

CNN News Highlights — London Clocks

1) adopted	2) conserve	3) Daylight Saving Time	4) devices	5) enact	6) physically
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Ten-second trivia. Which country was the first to _____? France, the United Kingdom, Germany, or the United States? If you said Germany, you're awesome. On April 30th, 1916, Germany _____ Daylight Saving Time as it looked to _____ electricity. Weeks later, the United Kingdom followed suit. All right, how are we feeling today? Losing an hour of sleep is no good. In most of the U.S. and many other countries around the world, we spring ahead or move our clocks forward by one hour in early spring, then fall back or move them back an hour again in mid to late Fall. But most of us might not actually have to _____ change too many clocks, right, because our _____ might do it for us.

1) adjusting	2) Big Ben	3) lawmakers	4) pride	5) task at hand	6) timepieces
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But what if I told you, you had to change 2,000 clocks? That's the _____ for clockmasters at London's Palace of Westminster. CNN followed the small team there a few years ago as they tick-tocked their way through _____ those clocks before British _____ arrived to work. Oh, I love talking about clocks. I could talk about clocks all day. Not everyone wants to hear about them, but everyone wants to hear about the clocks at the Palace of Westminster. Whether it's _____, whether it's just being interested in such a busy building, working on clocks, doing the time change, maintaining, it's something I take a lot of _____ in. Ian Westworth and Alex Jeffery are part of a small team of clockmakers at the Palace of Westminster in London. Twice a year, when the clocks spring forward or fall back across the United Kingdom, they have the responsibility of adjusting 2,000 _____ before lawmakers return to work.

1) heritage	2) MP	3) palace	4) parliamentary estate	5) predate	6) specifically
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There's 2,000 clocks on the _____. There's 500 _____ clocks. There's two days, and it's our task to perform the GMT time change. We have clocks here that _____ this _____, and some that were designed _____ for this palace. We do actually come across clocks that we've never found before. It only happened the other week. An _____ contacted us saying, I've got a clock in my office that hasn't run for some time. And I'm thinking, I've been here 18 years, and I've never been into your office. He said, that's probably why it hasn't worked.

1) championed	2) initially	3) observe	4) practice	5) resident	6) stretching
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The time changes were put in _____ as a mechanism, a practical mechanism, to take advantage of daylight hours in the summer. So it's important, I think, to keep that tradition. In the United Kingdom, Winston Churchill _____ the concept of Daylight Saving during the First World War before he became prime minister, believing that the country could save energy by _____ the hours of evening sunlight. The _____ has spread across the world. In the U.S., most states _____ daylight saving, moving clocks forward in the spring. Only Hawaii and most of Arizona don't. In the U.K., a 2019 poll showed that a small majority of Britons want to keep changing the clocks. At the Palace of Westminster, its _____ clockmakers are responsible for maintaining this tradition.

1) digital	2) ground to cover	3) Lords	4) rewarding	5) step count	6) wrist
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Even with this _____ world, you know, everybody's got a computer with a clock at the bottom or they've got a digital watch on. But the MPs and the _____ or the staff who've actually got a ticking clock in their office, one of the first things they look at is the ticking clock and not the one on the _____. Our job is to make sure that every day these clocks are working for them. Ah, the last clock of the day before doing great clock tonight. You know, there's a lot of _____. I left my _____ on last year and it was 55,000 steps. It's very time consuming, but it's very _____. You know, we can say to each other, well done guys. It's a job well done. And when people turn up for work on Monday, they're right on time.

Translation

十秒小知識。哪個國家是第一個實行夏令時間的？法國、英國、德國還是美國？如果你說是德國，你真棒。

1916 年 4 月 30 日，德國採用了夏令時間，因為它希望節約電力。幾週後，英國跟進。

好的，今天我們感覺如何？失去一小時的睡眠並不好。在美國的大部分地區和世界上許多其他國家，我們在早春時將時鐘向前調快一小時，然後在秋季中到晚期再將它們調慢一小時。但我們大多數人實際上可能不需要親自調整太多時鐘，對吧，因為我們的設備可能會為我們做這個。

但如果我告訴你，你必須調整 2000 個時鐘呢？這就是倫敦西敏宮的鐘錶大師目前的任務。幾年前，CNN 跟隨那裡的小團隊，在英國議員到達工作之前，他們調整了這些時鐘。

哦，我喜歡談論時鐘。我可以整天談論時鐘。不是每個人都想聽，但每個人都想聽關於西敏宮的時鐘。無論是大本鐘，還是僅僅對這個繁忙的建築感興趣，從事鐘錶工作，進行時間更改，維護，這是我非常自豪的事情。

伊恩·韋斯特沃思和亞歷克斯·傑弗里是倫敦西敏宮小組的一部分，每年兩次，當英國的時鐘春季前進或秋季後退時，他們負責在議員回到工作前調整 2000 個時鐘。

國會地產上有 2000 個時鐘。有 500 個遺產時鐘。有兩天，這是我們執行 GMT 時間更改的任務。我們這裡有的時鐘早於這座宮殿，有些是專為這座宮殿設計的。我們確實會遇到以前從未發現的時鐘。就在前幾周發生過。

一位議員聯繫我們說，我的辦公室有一個時鐘已經有一段時間沒走了。我想，我在這裡已經 18 年了，我從來沒有進過你的辦公室。他說，這可能就是它沒有運行的原因。

最初，時間更改是作為一種機制，一種實用機制，以在夏天利用白天的時間。所以，我認為保持這一傳統是重要的。

在英國，溫斯頓·丘吉爾在第一次世界大戰期間倡導了夏令時間的概念，然後他成為了首相，他相

信國家可以通過延長晚間日光時間來節約能源。

這一做法已經在世界各地傳播。在美國，大多數州都遵守夏令時間，春天將時鐘向前調。只有夏威夷和亞利桑那的大部分不這樣做。

在英國，2019 年的一項民意調查顯示，一小部分英國人希望繼續改變時鐘。在西敏宮，駐地鐘錶匠負責維護這一傳統。

即使在這個數字世界，你知道，每個人都有一台電腦，在底部有一個時鐘，或者他們戴著一個數字手錶。但是對於那些辦公室裡實際有個滴答作響的時鐘的議員、領主或工作人員來說，他們看到的第一件事是滴答作響的時鐘，而不是手腕上的那個。我們的工作是確保這些時鐘每天為他們工作。

啊，今天的最後一個時鐘，然後今晚做大鐘。

你知道，有很多地方要覆蓋。我去年留下了我的步數計，它是 55000 步。這非常耗時，但也非常有回報。你知道，我們可以對彼此說，幹得好，伙計們。這是一項完成得很好的工作。當人們星期一上班時，他們會準時到達。



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Answers

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There's 2,000 clocks on the 4) parliamentary estate. There's 500 1) heritage clocks. There's two days, and it's our task to perform the GMT time change. We have clocks here that 5) predate this 3) palace, and some that were designed 6) specifically for this palace. We do actually come across clocks that we've never found before. It only happened the other week.

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The time changes were put in 2) initially as a mechanism, a practical mechanism, to take advantage of daylight hours in the summer. So it's important, I think, to keep that tradition.

In the United Kingdom, Winston Churchill 1) championed the concept of Daylight Saving during the First World War before he became prime minister, believing that the country could save energy by 6) stretching the hours of evening sunlight. The 4) practice has spread across the world. In the U.S., most states 3) observe daylight saving, moving clocks forward in the spring. Only Hawaii and most of Arizona don't. In the U.K., a 2019 poll showed that a small majority of Britons want to keep changing the clocks. At the Palace of Westminster, its 5) resident clockmakers are responsible for maintaining this tradition.

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