# 英语一日一题

陈朴编著 English 2 3 4 9 10 11 16 17 18 13 24 25 30 31 2 10 17 24 10 21 4 5 11 12 18 19 25 26 3 10 17 24 6 7 8 13 14 15 20 21 22 27 28 29 2 3 4 9 10 11 16 17 18 10 17 18 23 24 30 2 9 16 23 30 10 1 8 15 22 29 11 18 25 7 14 21 28 16 2 3 8 9 10 15 16 17 22 23 24 29 30 31 2 3 9 10 16 17 23 24 30 31 8 15 22 29 4 5 11 12 18 19 25 26 11 12 18 19 22 26 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 6 13 20 27 7. 8 9 15 16 22 23 29 30 1 2 8 9 15 16 22 23 29 30 4 5 6 7 11 12 13 14 18 19 20 21 25 26 27 28 17 24 2 3 4 5 9 10 11 12 16 17 18 19 23 24 25 26 30 31 2 10 16 17 23 24 15 22 8 15 22 7 14 21 6 15 20

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## 英语一日一题 English 365

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## 出版说明

《英语一日一题》原由商务印书馆(香港)有 限公司在香港出版。为了满足内地读者学习英语的 需要,我们同商务印书馆(香港)有限公司达成合 作出版协议,将此书翻印出版。为了符合内地的语 言习惯,我们对汉语文字部分作了某些改动,并把 原版中的繁体字全部改为简体字。特此说明。

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## 前 言

学英语的人莫不想把英语学好,而要学好英语就得做到四会——会听、会说、会读、会写。四会中说与写是主要的,也是比较困难的。听与读当然也重要,但如果能做到会说会写,则会听会读也就比较易于解决。

本书编写目的就是想对具有一定英语基础的人士提供一些学习英语写作和会话的素材。题目内容广泛,包括生活和社交的各个方面,有对话、有造句。根据不同题材,有些方面对话多一些,有些方面则造句多一些。至于句中出现的语法,虽不系统,也不全面,但重要部分,如动词的各种时态、语态、虚拟语气、冠词以及某些介词的用法,都有接触,特别是对于某些词的习惯用法和常用句型作了比较详细的介绍,务使读者看过之后清楚明白。

由于题材不同,每天的问题有长有短,有难有易。学的时候似不必拘泥于一日一题,尽可擦照自己的程度和时间作适当的安排。譬如比较短髓和容易的,每天不妨多学几则;比较长的难的,则两三天学习一则也未始不可。开始学习,在看过问题及说明之后,可先口头试译,再把句子写在纸上,然后与书中译例仔细比较,看看有何出入。在充分理解之后,再做后面翻译习题,这时候一定会感到比较容易。做习题时也要先试译,再参考书末答案。如有错误,加以改正。这样学习,其效果可能会比较

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好些。

学习要持之以恒,不宜间断。每隔一段时间——如一星期或十天复习一次。有些会话的句子,最好能把它记熟,在适当场合予以实际运用(即与别人用英语对话)。经过这样反复练习,口语能力一定会逐渐提高。

本书在编写时曾参考了国内外出版的一些书籍,如日本岩田一男的《英文作文一日一题》、《英语九百句》、《情景对话》、《英美贸易书信大全》以及其他一些同样性质的书籍。

在编写过程中承李中行先生提出了一些宝贵的 意见,并校阅了全稿, 谨在此表示感谢。

本书编写时间比较仓促。在内容方面或文字方 面如有不妥和错误之处,衷心希望读者提出批评和 指正。

编者

## Contents

## 目 录

前		言…		iv
第	1	月	时间、岁月、年龄	1
			Exercise 1 ·····	26
第	2	月	天气、寒暖、季节	28
			Exercise 2	51
第	3	月	交际、访问、通信	54
			Exercise 3	77
第	4	月	健康、疾病、医疗	81
			Exercise 4·····	105
第	5	月	生活、卫生、公害	108
			Exercise 5	132
第	6	月	爱好、娱乐、习惯	135
			Exercise 6 ·····	159
第	7	月	旅行、游览、参观	162
			Exercise 7·····	187
第	8	月	交通、问讯、问路	190
			Exercise 8	214
第	9	月	旅馆、商店、邮局	217
			Exercise 9·····	247

第 10 月	经济、商业、贸易	251	
	Exercise 10	279	
第 11 月	书籍、学习、学习英语	282	
	Exercise 11 ·····	306	
第 12 月	行为、思想、修养	310	
	Exercise 12	334	
Key to the Exercises			

## 第 1 月

## 时间、岁月、年龄

#### 第1天

"劳驾,请问现在几点钟了?""现在4点钟。"

#### 【说明】

"劳驾"可用 Excuse me, (but…), 这是客套话, 在向别人询问时常要用到。

"请问现在几点钟了?" 可说 Please tell me the time, 或用 疑问句 What time is it?/What time do you make it?/What time do you have? 都可以。

"现在 4 点钟。"即 It is (It's) four (o'clock)。如要表明正好 4 点钟,可说 It's just four o'clock 或 Four o'clock sharp。如快 要到 4 点钟,可说 It's close on (或 upon) four o'clock,或 It's getting (或 going) on for four o'clock。如刚过 4 点钟,可说 It's just past four o'clock。如为 4 点 20 分,可说 It's twenty (minutes) past four,或简单地说 It's four twenty (4:20)。如为 4 点半,可说 It's half past four,或简单地说 It's four thirty (4:30)。如为 4 点 50 分,可说 It's ten (minutes) to five, 或简单地说 It's four fifty(4:50)。

- (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

这手表是两年前在瑞士买的。走得很准。从来没有快过或慢过。

#### 【说明】

"两年前"要说 two years ago。

"瑞士" (国名) 是 Switzerland; "瑞士制的" 是 Swiss made。

"走得 (不) 准" 可说 It keeps good(bad) time。

"从来没有快过或慢过"要说 It never loses or gains, 或 It's never fast or slow。如表走快(慢)了,可说 It's gaining (losing) time;如每天快(慢)半分,可说 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,可说 It neither gains nor loses。

#### 【译例】

- (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

学校 8 点半开始 (上课), 3 点半放学, 午休 1 小时。

#### 【说明】

"8点半开始"是 begin at half past eight 或 begin at eight thirty(8:30)。

"3点半放学": "放学"是结束的意思, 所以可说 end at half past three。"钟点"作为状语前面要用介词 at, 表示"在"。此外如 at noon (中午), at midnight (午夜), at night (夜里)都要用 at。

"午休": a noon recess; a break at noon.

#### 【译例】

- (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点10分到学校去。路不远,步行只需5分钟。

#### 【说明】

"早上"作为状语要说 in the morning; 同样"下午"是 in the afternoon, "晚上"是 in the evening; "夜里"可说 in the night 或 at night。

"到学校去": go to school; leave for school

"路不远"可说 It's not far (away 或 off), 也可说 It's no distance (at all), 或 It's within walking distance (步行可到)。如 "相当远"可说 It's some distance, 或 It's a fairly long way,如 "很远"就说 It's a great distance,或 It's quite a long way。上面句子都可加上 from…to…在后面。

"步行"是 on foot; "乘公共汽车"是 by bus; "乘无轨电车"是 by trolley bus 或 trolley coach; "乘电车"是 by car 或 tram, 名词前都不用冠词。注意 foot 前用介词 on, bus 等词前面则用 by。

"步行只需 5 分钟"可说 It takes me only five minutes to go on foot, 这里take 是"需要"或"花费"的意思; 另外也可简单地说 It's only five minutes' walk, walk 在这里是名词。

#### 【译例】

- (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

我的家在郊区,步行到车站要30分钟以上,乘公共汽车卸只需6分钟。

#### 【说明】

"郊区" outskirts 常用复数, "在郊区" 要说 on the outskirts of the city, 注意 outskirts 前用介词 on。

一个建筑物 "在"什么地方, 动词可用 be, 也可用 stand 或 be situated。

"30 分钟"可说 thirty minutes, 但通常说 half an hour, 往往也可说 a half hour; "以上"可说 more than 或 over。

#### 【译例】

- (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

离开车还有一段时间, 我们进去这里喝点茶吧。

#### 【说明】

"还有一段时间"可说有 plenty of time; 也可以说 time enough 或 enough time (时间充裕)。"还有一段时间"表明未来的时间,所以动词可用将来时态 there will be plenty of time, 但用现在时 there is…也可以;或以说话人为主用 we shall have (或 have)…也通。

"离开车"是"车开之前"的意思, 所以要说 before the train starts, 这是状语从句。注意: 用 before, after, when, if 等连词 所引起的状语从句其动词要用现在时态替代将来时态, 所以我们不能说 before the train will start。

"进去"可用 drop in 表示"就便进去"的意思。

"喝点茶"是 take some tea, 或 have a cup of tea。

#### 【译例】

- (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

我急急忙忙地到车站去赶头班列车,但因迟了2分钟没赶上。

#### 【说明】

"头班列车"是 the first train, "末班列车"是 the last train, 也可按开车时刻说, 如 9 点 15 分列车 the 9:15 train, 4 点 30 分列车 the 4:30 train 等, 或不用 train 字样也可, 如: If you take the 9:15, you'll be there at 16:40。

"赶"这里要用 catch; "赶上火车 (公共汽车)" 说 catch a train (a bus); "没有赶上"是 fail to catch, miss 或 lose。

"迟了 2 分钟"是 two minutes late, 但如用 fail to catch 或 miss 表明未赶上则后面加上 by two minutes 就可以了; by 在这里是"相差"的意思。

- (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

CM (MY) (MY) 只要不下雨,我们就能在下午 3 点前到达目的地。

#### 【说明】

"只要不下雨"可译作 as long as (或 so long as) it doesn't rain, 也可说 unless it rains, 改为短语则为 weather permitting。

"下午 3 点前": before three o'clock in the afternoon "国的地". destination

#### 【译例】

- (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 ん火火 ががける son か が有点伤风。只要在 11 点之前回来, 你可随便到什么地方去玩。

#### 【说明】

"伤风"要说 catch cold 或 have a cold: 也可说 get a bit of a cold。a bit of a···是 "有点"的意思。

"11 点之前" before 11 o'clock; 也可说 by 11 o'clock。 by 是"不迟于"的意思、与 before 稍有不同。

"随便到什么地方"是 to any place 或 anywhere,也可用连 接副词 wherever。

#### 【译例】

- (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

我们家里人起床都很早。我的父亲起得最早。他起床从不超过 6点钟。

#### 【说明】

"家里人"用 family, 指合家的人, 所以是复数; 如作"一个 家庭"解就作单数用。

"起床" get up 或 rise; "早 (迟) 起" get up early (late); "早起的人"是 an early riser, 也可说 an early bird。(从谚语 The early bird gets the worm: 早起的鸟能捕到虫子——早起三 朝当一工。)

"不超过 6 点钟"是"不迟于 6 点钟"的意思,所以可说 not later than six (o'clock).

- (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

helptime

我的朋友是个非常守时的人,聚会时总是按规定时间提前5分钟出席。

at a mestion

#### 【说明】

"守时的"是 punctual, "我的朋友是个非常守时的人"可照 字译, 也可译作 My friend is punctuality itself。

"聚会": a meeting; a gathering

"规定时间": the appointed (或 fixed) time

"提前 5 分钟"是"早 5 分钟"的意思,所以要说 five minutes earlier (than…)。

"总是": always 或 without fail; 如改用动词, 可说 never fail to。

"出席"可说 be present (at), present oneself (at), 或 attend。

- (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.