

Universal English

A course for Chinese speakers

BOOK ONE



G. L. Shenker

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Students' Instructions

1. You will learn to speak English by copying the English voices on the tape recording. When you listen to the tape recorded lesson, have your textbook open in front of you. You will see that the English is partly printed in italics (like this: *Good afternoon, Mr Green*). Always repeat everything that is printed in italics, but never anything that is printed in ordinary type.
2. Listen very carefully to the pronunciation of the English speakers. Never speak at the same time as they speak. Always wait for them to finish, then copy what they have said. Copy their pronunciation as closely as possible.
3. Listen very carefully to your own pronunciation. Is your pronunciation really the same as that of the English voice? If you think you are not saying a word correctly, always ask your teacher to help you.
4. Practice, practice, practice.
Learning a language is like learning to play the piano. You will not be able to play concertos at the end of a month's study. Nor will you be able to speak English very well after a month's work. Don't be disappointed. It all takes time, and practice, and patience. The more you practise, the better you will be able to speak English.
5. Revision.
Revise constantly. You will not want to forget the things you have spent so much time learning. Every fifth lesson it is a good idea to listen once more to the recordings of the previous five lessons.

THE FIRST LESSON

第一課

This is
the first lesson
of a complete English course
for intermediate
and advanced students.

這是
一本完整的英文課程
的第一課，
是專為中級學生
和深造者而設的。

These lessons
will teach you
to understand, speak,
read and write English.

此課程
將教你們
明瞭、講、
讀、和寫英文。

You will find your instructions
printed at the beginning
of this book.
Read them carefully
and follow them
to the letter.

書首
印有
指示，
請仔細閱讀，
並一字不誤的
照做。

We shall begin our lesson
by teaching you
four useful phrases: 以下是

首先
先教你們
四個常用的句子：

Good morning
Good afternoon
Good evening
Good night

早安
午安
晚安
再見

Repeat each line after the speaker:

請跟着讀出下列各行：

Morning
Good morning

早晨
早安

Afternoon
Good afternoon

下午
午安

Evening
Good evening

黃昏
晚安

Night
Good night

夜晚
再見

Are you trying to imitate
the speaker's pronunciation?
Good!
That's exactly
what you should do.

你們是否模仿着
講課者的發音？
好！
那正是
你們所該做的。

If he speaks fast,
you speak fast:

如果他講得快，
你們就跟着快：

Good morning, John.

約翰，早安。

If he speaks slowly,
you speak slowly:

如果他慢慢講，
你們也慢慢講：

Good afternoon, Mr. Green.

午安，格林先生。

If he has a pleasant voice,
make your voice pleasant too:

如果他的聲調愉快，
你們也要聲調愉快：

Good evening,
ladies and gentlemen.

晚安，
諸位。

And if he is a little angry,
pretend you're angry too:

又如果他有點生氣，
你們也要假裝生氣：

Good night!

再見！

And now let's listen
to a little conversation:

現在讓我們來聽
一小段會話：

"When are you leaving?"
"I'm leaving tomorrow."

「你什麼時候走啊？」
「我明天走。」

"Have a nice trip!"
"Thank you very much."

「祝旅途愉快！」
「謝謝你。」

Were you trying
to repeat
this rapid conversation?

你有沒有
覆述
這段快速的對話呢？

Never^o do that!

千萬別那樣做！

Always repeat
everything
that is printed in italics,
but never anything
that is printed in ordinary type.

凡以斜體字印出
的句子
即跟着照樣唸，
至於以普通字體印出
的句子則不必。

Is that clear?

明白了嗎？

Well,
start repeating now:

好了，
現在開始跟着唸：

Are you...
Are you leaving?
When are you leaving?

你就要……
你就要走了嗎？
你幾時走呢？

I am
I am leaving
I am leaving tomorrow.
I'm leaving tomorrow.

我就要、
我就要走了
我明天走。
我明天走。

A trip
A nice trip
Have a nice trip.

一次旅行
一次愉快的旅行
祝旅途愉快。

Thank you
Very much
Thank you very much.

謝謝你
十分
十分多謝。

And now,
ladies and gentlemen,
a little grammar.

現在，
諸位：
學點文法吧。

English verbs

英文動詞

Roughly speaking,
they can be divided
into three groups:

大致說來，
它們可以分爲
三大類：

Regular verbs,
irregular verbs,
and auxiliary verbs.

規則動詞，
不規則動詞，
和助動詞。

Today we shall learn
the present tense
of the auxiliary verb.

今天我們將學習
助動詞的
現在式……

TO BE

是（原形動詞）

I am
You are
He is
(She is)
(It is)

我是
你是
他是
(她是)
(它是)

We are
You are
They are

我們是
你們是
他們是

I am, you are, he is,
we are, you are, they are

我是，你是，他是，
我們是，你們是，他們是

I am English.
I am not English.

我是英國人。
我不是英國人。

He is French.
He is not French.

他是法國人。
他不是法國人。

「to have」·「走」字的不定詞是「to leave」，「是」字的不定詞是「to be」。

8. He is, she is,
it is

「He」（他），「she」（她），「it」（它）分別為英語第三身人稱的男性，女性及中性稱謂，我們要小心用適當的稱謂。

「He」字只用於男人及男童。

「She」字只用於女人及女童。

其他的都用「it」字。

有時我們將「he」用於雄性，將「she」用於雌性動物，又水手們常用「she」代表船隻的。

9. English, French,
Italian, Chinese

這些都是國籍的形容辭，故第一字母應大寫。

THE SECOND LESSON

第二課

Good morning,
ladies and gentlemen.

早安，
各位。

Did you find
Lesson One
very difficult to learn?

你們覺得
第一課
很難學嗎？

— Oh, no!
It was very easy.

— 噢，不！
很容易呢。

Good for you!
But remember:
“He who learns quickly
forgets quickly.”

很好！
但是記住：
「學得快
忘得快。」

Therefore,
you'll find it very useful
to listen to Lesson One again.

— Now?

No, not now,
but some day in the future.

If you want
to know exactly
when you should listen to it,
read your instructions again,
(which is a good thing to do
in any case).

And now, ladies and gentlemen,
the second lesson.

We shall begin
with the verb 'to have'.

I have
You have
He has
 (She has)
 (It has)

We have
You have
They have

I have a sister in England.
She has a house in Kent.

Have you seen Mary today?
No, I haven't.

因此，
將第一課再聽一遍
你們會發現很有益的。

— 現在嗎？

不，不是現在，
而是將來的一天。

如果你想
正確的知道
究竟應在何時收聽，
將你們的指示再讀一遍，
(這樣做對你們無論如何
都是一件很有益的事)。

現在，諸位，
第二課。

我們將由
動詞「有」開始。

我有
你有
他有
 (她有)
 (它有)

我們有
你們有
他們有

我有一個姊妹在英國。
她在根德郡有一棟房屋。

你今天見過瑪瑪嗎？
不，沒有。

*He has a very rich wife.
She has a shop in the city.*

他有一個很富有的太太。
她在城裏有一間店舖。

*Have they any children?
Yes, they have two boys,
and four girls.*

他們有小孩子嗎？
有，他們有兩個男孩，
和四個女孩。

*As you can see,
the verb 'to have'
presents no special difficulties.*

你可以看到，
動詞「有」
並非特別困難。

*So let's go on
and listen
to the following conversation.*

因此讓我們繼續
聽聽
下面的對話。

*"Good morning.
My name is Robert Wilson.
Can I see Mr. Grant?"*

「早安。
我的名字是羅拔威爾遜。
我可以見見格蘭先生嗎？」

*"I'm sorry, Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Grant is busy just now."*

「很抱歉，威爾遜先生。
格蘭先生現在很忙。」

"When can I see him?"

「我幾時可以見他呢？」

"After five o'clock."

「五點鐘以後。」

*Can I see you at one?
No, I'm sorry.*

我一點鐘去見你好嗎？
不行，很抱歉。

*When can I see you?
After two o'clock.*

我幾時見你好呢？
兩點鐘以後。

*Can I see Mrs. Lee?
She's busy just now.*

我可以見見李太太嗎？
她現在很忙。

*When is she free?
After three o'clock.*

她什麼時候有空呢？
三點鐘以後。

And to finish our lesson,
let's learn
how to count in English
from one to ten:

在結束我們這一課之前，
讓我們學
用英文
由一數到十：

*One, two, three, four, five,
six, seven, eight, nine, ten*

一、二、三、四、五、
六、七、八、九、十

The first five numbers
are old friends already,
so let's have a better look
at the remaining five:

前五個數字
已是老早認識的了，
因此讓我們仔細的看看
其餘的五個：

*Six
Seven
Eight
Nine
Ten*

六
七
八
九
十

*Six and one is seven.
Six and two is eight.
Eight and one is nine.
Eight and two is ten.*

六加一等於七。
六加二等於八。
八加一等於九。
八加二等於十。

*One number
Two numbers*

一個數字
兩個數字

*One lesson
Two lessons*

一課
兩課

*One boy
Five boys*

一個男孩
五個男孩

*One girl
Ten girls*

一個女孩
十個女孩

1. I haven't 是「I have not」(我沒有)的縮寫。
2. Have you seen? 當我們談及某些在過去發生過的事時，我們應用動詞的一個特別形式——過去式，在以下的課程中，我們將學習英語的各類過去式。
3. Five o'clock 「o'clock」(點鐘)是「of the clock」的縮寫，但這個句子我們無論在會話與寫作都是用縮寫的。

4. 英語名詞的複數

- (a) 在大多數情形我們只需將單數的名詞後面加上「s」。

One boy	—	Two boys
One house	—	Five houses
One shop	—	Three shops

- (b) 若名詞最末的字母是「s」，「z」，「sh」，「ch」，和「x」或某些以「o」字為最末的字母者，則加「es」。

One hostess	—	Two hostesses
One sandwich	—	Two sandwiches
One potato	—	Two potatoes

- (c) 若字尾是「y」字而它前面是一個輔音字母，如「by」，「dy」，「gy」等，則要省去「y」字然後加「ies」。

One lady	—	Seven ladies
One story	—	Six stories
One baby	—	Three babies

- (d) 若「y」字前面是個響音，通常需加「s」便可。

A day	—	Twenty days
A toy	—	Some toys

- (e) 有些字的複數是不規則性的。

Man	—	Men
Woman	—	Women
Gentleman	—	Gentlemen
Child	—	Children

Six and one
is seven.

在文法上應說「Six and one are seven.」的，但習慣上我們常說「Six and one is seven.」。

In today's lesson
we shall talk about food.

在今天這一課裏，
我們將談談食物。

It is a subject
of great interest
to everyone,
as we all have to eat
in order to live
(not to mention some people
who live
in order to eat).

這是
每個人
都會感到興趣的題目，
因為我們都必須吃東西
以維持生命
(至於那些
為吃而生存的人
更不用提了)。

Eating habits,
of course,
vary from country to country.

吃的習慣，
當然
各國不同。

They eat rice in China,
potatoes in Germany,
spaghetti in Italy,
and bread everywhere.

在中國，他們吃米，
在德國，馬鈴薯，
在意大利，意大利粉，
而各地都吃麵包。

The English drink tea,
the Germans drink beer,
the Italians drink wine,
and everybody drinks water.

英國人喝茶，
德國人喝啤酒，
意大利人喝酒，
而每個人都喝水。

It would be quite impossible
to enumerate all the things
that people eat and drink
the world over,
but there are a few basic things
which must be put
on our list at once:

如要一一例舉出
世界各地
的人所吃所喝的東西
是不大可能的，
但是有些基本的東西
必須立即列入
我們的字彙表上：

A glass of water
A cup of tea

一杯水
一杯茶

A bottle of beer
A tin of sardines

一瓶啤酒
一罐沙甸魚

Eggs and bacon
Fish and chips
Steak and onions
Bread and butter

蛋和燻肉（火腿蛋）
魚和炸馬鈴薯片
牛排和洋蔥
麵包和牛油

And now let's listen
to a typical conversation
about food.
It takes place in a restaurant:

現在讓我們聽聽
一段有關食物
的典型對話。
它是發生在一家餐廳裏的：

"May I have the menu, please?"
"Here you are, sir."
"I'll have some chicken soup,
a steak and potatoes."
"Anything to drink?"
"Some beer, please."
"Very good, sir."
"Waiter, my bill, please."
"Here you are, sir."

「請給我菜單好嗎？」
「這兒，先生。」
「我要來些雞湯，
一客牛排和馬鈴薯。」
「要喝些什麼嗎？」
「請來些啤酒。」
「好的，先生。」
「侍者，請拿賬單來。」
「這兒，先生。」

May I come in?
May I sit down?
May I use your bathroom?
May I use your phone?

我可以進來嗎？
我可以坐下嗎？
我可以用你的洗手間嗎？
我可以借用你的電話嗎？

May I take this table?
May I take this chair?
May I have some water?
May I have the menu?

我可以坐這張桌子嗎？
我可以坐這張椅子嗎？
給我一點水好嗎？
給我菜單好嗎？

Here you are, sir.
Here you are, madam.
Here you are!

在這兒，先生。
在這兒，太太。
在這兒！

I have
I'll have
I'll have some soup.
I'll have some chicken soup.

A steak
Potatoes
A steak and potatoes

Something
Nothing
Anything?
Anything to drink?

Yes, some beer, please.
Yes, some wine, please
Nothing for me, thank you.

And to finish our lesson,
a little more grammar:

My office
Your office
His office
Her office
Our office
Your office
Their office

I am in my room.
You are in your room.
He is in his room.
She is in her room.

We are in our room.
You are in your room.
They are in their room.

我有
我將要
我要來點湯。
我要來點雞湯。

一塊牛排
馬鈴薯
一塊牛排和馬鈴薯

一些東西
沒有東西
任何東西？
要喝些什麼東西嗎？

好的，請來點啤酒。
好的，請來點酒。
我什麼都不要，謝謝你。

再學點文法
來結束我們的課程：

我的辦公室
你的辦公室
他的辦公室
她的辦公室
我們的辦公室
你們的辦公室
他們的辦公室

我在我的辦公室。
你在你的辦公室。
他在他的辦公室。
她在她的辦公室。

我們在我們的房間。
你們在你們的房間。
他們在他們的房間。

1. **助動詞的否定式** 是將「not」(不)字加於動詞之後面而組成的。

I am	I am not (I'm not)
I have	I have not (I haven't)
He is English.	He is not English.
She is free now.	She is not free now.

2. **助動詞的疑問式** 是將動詞放於主位之前。

He is Chinese.	Is he Chinese?
You can go.	Can you go?
Mr. Green is English.	Is Mr. Green English?

3. May I come in?

當我們請求別人幫助或徵求他人的允許時用「may」字是較為文雅而且有禮貌。

May I come in?
May I have some wine?

「Can」字意即「能夠」。
I can be here tomorrow.
Can you leave at five?

May I drink this water? 意思是「你准許我喝這些水嗎?」。

Can I drink this water? 意思是「這些水是可以喝的嗎?」。

但我們常聽見英國人用「can」字來徵求他人的允諾。

Can I come in?
Can I see Mr. Brown?

若你不清楚應用那個字才對的話，你儘可用「can」字算了。

4. 「I'll have」(我將會有)是「I will have」之縮寫。