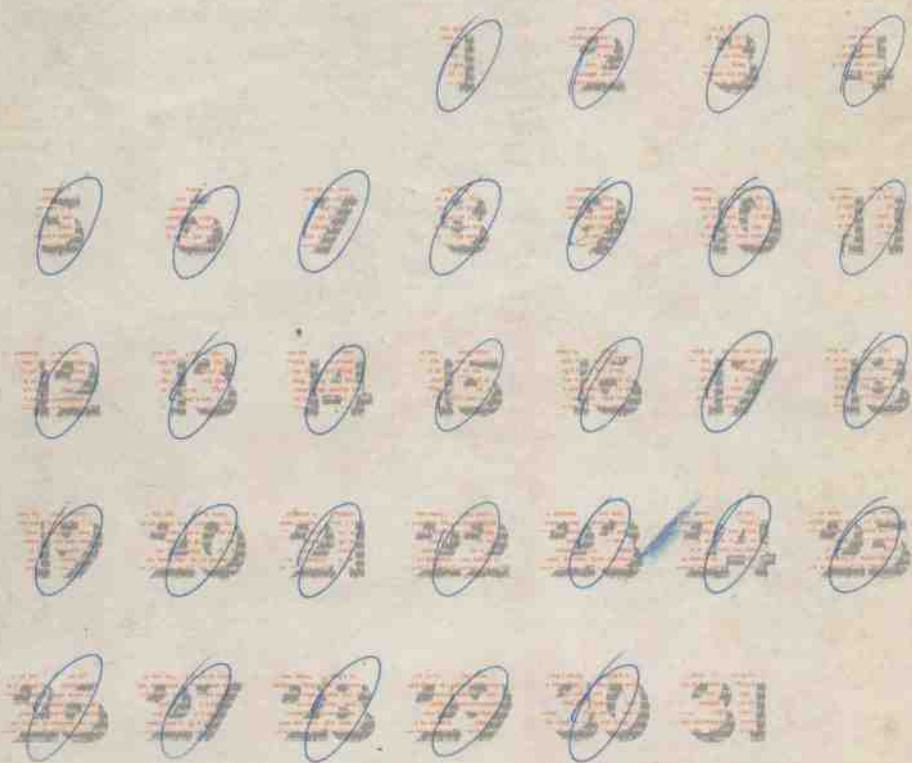


# 英語一日一題

## English 365

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陳朴編著



# 英語一日一題

## English 365

1  
The  
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of  
the  
year  
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New  
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29  
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New  
Year's  
Day.

30  
The  
thirtieth  
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year  
is  
New  
Year's  
Day.

31  
The  
thirty-first  
day  
of  
the  
year  
is  
New  
Year's  
Day.

**英語一日一題**

English 365

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# 前 言

學英語的人莫不想把英語學好，而要學好英語就得做到四會——會聽、會說、會讀、會寫。四會中說與寫是主要的，也是比較困難的。聽與讀當然也重要，但如果能做到會說會寫，則會聽會讀也就比較易於解決。

本書編寫目的就是想對具有一定英語基礎的人士提供一些學習英語寫作和會話的素材。題目內容廣泛，包括生活和社交的各個方面，有對話、有造句。根據不同題材，有些方面對話多一些，有些方面則造句多一些。至於句中出現的語法，雖不系統，也不全面，但重要部分，如動詞的各種時態、語態、虛擬語氣、冠詞以及某些介詞的用法，都有接觸，特別是對於某些詞的習慣用法和常用句型作了比較詳細的介紹，務使讀者看過之後清楚明白。

由於題材不同，每天的問題有長有短，有難有易。學的時候似不必拘泥於一日一題，儘可按照自己的程度和時間作適當的安排。譬如比較短的和容易的，每天不妨多學幾則；比較長的難的，則兩三天學習一則也未始不可。開始學習，在看過問題及說明之後，可先口頭試譯，再把句子寫在紙上，然後與書中譯例仔細比較，看看有何出入。在充分理解之後，再做後面翻譯習題，這時候一定會感到比較容易。做習題時也要先試譯，再參考書末答案。如有錯誤，加以改正。這樣學習，其效果可能會比較好些。

學習要持之以恆，不宜間斷。每隔一段時間——如一星期或十天複習一次。有些會話的句子，最好能把它記熟，在適當場合予以實際

運用（即與別人用英語對話）。經過這樣反覆練習，口語能力一定會逐漸提高。

本書在編寫時曾參考了國內外出版的一些書籍，如日本岩田一男的《英文作文一日一題》、《英語九百句》、《情景對話》、《英美貿易書信大全》以及其他一些同樣性質的書籍。

在編寫過程中承李中行先生提出了一些寶貴的意見，並校閱了全稿，謹在此表示感謝。

本書編寫時間比較倉促。在內容方面或文字方面如有不妥和錯誤之處，衷心希望讀者提出批評和指正。

編者

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# 第 1 月

## 時間、歲月、年齡

### 第 1 天

“勞駕，請問現在幾點鐘了？”“現在 4 點鐘。”

#### 【說明】

“勞駕”可用 Excuse me (, but…), 這是客套話，在向別人詢問時常要用到。

“請問現在幾點鐘了？”可說 Please tell me the time, 或用疑問句 What time is it? / What time do you make it? / What time do you have? 都可以。

“現在 4 點鐘。”即 It is (It's) four (o'clock)。如要表明正好 4 點鐘，可說 It's just four o'clock 或 Four o'clock sharp。如快要到 4 點鐘，可說 It's close on (或 upon) four o'clock, 或 It's getting (或 going) on for four o'clock。如剛過 4 點鐘，可說 It's just past four o'clock。如為 4 點 20 分，可說 It's twenty (minutes) past four, 或簡單地說 It's four twenty (4:20)。如為 4 點半，可說 It's half past four, 或簡單地說 It's four thirty (4:30)。如為 4 點 50 分，可說 It's ten (minutes) to five, 或簡單地說 It's four fifty (4:50)。

#### 【譯例】

- (a) “Excuse me. What time is it now?” “It's just four o'clock.”  
(b) “Excuse me, but please tell me the time.” “It's four o'clock



sharp.”

(c) “What time do you make it, please?” “Oh, it’s just four.”

## 第 2 天

這手錶是兩年前在瑞士買的。走得很準。從來沒有快慢。

### 【說明】

“兩年前”要說 two years ago。

“瑞士”(國名)是 Switzerland; “瑞士製的”是 Swiss made。

“走得(不)準”可說 It keeps good (bad) time。

“從來沒有快慢”要說 It never loses or gains, 或 It’s never fast or slow。如錶走快(慢)了, 可說 It’s gaining(losing) time; 如每天快(慢)半分, 可說 My watch gains(loses) half a minute a day, 或 My watch is half a minute fast(slow) every day; 如不快也不慢, 可說 It neither gains nor loses。

### 【譯例】

(a) I bought this watch in Switzerland two years ago. It keeps good time. It never loses or gains.

(b) The watch I bought two years ago is Swiss made. It keeps good time. It’s never slow or fast.

## 第 3 天

學校 8 點半開始(上課), 3 點半放學, 午休 1 小時。

### 【說明】

“8 點半開始”是 begin at half past eight 或 begin at eight thirty (8:30)。

“3 點半放學”：“放學”是結束的意思，所以可說 end at half past three。“鐘點”作為狀語前面要用介詞 at，表示“在”。此外如 at noon (中午)，at midnight (午夜)，at night (夜裏) 都要用 at。

“午休”：a noon recess; a break at noon.

### 【譯例】

(a) School begins at half past eight and ends at half past three. We have an hour's noon recess.

(b) School begins at eight thirty, and ends at three thirty. We take an hour's break at noon.

## 第 4 天

我通常早上 8 點 10 分到學校去。路不遠，步行只需 5 分鐘。

### 【說明】

“早上”作為狀語要說 in the morning; 同樣“下午”是 in the afternoon; “晚上”是 in the evening; “夜裏”可說 in the night 或 at night。

“到學校去”：go to school; leave for school

“路不遠”可說 It's not far (away 或 off), 也可說 It's no distance (at all), 或 It's within walking distance (步行可到)。如“相當遠”可說 It's some distance, 或 It's a fairly long way; 如“很遠”就說

It's a great distance, 或 It's quite a long way。上面句子都可加上 from...to... 在後面。

“步行”是 on foot; “乘公共汽車”是 by bus; “乘無軌電車”是 by trolley bus 或 trolley coach; “乘電車”是 by car 或 tram, 名詞前都不用冠詞。注意 foot 前用介詞 on, bus 等詞前面則用 by。

“步行只需5分鐘”可說 It takes me only five minutes to go on foot, 這裏 take 是“需要”或“花費”的意思; 另外也可簡單地說 It's only five minutes' walk, walk 在這裏是名詞。

### 【譯例】

(a) I usually go to school at ten past eight in the morning. It's not far away. It's only five minutes' walk from my house.

(b) I usually leave for school at eight ten (8:10) in the morning. It's no distance. It takes me only five minutes to get there on foot.

## 第5天

我的家在郊區, 步行到車站要30分鐘以上, 乘公共汽車却只需6分鐘。

### 【說明】

“郊區” outskirts 常用複數, “在郊區”要說 on the outskirts of the city, 注意 outskirts 前用介詞 on。

一個建築物“在”什麼地方, 動詞可用 be, 也可用 stand 或 be situated。

“30分鐘”可說 thirty minutes, 但通常說 half an hour, 往往也

可說 a half hour; “以上”可說 more than 或 over。

### 【譯例】

(a) My house is on the outskirts of the city, so it's more than half an hour's walk to the station though it's only six minutes by bus.

(b) As my house stands on the outskirts of the city, it takes me more than half an hour on foot to the station though by bus I can get there in six minutes.

(c) The station is situated over half an hour's walk from my house on the outskirts of the city, though it can be reached in six minutes by bus.

## 第6天

離開車還有一段時間，我們進去這裏喝點茶吧。

### 【說明】

“還有一段時間”可說有 plenty of time; 也可說有 time enough 或 enough time (時間充裕)。“還有一段時間”表明未來的時間，所以動詞可用將來時態 there will be plenty of time, 但用現在時 there is…也可以; 或以說話人為主用 we shall have (或 have)…也通。

“離開車”是“車開之前”的意思，所以要說 before the train starts, 這是狀語從句。注意：用 before, after, when, if 等連詞所引起的狀語從句其動詞要用現在時態替代將來時態，所以我們不能說 before the train will start。

“進去”可用 drop in 表示“就便進去”的意思。

“喝點茶”是 take some tea, 或 have a cup of tea。

### 【譯例】

(a) There will be plenty of time before the train starts, so let's drop in here and take some tea.

(b) We shall have time enough before the train starts, so let's drop in here for a cup of tea.

## 第 7 天

我急急忙忙地到車站去趕頭班列車，但因遲了 2 分鐘沒趕上。

### 【說明】

“頭班列車”是 the first train, “末班列車”是 the last train; 也可按開車時刻說，如 9 點 15 分列車 the 9:15 train, 4 點 30 分列車 the 4:30 train 等，或不用 train 字樣也可，如：If you take the 9:15, you'll be there at 16:40。

“趕”這裏要用 catch; “趕上火車（公共汽車）”說 catch a train (a bus); “沒有趕上”是 fail to catch, miss 或 lose。

“遲了 2 分鐘”是 two minutes late, 但如用 fail to catch 或 miss 表明未趕上則後面加上 by two minutes 就可以了；by 在這裏是“相差”的意思。

### 【譯例】

(a) I went hurriedly to the station to catch the first train, but I was two minutes late, so I missed it.

(b) I hurried to the station for the first train, but lost it by two minutes.

(c) Though I hurried to the station (so as) to be in time for the

first train, I failed to catch it by just two minutes.

## 第8天

只要不下雨，我們就能在下午3時前到達目的地。

### 【說明】

“只要不下雨”可譯作 as long as (或 so long as) it doesn't rain, 也可說 unless it rains, 改為短語則為 weather permitting。

“下午3時前”：before three o'clock in the afternoon

“目的地”：destination

### 【譯例】

(a) As long as it doesn't rain, we shall be able to reach our destination before three o'clock in the afternoon.

(b) Unless it rains, we shall be able to get to our destination before three o'clock in the afternoon.

(c) Weather permitting, we shall be able to arrive at our destination before three in the afternoon.

## 第9天

你有點傷風。只要在11點之前回來，你可隨便到什麼地方去玩。

### 【說明】

“傷風”要說 catch cold 或 have a cold; 也可說 get a bit of

a cold。a bit of a…是“有點”的意思。

“11點之前”before 11 o'clock;也可說by 11 o'clock。by 是“不遲於”的意思，與before稍有不同。

“隨便到什麼地方”是to any place或anywhere，也可用連接副詞wherever。

### 【譯例】

(a) You have a slight cold. You may go to any place you like if you get back before eleven.

(b) You have got a bit of a cold. If you come back by eleven, you may go anywhere you please.

(c) You have caught a slight cold. Can you promise to return by eleven? Then I will let you go wherever you want.

## 第10天

我們家裏人起床都很早。我的父親起得最早。他起床從不超過6點鐘。

### 【說明】

“家裏人”用family，指合家的人，所以是複數；如作“一個家庭”解就作單數用。

“起床”get up或rise；“早(遲)起”get up early (late)；“早起的人”是an early riser，也可說an early bird。(從諺語The early bird gets the worm: 早起的鳥能捕到蟲子——早起三朝當一工。)

“不超過6點鐘”是“不遲於6點鐘”的意思，所以可說not later than six (o'clock)。

### 【譯例】

(a) All my family are early risers. My father is the earliest. He never rises later than six o'clock.

(b) Everybody in my family is an early bird, but my father is second to none, never getting up later than six.

## 第 11 天

我的朋友是個非常守時的人，聚會時總是按規定時間 5 分鐘前出席。

### 【說明】

“守時的”是 *punctual*；“我的朋友是個非常守時的人”可照字譯，也可譯作 *My friend is punctuality itself*。

“聚會”：*a meeting*；*a gathering*

“規定時間”：*the appointed (或 fixed) time*

“5 分鐘前”是“早 5 分鐘”的意思，所以要說 *five minutes earlier (than...)*。

“總是”：*always* 或 *without fail*；如改用動詞，可說 *never fail to*。

“出席”可說 *be present (at)*，*present oneself (at)*，或 *attend*。

### 【譯例】

(a) My friend is very punctual. He is always present at a meeting five minutes earlier than the appointed time.

(b) My friend is a very punctual man. He never fails to present



himself at a meeting five minutes earlier than the fixed time.

(c) My friend is punctuality itself and will attend a gathering without fail five minutes earlier than the time appointed.

## 第12天

那個人工作非常努力。他往往從早到晚工作，從不請一天假。

### 【說明】

“工作非常努力”：work very hard, 或 be very hardworking

“從早到晚”：from morning till night; all day long

“請假”ask for leave; take a day off

### 【譯例】

(a) That man works very hard. He often works from morning till night and never asks for a day's leave.

(b) That man is so hardworking that he often works all day long and has never taken a day off.

## 第13天

你來得正好。如再晚5分鐘的話，我們就出去了。

### 【說明】

“正好”這裏是“時間正好”的意思，所以要說 just in time, 或 in the nick of time。