免費的學額。
12. won 獲得 (win 的過去分詞)。 13. day schools 走讀學校；通學學校。
14. those = the hours of instruction. 15. advanced (ād-vānst/) 進步的；高深的。
16. mathematics (māth/ē-māt'iks) 數學 (指算術，代數，幾何，三角等)。

languages, modern languages, commercial subjects,¹ art, music, handwork, and physical training.

County schools² have six classes³ called forms⁴ (in America, grades⁵). The first form is the lowest⁶ class, and sixth the highest.⁷ As a rule,⁸ the school is so arranged⁹ that each form consists of¹⁰ three parallel¹¹ classes, the first (Class A) specializing in¹² arts¹³ (humanities¹⁴), the second (Class B) in¹⁵ science,¹⁶ and the third (Class C) in commerce.¹⁷ But there are also special schools¹⁸ for science (technical schools¹⁹) and for commerce (commercial schools²⁰).

When boys and girls reach the fifth form of a county school, they may sit for²¹ the General School Examination,²² which,²³ under certain conditions,²⁴ qualifies²⁵ the candidate²⁶ for²⁷ admission²⁸

1. commercial (kǒ-múr/shǎl) subjects 商業科目 (指商業算術, 商業歷史, 商業地理, 速記, 簿記等). 2. county (koun/tī) schools 州立學校. 3. classes (klás/éz) 組. 4. forms 班. 5. grades (grādz) 級. 6. lowest (lō/ěst) 最低的. 7. and sixth the highest—and the sixth form is the highest class. 8. as a rule (rōol) 通常; 大概. 9. arranged (ǎ-rānjd/) 安排; 派定. 10. consists (kǒn-sists/) of 由...組成; 爲...所合成. 11. parallel (pār/ǎ-lél) 相同的; 同樣的. 12. specializing (spěsh/ǎl-iz/ing) in 專攻; 專門研究. 13. arts (ārts) 文科; 學術. 14. humanities

語，商業科目，美術，音樂，手工，體操等。

州立學校有六組，叫做班（在美國叫級）。第一班是最低的一組，第六班是最高的一組。通常，學校是這樣的分組着，就是每班由三個相同的組所合成，第一組（甲組）專攻文科（人文學），第二組（乙組）專攻科學，第三組（丙組）專攻商業。但是也有專攻科學的學校（工業學校）和專攻商業的學校（商業學校）。

男女學生讀到州立學校的第五班時候，他們可以受普通學校考試，這考試，在某種的條件之下，賦與候補

(hū-mǎn/fī-tíz) 人文學；古文學。 15. in=specializing in. 16. science (sī/ěns) 科學。 17. commerce (kǒm/ěrs) 商業；商學。 18. special (spěsh/žl) schools 專門學校。 19. technical (těk/nǐ-kǎl) schools 工業學校。 20. commercial (kǒ-múr/shǎl) schools 商業學校。 21. sit for 受（考試）。 22. General School Examination (ěg-zǎm/fī-nā²shǎn) 普通學校考試。 23. which 指 General School Examination。 24. under certain conditions (kǒn-dǐsh/žnz) 在某種條件之下；照某種條件。 25. qualifies (kwǒl/fī-fiz) 使有資格；賦與資格。 26. candidate (kǎn/dǐ-dāt) 候補者；志願者。 27. qualifies the candidate for 使候補者有...的資格。 28. admission (ǎd-mǐsh/žn) 准入。

to a university.¹ A still² higher examination may be taken after a further³ course⁴ of two years in the Sixth Form by those scholars⁵ who either do not intend⁶ to proceed to⁷ the university, or⁸ who are still too young for admission.⁹ In certain circumstances,¹⁰ this Higher School Examination constitutes¹¹ the first examination towards a university degree.¹²

In England there are universities at London,¹³ Oxford,¹⁴ Cambridge,¹⁵ Durham,¹⁶ Bristol,¹⁷ Liverpool,¹⁸ Leeds,¹⁹ Manchester,²⁰ Sheffield,²¹ Birmingham,²² and Reading.²³ Of these,²⁴ Oxford is the oldest, for its history goes back to²⁵ the twelfth century,²⁶ and Reading is the youngest, for it received its charter²⁷ in 1926. Besides²⁸ the universities, there are important university colleges²⁹ at Newcastle,³⁰ Nottingham,³¹ Leicester,³²

1. university (ū'nī-vûr' sī-tī) 大學 (包含二個以上的 college). 2. still 更; 愈. 3. further (fûr'thēr) 更前進的; 更高深的. 4. course (kōrs) 課程. 5. scholars (skōl'ērz) 學生. 6. intend (īn-tēnd') 欲; 思. 7. proceed (prō-sēd') to 前進. 8. either (ē'thēr; ī'thēr)...or 或...或.... 9. too young for admission 年齡太輕不准入; 准入...年紀太輕. 10. in certain circumstances (sûr/kăm-stān-sēz) 在某種情形之下. 11. constitutes (kōn/stī-tûts) 制定; 成爲. 12. degree (dē-grē') 學位. 13. London (lūn/dŏn) 倫敦. 14. Oxford (ōks'fērd) 牛津. 15. Cambridge (kām'brīj)

者准入大學的資格，在第六班中更高的二年課程的終了之後，那些學生或者無志進大學，或者因為進大學年齡還嫌太輕，受一更高的考試，在某種的情形之下，這個高等學校考試也就是大學學位的初次考試。

在英國的倫敦，牛津，劍橋，達刺謨，布里斯它爾，利物浦，黎芝，曼徹斯特，設斐爾德，北明翰，和勒定都有大學。這些大學之中，牛津大學是最古老，因為它的歷史遠自十二世紀開始；勒定是最幼稚，因為它在一九二六年方得到認許的明令。除去這些大學之外，在紐喀斯爾，諾定亨，萊司特，赫爾，科爾拆斯忒，掃桑波敦，和

劍橋. 16. Durham (dūr/ām) 達刺謨. 17. Bristol (brīs/tīl) 布里斯它爾. 18. Liverpool (līv/ēr-pōōl) 利物浦. 19. Leeds (lēdz) 黎芝. 20. Manchester (mān/chēs-tēr) 曼徹斯特. 21. Sheffield (shēf/ēld) 設斐爾德. 22. Birmingham (būr/mīng-ām; -hām) 北明翰. 23. Reading (rēd/īng) 勒定. 24. these 指 universities. 25. goes back to 溯自; (歷史) 自...開始. 26. century (sēn/tū-rī) 世紀. 27. charter (chār/tēr) 特許狀; 認許條令. 28. besides (bē-sīdz/) 除...以外. 29. university colleges 專科大學. 30. Newcastle (nū/kās/ī) 紐喀斯爾. 31. Nottingham (nōt/īng-hām) 諾定亨. 32. Leicester (lēz/tēr) 萊司特.

Hull,¹ Colchester,² Southampton,³ and Exeter.⁴ Then there is the University of Wales;⁵ four universities in Scotland,⁶ at Edinburgh,⁷ Glasgow,⁸ St Andrews,⁹ and Aberdeen,¹⁰ as well as¹¹ universities in Ireland,¹² at Belfast¹³ and Dublin.¹⁴

A university consists of a number of faculties:¹⁵ divinity¹⁶ (theology¹⁷), law, natural science,¹⁸ economics,¹⁹ engineering,²⁰ commerce, and music. After three years of study, a student may proceed to²¹ a Bachelor's degree;²² and, later, to the degrees of Master²³ and Doctor.²⁴ Students hear lectures²⁵ given by professors,²⁶ readers,²⁷ and lecturers,²⁸ and their studies are sometimes supervised²⁹ by a tutor.³⁰ Advanced students³¹ work in close conjunction with³² the teaching staff,³³ and are engaged in³⁴ research.³⁵

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1. Hull (hŭl) 赫爾. 2. Colchester (kŏl/chēs-tēr) 科爾拆斯忒.
 3. Southampton (south-āmp/tŭn) 掃桑波敦. 4. Exeter (ĕk/sē-tēr) 厄克塞忒.
 5. Wales (wālz) 威爾斯. 6. Scotland (skŏt/lānd) 蘇格蘭.
 7. Edinburgh (ĕd/n-bŭr-ŏ) 愛丁堡. 8. Glasgow (glās/gŏ; -kŏ) 格拉斯哥.
 9. St Andrews (sānt ān/drŏŏz) 聖安德魯茲. 10. Aberdeen (āb/ēr-dēn) 亞伯丁.
 11. as well as 以及. 12. Ireland (ir/lānd) 愛爾蘭.
 13. Belfast (bĕl-fāst) 伯爾發斯特. 14. Dublin (dŭb/lĭn) 都柏林.
 15. faculties (fāk/ŭl-tĭz) 學科; 大學分科. 16. divinity (dĭ-vĭn/tĭ) 神學.
 17. theology (thē-ŏl/ŏ-jĭ) 神學. 18. natural (nāt/ŭ-rāl) science 自

厄克塞忒都有主要的專科大學，還有威爾斯大學；蘇格蘭的四個大學，在愛丁堡，格拉斯哥，聖安德魯茲，和亞伯丁；和愛爾蘭的大學，在伯爾發斯特和都柏林。

大學由許多分科所組成：神學，法學，自然科學，經濟學，工程學，商學，和音樂。經過三年研究之後，學生可以得到學士的學位；更後，可以得到碩士和博士的學位。學生們聽教授，講師和助教的講授，他們的學業有時受教師的監督。高級的學生們和教授團密切地共同工作着，而從事於研究。

然科學. 19. economics (ē/kō-nōm'īks) 經濟學 20. engineering (ēn/jī-nēr'īng) 工程學. 21. proceed (prō-sēd') to 得到. 22. Bachelor's (bäch/ē-lērz) degree 學士的學位. 23. Master (mās/tēr) 碩士. 24. Doctor (dōk/tēr) 博士. 25. hear lectures (lēk/tūrz) 聽講; 聽講演. 26. professors (prō-fēs/ērz) 大學教授. 27. readers (rēd/ērz) 大學講師. 28. lecturers (lēk/tūr-ērz) 大學助教. 29. supervised (sū/pēr-vīzd') 被監督. 30. tutor (tū/tēr) 教師. 31. advanced (ād-vānst') students 高級學生. 32. in conjunction (kōn-jūŋk/shǎn) with 共同. 33. teaching staff (stáf) 教授團; 全體教授. 34. engaged (ēn-gājd') in 從事於. 35. research (rē-sūrch') 研究.

In recent¹ years attempts² have been made to extend³ the immense advantages⁴ of university education⁵ to the masses of the people.⁶ The University Extension System⁷ has been established.⁸ University teachers are sent out⁹ to lecture to popular¹⁰ audiences¹¹ in town and country.

Wireless¹² is also of paramount importance¹³ in education. People, sitting in their quiet homes after their day's work,¹⁴ can hear lectures by eminent¹⁵ teachers on¹⁶ all kinds of subjects.¹⁷

1. recent (rē'sěnt) 近來的. 2. attempts (ă-těmpts') 企圖; 嘗試
 3. extend (ěks-těnd') 擴大; 伸展. 4. immense (ĩ-měns') advantages
 (ăd-ván'táj-ěz) 無限的利益; 巨大的利益. 5. university education 大學
 教育. 6. the masses (màs'ěz) of the people 民衆; 衆庶. 7. University
 Extension (ěks-těn'shǎn) System 大學校外講演制. 8. established

近年來他們企圖把大學教育的無限的利益擴展到民衆。大學校外講演制已設立。大學教師們被派遣到都市和鄉間向平民的聽衆講授。

無線電在教育中也是非常重要的。人們在日間工作之後，坐在他們安靜的家庭中，能夠聽到著名的教師們關於一切問題的講演。

(ěs-tăb/lisht) 設立。 9. are sent out 被派出去。 10. popular (pöp/ũ-lăr) 民衆的；平民的。 11. audiences (ô/dĩ-ěn-sěz) 聽衆。 12. wireless (wir/lěs) 無線電。 13. of paramount (păr/lâ-mount) importance 非常重要的。 14. day's work 一日間的工作；日間工作。 15. eminent (ěm/lĩ-něnt) 著名的。 16. on 關於；論及。 17. subjects (sũb/jěkts) 題目；論題。

8. OCCUPATIONS

Men and women, who have to work for their living,¹ follow various occupations.²

Occupations which demand special training and learning are called professions.³ The medical profession includes physicians⁴ and surgeons,⁵ chemists, dentists, oculists and nurses. The Church has three grades of clergymen, deacons,⁶ priests,⁷ and bishops.⁸ The profession of law comprises lawyers, solicitors,⁹ barristers,¹⁰ judges.¹¹ The teaching profession includes professors, readers,¹² and lecturers;¹³ schoolmasters and schoolmistresses; men-teachers and women-teachers. The engineering¹⁴ profession includes not only civil engineers, but also architects.¹⁵ Then there is the profession of arms, comprising the officers commanding the three branches of national defence,¹⁶ the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force. Stage-managers,¹⁷ actors, and actresses form the theatrical¹⁸ profession.

1. have to work for their living 不得不工作以謀生活. 2. occupations (òk'ü-pā'shǔnz) 職業. 3. professions (prō-fésh'ǔnz) 專門職業; 學者的職業. 4. physicians (fi-zǐsh'ǎnz) 內科醫生. 5. surgeons (súr'jǔnz) 外科

八. 職 業

男女們靠工作以生活的，須從事於各種的職業。

需要特種訓練和學問的職業叫做專門職業。醫業包含內科醫，外科醫，藥劑師，牙醫，眼醫，護士等。教會裏有三種牧師，就是會吏，教士和主教。法職由辯護人，辯護士及裁判官三種法律家所組成。教職包含教授，講師和助教；男校長和女校長，男教員和女教員等。工程業不但包含工程師們，並且包含建築師們。還有軍人的職業由統領海陸空三種國防的將士所組成。舞臺監督，男伶和女伶等形成劇場的職業。

醫生。 6. deacons (dē/k'nz) 會吏 (司會計庶務等事，居教會裏的第三級)。 7. priests (prēsts) 教士；牧師 (居教會裏的第二級)。 8. bishops (bīsh/ūps) 主教；監督 (居教會裏的第一級)。 9. solicitors (sō-līs/ī-tērz) 下級裁判所辯護人；有事務所的律師。 10. barristers (bār/īs-tērz) 高級裁判所辯護士。 11. judges (jūj/ēz) 裁判官；法官；推事。 12. readers 講師。 13. lecturers (lēk/tūr-ērz) 大學講師。 14. engineers (ēn/jī-nērz) 工程師；技師。 15. architects (ār/kī-tēkts) 建築師；營造師。 16. three branches (brān/chēz) of national defence (nāsh/ūn-āl dē-fēns) 三種國防。 17. stage-managers (stāj/mān/ā-jērz) 舞臺監督。 18. theatrical (thē-āt/rī-kāl) 劇場的；戲場的。

The members of the learned¹ professions are all brain-workers.² Occupations which demand skilled³ work with the hands are called trades. Skilled workmen who follow a trade which requires technical⁴ training and knowledge are artisans:⁵ if they deal with⁶ machinery,⁷ they are mechanics.⁸ A highly industrial country like England employs tens of thousands of mechanics in its cities. Besides skilled mechanics, there are many unskilled factory-hands and mill-hands employed in factories and mills.

The building of a house involves⁹ the employment of men of different vocations.¹⁰ The surveyor¹¹ measures out¹² the land beforehand. The architect makes the plans¹³ and estimates the cost. The contractor¹⁴ undertakes to supply all the necessary material, stone, bricks, lime, sand, and so on. The mason¹⁵ actually digs the foundation and lays the bricks, binding them together

1. learned (lûr/něd) 需要學問的; 學者的. 2. brain-workers (brân^h-wûr/kêrz) 用腦者. 3. skilled (skîld) 熟練的; 諳習的. 4. technical (têk/nî-kâl) 技術的. 5. artisans (âr^htî-zânz) 工匠; 技工. 6. deal with 處理. 7. machinery (mâ-shên/êr-j) 機械; 機械類. 8. mechanics (mê-kân/îks) 機械師; 製機械者. 9. involves (în-vôlvz^h) 必需; 使不能免. 10. vocations (vô-kâ/shûnz) 職業. 11. surveyor (sûr-vâ/êr) 測

需要學問的職業中人都是用腦力的人。需要熟練手工的職業叫做行業。那些從事於需要技術的訓練和知識的行業的熟練工人叫做工匠：如果他們處理機械，他們就是機械師。像英國那樣的高等工業國在它的各都市裏雇用着若干萬的機械師。除了熟練的機械師之外，還有許多不熟練的工人雇用在工場和製造場裏。

造房子要用種種行業的人，測量師預先測量地面。建築師打圖樣和估費用。營造師擔任供給一切必需的材

料，如石，磚，石灰，砂子等等。泥水匠實際地掘地基，鋪磚頭，用灰泥和水門汀把磚頭粘起來。地基一經築好之

量師。 12. measures (mězh/ürz) out 量出；測量。 13. plans 圖樣。
14. contractor (kõn-träk/těr) 承造者；營造師。 15. mason (mā/s'n) 泥水匠；石工 (亦名 bricklayer).

with mortar¹ and cement.² The carpenter³ erects the scaffolding⁴ soon after the foundations are laid, and makes the wooden floors and roofs. The joiner⁵ makes the lighter and more delicate⁶ wooden parts: doors, windows, and cupboards.⁷ The slater⁸ puts the slates on the roof.

The plumber⁹ comes when the framework¹⁰ of the house is built and fits all the pipes: the drain-pipes¹¹ for carrying the water away from the roof, the water-pipes for fresh water, and the gas-pipes for gas. The electrician¹² comes next, and fits the electric circuit¹³ for the electric light, the electric bells, and the wireless apparatus.¹⁴ Then the plasterer¹⁵ plasters¹⁶ the walls on the inside, ready for the painter, who paints or dis-tempers them. The glazier¹⁷ puts the glass in the windows, and the locksmith fixes the locks and fastenings¹⁸ to the doors. When the new house is quite ready, the house-agent¹⁹ arranges²⁰ everything in regard²¹ to its sale or letting.²²

1. mortar (môr/têr) 灰泥; 膠泥. 2. cement (sê-měnt/) 水門汀; 水泥; 膠灰. 3. carpenter (kâr/pên-têr) 木匠. 4. scaffolding (skäf'ól-dǐng) 臺架; 建築架. 5. joiner 細木匠; 製家具的木匠 (亦名 cabinet-maker). 6. delicate (děl'i-kât) 精緻的; 精細的. 7. cupboards (küb'ërdz) 食廚; 碗

後，木匠便豎起臺架，造成木料的地板和屋頂。細木匠又造成那些較輕和較精緻的木料部分：門，窗和食廚等。於是瓦匠把石板瓦蓋在屋頂上面。

當房子的骨架已經造好的時候，鉛匠便來裝各種的管子：如排去屋頂的水兒的排水管，通取清水的自來水管，通取煤氣的煤氣管。然後電匠來了，他來裝電燈，電鈴和無線電機的回線。於是塲匠把牆的裏面塗了灰泥，預備給漆匠把牆兒漆起或描畫起來。於是玻璃匠把窗子裝了玻璃，鎖匠把鎖兒和關牢的東西裝在門上，當這新房子完全造好的時候，那房屋經理便辦理它出賣或出租的一切手續。

櫥櫃. 8. slater 鋪石板瓦的工匠; 瓦匠. 9. plumber (plūm/ēr) 鉛匠; 鉛管類裝設人. 10. framework (frām#wúrk') 骨格; 架子. 11. drain-pipes (drān#pīps') 排水管. 12. electrician (ē-lēk-trīsh/ǎn) 電匠; 電工程師. 13. electric circuit (ē-lēk/trīk sūr/kīt) 電回線; 電輪道; 電路. 14. wireless apparatus (wīr/lēs āp'/ā-rā'tūs) 無線電裝置; 無線電機. 15. plasterer (plās/tēr-ēr) 塲匠; 泥水匠. 16. plasters (plās/tērz) 塗灰泥. 17. glazier (glā/zhēr) 玻璃匠; 裝配玻璃的人. 18. fastenings (fās/'n-īngz) 關牢的東西 (如門, 釘, 鏈等). 19. house-agent (hous'ā/jěnt) 租賃房屋經理人; 家宅介紹人. 20. arranges (ǎ-rānj/ěz) 辦理; 處理. 21. in regard (rē-gārd/) 到關於. 22. letting (lēt/īng) 出租.

Other handicraftsmen¹ are engaged² in the book trade,³ and others in making and repairing⁴ things in their shops.

Another large group of occupations is included under the heading of⁵ transport-workers.⁶ These are all railways workers, tram-drivers and conductors, motor-bus⁷ drivers and conductors, lorry-drivers,⁸ airmen⁹ and dockmen,¹⁰ and merchant seamen.¹¹

Sailors, soldiers, and airmen serve in the Navy, Army, and Air Force respectively,¹² and are public servants of the State,¹³ defending their country by sea, on land, and in the air. Policemen are also public officials, maintaining order¹⁴ throughout the country.¹⁵ The General Post Office gives employment¹⁶ to thousands of postmen and other officials.

Clerks¹⁷ are employed by banks, offices of all kinds, and business houses. They keep¹⁸ records,¹⁹ copy letters, and keep accounts.²⁰

1. handicraftsmen (hǎn²/dī-kráfts/mě'n) 工匠; 手藝人. 2. engaged (ěn-gājd/) in 從事於. 3. book trade 書業. 4. repairing (rē-pār'ling) 修理. 5. under the heading of 在...的名下. 6. transport-workers (trǎns-pōrt/wúr'kěrz) 運輸工人. 7. motor-bus (mō'tēr-büs) 公共汽車;

書業裏用別種工匠，店裏製造和修理東西又用另一種工匠。

運輸工人裏面又包含一大組的職業。這些職業就是鐵路工人，電車開車人和賣票人，公共汽車開車人和賣票人，運貨汽車開車人；航空家和碼頭夫以及商船員。

海軍軍人，陸軍軍人和航空軍人分別地在海，陸，空軍服務，是國家的公務人員，是在海陸空防衛國家的。警察也是維持全國治安的官吏。郵政總局也雇用着許多郵差和別種職員。

銀行和各種事務所及商店都用書記。他們作記錄，寫信札，並且記賬目。

搭客摩托車. 8. lorry-drivers (lör'fī-driv'ērz) 運貨汽車開車人. 9. airmen (ār/měn) 航空家; 飛行家. 10. dockmen (dök/měn) 碼頭工人. 11. merchant seamen 商船員. 12. respectively (rě-spěk'tiv-lī) 各自地; 分別地. 13. public-servants of the State 國家的官吏. 14. maintaining (mān-tānfing; měn-) order 維持治安. 15. throughout (thrōō-out!) the country (kūn/trī) 全國. 16. gives employment (ēm-ploi'měnt) to 雇用; 使...有職業. 17. clerks (美國讀 klūrks; 英國讀 klārks) 書記; 事務員; 掌櫃. 18. keep 記. 19. records (rěk'ördz; -lördz) 記錄. 20. accounts (ǎ-kounts/) 賬目.

9. SHOPS

We go to the butcher's¹ to buy meat, to the baker's to buy breads, rolls, cakes, and biscuits;² to the grocer's³ to buy sugar,⁴ tea, coffee,⁵ rice, barley,⁶ and many other eatables;⁷ to the green-grocer's to buy fruit (oranges,⁸ apples, pears,⁹ plums, greengages,¹⁰ tomatoes,¹¹ peaches, cherries,¹² gooseberries,¹³ bananas¹⁴), and vegetables¹⁵ (potatoes,¹⁶ parsnips,¹⁷ carrots,¹⁸ turnips,¹⁹ onions,²⁰ cabbages,²¹ cauliflowers);²² to the fishmonger's²³ to buy fish (haddock,²⁴ herring,²⁵ mackerel,²⁶ cod); to the poulterer's²⁷ to buy poultry²⁸ (chickens,²⁹ ducks, geese, turkeys);³⁰ to the dairyman's³¹ (milkman's)³² to buy milk, butter, cheese, and eggs; to the confectioner's³³ to buy sweet things (chocolates,³⁴ sugared fruits, fancy³⁵ cakes); to the wine-dealer's³⁶

1. butcher's (bōōch'ēr) = butcher's shop 屠戶店. 2. biscuits (bīs'l-
kīts) 餅乾; 重烘的麵包. 3. grocer's (grōl'sēr) 食品雜貨商店. 4. sugar
(shōōg'ēr) 糖. 5. coffee (kōf'i) 咖啡. 6. barley (bār'li) 大麥.
7. eatables (ēt'ā-b'lz) 食品. 8. oranges (ōrl'ēnj-ēz; -l'ij-ēz) 橘; 香橙.
9. pears (pār) 梨. 10. greengages (grēn'gāj-ēz) 青梅. 11. tomatoes
(tō-mā/tōz -mā/-) 蕃茄. 12. cherries (chēr'iz) 櫻桃. 13. gooseberries
(gōōz/bēr-iz; gōōs/-) 洋莓. 14. bananas (bā-nā'nāz; -nā'nāz) 香蕉.
15. vegetables (vēj'ē-tā-b'lz) 蔬菜. 16. potatoes (pō-tā'tōz) 馬鈴薯.
17. parsnips (pār's'nips) 荷蘭防風草. 18. carrots (kār'ūts) 紅蘿蔔.

九. 商店

我們到屠戶店裏去買肉，到製麵包店裏去買麵包，麵包捲，糕餅和餅乾；到食品雜貨店裏去買糖，茶葉，咖啡，米，大麥和許多別的食品；到蔬果雜貨店裏去買水果（橘子，蘋果，梨，杏，梅，蕃茄，桃，櫻桃，洋莓，香蕉）和蔬菜（馬鈴薯，防風草，紅蘿蔔，燕菁，玉蔥，椰菜，花甘藍）；到魚行裏去買魚（鱈，鯡，鯖，鱈）；到家禽店裏去買家禽（雞，鴨，鵝，吐綬雞）；到牛乳場裏去買牛乳，乳油，乳餅和雞蛋；到糖食店裏去買糖食（巧哥力，糖果，裝飾的糕餅）；到酒店裏去買酒；並且到糧

19. turnips (túr/níps) 燕菁. 20. onions (ün/yǎnz) 玉蔥. 21. cabbages (káb/áj-ész) 椰菜; 甘藍. 22. cauliflowers (kô/li-flou/êrz) 花甘藍; 花椰菜. 23. fishmonger's (fish/műn/gêrz) 賣魚的商店. 24. haddock (häd/wk) 鱈. 25. herring (hêrfing) 鯡. 26. mackerel (mæk/êr-ël) 鯖. 27. poulterer's (pöl/têr-êrz) 賣家禽的商店. 28. poultry (pöl/tri) 家禽. 29. chickens (chĭk/ênz) 小雞. 30. turkeys (túr/kiz) 吐綬雞; 七面鳥. 31. dairyman's (dā/rī-mǎnz; dār/i-) 賣牛乳的商店; 製乳場. 32. milkman's (mĭlk/mǎnz) = dairymān's. 33. confectioner's (kŏn-fêk/shĕn-êrz) 糖食店. 34. chocolates (chŏk/ŏ-lāts) 巧哥力 [由磨碎之巧哥力樹 (cacao) 的種子再加沙糖肉桂等而造成]. 35. fancy (fān/si) 裝飾的. 36. wine-dealer's (wĭn/dēl/êrz) 賣酒的商店.

to buy wine; and to the corn-chandler's¹ to buy flour.

There are other shops where we do not buy things to eat, but things to wear. The tailor makes clothes to measure,² or sells them ready-made.³ The hatter sells gentlemen's hats and cleans the old ones; he may perhaps even make the hats himself. The hosier⁴ sells stockings, socks, and woven⁵ under-clothing.⁶ The bootmaker⁷ (shoemaker)⁸ makes and sells boots (shoes), and if he is a cobbler⁹ too, he repairs¹⁰ them. The milliner¹¹ (usually a woman) makes and sells ladies' hats and bonnets.¹² The furrier¹² deals in¹⁴ furs. The sports outfitter¹⁵ sells all articles used¹⁶ in the various sports.

Other shopkeepers¹⁷ supply articles for use. Some of the articles they make themselves, but generally they are only retailers:¹⁸ they retail (sell in small quantities)¹⁹ goods bought²⁰ from wholesale²¹

1. corn-chandler's (kôrn'/chán'/dlěrz) 賣穀的商店. 2. makes clothes (klôthz) to measure (mězh/ür) 做定製的衣服. 3. ready-made (rěd'/i-mād) 現成的. 4. hosier (hōl'/zhěr) 襪商. 5. woven (wōi'/v'n) 毛織的. 6. under-clothing (ün'/děr-klôth'/ing) 裏衣, 襯衣, 貼身衣. 7. bootmaker (bōōt'/māk'/ēr) 靴匠. 8. shoemaker (shōō'/māk'/ēr) 鞋匠. 9. cobbler (kōb'lěr) 補鞋匠. 10. repairs (rē-pârz') 修補. 11. milliner (mīl'/i-něr) 女帽商; 女服裁縫. 12. bonnets (bōn'/ěts) 無邊帽; 軟帽. 13. furrier

食店裏去買麵粉。

還有別種商店，我們在那裏並不買吃的而買着的東西。成衣店做定製的衣服，或是把現成的衣服賣給我們。帽子店賣男人的帽子並且洗濯舊的帽子，他或者甚至於自己製帽子。襪店賣短襪，長襪和裏衣等。靴（鞋）店製造並且出賣靴（鞋）子，如果他也是一個補鞋匠，他也修補它們。女帽店（通常是一個女店主）製造並且出賣女人的有邊和無邊帽。皮貨商做皮貨的生意。運動器具店出賣各種運動的用品。

還有別的店主供給我們的日用品。有些物品是他們自己製造的，可是他們大概是零賣商人：他們零賣（小量地出賣）着他們從批發商人買來的貨物。比如，有文具商人

(fūrī-ēr) 皮貨商. 14. deals in 販賣. 15. sports outfitter (out/fīt/ēr) 運動器具商. 16. used=that are used. 17. shopkeeper (shōp/kēp/ēr) 店主. 18. retailers (rē-tāl/ēr) 零賣商人. 19. in small quantities (kwōn/tī-tīz) 小量地. 20. goods bought=goods that have been bought. 21. wholesale (hōl/sāl) 批發的；躉售的。

dealers. There is, for example,¹ the stationer,² who sells writing paper,³ post cards,⁴ envelopes,⁵ notebooks, pens, and pencils; the bookseller, who sells books and magazines;⁶ the newsagent,⁷ who sells newspapers; the tobacconist,⁸ who sells tobacco, cigarettes,⁹ and cigars;¹⁰ the draper,¹¹ who sells cloth; the haberdasher,¹² who sells thread, tape, and ribbons; the china-merchants,¹³ who sell earthenware,¹⁴ glassware and porcelain¹⁵ (cups, saucers, flower-vases, drinking-glasses,¹⁶ teapots: called china-goods, because this semi-transparent¹⁷ earthenware was first made in China); the ironmonger,¹⁸ who sells iron goods or hardware¹⁹ (saucepans,²⁰ kettles, frying-pans,²¹ gardening-tools); the furniture-dealer,²² who supplies articles of furniture; the upholsterer,²³ who supplies carpets and upholstered chairs; the watchmaker, who sells and repairs watches and clocks; and the jeweller²⁴ (goldsmith, silversmith), who deals in jewels and precious²⁵ stones.

1. for example (ěg-zām/p'l; ěg-zām/-) 例如; 比方. 2. stationer (stā/shǔn-ēr) 文具商. 3. writing paper 寫信紙. 4. post (pōst) cards 明信片. 5. envelopes (ěn-věll/ōps; ěn/vě-lōps) 信封. 6. magazines (māglā-zēnzʹ) 雜誌. 7. newsagent (nūzʹā/jěnt) 派報處商人; 發賣報紙

出賣書信紙，明信片，信封，筆記簿，鋼筆和鉛筆，有書店商人出賣書籍和雜誌；有派報處商人出賣報紙；有煙店商人出賣煙草紙煙和雪茄；有布店商人出賣布疋；有零星雜貨店商人出賣線，帶和緞邊；有磁器商人出賣陶器玻璃器和磁器（茶杯，碟子，花瓶，酒杯，茶壺：叫做中國貨，因為這種半透明的陶器是中國首先製造的）；有鐵器店商人出賣鐵器（煮湯鍋，鐵罐，油煎鍋，園藝用具）；家具店商人供給家具；家具裝飾店商人供給地毯和裝飾的椅子；有鐘錶店商人出賣和修理鐘錶；有珠寶店商人（金匠，銀匠）做珠寶和寶石的交易。

者。 8. tobacconist (tō-bāk/ō-nist) 煙草商。 9. cigarettes (sǐg/ā-rěts/) 紙煙；煙捲。 10. cigars (sǐ-gārz/) 雪茄煙。 11. draper (drā/pēr) 布商。 12. haberdasher (hǎb/ēr-dāsh/ēr) 零星雜貨商；服飾雜貨商。 13. china-merchant (chī/ná-múr/chǎnt) 磁器商。 14. earthenware (úr/th'n-wâr/) 土器；瓦器；陶器。 15. porcelain (pôr/sê-lân; pôrs/lân) 瓷器。 16. drinking-glasses 飲酒用的玻璃杯。 17. semi-transparent (sêm/i-trāns-pâr/ěnt) 半透明的。 18. ironmonger (i/ŷrn-mŷng/ġēr) 鐵器商。 19. hardware (hārd/wâr/) 鐵器。 20. saucepans (sôs/pānz/) 煮湯鍋；金屬小平鍋。 21. frying-pans (frī/ing-pānz) 油煎鍋。 22. furniture-dealer (fūr/nī-tŷr-dēl/ēr) 家具商。 23. upholsterer (ŷp-hōl/stēr-ēr) 室內裝飾商。 24. jeweller (jū/ēl-ēr) 珠寶商。 25. precious (prěsh/ŷs) stones 寶石。

Other important shops are the chemist's,¹ (druggist's),² where we can buy drugs and medicines,³ tooth-brushes⁴ and tooth-powder,⁵ nail brushes⁶ and soap; the oilman's,⁷ where we can buy lamp-oil, lubricating oil,⁸ washing soap, soda, starch, and matches;⁹ the electrical outfitters,¹⁰ where we can buy electrical apparatus;¹¹ the photographer's¹², where we can have our photographs taken,¹³ and can buy photographic requirements;¹⁴ the picture-dealer's,¹⁵ where we can have our old pictures framed¹⁶ and can buy new ones; the toy-shop, where we can buy all sorts of toys for the children; and the motor repair-shop¹⁷ (garage),¹⁸ where motor-cars, motor-cycles,¹⁹ and bicycles²⁰ are repaired.

There is a tendency²¹ in both England and America, for large shops to grow and absorb the smaller ones,²² giving rise²³ to large "stores,"

1. chemist's (kēm/ists) 藥店. 2. druggist's (drŭg/ists) 藥店.
 3. medicines (mēd/ī-sīnz) 藥劑. 4. tooth-brushes (tōōth/brŭsh/ēz) 牙刷.
 5. tooth-powder (tōōth/pou/dēr) 牙粉. 6. nail brushes 指甲刷.
 7. oilman's (oil/mānz) 油店. 8. lubricating (lŭ/bri-kāt/īng) oil 塗擦油;
 機械油. 9. matches (mäch/ēz) 火柴; 洋火. 10. electrical (ē-lēk/trī-
 kāl) outfitters 電器用具店. 11. apparatus (āp/ā-rā/tŭs) 器具; 機械; 裝
 置. 12. photographer's (fō-tōg/rā-fērz) 照相店. 13. have our

還有別種重要的商店，就是我們在那裏可以買得藥材，藥劑，牙刷，牙粉，指甲刷和肥皂的藥店；我們在那裏可以買得燈油，塗油，洗皂，蘇打，漿糊和火柴的油店；我們在那裏可以買得電氣器具的電器店；我們在那裏可以拍照又可以買得照相用具的照相店；我們在那裏可以裝配我們的舊畫片又可以買得新畫片的畫店；我們在那裏可以買得各種兒童玩具的玩具店；我們在那裏可以修理汽車，汽腳踏車和腳踏車的汽車修理店。

英美兩國有大商店發達因而併吞小商店的趨勢，於是

photographs (fō/tō-gráfs) taken 拍我們自己的照；讓別人替我們拍照。
 14. photographic requirements (fō/tō-gráf'ík rē-kwír/měnts) 照相用具。
 15. picture-dealers (pík'túr-dēl'ěrz) 繪畫店。 16. framed (frāmd) 配框；裝架。 17. motor (mō/tēr) repair-shop 汽車修理店。 18. garage (gá/rāzh#; gār'āj) 汽車間。 19. motor-cycles (-sī/k'lz) 汽腳踏車；自動腳踏車。 20. bicycles (bī'sī-k'lz) 腳踏車。 21. tendency (tēn/dēn-sī) 趨勢；傾向。 22. for large shops to grow and absorb (āb-sōrb) the smaller ones 大店發達因而併吞小店 (上文 tendency 的形容語)。 23. giving rise to 生出；產生 (也是 tendency 的形容語)。

where all kinds of articles, representing¹ many different shops, are sold.

In some country² towns, called market-towns,³ markets are still held⁴ at stated times⁵ for the sale of fruit, flowers, vegetables, dairy produce,⁶ live⁷ poultry and live animals (horses, cattle, and sheep). London, too, has its large markets, from which most of the retailers (shopkeepers) obtain⁸ their stores.⁹

1. representing (rěp/rě-zěn'ǎng) 代表. 2. country (kǔn/trǐ) towns 鄉鎮. 3. market-towns (mār'kět-tounz/) 市(集)鎮. 4. held 舉行; 開.

生出那出賣各種貨物代表各種商店的大百貨商店來。

有些叫做市集鎮的鄉鎮裏，仍舊按定期舉行市集，出賣水果，花卉，蔬菜，牛乳製品，活的家禽和活的家畜（馬，牛，羊）。倫敦也有它的大市集，從那些市集裏大多數零賣的商人（店主）買得他們的貨物。

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5. at stated (stāt/ěd) times 按定期. 6. produce (pröd/ūs) 製作品.
7. live (līv) 活的 (形容詞). 8. obtain (öb-tān/) 得; 買得. 9. stores 貨物 [與 (5) 節中的 “stores” (百貨店) 意義不同].

10. TIME

Man thinks of time as¹ past, present, and future. In Christian² countries he reckons past event as before or after the birth of Christ³ (B. C. = Before Christ; A. D. = Anno Domini,⁴ In the year of the Lord).⁵ Time is divided into (millenniums),⁶ centuries, (decades),⁷ years (seasons), months, days, hours, minutes,⁸ and seconds. We are now living in the twentieth⁹ century. A year is the mean¹⁰ (average)¹¹ time taken by the earth in one revolution¹² round the sun. It has four seasons and twelve months. The seasons are spring, summer, autumn,¹³ and winter. The months have names of Latin origin:¹⁴ January,¹⁵ February,¹⁶ March, April¹⁷, May, June,¹⁸ July,¹⁹ August,²⁰ September,²¹ October,²² November,²³ December.²⁴ A year contains²⁵ 52 (fifty-two) weeks and 365 (three hundred and sixty-five) days, or, if it

I. thinks of...as 認...爲. 2. Christian (krīs/chǎn) 奉基督教的.
 3. Christ (krīst) 基督. 4. Anno Domini (ǎn/ō dōm/ī-nī) 耶穌紀元 (拉丁語). 5. in the year of the Lord 耶穌紀元. 6. millenniums (mī-lĕn/ī-ŷmz) 一千年. 7. decades (dĕk/ādz) 十年. 8. minutes (mīn/īts) 分.
 9. twentieth (twĕn/tī-ĕth) 第二十的. 10. mean (mĕn) 平均的.
 11. average (āv/ĕr-āj) 平均的. 12. revolution (rĕv/ō-lū/shĕn) 回轉.

十. 時 間

人們把時間分作過去，現在，和未來。基督教國家的人們把過去的事情計算在基督降生以前或以後（B. C. 是基督降生以前；A. D. 是基督降生以後）。時間分爲（千年），（百年），（十年），年（季），月，日，時，分，秒等。我們現今生在二十世紀裏。一年是地球繞太陽環行一周的平均時間。它有四季和十二個月。四季是春，夏，秋，冬。月的名稱根源於拉丁語：一月，二月，三月，四月，五月，六月，七月，八月，九月，十月，十一月，十二月。一年有五十二個星期，三百六十五日，閏年便有

13. autumn (ô/tŭm) 秋. 14. of Latin origin (lăt/in ör/i-jin) 源於拉丁語的. 15. January (jăn/ŭ-â-rĭ) 一月. 16. February (fĕb/rōō-â-rĭ) 二月. 17. April (ā/prĭl) 四月. 18. June (jōōn) 六月. 19. July (jōō-lĭ) 七月. 20. August (ô/gŭst) 八月. 21. September (sĕp-tĕm/bĕr) 九月. 22. October (ôk-tô/bĕr) 十月. 23. November (nō-vĕm/bĕr) 十一月. 24. December (dĕ-sĕm/bĕr) 十二月. 25. contains (kōn-tānz/) 含有.

is a leap year,¹ 366 days. A week has seven days, with names of English origin: Sunday, Monday,² Tuesday,³ Wednesday,⁴ Thursday,⁵ Friday,⁶ and Saturday.⁷ There are twenty-four hours in a day, sixty minutes in an hour, and sixty seconds in a minute. ✓

“What is the date today?” we ask, if we are not sure⁸ what day of the month it is. The answer will be: “It is the first (second, third...) of May....” Most offices and homes have calendars⁹ displayed¹⁰ on the walls, showing the date in large figures.¹¹ Block-calendars,¹² as they are called, consist of¹³ 365 or 366 leaves. One leaf is pulled off each day. Each leaf shows the day of the month in large figures, the month, the year, and the day of the week printed small,¹⁴ and, smaller still, the number of days past¹⁵ in the year and the number of days to come.¹⁶ The times of the rising and setting of the sun and moon are also shown,

1. leap (lēp) year 閏年. 2. Monday (mün/dā) 月曜; 星期一.
 3. Tuesday (tūz/dā) 火曜; 星期二. 4. Wednesday (wēnz/dā) 水曜; 星期三.
 5. Thursday (thúr/dā) 木曜; 星期四. 6. Friday (frí/dā) 金曜; 星期五.
 7. Saturday (sāt/ür-dā) 土曜; 星期六. 8. sure 確知.
 9. calendars (kāl/én-dārz) 日曆. 10. displayed (dīs-plād/) 揭示; 張掛.

三百六十六日。一個星期有七天，它們的名稱根源於英語：日曜，月曜，火曜，水曜，木曜，金曜，土曜。一天有二十四小時，一小時有六十分，一分有六十秒。

“今天是什麼日子？”我們這樣地問，假使我們不知道今天是本月份的那一天。那回答將要是：“今天是五月一日(二日，三日……)。”大多數的公司和家庭裏在牆上掛着日曆，有大數字表示着日期。這叫做「厚組日曆」，共有三百六十五或三百六十六葉。每天撕去一葉。每葉用大的數字表示月份的日期，用小的數字表示月份，年份，和星期的日期，用更小的數字表示過去的和未來的日數。

11. figures (fig'ürz; fig'lërz) 數字. 12. block-calendars (blök' käl'ën-därz) 厚組日曆. 13. consist (kõn-sist') of 由...而成. 14. printed (=which are printed) small 印成小字的. 15. days past (pást) 過去的日子. 16. days to come 未來的日子.

and perhaps¹ there is also a quotation² from some well-known author.³ Business men⁴ always carry diaries⁵ with them in their pockets, to which they can refer⁶ on all occasions.⁷

“What’s⁸ today?” we ask, if we are not sure what day of the week it is. “Today’s⁹ Friday”, the answer may be. (Yesterday was Thursday, the day before yesterday¹⁰ was Wednesday, tomorrow will be Saturday, the day after tomorrow,¹¹ Sunday).

“What is the time, please?”¹² we ask, if we do not know what hour of the day it is. The answer may be: “It is exactly (precisely, punctually)¹³ seven o’clock, four minutes past seven, five past seven, a quarter¹⁴ past seven, five-and-twenty¹⁵ minutes past seven, nearly (close upon, almost)¹⁶ half-past seven, a quarter to eight,¹⁷ getting on for¹⁸ eight, a few minutes to eight, just eight o’clock.” In England it is seven o’clock

1. perhaps (pěr-häps/) 或者. 2. quotation (kwō-tā/shǎn) 引用語.
 3. well-known author (wěi/nōn/ ō/thēr) 著名的作家. 4. business (biz/nēs) men 實業家; 事務家. 5. diaries (dī/ā-riz) 日記; 日記簿.
 6. refer (rē-fūr/) 參看; 檢查. 7. on all occasions (ō-kā/zhǎnz) 時時; 隨時. 8. what’s=what is. 9. today’s=today is. 10. the day before

太陽和月亮出沒的時間也表示着，或者還引用名家的格言。實業家常把日記帶在衣袋裏，時時可以去參看它。

三。“今天是星期幾？”我們這樣地問，假使我們不知道今天是本星期的第幾日。“今天是星期五”，那回答也許是。（昨天是星期四，前天是星期三，明天是星期六，後天是星期日）。

“請問現在是什麼時候？”我們這樣地問，假使我們不知道現在是今天的什麼時候，那回答也許是：“現在恰正是七點鐘，七點零四分，七點零五分，七點零一刻，七點二十五分，差不多七點半鐘，八點差一刻，快到八點鐘，八點差幾分，剛剛八點。”英國在二十四小時裏有兩

yesterday (bê-fôr/ yës/tër-dâ) 前天. 11. the day after tomorrow (áf/tër tōō-mōr/ō) 後天. 12. please (plēz)=please tell me 請告訴我. 13. exactly (ĕg-zăkt/lī), precisely (prē-sis/lī), punctually (pŭŋk/tŭ-ăl-ī) 恰正地. 14. quarter (kwôr/těr) 十五分鐘; 一刻鐘. 15. five-and-twenty=twenty-five. 16. close upon, almost (ōl/mōst) 差不多; 幾乎. 17. a quarter to eight 八點差一刻; 七點三刻. 18. getting on for 將近; 快到.

twice¹ in twenty-four hours—in the morning (a. m.)² and in the afternoon (p. m.).³ In many countries on the continent⁴ seven o'clock in the afternoon is called nineteen o'clock.

Watches and clocks are the modern⁵ time-pieces.⁶ Business men always carry watches in their waistcoat⁷ pockets. The face of a watch, called the dial,⁸ is usually⁹ white. Three hands move round¹⁰ on it. The large hand denotes¹¹ the minutes, the smaller one the hours, and the smallest the seconds. A good watch keeps time well.¹² It is neither fast nor slow. It neither gains¹³ nor loses.¹⁴

We have clocks in our homes and many church-towers¹⁵ have clocks, which strike¹⁶ the hours and perhaps the quarters as well.¹⁷ Public buildings (railway stations, post offices, town halls, schools, and so on) have synchronized¹⁸ clocks, the hands of which are controlled¹⁹ by electricity.²⁰

1. twice 兩次. 2. a.m. 拉丁語 ante meridiem (=before noon) 的縮寫. 3. p.m. 拉丁語 post meridiem 的縮寫. 4. the continent (kǒn/tí-něnt) 該大陸 (指歐洲大陸). 5. modern (mǒd/ěrn) 現代的. 6. timepieces (tím/pēs/lěz) 時計 (鐘錶的總稱). 7. waistcoat (wāst/kōt) 背心; 馬甲. 8. dial (dī/ǎl) 錶 (或) 鐘的針面. 9. usually (ū/zhū-ǎl-i) 通常地.

個七點鐘——在上午和下午。大陸上許多國家把下午七點鐘叫做十九點鐘。

錶和鐘是現代的時計。實業家常把錶兒帶在他們的背心衣袋裏。錶的正面，叫做針面，通常是白的。有三根針在它上面迴旋着。那長的針表示分數，那短的針表示時數，那最短的針表示秒數。好的錶兒走得很準確。它不快也不慢。它不搶前也不落後。

我們的家裏有自鳴鐘，許多教堂的尖塔裏也有大自鳴鐘，不但敲打時數，或者還敲打刻數。公共機關（火車站，郵政局，市政廳，學校等等）裏有標準鐘，它的針兒用電氣走動。

10. move round 迴旋. 11. denotes (dē-nōts') 表示; 指. 12. keeps time well 守正確的時刻; 走得很準. 13. gains 太快; 搶前. 14. loses (lōōz/lēz) 太慢; 落後. 15. church-towers (chûrch^htou/ērz) 教堂塔. 16. strike 打; 鳴報. 17. as well=too 也; 亦. 18. synchronized (sīŋ/-krō-nīzd) 對準的; 標準的. 19. controlled (kōn-trōld') 支配. 20. electricity (ē-lēk-trīs/i-tī) 電氣.

Strictly speaking,¹ only those places on the same meridian² (line of longitude)³ have the same time at any given moment.⁴ When, for example,⁵ it is midday at Greenwich,⁶ it is really ten minutes to twelve at Bristol⁷ and five minutes past twelve at Canterbury.⁸ Every degree of longitude east means⁹ four minutes later, and every degree of longitude west four minutes earlier.

Most countries now observe¹⁰ some standard time. Time signals¹¹ are broadcast¹² daily from the more important wireless stations.¹³ G.M.T.¹⁴ has been adopted for the British Isles, Spain, Portugal,¹⁵ Belgium,¹⁶ and France. Central European¹⁷ Mean Time, which is exactly one hour later than G. M. T., has been adopted for Germany, Norway, Sweden,¹⁸ Denmark, Switzerland, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia,¹⁹ Yugo-Slavia,²⁰ and Italy. The standard time of India is $5\frac{1}{2}$ (five and a half) hours later than G. M. T., that of South Australia²¹ $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours later,

1. strictly speaking 嚴格地講 (成語). 2. meridian (mĕ-rĭd'j-ăn) 子午線. 3. longitude (lŏn'jĭ-tūd) 經線; 經度. 4. at any given moment (gĭv'n mŏ/mĕnt) 在任何指定的時間. 5. for example (ĕg-zām'p'l; ĕg-zām'f-) 例如, 比方. 6. Greenwich (grĭn'j) 格林尼治 (地近倫敦, 有天文台一所). 7. Bristol (brĭs'tĭl) 布里斯它爾 (英國地名). 8. Canterbury (kăn'tĕr-bĕr-ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ) 坎特布里 (英國地名). 9. means 表示...的意思.

嚴格地講，只有在同一子午線（經度線）上的地方在某時間方是同一時刻；比方，格林尼治正午的時候，布里斯它爾纔十一點五十分，坎特布里却已經十二點零五分了。東經各度都遲四分，西經各度都早四分。

現今大多數的國家都守着一種標準時，時刻的信號每天都從較大的無線電台裏播送出來。格林尼治標準時已被英倫三島，西班牙，葡萄牙，比利時和法蘭西等國採取了。比格林尼治標準時恰遲一點鐘的中歐標準時已被德意志，挪威，瑞典，丹麥，瑞士，奧地利亞，捷克斯拉夫，巨哥斯拉夫和意大利等國採取了。印度的標準時比格林尼治標準時遲五點半鐘，南澳大利亞的標準時遲九點

10. observe (ǒb-zúrv) 遵守。 11. time signals 時刻的信號。 12. broadcast (bród'kást) 廣播的。 13. wireless stations 無線電台。 14. G.M.T. = Greenwich Mean Time 格林尼治標準時。 15. Portugal (pōr'tū-gāl) 葡萄牙。 16. Belgium (běl'jī-ǐm) 比利時。 17. European (ū'rō-pē'ǎn) 歐洲的。 18. Sweden (swē'děñ) 瑞典。 19. Czecho-Slovakia (chěk'ō-slō-vā'-kī-á) 捷克斯拉夫 (歐洲中部的共和國)。 20. Yugo-Slavia (yōō'gō-slā'vī-á) 巨哥斯拉夫。 21. Australia (ôs-trā'lī-á; -trāl'yá) 澳大利亞；澳洲。

that of Eastern U.S.A.¹ 5 hours earlier, and that of Western U.S.A. 8 hours earlier. When the clocks are striking twelve o'clock noon in London,² the people are having afternoon tea³ in Calcutta,⁴ they are getting ready to go to bed in Adelaide;⁵ they are only just getting up in New York, and they are still fast asleep in San Francisco.⁶

1. U.S.A.=United States of America 合衆國; 美國. 2. London (lŭn/dʒŏn) 倫敦. 3. are having afternoon tea 正在吃下午的茶點. 4. Calcutta (kāl-kŭt/à) 加爾各答 (印度的大都會). 5. Adelaide (äd/ê-läd) 阿得

THE END

半鐘，美國東部的標準時却早五點鐘，西部更早八點鐘。

當倫敦鐘敲正午的時候，加爾各答人在吃下午的茶點，阿

得雷德人已預備睡覺去；紐約人剛纔起身，舊金山人却仍

舊呼呼大睡哩。

雷德 (南澳洲的首部). 6. San Francisco (frän-sīs/kō) 聖佛蘭西斯科; 舊金山.

(完)

(高級)

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