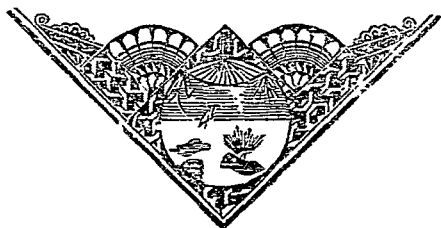


初學英文造句法  
SENTENCE FORMATION  
FOR  
JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS



中華民國三十年九月出版

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新 制

# 自修英語一瞥

## ENGLISH AT A GLANCE

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### Lesson I

boys, 男孩

dogs, 犬

birds, 鳥

rivers, 河, 江

run, 奔跑

bark, 吠

fly, 飛

flow, 流

sing, 唱, 歌

go, 去, 行

live, 生存, 住居

come, 來

1. Boys | run.

2. Dogs | bark.

3. They | go.

4. We | live,

**Rule I.** *A sentence must have two parts—the subject and the predicate:*

例一. 凡句須有二部, 曰句主, 曰謂語。

**Rule II.** *The first word of every sentence must begin with a capital letter.*

例二. 句之首字, 其第一字母須用大楷。

[注意]. 英文句法停頓之處, 須用適宜之符號以句讀之, 如 Boys run. 等句, 其後須用點 [full stop (:)].

### Exercises

Make sentences, using suitable pairs of the following subjects and predicates, (試用以下適宜之句主謂語各一字, 練習造句):

*Subject:* birds, rivers, boys, I, you

*Predicate:* sing-fly, run, flow, go

## Lesson II

girls, 女孩	study, 學, 研究
winds, 風	blow, 吹
stars, 星	shine, 照
sun, 日	fall, 落下; 跌落
rain, 雨	blo m, 開 (花開之開)
flowers, 花	rise, 升, 起, 出

I see.

We see.

You see.

You see.

He (She or It) sees. They see.

1. Boys study.

5. The girl sings.

2. The boy studies.

6. She sings.

3. He studies.

7. Winds blow.

4. Girls sing.

8. The wind blows.

9. It blows

**Rule III.** *The predicate must agree with its subject in number and person.*

例三. 句主與謂語其位與數須相合.

[注意] 須知名後字, 原形爲單數, 變後方爲衆數, 如 boy 爲單數, boys 爲衆數; 云謂詞適相反, 其原形常爲衆數式, 變後方爲單數, 如 study 爲衆數, 變爲 studies, 方爲單數也.

云謂詞數之變化, 僅限於現在時 (present tense), 過去時無須變也.

## Exercises

a. Choose the correct verb from each pair of verbs

in given parenthesis (括弧中云謂詞,單衆兩式並列,試言在本句中,應用何式):

1. We (sings, sing).
2. Stars (shines, shine).
3. I (run, runs).
4. The rain (fall, falls).
5. They (comes, come).
6. Girls (study, studies).

b. Translate the following Chinese into English  
(將下列各句譯成英文):

- |                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1. 日出.             | 4. 彼來.     |
| 2. 月 (the moon) 照. | 5. 花(衆數)開. |
| 3. 我去.             | 6. 鳥(衆數)飛. |

*Lesson III*

book, 書	cats, 貓	hunter, 獵夫
pen, 筆	rats, 鼠	write, 書, 寫
pencils, 鉛筆	letter, 書信	catch, 捉, 擒
cups, 杯	bear, 熊	build, 造
apples, 蘋果	tiger, 虎	shoot, 射擊
oranges, 橘	nests, 巢	eat 食, 喫

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I have a book.  | 5. He has a pencil.   |
| 2. We have cups.   | 6. They have oranges. |
| 3. You have a pen. | 7. Birds build nests  |
| 4. You have apples | 8. Cats catch rats.   |
9. The boy writes a letter.

10. The hunter shoots a bear.

**Rule IV.** *The Transitive verb must have an object.*

例四. 及物云謂必有受事.

[注意] 往往同一云謂, 在此爲不及物, 在彼爲及物, 如 I write. 僅言書, 不言所書何物, 此 write 不及物也, I write a letter, write 爲及物云謂, 蓋後有受事 a letter.

### Exercises

a Point out the objects in the above sentences from 2 to 10 (試將上列句 2 至 10 句之受事指出).

b. Translate the following (試將下列漢文譯成英文):

- |                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1. 彼(女)有蘋果(衆數). | 4. 貓食鼠.  |
| 2. 我見一熊.        | 5. 彼有一書. |
| 3. 獵夫捉一虎.       | 6. 我有一信. |

### Lesson IV

English, 英文	picture, 圖書	teach, 教授
Chinese, 漢文	grammar, 文典	tell, 告訴, 講述
father, 父	story, 故事	asked, 問
mother, 母	question, 問題	bought, 買 (buy
teacher, 教習	give, 給與	之過去)
student, 學生, 學者	bring, 攜帶	

1. I give him a picture.
2. I give a picture to him.
3. He bought me a book.
4. He bought a book for me.

5. I teach him English.
6. He teaches me Chinese.
7. My father asked me a question.
8. The teacher tells her a story.

**Rule V.** *Some transitive verbs take two objects which are called double object; one is called the direct and the other the indirect object.*

例五. 及物云謂有兩受事者, 謂之雙受事, 一曰直接受事, 一曰間接受事.

[注意] 句 1 與 句 2 意義相同. 但 2 之直接受事在前, 間接受事在後, 其前必用 to 或 for 一字.

### Exercises

a. Point out the direct and indirect objects in the above sentences from 5 to 8 (試將上列句 5 至 8 句之直接及間接受事指出).

b. Make sentences containing a double object by using the following words:

*Subject:* Father, the hunter, the boy, the teacher, I

*Verb:* teach, gives, brings, bought, tell

*Object:* the boy, a picture, a bear, a story, a watch, a lesson, me, her, him, the girl

### Lesson V

John, 男孩名

beautiful, 美麗

Mary, 女孩名

wise, 智, 賢明

man, 男人	diligent' 勤
men (man 之衆數)	hard, 硬
children, 兒童 (男女均可用)	large, 大
pupil, 學生, 弟子	fierce, 兇猛
iron, 鐵	good, 好, 佳
metal, 金類	look, 似; 看
beast, 野獸	seem, 似乎
table, 桌	become, 變爲, 成爲

1. I am a student.
2. We are students.
3. You are a boy.
4. You are boys.
5. He is a teacher.
6. They are teachers.
7. She looks beautiful.
8. He looks like a beautiful girl.
9. They seem wise.
10. They seem to be wise men.
11. The boy and the girl are his children
12. Mary and John are diligent pupils.

**Rule VI.** *Copulative verbs do not make a complete sense by themselves, but must have a complement to supply what the verb left unsaid.*

例六. 綴系云謂獨立時, 意義不完, 須有一補足語. 將云謂所未竟言者, 申言之.



[注意] 云謂詞在 I, you, 第一第二位 (first or second person) 後者不變, 已於第二課中說明, 英文惟 be 一字, 雖在 I 之後, 亦有位與數之變化, 句 1 至句 6 學者須悉心玩索.

[註] 綴系云謂常用者, 寥寥無幾, 以 be 字爲最多見, 餘如 seem, look, become 等, 皆可視爲綴系云謂.

### Exercises

a. Fill the following blanks first by using an adjective complement, then by using a noun complement. When this is done, unite the two statements into one sentence (以下空白, 先將區別字之補足語填入之, 再以名物字之補足語填入之, 然後將兩語合成一句):

模範: The children will become —

The children will become wise. (adjective)

The children will become men. (noun)

The children will become wise men.

1. The children will become —.

2. Iron is —.

3. It is —.

b. Translate the following:

1. 彼爲學生.

2. 此女孩似乎美麗.

3. 此兒(指男)勤.

4. 彼(his)母慈愛(kind).

5. 余爲彼之教習.

6. 彼等佳兒也.

## Lesson VI

one, 一	ten, 十	gray, 灰色
two, 二	so'diers. 兵	new, 新
three, 三	neighbor's, 鄰人的	handsome, 佳麗
four, 四	horses. 馬	passed, 行過
five, 五	prey, 捕食; 掠奪物	ran, run 之過去
six, 六	bonnet, 女帽	lost, 失去
seven, 七	some. 若干, 幾許; 某數箇	swiftly, 快, 速
eight, 八	tail, 高	away, 離去, 出外
nine, 九		

1. (a) Birds fly (b) A bird flies.
2. Some birds fly swiftly.
3. Some birds of prey fly swiftly.
4. Three tall soldiers passed
5. The gray horses ran away.
6. His children are here.
7. My two books are lost.
8. Mary's bonnet is handsome.
9. John's new book is a grammar.
10. We saw our neighbor's gray horse.

**Rule VII.** *The subject, when enlarged by an attributive adjunct or adjuncts, is called the complete subject.*

例七. 凡句主附加以區別屬詞時, 謂之完全句主。

[注意] 本課所講區別屬詞, 注意其附屬於句主者, 實則不論一句中之名物爲句主, 爲受事, 爲補足語, 此種區別屬詞皆可適

用, 如句 10 之 our, neighbor' gray 卽區別屬詞之附加於受事 horse 之前者.

### Exercises

a. Fill the following blanks with suitable attributive adjuncts (試用適宜之區別屬詞將以下空白填滿):

1. ———teacher teaches us grammar.
2. ———boys work.
3. ———picture is lost.
4. I saw ———soldiers.
5. They are ———students.

b. Translate the following:

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 此三兒有書九冊.       | 5. 彼鄰人購一所新屋.            |
| 2. 我父在此.          | 6. 我慈愛之母與我一時計.          |
| 3. 彼(女)之帽失去.      | 7. 此兒有一幅好(fine)畫.       |
| 4. 二匹白(white)馬行過. | 8. Mary 與 John, 賢明之兒童也. |

### Lesson VII

school, 學校	rapid, 迅速
lesson, 功課	rapidity, 迅速 (rapid 之 noun):
church, 教堂	went, 去 (go 之過去)
meeting, 會	blew, 吹 (blow 之過去)
o'clock, 小時, 點鐘	begin, 起始
place, 地位, 地方	advanced, 進行
army, 軍隊	terribly, 可怕
bridge, 橋	diligently, 勤 (diligent 之疏狀詞)

room, 室                      yesterday, 昨日  
home, 家                      today, 今日  
fire, 火; 火爐              across, 橫過

1. The wind blew. The wind blew terribly.
2. The boys study at school.
3. The good boy studies his lessons diligently.
4. The girl puts her books on the table.
5. His mother went to church yesterday.
6. The meeting begins at three o'clock.
7. A wise man lives here.
8. A wise man lives in this place.
9. The army advanced rapidly.
10. The army advanced with rapidity.

**Rule VIII.** *The predicate, when modified by an adverbial adjunct or adjuncts, is called the complete predicate.*

例八. 凡謂語爲疏狀屬詞疏狀時, 謂之完全謂語.

a. Translate the following:

- |             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. 君飢否.     | 5. 此人是否王君之僕        |
| 2. 余不飢, 余渴. | 6. 王君非彼之主人.        |
| 3. 此鳥是否烏鴉   | 7. 學生(衆數)有字典.      |
| 4. 否, 是百靈鳥. | 8. 彼等共(in all)有十冊. |

### Lesson IX

words, 字	swim, 游泳
hour, 一小時	speak, 說
heart, 心	walk, 走, 散步

a little while, 片刻	know, 知
yourself, 你自己	need, 須
dead, 死	can, 能
leave, 離; 遣	may, 可
return, 回	must, 務; 必
obey, 服從	should, 當
pluck, 採, 摘	ought, 宜
hard, 勤苦; 努力	must not, 務勿
I can	we can
You can	you can
He can	They can

1. A bird can fly.
2. Can a man fly?
3. A man cannot fly.
4. The boy can swim very well.
5. The boys can swim very well.
6. May I leave the room?
7. You may go out for a little while.
8. You must return in an hour.
9. He must be dead by this time.
10. You must not pluck the flowers.
11. You should obey your parents.
12. You ought to study hard.

**Rule IX.** *Auxiliary verbs do not change their forms in person and number*

例九. 助謂詞不因位與數之不同而變其形.

**Rule X.** *Principal verbs when preceded by an auxiliary verb have no such modifications as person and number.*

例十. 主要云謂前有助謂時, 無位與數之變化.

[注意] 句中謂語有助謂詞時, 祇須將助謂詞置於句主之前, 即成發問句, 其主要云謂仍置於句主之後; 如句 2 之 *Can a man fly?* 祇須將 *can* 置於句主 *a man* 之前可也.

*can, ought* 等字, 他書亦有認其為主要云謂之一部份者.

### Exercises

a. Answer the following questions (試答以下諸問):

範模: Can you speak English?

Yes, I can (speak English).

No, I cannot (speak English).

or: No, I cannot (do so).

1. Can you speak English?
2. May I go out for a walk?
3. Must I learn the words by heart?

b. Translate the following:

1. 你能跑否.
2. 我能跑得快 (fast).
3. 彼能操 (speak) 英語否.
4. 現在我可回家否.
5. 可.

[注意] 句 7 與句 8 意義相同, 不過句 7 之疏狀屬詞為 *here* 一單字耳 (a single word), 句 8 之疏狀屬詞乃 *in this place*

一仿語(a phrase)也,句9與句10亦然。

### Exercises

a. Make sentences, each containing one of the following adverbs as an adverbial adjunct (試用以下疏狀字造句,每句含一字,以爲疏狀屬詞):

模範: It is very hot to-day.

1. to-day.
2. swiftly.
3. there.
4. well.
5. sweetly.

b. Make sentences, each containing one of the following phrases as an adverbial adjunct:

模範: The boy sits near the fire.

1. near the fire.
2. across the bridge.
3. in that place.
4. in the room.
5. at home.

- c
1. Write a sentence containing a double object.
  2. Write a sentence containing a complement.
  3. Write a sentence containing an attributive adjunct.
  4. Write a sentence containing an adverbial adjunct.

### Lesson VIII

Mr. Wang's, 王君的	crow, 烏鴉
Mr Lee, 李君	city, 城

master, 主人	shop, 店舖
servants, 僕人	dictionary, 字典
parents, 父母, 雙親	ball, 球
merchant, 商人	knives, 小刀 (knife 之衆數)
scholar, 學者	pistol, 手槍
sparrow, 雀	hand, 手
thrush, 畫眉鳥	thirsty, 渴
lark, 百靈鳥	hungry, 飢

1. Is he a merchant?
2. No, he is not a merchant.
3. He is a scholar.
4. Are the birds sparrows?
5. No, they are not sparrows, but thrushes.
6. Has he a ball in his hand?
7. No, he has not a ball in his hand.
8. He has a watch in his hand.
9. Have they pens and pencils?
10. Yes, they have pens, pencils, and knives.

### Exercises

Change the following affirmative sentences into interrogative and negative sentences (試將以下肯定句變為發問及否定句):

模範: You are thirsty.

Are you thirsty? (interrogative)



You are not thirsty, (negative).

1. You are thirsty.
  2. He is hungry.
  3. The man is Mr. Lee's servant.
  4. The soldier has a pistol.
  5. The merchant has a shop in the city.
- b.
1. Write an interrogative sentence with "are."
  2. Write a negative sentence with "is."
  3. Write an interrogative sentence with "has."
  4. Write a negative sentence with "have."

*Lesson X*

uncle, 伯, 叔	train, 火車之列車
friend, 友人	cake, 餅
workmen, 工人	every, 每
carpenter, 木匠	wooden, 木做的
swallow, 燕	strong, 強壯, 有力; 堅固
week, 星期	visit, 謁
arrive, 到, 抵	does (do 之單數)
love, 愛	did (do 之過去)
like, 喜, 嗜	yesterday, 昨日
do, 行, 做	very much, 極, 甚
I do	We do
You do	You do
He does	They do

1. Do you write to your father every week?
2. Yes, I do (write to him every week)
3. No, I do not write to him every week.
4. Does your friend go to school every day?
5. Yes, he goes (go to school every day).
6. No, he does not go to school every day.
7. Do your parents love you?
8. They love me very much.
9. Did you visit your uncle yesterday?
10. Yes, I did (visit him). Yes, I visited him.

### Exercises

- a. Change the following into interrogative sentences  
(試將下列各句變成發問句):

模範: The train arrives at two o'clock.

Does the train arrive at two o'clock?

1. The train arrives at two o'clock.
2. They buy two books at the shop.
3. The boys love their parents.
4. The servant comes here
5. The workmen work hard.
6. Mr. Wong visited him yesterday.
7. The children saw their parents.
8. The horse is very strong.
9. The soldiers are very strong.

10. The carpenters have wooden tables.

b. Translate the following:

- |            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1. 君喜此餅否.  | 5. 諸兒每日回家否.     |
| 2. 我喜此餅.   | 6. 每日回家.        |
| 3. 彼愛其父母否. | 7. Mary 有一幅新畫否. |
| 4. 愛其父母.   | 8. 有一幅舊畫. (old) |

*Lesson XI*

gardener, 園丁	desk, 書棹
cow, 母牛	shelf, 架
canary bird, 金絲雀	cage, 籠
park, 公園	box, 箱
hill, 小山	window, 窗
field 田; 場	bag, 袋
wharf, 埠頭	peach, 桃
valley, 山谷	top, 頂
stable, 馬房	Shanghai, 上海
steamer, 汽船	black, 黑

1. Does the man lives in Shanghai? Yes, he lives there.
2. There is a book on a desk.
3. There are three books on the shelf.
4. There are two men in the park.
5. There is a steamer at the wharf.
6. Is there a man on the hill?
7. There is a man there.

8. Are there cows in the field?
9. There are four cows there.
10. There is not a sparrow in the cage; it is a canary

### Exercises

a. Make sentences, each containing 'there is' or 'there are' and one of the following phrases (試用以下句造句, 每句須用 "there is" 或 "there are"):

模範: in the garden.

There is a gardener in the garden.

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 in the garden. | 5. on the tree.   |
| 2 on the table.  | 6. at the window. |
| 3 in the box.    | 7. in the valley. |
| 4 in that room.  | 8 in the steamer  |

b. Answer the following questions in affirmative or negative sentences:

模範: Is there a woman at the door?

There is a woman at the door.

There is not a woman at the door.

1. Is there a woman at the door?
2. Are there children in the field?
3. Is there birds on the top of the tree?
4. Is there a black horse in the stable?

b. Translate the following:

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. 山上有一虎否. | 4. 有三宅.   |
| 2. 有一虎.    | 5. 袋中有桃否. |

3. 鄉間有新屋否.

6. 有蘋果.

*Lesson XII*

a chair, 一椅

a lamp, 一燈

an arm, 一臂

an eye, 一眼

an idiom, 一成語

an ear, 一槳

an umbrella, 一傘

an hour, 一鐘點

aunt, 伯母; 叔母; 姑母;

姨母

animal, 動物

eagle, 鷹

idea, 觀念, 意見

mile, 英里

unit, 箇, 單位

union, 合羣; 團體

able, 能幹

idle, 懶惰

ugly, 醜

useful, 有用的

old, 老; 舊

educated, 受教育的

also, 亦

1. I saw a man and an ox
2. The man was going to se'l the ox.
3. He is the student of our school
4. Have you an apple or an orange?
5. I have an orange.
6. They have an apple, an orange, and a peach.
7. A horse is a useful animal.
8. I have one knife, two pens, and three pencils.
9. We walked three miles an hour.
10. There is an old man at the door.

**Rule XI.** *As a general rule, a singular common noun should have an article placed before it.*

例十一. 照常例, 單數公名之前, 應置一指件字.

[注意] A 與 an 可譯“一”字, 而 one 亦“一”字意, 注意數目時往往用 one, 如句 8.

Exercises

a. Fill the following blanks with “a” “an,” or “the” (用 “a” “an.” 或 “the” 將以下空白填滿):

1. There is —— hill in the country.
2. It is —— idiom.
3. Mr. Lee is —— educated man.
4. I see —— father of the boy.
5. I saw —— boy and —— girl; —— boy is Mr. Wong's son, and —— girl is Mr. Lee's daughter.

b. Translate the following:

- |                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. 人亦一動物也.           | 6. 有兩眼                    |
| 2. 此兒一瀨惰人 (fellow) 也 | 7. 此是一棒 (stick) 乎.        |
| 3. 彼有一伯母否.           | 8. 一槩.                    |
| 4. 有一伯母.             | 9. 牛爲有力之動物.               |
| 5. 嚮有一眼否.            | 10. 我父成 (has become) 一老人矣 |

Lesson XIII

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Mr Chang, 張君      | ax, 斧          |
| Mr. Chen, 陳君      | ear, 耳         |
| women (woman 之衆數) | body, 身體       |
| nephew, 姪         | revolver, 連響手槍 |

ass, 驢	strength, 力
pup, 小犬	clever, 聰明
hatchet, 手斧	honest, 誠實
older, 年歲較大	younger, 較幼
stronger, 較強	smaller, 較小
greater, 較大	longer, 較長

1. Has this boy an ax?
2. No, he has not an ax.
3. Have these boys two hatchets?
4. Yes, they have (two hatchets).
5. Has that woman a child?
6. She has three children.
7. Have those two women a house?
8. They have two houses.
9. This boy is much older than that.
10. These horses are stronger than those.
11. The strength of a horse is greater than that (=the strength) of a man.
12. The ears of an ass are longer than those (=the ears) of a man.

**Rule XII.** *“This” and “that” are the only adjectives which have their plural forms “these” and “those.”*

例十二. *This, that* 有衆數式 *these, those*, 爲區別詞中所僅見者也。

**Rule XIII.** *“That” and “those” are often used instead*

of "the" and a noun or nouns understood.

例十三. *That, those* 往往可代替句中之 *the* 及所省略之名物字.

*Exercises*

a. Write four sentences with "that," "those," "this," and "these," respectively (試將 "that," "those," "this," "these," 造成四句, 每句用一字.)

b. Translate the following:

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 1. 此兒是否陳君之子.  | 6. 婦人之身體較小於男人                               |
| 2. 張君之姪.      | 7. 此三人有三枝連響手槍 ("此" 字用 "this" or "these" 乎.) |
| 3. 彼犬有小犬否.    | 8. 彼兩兒聰明誠實                                  |
| 4. 有四隻.       |   |
| 5. 此女孩較幼於彼男孩. |   |

eleven, 十一

twelve, 十二

thirteen, 十三

baby, 嬰孩

forest, 樹林

theatre, 戲園

bottle, 瓶

coat, 褂

picul, 擔; 百斤

dollar, 銀圓

fourteen, 十四

fifteen, 十五

blacksmith, 鐵匠

money, 錢; 貨幣

rice, 米; 飯 稻

water, 水

ink, 墨水

poor, 貧苦

cost, 值. 費

about. 大約

much rice

little water

how much strength?



many books      few trees      how many men?

1. Has the baby much strength?
2. It has little strength.
3. Has the poor man many dollars?
4. He has few dollars.
5. How much rice is there in the box?
6. There are about two piculs of rice.
7. How many trees are there in the forest?
8. There are many trees there.
9. He has few dollars, but many friends.
10. He has little money, but much strength.
11. How much does your new coat cost you?
12. It costs me twelve dollars.

**Rule XIV.** *“Much” and “little” are used with singular nouns and “many” and “few” with nouns in the plural number.*

例十四. *Much* 及 *little* 用於單數之名物, *many* 及 *few* 用於各物之在衆數者.

[注意] *How much* (幾許), *how many* (幾個, 若干) 爲發問之詞, 凡發問詞在英文中必置於句首.

[註] 問人若干金錢 (*how much money*)、往往可僅言 *how much, money* 一字可省略, 觀句 11.

### Exercises

a. 1. Give three nouns which can be qualified by “much” or “little” (試舉三名物詞可爲 “much” 或 “little” 所形容者).

2. Give five nouns which can be qualified by "many" or "few."

b. Translate the following:

- |                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| 1. 此鐵匠有許多力否.              | 6. 我有一担     |
| 2. 彼手臂中(in his arms)有許多力. | 7. 彼有許多友人否  |
| 3. 瓶中有許多墨水否.              | 8. 不多幾人.    |
| 4. 不多有.                   | 9. 上海有多少戲園. |
| 5. 你有幾多米.                 | 10. 大約十(家). |

Lesson XV

sixteen, 十六	silver, 銀
seventeen, 十七	gold, 金
eighteen, 十八	fan, 扇
nineteen, 十九	geese, 鵝 (goose 之衆數)
twenty, 二十	toy, 玩具
thirty, 三十	ground, 地
forty, 四十	Peiping, 北平
fifty, 五十	tea, 茶; 茶葉
sixty, 六十	fertile, 肥沃
seventy, 七十	wealthy, 富; 有錢的

1. Have you any silver?
2. Yes, I have some (silver).
3. Have you any fans?
4. Yes, I have some (fans).
5. Has he any gold?
6. He has not any (gold).      He has no gold.

7. Have your sons any books?
8. They have not any (books), They have none. They have no books.
9. Is there any fertile ground in that valley?
10. There is some fertile ground in that valley.
11. Are there any wealthy men in Peiping?
12. There are some wealthy men in Peiping.

**Rule XV.** As a general rule, "some" is used in affirmative sentences, and "any" interrogative or negative sentences.

例十五：照常例 *some* 用於肯定句中，*any* 用於發問或否定句中。

[注意] 句 6 與句 8，各有三式，意義相同，如用 *no*，其後勿再用 *any*，如 *no any*。

### Exercises

c. Fill up the following blanks with "some," "any," "no," or "none":

1. Have you — geese
2. Yes, I have — geese.
3. Has your brother — gold?
4. No, he has —.
5. No, he has — gold.
6. No, he has not — gold.

b. Answer the following questions in different ways  
(試用各種方法答以下諸問):

模範: Have you any flour?

I have some.

I have much flour.

I have not any (flour).

I have none.

I have no flour.

1. Have you any flour?
2. Has your father any money?
3. Have the merchants any tea?
4. Has the child any toys?

li, 里 (乘數式不加 s)	foggy, 有霧的
month, 月份	next, 次
village, 村	rained, 下雨
morning, 晨	snow, 下雪
afternoon, 下午	ever, 常; 永久; 曾
Soochow 蘇州	usually, 習慣
Canton, 廣州	seldom, 罕
July, 陽歷七月	during, 際; 在
August, 陽歷八月	since, 自從; 因
hurry, 匆促	how far, 多少遠 (間距確之 遠近)
hot 熱	five minutes past one 一時 過五分
how long, 幾時 問時之久暫)	ten minutes to nine, 九時 差十分

1. In the morning it was foggy, and in the afternoon

it rained.

2. It is ten o'clock now.
3. It is about sixty miles from Soochow to Shanghai.
4. Does it ever snow in Canton?
5. It very seldom snows in Canton.
6. How long is it since you saw Mr. Chang?
7. It is not (a) very long (time) since I saw him.
8. How far is it from your home to your school?
9. It is two li from my home to my school.
10. It is usually very hot in Canton during the months of July and August.
11. We are in a hurry, as it is ten minutes to nine now.
12. It is about two miles to the next village.

Rule XVI. "It" is often used as an indefinite subject of a verb—especially of verbs referring to the state or action of weather, time, distance, etc.

例十六 It 一字，往往用作云謂字之不定句主，凡云謂字之論及天氣，時間，距離之情形或動作時，用 it 作句主尤為多見。

[注意] 凡月份之名，如 July 等，曜日之名，如 Sunday 等，視為本名 (proper nouns)，其第一字須用大楷

### Exercises

- a. Tell whether the word "it" in the sentences from 4 to 12 refers to weather, time, or distance (句 4 至句 12 之 it 或指天氣，或指時間 或指距離，試詳言之)。
- b. Translate the following:

- 昨日下雨。 4. 約一百二十里 (one hundred twenty)
12. 自我校至鄉村三里。 5 現在是否一時。
3. 自天津 (Tientsin) 6. 一時過五分。  
至北平多少遠。

Lesson XVII

brother, 兄, 弟	bicycle, 自行車
sister, 姊, 妹	sword, 佩刀, 劍
barber, 薙髮匠	razor, 薙髮刀
pony, 小馬	basket, 籃, 筐
arrow, 箭	hundred, 一百
own, 自己的	twenty-one, 二十一
interesting, 有趣味	thirty-two, 三十二
dull, 無趣味	one hundred forty-five, 一百四十五
eighty, 八十	rather, 較; 頗; 寧可
ninety, 九十	
bow, 弓	

PRONOUNS

When placed before a noun	When standing alone		
置於名物前者	獨立者 (即後無名物者)		
my	our	mine	ours
your	your	yours	yours
his (her or its)	this	his (hers or its)	theirs

1. Have you my arrows?

2. I have not yours, but I have my own.
3. Have I your bow?
4. You have not mine; but you have theirs.
5. Have you your own pony?
6. No, I have not my own (pony), but I have his-
7. Is this fan your brother's or sister's?
8. It is his, not hers.
9. Your bicycle cost one hundred forty-five dollars,  
while(而)my bicycle cost only one hundred ten.
10. But mine (=my bicycle) is much better than  
yours (=your bicycle) is.
11. The boy and the girl have each bought some books
12. Hers (her books are all very interesting, while  
his (=his books) are rather dull.

### Exercises

a. Fill up the following blanks with suitable personal pronouns in the possessive case (試用主物位指人之稱代字將下空白填滿):

1. Is this — pen?                      No, it is not —, but —
  2. Is this basket —?                — Yes, it is —.
  3. Has the girl — own fan? No, she has —.
  4. Have they — own swords? Yes, they have — own.
- b. Translate the following:
1. 彼馬是你的否.
  5. 彼等無君等之手槍, 彼

2. 非我的是你的。 等有彼等自己的。  
3. 彼等之桃較我等之桃大。 6. 你母有我之表否。  
4. 彼等有我等之手鎗否。 7. 否，彼有彼の。  
8. 彼薙髮匠有彼自己薙鬚刀。

Lesson XVIII

ostrich, 駝鳥	French, 法文
nightingale, 鶯	spring, 春
city, 城	summer, 夏
mountain, 山	autumn, 秋
town, 城鎮	winter, 冬
spectacles, 眼鏡	better, 更好
tramcar, 電車	more difficult, 更難
motor car, 汽車	richest, 最富
class, 班; 級	most diligent, 最勤
ethics, 倫理學	best, 最好
Nanking, 南京	London Bridge, 倫敦橋

1. Did he come here yesterday?
2. Who came here yesterday?
3. Is he the most diligent student in this class?
4. Which is the best student in this class?
5. Is the name of the city Nanking?
6. What is the name of the mountain?
7. Who is that old man with spectacles on?
8. He is a teacher of ethics in our school.



9. Which is better, summer, winter?
10. Which book is yours?
11. What is that bird?
12. What bird is that?

**Rule XVII.** *When the subject of an interrogative sentence is "who," "which," "what," or a noun qualified by "which" or "what" the verb comes after its subject.*

例十七· 凡發問句中之句主爲 *who, which, what*, 或名物而爲 *which what* 所形容者, 其云謂字置於句主之後。

### Exercises

a. Make interrogative sentences that can be answered by the following:

模範: They are called ostriches.

What are those birds?

1. They are called ostriches.
2. They are my brothers.
3. He has your nightingale.
4. That man is the richest in the town,
5. My uncle has your book.

b. Translate the following:

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. 何(書)爲君之書. | 6. 倫敦橋.     |
| 2. 彼新書是余之書.  | 7. 彼爲電車否.   |
| 3. 春與秋孰爲佳.   | 8. 彼爲汽車.    |
| 4. 春佳.       | 9. 英文與法文孰難. |
| 5. 此橋何名.     | 10. 法文更難.   |

本書第十二頁下面之[注意]一節應排於第十頁中  
“例八”之後因手民匆促致誤希讀者加以注意為幸

# 英譯四川諺語

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