

日常英語閱讀及會話

第二冊

EVERYDAY ENGLISH
READINGS AND CONVERSATIONS
VOLUME TWO

中華書局印行

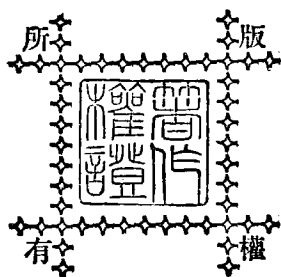
日常英語閱讀及會話

第二冊

EVERYDAY ENGLISH READINGS AND CONVERSATIONS VOLUME TWO

中華書局印行

民國三十六年二月發行
民國三十六年二月初版



編著者 李 儒 勉

發行人 顧 樹 森
中華書局股份有限公司代表

印刷者 中華書局永寧印刷廠
上海澳門路四六九號

發行處 各埠中華書局

◎ 日常英語閱讀及會話 (第二冊)
定價國幣一元二角

(郵運匯費另加)

CONTENTS

READINGS

	PAGE
A CHANNEL CROSSING - - - - -	3
THE HOTEL - - - - -	5
ENGLISH SCHOOLS - - - - -	7
THE GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND - - - - -	11
A CRIMINAL TRIAL - - - - -	14
THE LONDON ZOO - - - - -	17
A FOOTBALL MATCH - - - - -	19
THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE - - - - -	20
THE DERBY - - - - -	21
PAPERS AND MAGAZINES - - - - -	23

CONVERSATIONS

LOOKING FOR "DIGS" - - - - -	27
A CHANNEL CROSSING - - - - -	29
THE HOTEL - - - - -	32
SHOPPING IN THE WEST END - - - - -	35
A NEW SUIT - - - - -	39
THE SEASIDE COTTAGE - - - - -	42-44

PART ONE

READINGS



EVERYDAY ENGLISH READINGS AND CONVERSATIONS

BOOK TWO

A CHANNEL¹ CROSSING

From The Journal² Of A Traveller

15th March.—Here we are approaching the harbour at last. It's been a *bad crossing³ and there were a good many white faces among the passengers. Luckily I'm a good sailor and am very rarely sea-sick, and I enjoy being on deck when the ship is tossed about by the waves. The sea was certainly very rough,⁴ the spray was blown to the top deck, and great waves burst over the *bow of the ship⁵ and flooded the deck.

Of course there was no real danger of shipwreck⁶; the ship is strongly built, and the captain⁷ and his crew are all experienced men, and I know that *in cases of emergency⁸ there are *lifeboats and lifebelts,⁹ nevertheless I *couldn't help feeling a little excited at times.¹⁰ Most of the passengers wisely went below to their berths¹¹ or cabins¹² and closed the portholes¹³ and tried to sleep, or rang for the steward¹⁴ to bring *brandy and sodas.¹⁵

We passed some interesting ships on the way. One was an old-time sailing ship with its *canvas spread,¹⁶ though some of its crew were in the rigging¹⁷ shortening sail as the

1. 此處指 English Channel. 2. 日記. 3. 指風浪很大而~~險~~. 4. 風浪險惡. 5. 船首. 6. 破船. 7. 船主. 8. 如有意外. 9. 救生~~艇~~及救命圈. 10. 有時不免稍感緊張. 11. 鋪位. 12. 艙房. 13. 舷窗. 14. 茶房. 15. 由蘭地及蘇打水. 16. 揚帆. 17. 索具.

gale¹ blew up. It was a beautiful sight with its tall masts, the graceful lines of its hull, and its sharp prow cutting through the waves.

Then we passed a *huge liner bound for New York.² Smoke was coming from its four *gigantic funnels,³ and you could hear the deep throb⁴ of its powerful engines⁵ and see the foamy wake⁶ behind it. It seemed *quite unaffected by the storm,⁷ and was steaming ahead at a steady *twenty-five knots.⁸

Then, just as we got outside the harbour, we met the *fishing fleet⁹ returning. There were a few *steam trawlers,¹⁰ but the majority of the boats were *fishing smacks.¹¹ Their nets were hanging over the side of the ships, and the boats looked as if they had had a hard struggle with the storm, but their sturdy weather-beaten crews, with their oil-skins¹² and "sou'westers,"¹³ were hauling away cheerfully at the ropes. Judging from the gleam of *silver scales¹⁴ in the holds¹⁵ of the boats I should think they *had had a good catch.¹⁶

Yes, here we are in the harbour. "Have your *landing cards¹⁷ and passports¹⁸ ready," a sailor is shouting. Now we are alongside, the sailors throw out the ropes; others on the shore fasten them to the side of the quay.¹⁹ Now the gangway²⁰ is being lowered and the first passengers are across.

"This way to the Customs."²¹

"Have you anything to declare,²² any cigarettes, cigars, wines, spirits,²³ *eau de Cologne,²⁴ etc?"

1. 疾風. 2. 向紐約去的大郵船. 3. 巨大的煙囪. 4. 震動. 5. 汽機.
6. 船行水中所留之跡. 7. 不大受風暴的影響. 8. 二十五海哩 (每海哩約合
6080 尺長). 9. 漁船隊. 10. 汽艇漁船. 11. 用帆的漁船. 12. 油布. 13. 水
手戴的雨帽. 14. 銀白的魚鱗. 15. 船艙. 16. 捕獲甚夥. 17. 登陸證. 18. 護
照. 19. 碼頭. 20. 跳板. 21. 海關. 22. 申明. 23. 強烈的酒如白蘭地, 威
士忌等. 24. 荷隆香水 (德國 Cologne 地方的產品).

“I’ve only these few cigarettes, and a flask of brandy for personal use.”

“All right. Close the bag.”

A chalk mark is scribbled on the bag. “Passports ready, please!” “This way to the train.”

THE HOTEL

A LETTER

Newton Hotel,
Manchester,¹

16th March 19....

Dear Paul,

I was very pleased to receive your last letter and to hear that Frederick is coming to England. As I have been here now for some months I can probably give him *a few tips² about hotels here. In the first place, I advise him to *book his room beforehand³ and not wait as I did until I arrived, only to find when I tried some of the more modest-looking⁴ hotels that every room was engaged, the hotel *was full up.⁵ I had a long and weary journey before I *managed to get a small and rather uncomfortable room⁶ on the fourth floor in a *temperance hotel.⁷

But I have learnt a lot since then. In my business I have to travel a good deal about England, and I have found the *A. A. Guide⁸ very useful. I usually select one of the two-star (**) or three-star (***) hotels, and I find them always very clean and comfortable, with excellent food (if you

1. 英國中部大城，以紡織業著稱。 2. 若干有用的消息。 3. 預定房間。 4. 樸素的。 5. 客滿。 6. 設法得着一間小而不大舒適的房間。 7. 禁酒的旅館。 8. Auto-mobile Association 的縮寫，汽車協會指南。

like English cooking) and *efficient service.¹ The prices in these hotels are moderate, a single room being *from 5s. to 8s.,² a double room 10s. to 15s. I generally *just order bed and breakfast³ (about 8s. to 12s.), but of course you can have *inclusive tariffs⁴ from 10s. to 15s. a day.

When you enter the hotel ask for the *reception clerk,⁵ and he or she will tell you which is your room, what floor it is on, and will give you the key. You can then sign the *registration book,⁶ stating your name, address, and nationality,⁷ and give your luggage to the porter⁸ or "boots,"⁹ who will take it up in the lift¹⁰ to your room.

After washing and changing in my room, I like to explore¹¹ the hotel, discover where the bathrooms, the lounge,¹² the breakfast room, and the dining-room are. If I am staying some time at the hotel I have a word with the *head waiter,¹³ and I then find I get *very good attention.¹⁴ When I retire for the night I put my shoes outside the bedroom door so that the boot-boy can clean them.

On leaving, I tip the head waiter, my own waiter, the chambermaid,¹⁵ boot-boy, and the porter who carries out my luggage. This is rather a troublesome business, and I much prefer those hotels where *10 per cent for gratuities¹⁶ is added to the bill.¹⁷

I hope Frederick will find these few hints of use to him; I'll write again later. Best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

MARTIN.

1. 招待殷勤. 2. 從五先令到八先令. 3. 只定牀鋪與早餐. 4. 連中晚餐的價目. 5. 招待員. 6. 登記簿. 7. 國籍. 8. 挑夫. 9. 擦皮鞋者. 10. 電梯. 11. 探訪. 12. 休憩室. 13. 茶房頭. 14. 招待週到. 15. 打掃房間的女僕. 16. 加一的小賬. 17. 賬單.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS

I

There are *two main types¹ of schools in England that have *grown up side by side,² viz.,³ *State Schools⁴ and *Private Schools.⁵ The State Schools are *under the authority of the Board of Education and the Local Authority,⁶ are inspected⁷ by the Board's inspectors,⁸ and are supported by the State or Local Authority. The Private Schools usually receive no aid from the State, are generally not under the control of the State in any way, and are supported⁹ by the fees paid by the parents of the scholars and by endowments.¹⁰

Education is compulsory¹¹ for all children between the ages of five and fourteen, and at the age of five the children go to the *Infant School¹² (or Kindergarten¹³ School). At the age of seven they advance to the *Elementary School,¹⁴ beginning in Class I. Another break¹⁵ comes at eleven, when after an examination the best children go to *Secondary or Grammar Schools,¹⁶ those who have done particularly well gaining a scholarship¹⁷ which pays their fees for the next five or six years. *Those who do not gain admission to a Secondary School¹⁸ usually stay on in the Elementary School till they are fourteen, or they may take a later examination, or go to a *Central School¹⁹ or to a *Trade School²⁰ for *Vocational training.²¹

In the Secondary School higher education begins. It includes English, History, Geography, Mathematics, one or two Sciences—e.g.,²² Chemistry, Physics, or Biology—one or

1. 兩大類。 2. 並行發展。 3. 即是。 4. 國立學校。 5. 私立學校。 6. 受教育部及地方當局之管轄。 7. 視察。 8. 視學。 9. 維持。 10. 捐助之基金。 11. 強迫的。 12. 幼稚學校。 13. 幼稚園。 14. 初級小學。 15. 間斷。 16. 中等學校或文法學校 (後者兼授拉丁希臘等文)。 17. 獎學金。 18. 不得入中等學校的學生。 19. 中心學校。 20. 商業學校。 21. 職業的訓練。 22. 例如。

two languages—e.g., French, Latin, Greek, German, Spanish, or Italian—Art,¹ Music, Engineering,² or other *manual work.³ As the students approach⁴ the Sixth (i.e., top) Form⁵ the courses of study become more specialized,⁶ and a *Science Course,⁷ *Arts Course,⁸ *Classical Course,⁹ or *Modern Course¹⁰ is followed.

The students work for their *Matriculation Examination,¹¹ which is the entrance examination to the Universities. They usually take this about the age of sixteen or seventeen, and having passed it they often stay on at school for a further two years to do *advanced work¹² for their first University examination. In a great many cases the school fees are paid by the State, and *where the boy's family is not well off a maintenance allowance is given for his keep.¹³

Boys with ability may gain further scholarships, varying from £50 to £150 per year for their University career. It is, therefore, possible for a child to receive the highest education in the country not only entirely *without cost to himself or his parents¹⁴ but with the addition of *considerable financial help¹⁵ towards his maintenance. There are eighteen Universities in Great Britain and Ireland where students work for the degrees of B.A.¹⁶ (Bachelor of Arts), B.Sc.¹⁷ (Bachelor of Science), etc. There are *Medical Schools¹⁸ at most of the Universities, and medical students undergo part of their training at the Hospitals, while students who are training to become barristers¹⁹ study at one of the *four Inns of Court,²⁰ viz., Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, Middle Temple, and Inner Temple.

1. 藝術. 2. 工程學. 3. 手工. 4. 到. 5. 級. 6. 專門化. 7. 理科.
8. 藝術科. 9. 古典科(注重希臘拉丁文). 10. 現代科(注重現代語文). 11. 大學
入學考試. 12. 高級功課. 13. 學生家境清貧則給予津貼以維持他的生活. 14. 他
自己或他的父母不用花費. 15. 很多的金錢資助. 16. 文學士. 17. 理學士.
18. 醫學院. 19. 律師. 20. 四法學院.

II

But *in addition to¹ the children in the State Schools *there are a considerable number who attend Private Schools,² where generally a very expensive³ but *in some cases⁴ *inferior education⁵ is given by teachers sometimes *not, perhaps, so well qualified, academically, as those in the State Schools.⁶ In these schools the boy or girl attends a **“College,” “Academy,”*⁷ or **“Preparatory School”*⁸ up to the age of twelve or thirteen. The cost of this education varies greatly according to the standing of the school,⁹ but in a good *“Prep.”* School—a *boarding school¹⁰—the fees will be about £100 to £150 a year.

From the Preparatory School the boy will go to a *Public School.¹¹ There is a large number of these, but the best known are Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, Westminster, Charterhouse, Shrewsbury, St. Paul's, and Merchant Taylors'. At these schools the cost will vary, but at one of the good boarding schools the fees and board for three or four years will be £150 to £200 a year. Here a boy will learn a good deal of Latin and Greek, football and cricket¹² or rowing, as well as History, Modern Languages, Mathematics, English, and Science.

Why, then, do some English people send their sons to Preparatory and Public Schools rather than to State Schools? *Class distinction¹³ certainly has something to do with it, but the reason is not merely *social snobbery¹⁴ as is sometimes

1. 除...之外. 2. 很多兒童進私立學校. 3. 昂貴的. 4. 有時. 5. 較差的
教育. 6. 學力或不如國立學校的教員那樣好. 7. 此處所謂 college 及 academy
與通常之意義不同, 望閱者注意. 8. 預備學校. 9. 此種學校的費用因學校聲譽
之高低而大不相同. 10. 寄膳宿的學校. 11. 公立學校 (多由私人捐款維持的).
12. 板球戲. 13. 階級的差別. 14. 社會的勢利.

suggested. Nor is it only because in the past, even more than in the present, it was almost impossible to *hold high position¹ in the *Civil Service² or the *Diplomatic Service³ unless one had been to a great Public School.

The tradition⁴ of the Public Schools has always been that *education means more than learning.⁵ *Squire Brown expresses the feeling admirably.⁶

“Shall I tell Tom (his son) to mind his work and say he’s sent to school to make himself a good scholar? Well, but he isn’t sent to school for that—at any rate not for that mainly. *I don’t care a straw for Greek particles,⁷ no more does his mother....If he’ll *turn out⁸ a brave, helpful, truth-telling Englishman, and a gentleman and a Christian, that’s all I want.”

So parents send their boys to Public Schools often because they themselves went there and they feel that the ideal of *building a manly straightforward character,⁹ of *inculcating habits of obedience and command,¹⁰ of developing a fearless courage and a *scorn of meanness and lying,¹¹ is an *ideal worth striving for.¹² *The atmosphere of beauty, of scholarship, of calm seclusion,¹³ and the inspiration¹⁴ of the great men of the past who have studied there are *things that they treasure,¹⁵ and it is this heritage¹⁶ that they desire to *pass on to¹⁷ their sons.

1. 據高位. 2. 文官職務. 3. 外交官職務. 4. 傳統. 5. 教育的意義不僅僅指學問. 6. 鄉紳白朗把這種感想表示得最好, (原文見 Thomas Hughes 所著小說 “Tom Brown’s Schooldays”). 7. 希臘文的不變詞 (如接續詞等) 我毫不介意. 8. 成為. 9. 鍛鍊勇敢正直的品格. 10. 諄諄教訓服從與指揮的習慣. 11. 輕視卑鄙與說謊. 12. 值得追求的理想. 13. 美感, 學術與幽僻的氣氛. 14. 靈感. 15. 他們所寶貴的東西. 16. 遺產. 17. 傳給

THE GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND

The government of England is by a *hereditary sovereign,¹ *an elected House of Commons,² and a partly hereditary *House of Lords.³ The sovereign has the title of King (or Queen) of England and Emperor (or Empress) of India. He *resides generally at Buckingham Palace or at Windsor Castle,⁴ *occasionally at Sandringham in Norfolk, or at Balmoral in Scotland.⁵ Since 1301 the *heir apparent⁶ has had the title of *Prince of Wales.⁷

The House of Lords has 750 members, composed of *the Lords "Temporal"⁸ (i.e., Barons,⁹ Earls,¹⁰ Marquises,¹¹ and Dukes¹²), and *the Lords "Spiritual"¹³ (i.e., *the Archbishop of Canterbury,¹⁴ *the Archbishop of York,¹⁵ and twenty-four Bishops). The leader is the *Lord Chancellor,¹⁶ who has a picturesque¹⁷ if somewhat uncomfortable¹⁸ seat on the Wool-sack,¹⁹ a large bag of wool covered with red cloth. The woolsack is a reminder²⁰ of the times when England's *commercial prosperity²¹ was *founded on her wool exports.²²

The House of Commons comprises 615 members, who are *elected by ballot²³ in the various constituencies²⁴ of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ulster (N. Ireland). *The election is held every five years,²⁵ *unless Parliament voluntarily dissolves itself before its term finishes,²⁶ and at this election

1. 世襲的君主。 2. 一個選舉出來的下議院。 3. 貴族院。 4. 通常住在白金罕宮或溫莎堡。 5. 偶爾在諾福克郡的桑銳亨或是蘇格蘭的巴摩悅而。 6. 皇太子。 7. 威爾斯親王。 8. 俗貴族議員。 9. 男爵。 10. 伯爵。 11. 侯爵。 12. 公爵。 13. 聖貴族院議員。 14. 坎特百銳(郡)大主教。 15. 約克(郡)大主教。 16. 大法官。 17. 如舊的。 18. 不舒服的。 19. 貴族院大法官之座(係以羊毛作墊褥,包以紅布,形如睡榻,無背亦無靠手)。 20. 紀念物。 21. 商業的興盛。 22. 建立在羊毛貨出品之上。 23. 票選。 24. 選區。 25. 每五年舉行選舉。 26. 除非在任期屆滿以前議會自動解散。

every person above the age of twenty-one has *a vote.¹ The party which has the largest number of members returned to Parliament *takes office² and is called the Government; the party (or parties) in the minority³ is called the Opposition.⁴ The Government sits on the right of the Speaker's⁵ chair, the Opposition on the left.

There are at present three main parties, *the Conservative, the Labour Party, and the Liberals,⁶ and it is from the party in power that the Ministry⁷ is chosen. The *Prime Minister⁸ (or Premier) is the principal statesman in Parliament, and he chooses from the Lords or the Commons the men, numbering about sixty, to fill the principal offices. He obtains the King's permission⁹ for their appointment, and they form the Ministry. From these are chosen the fifteen to twenty to form the Cabinet.¹⁰ These are the holders of the most important offices, e.g., *the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Home Secretary, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, the Postmaster General.¹¹

*A bill may be introduced by any member,¹² but in practice bills are generally introduced by a Minister.¹³ The first stage is the *first reading¹⁴ of the bill. There is no *debate or discussion¹⁵ at this stage, but copies of the bill are printed and distributed among members so that they may study *its proposals.¹⁶ Then comes the second reading. On this occasion the member explains the bill, it is discussed,

1. 一票. 2. 就職. 3. 少數. 4. 反對黨. 5. 下議院議長. 6. 保守黨, 工黨, 自由黨. 7. 各部大臣. 8. 首相. 9. 許可. 10. 內閣. 11. 財政大臣, 內政部長, 外交部長, 海軍大臣, 貿易部部長, 郵政總長. 12. 任何議員可以提出議案. 13. 國務員. 14. 初讀. 15. 辯論或討論. 16. 議案內所提之事件.

criticised, and finally the Speaker (the “President” of the House of Commons) asks if it has the approval¹ of the House.

The members shout “Aye” (yes) or “No,” and the Speaker gives his decision as to whether the “ayes” or the “noes” are in the majority. If his decision is challenged² by a member, a division³ is taken and the House “divides.” The members go into the lobbies,⁴ the “ayes” going into the right lobby at the back of the Speaker’s chair, the “noes” into the left lobby. Here the four “tellers”⁵ count them as they pass in, and report to the Speaker.

If the bill passes the second reading it goes to a committee,⁶ which may be sometimes the whole House. When the House goes into Committee the Speaker leaves the chair and his place is taken by the Chairman of Committees, who sits at the Clerk’s table. The bill is now discussed in detail and many alterations⁷ may be made. When its form has been agreed upon, the Speaker is recalled and receive the report of the Committee. He then asks the House to vote again, and if the bill is now passed it goes to its third reading, and then to the House of Lords.

Here it passes through similar stages to those in the House of Commons. The Lords may reject⁸ the bill or may amend it, but they have no power to amend⁹ or reject a *finance bill.¹⁰ If they *withhold their assent¹¹ to a money bill for more than a month after it has reached them, the bill may be presented for the King’s assent, and on that being

1. 同意. 2. 詰難. 3. (議會的) 分組取決. 4. (議會內之) 應接室. 5. 檢查員. 6. 委員會. 7. 變更. 8. 拒絕. 9. 修正. 10. 關係財政之議案.
11. 不予同意.