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5. You may go home now.

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DIALOG

Lei goes to look at the room.

Part 1

Lei: Good afternoon. This is the Jones house, isn't it?

Mrs. J.: That's right. I'm Mrs. Jones.

Lei: I hear you have a room for rent, Mrs. Jones.

May I see it?

Mrs. J.: Certainly. Come in, won't you?

Mr. Auyang, isn't that right?

I thought you would be here sooner.

Lei: So did I, but I couldn't find the way, at first.

I guess this map's too complicated for me to use.

Mrs. J.: That's all right. The room's on the second floor.

I'll show you the way up.

Lei: Thank you very much. Where should I put my suitcases?

Mrs. J.: Why don't you leave them down here in the hall for the 'time being? Aren't they a bit too heavy for you?

Lei: No, they're light enough to carry, but it feels good to put them down, just the same.

課 文

雷去看房子

第一節:

雷: 午安, 請問, 這是鍾斯的住宅嗎?

鍾斯太太: 是的, 我是鍾斯太太。

雷: 哦, 鍾斯太太, 聽說你有房子出租,

. 可以讓我看看嗎?

鍾斯太太:可以的,請進來吧。

你是歐陽先生,是嗎?

我以爲你會早一點到這裏的。

雷: 我本來會早一點到。可是我一下子就不認得路。

這張地圖對我來說是太複雜的了。

鍾斯太太: 是的是的。房間就在二樓。

我帶你上去吧。

雷: 謝謝你。我的皮箱將放在哪兒呢?

鍾斯太太: 就讓它放在大廳吧。

那皮箱太重嗎?

雷:不,它們都很輕,便於携帶。不過,還是把它放下的好,就

道樣吧。

Lei has just seen the room.

Part 2

Lei: Well, I like the room very much, Mrs. Jones.

The rent seems reasonable enough, too. I'd like to take it.

Mas. J.: Good. Now, what about meals? You can have breakfast and dinner here for an extra \$40 a month.

Of course, you might prefer to eat at the university cafeteria.

Lei: No. I'd rather have my meals here, if I may.

Mrs. J.: Then everything's settled.

Why don't you bring your suitcases up now and unpack?

I'll make you a cup of coffee.

Lei: That's very kind of you, Mrs. Jones.

Mrs. J.: Don't mention it. You're one of the family now.

(After having a cup of coffee.)

Mrs. J.:. Don't you want to take a nap before dinner?

You must be tired.

Lei: I'd like to, but I must get back to the campus.

I have an appointment at six.

I'll be back around eight o'clock.

Mrs. J.: See you later then.

季看了房間

第二節

需:好吧,鍾斯太太,這房子我很滿意, 租金也不太貴,我就租下來吧。

鍾斯太太: 好的。那末,膳食方面,你打算怎麽樣呢? 我們這裏可以供

應早餐和晚餐,每月加收四十塊錢。當然,你也可以在大學

堂裏的自助餐廳吃飯的。

雷: 不, 我喜歡在這兒吃飯, 如果可能的話。

鍾斯太太: 那末, 一切事情都解决了。

你不如把皮箱都帶到這裏, 打開來用吧。

我給你弄一杯咖啡。

雷: 哦, 鍾斯太大, 你真好。

鍾斯太太: 不必客氣。我們現在就成了一家了。

(喝咖啡之後。)

鍾斯太太: 你要不要小睡片刻, 然後才進晚餐?

你一定是很累了。

雷: 我要休息一會。可是我還要囘到學校去,

因爲在六點鐘我還有一個約會。

大約八點鐘我就會回來。

鍾斯太太: 那末, 等會兒再見吧。

Grammar Notes 文法註釋

Grammar Note 1: too 和 enough 的用法。

- a. 下面的例子是 too 和 enough 作爲副詞的用法:
- 1. Lei is too short to play basketball. 雷個子太矮, 不適合打籃球。
- 2. Bill is tall enough to play basketball. 貝爾的身材相當高, 適合打籃球。
 - The coffœ is too hot to drink.
 這咖啡太熱,喝不下。
 - The milk is cool enough to drink.
 牛奶已經夠凉了,可以喝了。
 - 5. The coffee is too hot for Lei to drink. 這咖啡太熱,雷喝不下。
 - 6. The coffee is cool enough for Bill to drink. 這咖啡夠凉了,貝爾能喝下。
 - 7. The teacher speaks too quickly for Lei to understand. 老師講得太快, 雷聽不懂。
 - 8. The teacher speaks slowly enough for Bill to understand. 老師講得相當慢,貝爾聽得懂。

上述各例有如下的特點:

- (1) too 常用在形容詞之前, 而 enough 則常用在形容詞後面。
- (2) too 表示非能力之所及, enough 則表示能力所及。
- (3) too 和 enough 可以指一般情况,例如上面第 3、4 句,說咖啡

熱到一般人都不敢喝。而牛奶則凉到一般人都喜歡喝。也可以指特殊情况,例如上面第3、4句,咖啡太熟或相當凉只是對 Ken 和 Bill 來說,其他的人則未必是這樣。現在把第5、6兩句改寫成下面的句子:

9. The coffee is too hot for Lei (to drink), but it's cool enough for Bill.

這咖啡對雷來說是太熱的,但對**貝爾來說,却是夠凉,喝得下**的。

還有,上面許多例子中,有些句子的動詞是可以删畧的。凡是人們所熟悉的事情,說出來時不必全部說出,人家聽了頭一半就會明白下一半。例如說:老師在課堂裏講話講得太快。不待說出講得太快的結果怎樣,你已經知道學生們是不容易聽懂的。又例如說:兩個人在走路,一個走得太快。你聽了這句話就會知道其中另一個是趕不上他的。再舉一例:

10. The coffee is too hot for Lei.

這一句是刪去了 "to drink"一詞,但全句的意思選是一樣明白。 上面第7、8句,我們可以寫成:

- 11. The teacher speaks too quickly for Lei, but he speaks slowly enough for Bill.
 - b. 下面舉出一些問答句, 請看 enough 一詞在答句中的用法:
- 12. Can you do the work? 你能夠幹這份工作嗎?
 - Yes, it's easy enough. 我能夠,那是相當容易的。
 - (2) Yes, <u>but</u> it's difficult enough. 我能夠, 不過那是相當困難的。
- 13. Can you carry the package? 你能帶這包東西嗎?
 - (1) Yes, it's light enough.

我能, 那包東西很輕。

- (2) Yes, <u>but</u> it's heavy enough. 我能,不過那包東西相當重。
- 14. Can he speak English?

他能講英語嗎?

- (1) Yes, he speaks well enough. \ 他能講, 他講得很好呢。
- (2) Yes, but he speaks badly enough. 他能講, 不過講得不好。

請注意上面的句子: enough 一詞都是放在形容詞後面, 表現出它 是從程度上來修飾形容詞或副詞, 那末, 它表示達到了什麽程度呢? 這 只能用其他的詞來作比較才容易明白。請看下面的句子:

.15. The examination was too difficult.

、這次的考試是太困難的了。

to. The examination was very difficult. 這次的考試是很困難的。

17. The examination was difficult enough. 這次的考試相當困難。

我們看了上面三個例子,便會知道第 15 句說 "太困難", 意味着參加考試的學生無法應付。第 16 句說 "很困難", 意味着雖然困難, 考生還是可以應付的。第 17 句說 "相當困難" 意味着考生如果有準備, 還是不難應付的。

- c. too 和 enough 的另一種用法: 請看下列所舉的例句。
- 18. Do you have enough money to buy a car? 你有足夠的錢可以買一部汽車嗎?
 Yes, I have enough.
 有的,我有足夠的錢。

- 19. Can you come to the movies? 你能過來看電影嗎?
 No, I don't have enough time.
 (or) No, I have too little time.
 不, 我沒有足夠的時間。
- 20. I have too much work to do. 我的王作太多, 應付不了。
- 21. You shouldn't smoke too much. 你不該抽太多烟。
- 22. I have too many books to read. 我的書太多了。讀不勝讀。
- 23. I don't have enough books to read.

 (or) I have too few books to read.

 我沒有足夠的書可讀。
- 24. He bought <u>a</u> big enough house. 他買了一座相當大的房屋。
- 25. He bought too small <u>a</u> house. 他買了一座太小的屋子。

這裏要注意的是,當 enough 修飾名詞的時候,常常是放在名詞之前,例如 enough money, enough books等。但當它修飾形容詞的時候,則常常是放在形容詞之後,例如第24句的"a big enough house"。而too 則相反,它常常是放在形容詞之前,例如"too little time","too much work"。

其實, enough 作爲形容詞時, 也並不一定要放在名詞後面, 例如, 我們可以說 "We have enough wine"。也可以說 "we have wine enough"。

還有一點要注意: 使用 enough 時, 要記住它的意思是"足夠", 而不是"過量"。用英語來解釋就是 "not less than the needed amount, number, degree", 請看另一句: "The shoes are big enough for me"(這

對鞋子給我穿是夠大的)。這句子的 enough 就用得很確當。

至於作爲副詞的 too 字, 前面應避免用冠詞 a, 請看第25句, 我們不要說 "a too small house", 而應該說 "too small a house"。

Grammar Note 2: 助動詞 must、should、could、would、may、might 的用法。

一般英語文法書對於上列各詞的作用都有作些說明。但是許多人對於 can、will、may、would 等詞的讀法不大留意,往往讀得太重,變得說話很不自然。這幾個詞在句子中,讀音要弱一點。can、could 等詞讀得太强,有抗議的語氣。這幾個詞除了 may 之外, 作爲否定式時,一般都是縮寫,例如: mustn't, shouldn't, couldn't, wouldn't, mightn't.

要注意, mustn't 這個詞中間的 "t" 是不發音的。

'a. must 的用法:

must 這個詞,表示有義務、有責任去做某些事,一定要做,不能推卻。不過,碰到這種情形時,許多人喜歡用 have to 去代替 must。例如:

- 1. I must go now.
 - (or) I have to go now.

', 我現在應該去。

- 2. You must study harder.
 - (or) You'll have to study harder.

你必須更加努力學習。

上面每個例各有兩句,兩句的意思基本相同。但嚴格來說,have to. 比 must 的語氣較輕,前者偏重於義務,而後者偏重於責任。尤其是作 爲否定句的時候,兩個詞就有明顯的區別。例如:

- 3. You mustn't do that. 你絕對不可以去做。
- 4. You don't have to do that.

你應該不去做,(但是做不做是由你的)。 Must 也有加强推薦的作用。例如:

This novel is very interesting.
 You must read it sometime.
 這本小說眞有趣,你一定要看。
 Must 也有强調所判斷的作用。例如:

- 6. You must be tired. 你一定是很累了。
- 7. He must be sick. 他一定是病了。
- 8. Mr. LeRoy must have a lot of money. 理萊先生一定是很有錢的。
- 9. Lei mustn't have much money. 雷一定是沒有很多錢。
- 10. He mustn't be very strong. 他一定不是很强健的人。
 - Lei must know a lot of English.
 雷一定懂得許多英語。
 - 12. There must be a telephone in this building. 這座大樓一定是有電話的。
 - 13. There mustn't be any food in the kitchen. 厨房裏一定是沒有食物了。

1. I should go, but I don't intend to.

b. should 的用法:

should 這個詞,如果作爲"必須"解釋時,含有"由於情勢或義務,必須這樣"的意思。例如:

我應該去,但我本來是不想去的。 這句話表示說話者本身的矛盾:應該去又不想去。 如果何子 用"I must go" 而不用"I should go", 則下面就不可能寫"but I don't intend to", 因爲既有責任一定要去, 說不想去就講不通了。 從這一點, 可以看出 must 比 should 强得多。have to 也是比 should 强些。

再看看下面的句子:

- You should study harder.
 你必須更加刻苦學習。
- 3. The students shouldn't come late. 學生們不應該遲到。
- 4. I should get a tape recorder. 我必須買一部錄音機。
- 5. You shouldn't say that. 你不應該這樣說。
- He shouldn't have to get up.
 他不要起床。
 should 也可以用 ought to 來代替。例如:
- 7. You ought to study harder. 你必須刻苦學習。

Should 和 ought to 雖然都解釋爲應該。但 ought to 一詞多被用在口語中,當它表示義務 (duty) 時,它的語氣比 should 强些,當它表示必要 (necessity) 時,語氣卻比 should 弱些。

除了解釋爲"必須"、"務必"之外, should 還有"一定會", "一定 是"的意思。請看下面的句子:

- The teacher should be here soon.
 老師不久就會到這裏。
- 9. It shouldn't rain tomorrow. 明天當不會下雨。
- 10. It shouldn't hurt me to get up. * 我起床當是無問題的。

- 11. The train should arrive soon. 火車常會很快到達。
- 12. There should be a class tomorrow. 明天該是有課的。
- 13. There should be a telephone in this building. 這座大樓一定是有電話。
- 14. There should be somebody here with a dictionary. 這裏一定有人帶字典來的。
- 15. He ought to know English. 他應該懂得英語。
 - 16. You shouldn't have anything to worry about. 你千萬不要思慮太多。
 - 17. We shouldn't have any trouble learning English. 我們學習英語該是沒有麻煩的。
 - c. could 的用法 could 表示有能力,有可能,是 can 的過去式。
 - 1. I can't go today. 今天我不能去。
 - I couldn't go yesterday.昨天我去不成。
 - 3. He said he could go. 他說他可以去。

could 不單是 can 的過去式,它本身還有"打算"、"想"、"要"的意思。

還有一點要注意:如果是簡單句,則習慣上是不用 could,而用 be able to,請看下列的句子:

4. I could go yesterday. 我昨天可以去。