

Universal English

A course for Chinese speakers

BOOK TWO



G. L. Shenker

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David R. J. Foulds

Project Leader, Chinese Edition

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.

内部交流

宇宙英语课本 1—2 册

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THE TWENTY-SIXTH LESSON

第二十六課

Good morning, everybody.

First of all I'd like to say
that while in the past
you've heard practically
nothing but British voices
on these recordings,

from now on
some of the speakers
will be British
and some American like myself,

so that you may get used
to a variety of accents
and learn to understand English
no matter by whom it's spoken.

To give you now an example
of another American voice,
here is a young lady from Iowa
who will teach you

THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

早安，諸位。

首先，我想說
以前
你們在這些錄音帶上聽到的，
全都是英國人的聲音。

從現在開始，
講述的
將有英國人
及跟我一樣的美國人。

這樣你們便能習慣
各種不同的口音，
不論是誰說的英文
都聽得懂。

現在給你們舉個例，
聽聽另一位美國人的聲音，
一位從愛俄華州來的年青小姐
將教你們：

一年內的月份

一月
二月
三月
四月
五月
六月
七月
八月
九月
十月
十一月
十二月

Do you know exactly
how many days there are
in each month?

In case you're a bit shaky
on the subject,
remember this little verse:

Thirty days has September,
April, June and November.

All the rest have thirty-one
except February alone.

And now, ladies and gentlemen,
so that we Americans
are not accused of trying
to take over this course completely,

here's a little scene
that takes place
on a country bus in Britain:

"Conductor, conductor!
Will this bus take me
to Rainsbury Hills?"

"Yes, ma'am.
Hurry up, please."

"I can't get on!
Why do you build them so high?
Will you help me up, please?"

"Here you are, ma'am.
But it isn't the step

你們知道
每個月份到底
有多少天嗎？

如果你們
對這個題目不太有把握的話，
請記着這首短詩：

三十天的有九月，
四月，六月和十一月。

其餘的有三十一天，
二月份除外。

現在，諸位，
爲了不想我們美國人
被指責意圖
全面控制這個課程起見，

請聽下面一段小插曲。
事情發生在
英國的一輛鄉村公共汽車上：

「售票員，售票員！
這輛公共汽車可以載我到
連士堡山嗎？」

「可以的，太太。
請快點上車吧！」

「我跨不上去啊！
你們爲什麼把車子造得這麼高呢？
請扶我上車好嗎？」

「好的，太太，
並不是車階

that's too high.
It's your skirt that's too tight."

"Mind your own business, young man!
Eh! Just a moment!
What about my suitcase?
Won't you get it for me?
It's down there on the pavement,
near that dog."

"Is the dog yours too?"

"Don't touch him!
He hates being touched
by strangers.
Come on, Fido!
Come on, little darling!"

Wow! Wow!

"Don't bark at the conductor, Fido.
He's a nice young man.
I want you two
to become great friends."

"May I have your fare, ma'am?"

"How much is it
to Rainsbury Hills?"

"Two tickets —
Seven and six, please."

"Two tickets?!?
Ridiculous.
Such a tiny dog
shouldn't even pay half fare."

"He pays full fare, ma'am,
or off he goes."

太高
而是您的裙子太窄了。」

「少管閒事，年青人！
喂！等一下！
我的手提箱怎麼辦呢？
你不幫我提上來嗎？
就在下面行人道上，
靠近那隻狗那兒。」

「狗也是您的嗎？」

「別碰它！
它討厭
陌生人碰它。
來吧，菲多！
快點，小寶貝！」

汪！汪！

「別吠售票員，菲多。
他是個好青年。
我要你們兩個
做好朋友。」

「太太，請您買車票好嗎？」

到連士堡山
要多少錢？」

「兩張票—
七先令六便士。」

「兩張票？
那有這回事！
這麼小的狗
連半票都不該買。」

「要買全票，太太。
不然它請便吧。」

"Very well.
Here's your seven and six.
I'm not used to arguing
with bus conductors.
Come on, Fido, darling.
Here, sit by me,
and I'll cover you
with my coat.
Don't you have
any heating at all
on these buses?"

"Now, just a moment, ma'am.
You can't keep that dog
on the seat!"

"And why can't I?
Didn't he pay for his seat
like all the other passengers?"

"Yes, ma'am.
And, like all the other passengers,
he must keep his feet
on the floor!"

*In the past
In the future
Up to now
From now on*

*At any rate
In any case
For example
For instance*

*Get on the bus!
Get off the bus!
Hurry up, please!
Hold tight now!*

「好吧。
這兒是你的七先令六便士。
我不習慣
和賣票的爭吵。
來，菲多，寶貝。
這兒，坐在我身邊，
我用
大衣蓋着你。
你們這些公共汽車
難道一點暖氣
也沒有嗎？」

「喂，等等，太太，
你可不能把那隻狗放
在座位上！」

「爲什麼不可以？
他不也和
其他的乘客一樣付錢坐車嗎？」

「不錯，太太，
但它得跟其他乘客一樣，
把兩腳
踏在地板上。」

在過去
在將來
到目前爲止
從現在起

無論如何
無論怎樣
例如
譬如

上公共汽車！
下公共汽車！
請快點！
現在抓緊啊！

Any more fares?
Sixpence, please.
Your little boy
only pays half fare.

Come here, darling.
Sit near your mummy.
Don't be afraid of the dog.
Barking dogs don't bite.

Where do I get off
for Regent Street?
Piccadilly Circus.
Next stop, madam.

還有誰要買票？
請給六便士，
你的小男孩
只要買半票。

來這兒，寶貝。
坐在你媽媽身邊。
別怕那狗。
吠的狗不會咬人。

我到利建街
在那兒下車呢？
比卡地利廣場。
就在下一站，太太。

NOTES ON LESSON TWENTY-SIX

第二十六課註釋

1. A young lady from Iowa

A lady
A young lady
A gentleman

(一位從愛俄華州來的年青小姐)

注意：當你提到某人而不想指名道姓時，應該用下面的稱呼：

(女士)
(小姐)
(先生)

Mrs. Brown
Miss Brown
Mr. Brown

[Mr, Mrs, Miss] 這幾個字後必須緊接着姓氏，例如：

(布朗太太)
(布朗小姐)
(布朗先生)

Excuse me, madam.
Excuse me, sir.

如果你想和人交談，但却不知他姓甚名誰，你該說：
(對不起，太太。)
(對不起，先生。)

至於說「Excuse me, young lady.」或「Excuse me, miss.」就不太禮貌了。但小姐們有時是不高興人家叫她們做「Madam」的，因為這聽起來實在有點老派。通常最好而又絕對不會錯的，就是簡單的一句：「Excuse me.」

2. Ridiculous!

(那有這回事！)

一個普通的用語，意思是：「你剛才說的簡直是笑話！」

3. Seven and Six

(七先令六便士)

英國舊幣制中的一種說法。

4. Fido, darling!

(菲多，寶貝！)

英國人愛好小動物的癖性，舉世馳名，所以他們在跟小動物說話時，就像是跟人或小孩談天一樣。菲多是一條狗的名字。

5. Mind your own business!

(少管閒事！)

這話頗不禮貌，你不應該說，但却要明白它的意思。

Never mind!

注意：「mind」的另一慣用語是：

(不要緊！) 這話的含意是：

「別為這事擔心。」

「不必介意。」

注意：當別人向你說「Thank you」(謝謝你) 時，千萬別說：「Never mind!」如果有人對你道謝，最好作以下回答：

「Don't mention it!」(那兒話！)

「Not at all.」(一點也不。) 或

「You're welcome!」(我樂意為你效勞。)

6. 再看看這一課的幾個詞語：

nothing but

(捨此無他)

to get in

(上車)

to get off

(下車)

to get out

(拿出來)

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH LESSON 第二十七課

We shall begin our lesson
with some 'Questions and Answers'.
The question will be asked
by an American young lady,
the answers provided
by an English gentleman.

What currency
is used in England?
Pounds, shillings and pence.

What currency is used
in the United States?
Dollars and cents.

What's the colloquial term
for a five-cent piece?
A nickel.

What's the colloquial term
for a ten-cent piece?
A dime.

What is a 'buck'?
American slang for a dollar.

What is a 'cop'?
American slang for a policeman.

What's the meaning
of the slang expression
'You're nuts'?
You are crazy.

Where are crazy people
sent to?

我們先以「問答」的方式
來開始我們的課程。
問題由
一位年青的美國小姐發問，
由一位英國先生
提供答案。

英國使用
那一種貨幣？
英鎊，先令和便士。

美國人
使用那一種貨幣？
美元和仙。

五仙硬幣的
通俗稱謂是什麼？
鎊幣。

十仙硬幣的
通俗稱謂是什麼？
一角銀幣。

'Buck' 是什麼？
美國俚語對一塊錢的稱謂。

'Cop' 是什麼？
美國俚語即警察。

'You're nuts'
這句俚語
是什麼意思？
你發神經！

患了精神病的人
送到那裡去？

To a lunatic asylum.

What do you call the doctor
who treats patients
in a lunatic asylum?

A psychiatrist.

What do you see with?

I see with my eyes.

What do you hear with?

I hear with my ears.

What do you smell with?

I smell with my nose.

What do you eat with?

I eat with my mouth.

What can't a blind man do?

A blind man can't see.

What can't a deaf man do?

A deaf man can't hear.

What do you call a man
who cannot speak?

*A man who cannot speak
is dumb.*

What's the colloquial meaning
of the word 'dumb'?

Stupid.

What is the opposite of 'stupid'?

Clever.

What's another word for 'clever'?

Intelligent.

精神病院。

在精神病院
醫治病人的醫生
你們怎樣稱呼？
精神病醫生。

你用什麼看東西？

我用眼睛看東西。

你用什麼聽聲音？

我用耳朵聽聲音。

你用什麼嗅味道？

我用鼻子嗅味道。

你用什麼吃東西？

我用嘴巴吃東西。

有什麼事盲人不能做？

盲人不能看。

有什麼事聾子不能做？

聾子不能聽。

不能說話的人
你們叫他作什麼？
不能說話的人
叫啞吧。

‘Dumb’ 這個字的
通俗意思是什麼？
笨。

「笨」的相反是什麼？

聰明。

「聰明」的另一個字是什麼？

有才智的。

Is it more important
for a film actress
to be intelligent or beautiful?
To be beautiful.

What noun corresponds
to the adjective 'beautiful'?
Beauty.

What does an English proverb say
about beauty
Beauty is but skin deep.

Which is deeper,
a lake or an ocean?
*An ocean is deeper
than a lake.*

Which ocean lies
between Europe and America?
The Atlantic Ocean.

Which ocean lies
between America and Asia?
The Pacific Ocean.

Are there more islands
in the Atlantic
or in the Pacific?
*There are more islands
in the Pacific.*

Who wrote the famous book
entitled 'Treasure Island'?
Robert Louis Stevenson.

This brings to my mind
a little verse written
by Robert Louis Stevenson.

女明星是
聰明重要呢？
還是美麗重要呢？
美麗。

那個名詞
相當於形容詞「美麗的」？
'Beauty'。

英國諺語有一句
有關「美麗」的話，是怎樣講的呢？
美麗不過是外表罷了。

湖泊或海洋
那個深？
海洋比
湖泊深。

那個海洋位於
歐洲和美洲之間？
大西洋。

那個海洋位於
美洲和亞洲之間？
太平洋。

大西洋和太平洋
那一個有
較多的島嶼？
太平洋有較多的島嶼。

「金銀島」
這本名著是誰寫的？
羅勃·路易·史蒂文生。

說起來倒使我想起了
羅勃·路易·史蒂文生
所寫的一首短詩。

Would you like
to learn it by heart?
It's very short
and very easy.

你們想把它
背誦起來嗎？
這首詩很短。
很容易。

*"Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean
And the pleasant land."*

一滴滴的水，
一粒粒的沙，
聚成了大海
和快樂之鄉。

And I think we've just enough time
for another instalment of

我想我們剛好夠時間
來學另一部分的

ENGLISH PHONETICS

英語音標

... A very short instalment,
I'm afraid,
in which we shall learn
two more English sounds:

... 這一部分
恐怕是太短了。
我們只學
兩個英語音標。

The first one is (ɔ)
and you can hear it in
stop clock coffee shop

第一個是 (ɔ)
你們在下面諸字中可以聽到；
停止 時鐘 咖啡 店舖

and the second sound is (ɔ :)
appearing in
daughter water all call

第二個音是 (ɔ :)
出現於
女兒 水 全部 呼喊

So be careful
not to make any mistakes
with words like

因此，小心
不要把下列類似的字
弄錯了

*cock and cork
cot and caught
not and naught*

公雞 和 軟木塞
小兒牀 和 捕捉
不 和 無

1. 英國的幣制現已改為十進制：一鎊 (£1) 等於一百便士 (100 p.)。目前若要推斷將來的口語會怎樣講法，為時尚早；但卻不難猜到多少。一先令等於十二便士的幣制已不存在了，然而新制的五便士硬幣剛等於舊制的一先令硬幣，而且大小形狀也完全一樣。所以，一般人極有可能將來把新制的五便士硬幣繼續稱為一先令。跟以前一樣，便士是最少的單位，所不同的是：以前每鎊有二百四十便士，現在則為一百便士。不論是新制或是舊制，Penny 這個字都有雙重的意思：既代表幣值的單位，又代表價值一便士的那種硬幣。如果 penny 的含意是「幣值單位」時，它的複數是「pence」：

That apple costs sixpence (那蘋果要六便士。)

I have five pennies in my pocket.

但當我們指的是一個個的硬幣時，複數則是「pennies」：

(我口袋裏有五個一便士的硬幣。)

在舊制裏，人們常說：「threepence, sixpence」等等，換言之，把數目和 pence 放在一起作為一個字。這很可能繼續用下去，甚至推而廣之，像「twelve pence」(十二便士)等等。在這種情形下，pence 要讀作 (pens)，否則應讀作 (pens)。

凡在一九七一年以前出版的書籍所提的英國幣制都是舊制。因此，對新舊兩種制度，都應有所認識。

2. What can a blind man do? (盲人能做些甚麼？)

Be careful not to make any mistakes. (小心不要犯錯誤。)

留意「make」和「do」這兩個動詞的差別。「make」通常有「構造」或「造成」的意思。不過有時含意却較為抽象，或帶有慣用語那種特殊的意義。「do」的一般意思是「做某些動作」，但偶然用在慣用語中，含意則非常特別了。研究下列各句的用法，並把它們學會：

A dressmaker makes dresses. (裁縫做衣服。)

Two and two make four. (二加二等於四。)

He tied two towels together, and made a kind of rope. (他把兩條毛巾結起來當作一根繩子用。)

What is it made of? (這是什麼做的？)