

Specimens of Translation

英語翻譯釋例

(漢文英譯之部)

郭崑編著

商務印書館發行

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# Specimens of Translation

## 漢文英譯之部

### (1) 城之東有小山一列

【譯】 (a) A chain of hills lie to the east of the city.

(b) There lie a chain of hills to the east of the city.

【說明一】 此句最重要之點爲「方向」的說法。凡言「甲物在乙物之東或西或南或北」，在英文中須特別注意甲物與乙物相互之地位。如甲物在乙物範圍以內，則須說：——  
“A is in the east of B”。如甲物與乙物接近或毗連，則須說：——

“A is on the east of B”。如甲物在乙物範圍以外，且遠離時，則須說：——

“A lies to the east of B” 或 “A lies east of B”。在後一種形式係將 “to the” 二字省去。茲以公式表之：——

(1) “A is in the east of B”……(A 在 B 範圍內)

(A 在 B 之東部)

(2) “A is on the east of B”……(A 與 B 接近或毗連)

(A 在 B 之東邊)

(3) “A lies to the east of B”……(A 在 B 範圍外——

遠離) (A 在 B 之東方)

(4) “A lies east of B” ----(同上)

〔說明二〕 此句不能依中文次序直譯下去，因為「城」不是句中的主詞 (subject)。主詞係「小山一列」，譯句 (a) 在構造上係平常次序 (usual order)。即主詞在前，敘述詞在後。譯句 (b) 係倒轉次序 (inverted order)，即敘述詞之一部在主詞前。有時全部敘述詞在主詞前。

這兩種次序當然沒有甚麼軒輊之分，不過行文時一種變化而已。

(b) 句中之“there”不是地方副詞 (adverb of place) 故沒有「那裏」的意思。在文法構造上“there”係一個引起的字 (an introductory word)，其作用即係將句中的動詞引起置於主詞之前。英美人的習慣，如果語句中的動詞為自動詞，尤其是“to be”時，他們常愛用此種構造。例如說「一個人在花園裏」他們說來十有九是“*There is a man in the garden*”以代“A man is in the garden”。他如：“*There is coming a beggar*”；“*There stands a tower near the bridge*”；“*There runs a brook in front of the village*”等；均係此種構造。

「一列」譯為“a chain of”因其互相連接有如一鏈也。茲舉類例於下：—

(1) 城南有古廟(廟在城內)。

*There is an old temple in the south of the city*  
(=in the southern part of the city).

(2) 開福寺在長沙城北(廟在城近邊)。

*The Kai-Fu Temple is on the north of the city*  
*of Changsha*



- (3) 江西位於湖南之東。

*Kiangsi is on the east of Hunan.*

- (4) 黃浦江在上海之東流入黃海。

*The Whampoa River flows east of Shanghai and empties itself into the Yellow Sea.*

- (5) 橫濱位於東京之東南約八十英里。

*Yokohama lies about eighty miles to the south-east of Tokyo*

【註】 東南=south-east, 西南=south-west, 正南=due-south, 東北=north-east, 西北=north-west.

- (6) 意大利三面臨水,北接阿爾卑斯山。

*Italy is surrounded by water on three sides and the Alps rise on the north.*

- (7) 印度位於亞洲之南部。

*India is in the south of Asia.*

- (8) 錫蘭位於印度之南端。

*Ceylon is on the south of India.*

- (9) 澳洲位於中國之南。

*Australia lies (to the) south of China.*

- (10) 朝鮮位於日本之西。

*Korea lies (to the) west of Japan.*

- (11) 英國在歐洲之西端。

*England is on the west of Europe.*

- (12) 我們決定向西行。

*We have decided to journey toward the west.*

- (13) 風向那方吹?

- (a) Which way is the wind?  
 (b) Which way does the wind blow?  
 (c) How does the wind blow?  
 風從何處來?
- (a) Where is the wind from?  
 (b) Where does the wind come from?  
 (c) From what quarter is the wind blowing now?  
 風從北方來。
- (a) The wind is blowing from the north.  
 (b) It is in the north.  
 (c) It is north.

風已減弱(已息)

參考 { The wind has abated.  
 | The wind has subsided.  
 { The wind has died away.  
 { The wind has died down.

(14) 中國河道多數向東流。

Most rivers in China run *east*. (toward the east)

(15) 此屋朝東南。

- (a) The house faces (the) Southeast.  
 (b) The house faces towards the southeast.  
 (c) The house looks towards the southeast.

〔說明三〕 如泛指「在東」或「在西」則譯爲“in the east”  
 或“in the west”。例如：——

(1) 日出於東而落於西。

The sun rises *in the east* and sets *in the west*.

- (2) 北極星總在北方出現。

The north star always appears *in the north*,

- (8) 西北方烏雲密佈，電光閃灼，天如着火。

Dark clouds were swiftly gathering *in the northwest*, and it lightened as if the heavens would take fire.

- (4) 你看見東方的美麗之虹嗎？

Do you see the beautiful rainbow *in the east*?

〔說明四〕 講到一國內的方向，其東南西北等字應以大楷起始，其前須加冠詞“the。”例如：——

- (1) 我的姊丈日前由北方來，不久將往南方去。

My brother-in-law came from *the North* the other day, and will leave for *the South* before long.

- (2) 北方人吃麥子爲生。

The people in *the North* live on wheat.

〔參考〕 華北——North China 華南——South China  
華東——East China 華西——West China  
華中——Central China

### 習 題 一

- (1) 嶽麓山位於長沙城西約五華里，爲湖南名勝之一。上多歷史古跡。<sup>1</sup>國立湖南大學位於山麓。

(註) 1. historical relics.

- (2) 北方氣候較南方氣候爲乾，故宜於種麥。  
(3) 火車站在城西(邊)乘洋車五分鐘可到。

(4) 天心閣在長沙城南(部), 地勢很高, 故能縱覽<sup>1</sup>全城之景。

(註) 1. to command.

(5) 四川在中國西部爲我國最大之一省。

(2) 村之右有潺湲小溪蜿蜒而過

【譯】 A little murmuring brook winds its way *on the right* of the village.

【說明一】「在…之左」、「在…之右」須譯作：——

“On the left”, “On the right”; 或 “At the left”, “At the right”. 但用 “on” 較用 “at” 爲普通。

例如：——

(1) 我書室裏有兩個書架子, 一個在寫字台的右邊, 一個在左邊。

In my study there are two book-shelves, one *on the right*, and the other *on the left* of the desk.

【注意】中國人說「左右」「前後」, 但英美人却說「右左」「後前」。例如：——

(a) 他向左右張望。

He looks *right and left*.

(b) 彼女目不側視。

She looks neither *right nor left*.

(c) 此物前後擺動。

It swings *back and forth*.

〔說明二〕 用以說明「前後」，「傍邊」位置的普通前置詞是：——

(在前) before; in front of (in the front of);  
face to face. (面對面)

(在後) behind; in (on) the rear of; at the back  
of; back to back. (背靠背)

(傍邊) by; beside; by the side of; side by side;  
at right angle to.

茲舉例於下：——

(1) 校前有一大操坪。

*In front of the school there is a large playground.*

(2) 校前有一高旗桿，我們的國旗每日飄揚其上。

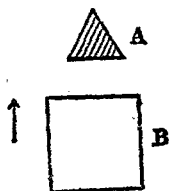
*Before the school stands a tall flag pole, from the top of which flutters our national flag every day.*

(3) 屋前方有一大院子。

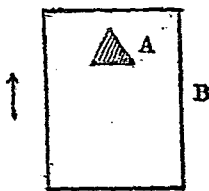
*A big court-yard is in the front of house.*

【注意】 學者須注意此片語中之“the”字。若說“A is in front of B”，則 A 在 B 範圍以外。若說“A is in the front of B”，則 A 在 B 範圍以內。茲以簡圖表之：——

*A is in front of B*



*A is in the front of B*



- (4) 新夫婦對坐談閨中情話。

*The new couple sat face to face, talking about soft-nothings*

- (5) 屋後有密林的高山。

*Behind the house lies a thickwooded mountain.*

- (6) 廟後可見一小池。

*In the rear of the temple you may see a little pool.*

- (7) 房之後有一爲人不知之秘門。

*At the back of the room there is a secret door unknown to others.*

- (8) 你倆背靠背站着，讓我看那個高些。

*Stand back to back, and let me see which of you is the taller.*

- (9) 我當小孩子時常在此溪邊頑耍。

*I used to play by (by the side of) the stream-let when I was a boy.*

【註】“used to” 只能表過去的習慣，不能表現在的習慣。

- (10) 他倆並肩坐於石上。

They sat *side by side* on a rock.

- (11) 把這個放在那個的旁邊，你會立刻看出他們的差異。

Put this *side by side with* that, and you will see at once the difference between them.

(比較)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{side by side} \dots\dots (\text{並肩; 並列}) \\ \text{side by side with} \dots\dots (\text{在... 旁邊}) \end{array} \right.$

似上句這樣，首先用一個命令子句，隨後用“and”接一同等子句。這一種句子的構造，實在就等於含條件子句的複雜句。上例即等於：——

If you put this *side by side with* that, you will see at once the difference between them.

此類句子在形式為複合句 (Compound sentence)，但在意義上是複雜句 (Complex sentence)。

- (12) 這兩條街互成直角。

The two streets are *at right angle to* each other.

- (13) 行人靠左。

Keep *to the left*.

- (14) 向右轉。

Turn *to the right*.

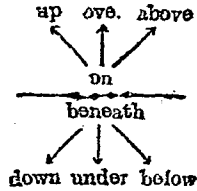
關於「上下」的前置詞有：——

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{on} \\ \text{beneath} \end{array} \right\} \text{與表面接觸的上下}$

above = higher than } 非垂直上下  
 below = lower than }

over } 垂直上下  
 under }

up } (向)上下  
 down }



(15) 掛在壁上的外套是那個的?

(a) Whose is that over-coat which hangs *on* the wall?

(b) Whose over-coat is that hanging *on* the wall?

(16) 在晴明的春天將毯子鋪在草地上躺着真夠快樂。

It is indeed very pleasant to spread a blanket *over* the grass and lie *on* it on a calm spring day.

(17) 過一剎子那勇敢的少年再從波浪底下出現。

After a little while the brave youth emerged (=appeared) from *beneath* the waves.

(18) 這是一個古戰場不知有若干無名英雄睡眠在我們的足下。

This is an ancient battlefield and we don't know how many unknown heroes sleep *beneath* our feet.

(19) 富士山高出海平面 12,425 呎山頂終年積雪。

Mt. Fuji is 12,425 feet *above* the sea-level, and is capped with snow all the year round.



參考 { *all the year round* [終年]  
           { *all the day long* [終日]  
           { *all the night long* [終夜]

- (20) 今早非常寒冷戶外寒暑表降至零下十五度。

It is terribly cold this morning, the mercury has gone down to 15° (degrees) below zero out-of-doors.

參考 { *The mercury stands at 15° below zero.*  
           { *The thermometre indicates 15°.*  
           { *The thermometre reads (registers, records) 15°.*

- (21) 敵機一架昨早在城空飛翔，首先我們看得很清楚，但後來越升越高，最後沒於雲中。

An enemy plane flew over the city early yesterday morning; at first we could see it distinctly, but it gradually rose higher and higher, and finally disappeared in the clouds.

- (22) 讓我們在路傍松樹下憩一會。

Let us take a little rest under the pine tree by the roadside.

- (23) 讓我們跑上那山，看那個先到山頂。

Let us run up that hill, and see who can reach the summit first.

- (24) 跑下山去比爬上山來更爲難。

To run down the hill is more difficult than to climb up it.

## 習題二

- (1) 屋左有一小池水清瀟如鏡。夏日荷花盛開景緻美麗。
- (2) 前行里許再向右轉即可見你尋找的那所房子。
- (3) 請你將背後的那門關着。風吹得太大。
- (4) 若把這兩枝鉛筆並排的放着，我們很易得看出那一枝較長些。
- (5) 我住在樓上，你住在樓下。所以天花板在我的足下，而在你的頭上。

- (3) (a) 現在是甚麼時候了？  
(b) 我的錶上是九點十分

【譯】

- { What time is it now?  
(a) { What time do you make it?  
      { What do you make the time?  
(b) It is ten minutes past nine o'clock by my watch.

【說明】 在此句中應注意之點為時間的說法。句中“it”不是普通的人稱代名詞，是一個虛字 (expletive) 以表時間。此字常用作無主動詞 (impersonal verb) 之主詞，以表示 (a) 時間 (time), (b) 距離 (distance), (c) 自然現象 (natural phenomenon)。茲分別舉例於下：——

- (a) It is half past five [五點半]  
It is too late [太晏了]

(b) It is very far from here, [離此甚遠]

(c) It is five li from here to our school. [我們學校距此五里]

(d) It is raining. [正在落雨]

It is fine today. [今天晴朗]

[一點鐘]譯 “One o'clock”

o'clock=of the clock 係表示「一點時間」(a point of time). 卽「鐘打一下」的那點時間。

[一小時]譯 “One hour”, 此係表「一段時間」,卽「六十分」的那段時間。

初學者須注意此「一點時間」和「一段時間」的區別。

凡言「幾點過幾分」的「過」字用 “past” 以表之。例如說：「三點過廿分」則爲 “twenty minutes past three o'clock”, 或簡言：“twenty past three”。

凡言「幾點欠幾分」的「欠」字用 “to” 以表之。例如說：「三點欠五分」則爲 “five minutes to three”。

[十五分]常言「一刻」(a quarter).

[三十分]常言「半點」(half)。

[午前]爲 “in the morning” 或用略號 A. M. [或 a. m.] 卽 ante [前] meridian [正午]之略, 讀 [a. em.]。

[午後]爲 “in the afternoon” 或用略號 P. M. [或 p. m.], 卽 post [後] meridian 之略。

[午前八時][午後三時]譯作：——

“eight o'clock in the morning”

或：8 a.m.

“three o'clock in the afternoon”

或： 3 p.m.

1.50 } 如係用以表時間則讀作 “one fifty”.

4.45 } “four forty-five”, 意即「一點五十分」與「四點四十五分」。

「秒」爲 “second”.

鐘或錶上之針爲 “hand”.

{ 短針——short hand.

{ 長針——long hand.

{ 秒針——second hand.

「開鐘」或「開錶」的「開」字爲 “Wind” 或 “Wind up”.

茲將關於「時」之熟語舉例於下：——

(1) 你的錶上是甚麼時候了？

What time is it by your watch?

(2) 我的錶上是八點半。

It is half past eight by my watch.

(3) 我想你的錶至少快了五分。

I think your watch is, at least five minutes too fast.

(4) 是呀，我的錶並不準，每天要快十分。

Yes, my watch does not keep good time. It gains ten minutes a day.

(5) 此錶亦不準，每天要慢五分。

This watch is not a good timekeeper, either. It loses five minutes every day.

(6) 我的錶很正確，因為對正了午炮。

My watch is correct, as I have just set it by

the noon gun.

- (7) 我的錶一分不差，因為我剛才對了車站上的鐘。

My watch is right to a minute as I set it by the station time just now.

【注意】“just”與“present perfect”動詞同用。

“just now”與“past”動詞同用。

- (8) 我的錶已停了，因為我昨夜忘記開牠。

My watch *has run down*, I forgot to *wind it up* last night.

- (9) 此鐘已壞，我要把它修好。

This clock is *out of order*. I want to *have it repaired*.

- (10) 此鐘不準。

(a) This clock is wrong.

(b) This clock keeps bad time.

(c) This clock does not keep good time.

(d) This clock is not a good time keeper.

- (11) 此鐘為瑞士出品故極準確。

This watch is of Swiss-make, so it keeps good time.

- (12) 學校在午前八時始，午後四時止。

School begins at eight a.m. and closes at four p.m.

- (13) 交誼會在上午十時舉行，至下午一時始散。

The social meeting *took place* at nine in the morning and *broke up* at one in the afternoon.

- (14) 他說準八點鐘到,但現在已八點廿分了,他尙沒來。  
He said he would come at *eight sharp*, but it is now twenty past eight and he has not come yet.
- (15) 時間卽金錢,我們不應消耗時光於無益之閑談中。  
Time is money, we should not lose time in idle talk.
- (16) 時不可失。  
There is no time like the present.
- (17) 今非兄弟鬩牆之時。  
This is no time for quarreling among ourselves.
- (18) 我恰好及時得趁火車。  
I am just *in time* for the train.
- (19) 他今天遲到十分鐘。  
He is ten minutes *behind time* (或 *too late*) today.
- (20) 此小孩係未足月而生。  
The child was born *before its time*.
- (21) 時間到了,讓我們走罷。  
The time is up now; let us go.
- (22) 請給我以五日的猶預期。  
Please give me *five days' time*.
- (23) 但令有恆,及時自能成功。  
If you will only keep at it, you will succeed *in time* (或 *in good time*; *in due time*).
- (24) 我能卽刻了結此工作。  
I can get the work done *in no time* (=in a

very short space of time]

- (25) 我們孰是孰非，日久自明。

Time will show which of us is in the right.

- (26) 時間之效力不可思議。

[a] Time works wonders.

[b] The power of time is unimaginable.

- (27) 此事之結果將如何惟時間可以知之。

What the result of this matter will be only time can tell.

- (28) 假中何以消遣？

How do you spend your time in the vacation?

參考 { 寒假——*Winter vacation.*  
暑假——*Summer vacation.*  
春假——*Spring holidays.*

- (29) 我以讀書自娛。

I spend my time in reading.

- (30) 在這樣美麗的春天你不應白費時光。

You ought not to *idle away* your time on such fine spring days.

參考 { *to waste time.*  
*to idle away time.*  
*to while away time.*  
*to fritter away time.*  
*to trifle away time.* } 均為「浪費光陰」之意。

“to kill time”——係忙於一種無甚用處的事情，因而使時光過去得不覺厭煩，即消遣光陰或游樂以遣懷之意。

- (31) 旅客們在船上有各種方法以消遣，如讀小說，睡覺，

音樂,與競賽等。

The passengers on shipboard *kill time* in various ways, by reading novels, sleeping, music, and games.

- (32) 倘有閒暇請爲我作此。

If you have *time to spare*, please do this for me.

- (33) 很抱歉我毫無閒暇。

Very sorry, I have *no time to spare*.

- (34) 假若在鄉裏住得很久,我們會覺得度日如年。

If we live in the country too long, we shall feel *time hangs heavy on our hands*.

【註】“time hangs heavy on one’s hands”。

——時光難過;度日如年。

- (35) 在這艱難的時候,我們不能不生活簡單。

In such *hard times*, we have to *live low*.

【註】“to live low”的相對語是“to live high”——生活奢華。

- (36) 此書雖寫得好但缺時代精神。

Well written as this book is, it lacks *the spirit of time*.

- (37) 他是一個大天才家,而且他的思想超越時代。

He is a great genius, and his thoughts are far *ahead of the times*.

- (38) 他不能勝任此工作,因爲他的思想似乎太落後了。

He is not equal to this task, as his thoughts



seem to be too far *behind the times*.

- (39) 現代的青年應該與時代俱進。

A modern youth must *keep up with the times*.

【註】“to keep up with”亦可用“to keep pace with”或“to keep in touch with”代之。

- (40) 他是一個很有希望的青年，因為他知道利用他的時間。

He is a young man of great hope, for he knows how to *make the best* [或 *the most*] of his time.

【注意】“enemy”一字有時用作“time”之意。“How goes the enemy?”即等於“What time is it?”“to kill the enemy”即等於“to kill time”。

- (41) 現在是我們應該為國犧牲的時候。

It is time that we sacrificed for the country  
(=It is time for us to sacrifice for the country).

【註】此句中過去式的“sacrifice”並不表示過去的動作而是表示現在該做的動作。過去動詞為虛擬式(subjunctive mood)，就等於“should sacrifice”之意。此種構造頗為特殊，學者須記着下公式：——  
公式：“It is time” + “that” + “subject” + 過去動詞 = “It is time” + “for” + “object” + 無定式。再觀下例：——

- (42) 戰爭已勝利結束了。現在是中國應該努力建國工作的時候。

Now that the war has triumphantly concluded, it is high time that China devoted herself to

the work of national reconstruction. (=Since the war has triumphantly concluded, it is high time for China to devote herself to the work of national reconstruction.)

(43) 這是我們應該用功的時候。

It is time that we studied hard. (=It is time for us to study hard.)

### 習題三

- (1) 他今早七時動身,大約明天下午四時可到。
- (2) 我每日工作八小時,遊戲八小時,睡眠八小時。我的生活真有規律。
- (3) 有人說時間即黃金。我的意思時間是不可名價<sup>1</sup>的,因為我們絕不能用金錢買得時間。  
(註) 1. invaluable.
- (4) 浪費光陰,即是浪費金錢。但是說來奇怪,有一些最愛金錢的人却常浪費光陰。
- (5) 一個不能跟上時代的人終久是一個失敗者<sup>1</sup>。  
(註) 1. a failure.

- (4) 

(a) 從此地往學校有多遠? (b) 大約五十里
-----------------------------

【譯】 [a] How far is it from here to your school?  
[b] It is about fifty li.

【說明】 [a]句的中文，初看起來，是沒有主詞的，但意思上當然是講距離，所以我們譯英文時必以距離為主詞。英文中常以“it”表「距離」，已於上節說明，故此兩句中均用“it”作句主。

「華里」應說“li”，此字因係譯音故複數不加“s”。“mile”係英里，約等於三華里。

茲將關於遠近距離習用之熟語舉例於下：——

(1) 王先生的屋子在那裏？離此地遠嗎？

Where is Mr. Wong's house?

Is it far from here?

(2) 是，你看見那很遠的屋子嗎？那便是他的屋子。

Yes, do you see that house at a great distance?

That is his house.

(3) 哦，我知道了，那還是很遠的呢。

Oh! I see. It is a long way off yet.

(4) 火車站距此地半里之遙。

\* The station is half a mile distant.

(5) 我們的最後勝利相距仍甚遠。

Our final victory is still very far off.

(6) 此種人應敬而遠之。

Such a man ought to be kept at a respectful distance.

(7) 李先生的屋子距學校不過投石之遙。

Mr. Lee's house stands within a stone's throw from the school.

(8) 他的屋子距我的屋子不到一箭之地。

His house is *not more than a stone's throw* from mine.

【註】中國說「一箭之地」即等於西人說「投石之距」。

(9) 湘雅醫院距我們學校不遠。

The Hunan-Yale Hospital is at *no great distance* from our school.

(10) 你所要找的屋子是郵局的比隣。

The house you are looking for is *next door to the post-office*.

(11) 我住在距海關半里之遙。

I live half a mile *away from* the customs-house.

(12) 我的屋子係位於長沙與湘潭之中間。

My house is *half way between* Changsha and Siangtan.

(13) 校長的住宅距學校不過五分鐘的行程。

The residence of the principal is only *five minutes' walk* from the school.

(14) 由此地往長沙須若干時?

How many days does *it take* to go from here to Changsha?

(15) 步行須五日,船行須一星期。

It *takes* five days to go *on foot*, but about one week *by boat*.

參考	步 行	—on foot.
	騎 馬	—on horse-back.
	由 水 路	—by water.
	由 陸 路	—by land.
	由 航 空	—by air.
	由 鐵 路	—by railway; by train.
	坐 汽 船	—by steamer.
	坐 汽 車	—by motor-car.
	坐 轎	—by sedan-chair.
	坐 黃 包 車	—by ricsha.

(16) 我係由陸路來此。

I came by land.

(17) 你到此地來是坐汽車抑係坐火車。

Did you come here by motor-car or by train?

(18) 一半坐汽車,一半坐轎。

I came here partly by motor car and partly by sedan chair.

(19) 由長沙往漢口坐民船須好久?

How long does it take to go from Changsha to Hankow by sail-boat?

(20) 大約須半月。

It takes about half a month.

(21) 山水因遠景殊可贊美。

The landscape is admirable for its distance.

(22) 油畫以遠看爲佳。

Oil paintings look to advantage at a distance.

(23) 凡物遠視則美。

It is distance that lends beauty to the view.

(24) 他們的意見相距太遠。

Their opinions are *a world apart*. (或 *poles apart*)

#### 習 題 四

(1) 從上海到南京有多遠?坐火車多少時可到?

(2) 大約三百多里。坐快車僅需四小時，但步行則需三天多。

(註) 1. express train.

(3) 我的家距學校僅里許故我從未遲到校。

(4) 因交通進步的原故世界彷彿一天一天的變小了。以前由中國到美國需時數月，現在只需幾日。

(5) 我相信將來有一天人人可能坐飛機，正和我們現在人人可以坐洋車一樣。

(5)

今早大雨如注，連續約  
二小時，但現已開朗

【譯】 It rained *in torrents* for about two hours *in succession* this morning, but it *has cleared up* now.

【說明】 中國人說(落雨了)，或(天落雨了)。在構造上第一句無主詞，第二句以(天)為主詞，然在意義上並無區別。但在英文中則不能不用主詞，通常總用“it”作主詞，以表自然現象。

〔大雨如注〕有下列幾種說法：——

- (1) It is raining heavily.
- (2) It is raining in torrents.
- (3) It is raining fast.
- (4) It is raining hard.
- (5) It is pouring.
- (6) It is raining cats and dogs.

〔連續約二小時〕有下列說法：——

- (1) For about two hours *in succession*.
- (2) For about two hours *on end*.
- (3) For about two hours *running*.
- (4) For about two hours *continually*.

〔開朗〕或〔晴霽〕譯爲 “to clear up”.

〔今早〕譯 “this morning”

參考	{	<i>This afternoon.</i>	〔今天下午〕
		<i>This evening.</i>	〔今天晚邊〕
		<i>To-night.</i>	〔今天晚上〕

普通用以描寫〔晴天〕的形容詞：——

fine; lovely; nice; delightful; splendid; brilliant;  
perfect; glorious; ideal; clear; serene; fair; good;  
calm; charming; beautiful.

描寫〔雨天〕的形容詞：——

bad; wet; rainy; showery; stormy;

描寫〔陰鬱天氣〕的形容詞：——

grey; murky; gloomy; unpleasant.

茲再舉關於〔天氣〕所用之慣語於下：——

- (1) 今天是甚麼天氣?

What kind of weather is it to-day?

- (2) 今天清明。

It is fine to-day.

參考 { *It is cloudy.* 〔陰天〕  
*It is rainy.* 〔雨天〕  
*It is windy.* 〔風天〕  
*It is stormy.* 〔大風雨天〕

- (3) 每年此時的天氣極易變。

The weather is very changeable at this time of the year .

- (4) 今天天氣似乎不定。

The weather looks unsettled to-day.

- (5) 中國位於溫帶,故氣候溫和。

China lies in the temperate zone, so its climate is mild.

參考 { *Temperate zone.* 〔溫帶〕  
*Frigid zone.* 〔寒帶〕  
*Torrid zone. (the tropics)* 〔熱帶〕

- (6) 此地氣候不合我的身體。

The climate here does not agree with me.

- (7) 今天天氣真好,讓我們往四野散步去。

The weather is indeed nice and fine to-day, let us take a walk in the fields.

- (8) 你看天上無纖雲,這樣理想的天氣令人迷戀。

See, there is no speck of cloud in the sky. Such



ideal weather is surely charming.

- (9) 在這樣美好的天氣多數人們都沉醉在自然的美中。

In such glorious weather, most people are fascinated in the beauty of nature.

- (10) 我很有意思作西湖之遊,這種天氣正好旅行。

I have a great mind to make a trip to the West Lake. The weather is just right for traveling,

【註】 To have a mind to……有意於……

- |      |   |  |             |
|------|---|--|-------------|
| 參考   | { | <i>I have a mind</i> to learn French.              |             |
|      |   |  | {我有意學法文}    |
|      |   | <i>I have no mind</i> to do so.                    | {我無意爲此}     |
| (比較) | { | <i>I have half a mind</i> to stay a few days more. | {我頗有意再多留幾天} |
|      |   | to take a walk.                                    | {散步}        |
|      |   | to make a trip.                                    | {作短遊}       |

【注意】 tour, trip, travel, journey, voyage 等字通常用 “make”。

Walk, stroll, ramble, 通常用 “take”。

- (11) 午間天氣開朗,午後晴明。

The weather cleared up about midday, and in the afternoon there were bright skies and sunshine.

- (12) 天氣如此晴和人們不能留居戶內。

It is such splendid weather that one cannot stay quiet indoors.

- (13) 我希望明天和今天一樣晴朗。

I hope it will be as fair to-morrow as to-day.

- (14) 今天天氣鬱悶，我想這樣的天氣不能持久。

It is close today. I am afraid this weather will not hold long.

- (15) 我想不久天氣將有變化。

I think there will be a change of weather very soon.

- (16) 天上陰雲密佈即將降雨。

The skies are all dark with clouds. It is threatening to rain at every moment.

- (17) 不論晴雨，我們必須到會。

We must attend the meeting, *rain or shine*.

【註】此句中“rain or shine”係副詞片語 (adverbial phrase)，形容主動詞“must attend”。

“sink or swim”“live or die”亦作副詞片語用，其意等於“在任何情形之下” (under any circumstance)。例如：——

Sink or swim, live or die, I will stand by you.

- (18) 天氣雖壞會幸成功。

In spite of the gloomy weather, the meeting was fortunately a great success.

- (19) 不久以前雨已停止，但現又繼雨。

It stopped raining some time ago, but it has *come on to rain* again.

- (20) 一連五日降雨故道路異常泥濘。

It has been raining for five days on end, so the roads are awfully muddy.

- (21) 雨或將不久停止。秋雨總是令人不快的。

This rain will probably *let up* soon. Fall rains are always disagreeable.

- (22) 我想你該聽見過這個成語：「不雨則已，雨則滂沱」。他的意思便是「禍不單至」。

I suppose you have heard the saying: "It never rains but it pours". It means that one misfortune never comes alone.

- (23) 你最好穿着橡皮套鞋帶雨傘，或將有雨。

You *had better* put on your rubbers and take an umbrella with you, for it is likely to rain.

【註】“had better”——為「最好」之意，係用於虛擬法，形式上雖係過去，但意義上却是現在。其後之無定式省“to”。

- (24) 昨日我在歸途中遇着驟雨，遍身濕透。

Yesterday I *was caught* in a shower on my way back, and got wet to the skin. [*wet through and through*],

- (25) 倘若天雨，請勿待我。

Don't expect me if it rains.

- (26) 讓我們在這茅舍停留一下，俟雨略止再走。

Let us stay some time in the cottage till the rain *holds up a little*.

(27) 僅有雨我尚不介意, 但是風雨交加那就太不堪了。  
If it is rain only, I should not mind; but rain and wind together are too much for me.

(28) 近來雨水甚多。  
There has been a great deal of rain of late,

【註】 of late=lately——近來。

(29) 昨日自朝至深夜雨幾未止。  
The rain fell almost unceasingly from early morning till late at night yesterday.

(30) 我們聞遠處雷聲隆隆。  
We heard long rolling peals of thunder at a great distance.

(31) 外面雪落甚急。  
The snow is falling thick and fast outside.

(32) 雪已冰凍, 街上泥濘甚滑。  
The snow has frozen and the streets are slippery.

(33) 路上雪深數尺。  
The road is buried in snow several feet deep.

(34) 全世界彷彿是銀子做成, 這是一個如何美麗的景緻啊!

The whole world seems to be made of pure silver, what a magnificent sight it is!

(35) 我最愛清明落雪的天氣, 大雪之後陽光一出, 天氣是如何的光明, 空氣是如何的新鮮明潔!

I very much like real clean, snowy weather.  
When the sun comes out after a big snow storm, it is so gloriously bright, and the air is so crisp and pure.

(36) 雨已落盡了, 天上有美麗之虹。

*It has rained itself out and a beautiful rain-bow appears in the sky.*

(37) 天氣如好, 我們明天動身。

*We shall start tomorrow, if weather permits*

[或: *weather permitting*]

參考	{	<i>Tears rain down her cheeks.</i>	[淚如雨下]
		<i>She is bathing in tears.</i>	[以淚洗面]
		<i>Blows rained upon him.</i>	[拳如雨下]

### 習 題 五

- (1) 一連晴了十多天。田裏的水都乾盡了。農夫們都在愁着, 恐怕今年沒有好的收穫。
- (2) 雨天令人不快; 風天令人更不快。
- (3) 人們多愛春天, 但我却最愛秋天。
- (4) 昨夜大雨至今早八時始止。河裏的水已汎濫。
- (5) 你看! 北方烏雲密集, 大風雨將近。我們趕快回去, 否則將遇雨。

(6) 英語比賽會將於五月一日下午  
三時半在青年會大禮堂舉行

【譯】 The English oratorical contest will be held in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. on May 1, at half past three p. m.

〔說明〕 此句中我們要注意的就是關於年月日時的說法。漢文中在某年某月某日某時的「在」字是沒有變化的，但在英文中則須用不同的前置詞以表示此「在」字。

在某世紀，某年，某季，某月均用“in”。在某日用“on” 在某時用“at”。例如：——

在廿世紀——*in* the twentieth century.  
 在 1933 年——*in* 1933 (讀 nineteen thirty-three.)  
 在 1906 年——*in* 1906 (讀 nineteen naught six)  
 在中華民國三十二年——*in* the thirty second year of the Republic of China.  
 在春季——*in* spring.  
 在五月——*in* May.  
 在五月一日—— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{on} \text{ the first of May.} \\ \textit{on} \text{ May I.} \end{array} \right.$   
 在三點鐘——*at* three o'clock.

又如「在早晨」「在晚上」「在上午」「在下午」「在黃昏時」「在半夜」等片語中的「在」字亦應牢記：——

{ in the morning.  
 { in the forenoon.  
 { in the afternoon.  
 { in the evening.  
 { at noon.  
 { at night (或 in the night)  
 { at midnight.

如確指「在某日之晨」「在某日之夜」中的「在」字，須用“on” 例如：——

五月一日之晨——*on the morning of May 1.*

上星期五夜——*on the night of Friday last,*

星期一早——*on Monday morning.*

如係「清晨特定的時候」仍須用“in” 不用“on” 例如：——

*Early in the morning of last Friday.*

在漢文中年月日的排列總是由大至小：——→年——→月——→日——→時。但在英文中常為〔1〕月日，〔2〕時刻，〔3〕年份。例如——

我的大孩子生於民國十八年六月七日上午九時。

*My eldest son was born on the seventh of June, at 9 a.m. in the eighteenth year of the Republic of China.*

「青年會」簡稱 Y. M. C. A.—Young Men's Christian Association.

「女青年會」簡稱 Y. W. C. A. =Young Women's Christian Association.

公共機關之固有名詞前必加有定冠詞 “the” 故用 “the Y. M. C. A.”

講演比賽 =  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Oration contest} \\ \text{Oratorical contest} \\ \text{Speaking contest} \end{array} \right.$

論文比賽 =  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Essay contest} \\ \text{Essay writing contest} \end{array} \right.$

「舉行」——譯作  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to be held} \\ \text{to take place} \end{array} \right.$

類例：——

- (1) 市政府所舉辦之健康比賽定於星期六即三月十四日下午二時半至五時半舉行。

The Health contest to be held *under the auspices* of the Municipal Government is to take place on saturday afternoon, March 14, from half past two to half past five.

- (2) 約翰和馬利的婚禮於十月初五上午九時一刻在聖公會舉行。

The wedding ceremony of John and Mary *was solemnized* in the American Church Mission on Oct. 5, at a quarter past nine a.m.



參考	訂婚戒指—— <i>Engagement ring.</i>
	結婚戒指—— <i>Wedding ring.</i>
	新 郎—— <i>Bridegroom.</i>
	新 婦—— <i>Bride.</i>
	證 婚 人—— <i>Principal witness</i>
	介 紹 人—— <i>Go-between.</i>
	男 僮 相—— <i>Best man.</i>
	女 僮 相—— <i>Bridesmaid.</i>
未 婚 妻—— <i>Fiancee.</i>	
未 婚 夫—— <i>Fiance.</i>	

- (3) 中日戰爭大爆發於民國二十六年七月七日。

The Sino-Japanese war broke out on the seventh of July in the twenty six year of the Republic of China.

- (4) 歡迎美大使詹孫之宴會將於下星期六下午六時在國際飯店舉行。

The dinner party in honor of Mr. Johnson, American ambassador to China, will be given in the International Hotel next saturday at 6. p.m.

【註】 大使——ambassador.

公使——minister.

- (5) 湖南省立第一中學與省立第一師範之排球比賽於上星期六下午三時舉行，結果為三比二，一中勝。

A volley-ball game was played between the team of the Hunan Provincial First Middle School and that of the Hunan Provincial First

Normal School last saturday at three p.m. The score was 3:2 in favor of the First Middle School.

【註】 “in favor of……” = 勝利屬於；利於。

### 習 題 六

- (1) 我校第二次運動大會將於本月六日即星期六舉行。聞參加田賽<sup>1</sup>者一百二十八人，參加徑賽<sup>2</sup>者一百三十四人。  
(註) 1. field sports. 2. tract sports.
- (2) 市政府主辦之第一次集團結婚<sup>1</sup>典禮於上星期日午前九時半在女青年會舉行。參加者共八對。吳市長親致訓詞。  
(註) 1. group wedding. 2. Mayor Woo.
- (3) 抗戰勝利的紀念碑將建立於南京重慶兩地。
- (4) 中文講演比賽已於前日舉行。胡校長主席。參加者二十八人。頭獎為郭國樑君所獲。郭君講題為「如何維持世界的永久和平」。
- (5) 上星期紀念週中顏博士講演「青年學生之責任」。他講得如此流利和雄辯，以致學生無不動容。

(7)

- |                |
|----------------|
| (a) 上星期的今天我遇見他 |
| (b) 下星期的今天我們再會 |

【譯】 (a) I met him *this day week*.

(b) We shall meet again *this day week*.

〔說明〕 「上星期的今天」和「下星期的今天」均是譯 “*this day week*”。此中「上」「下」之分完全視主要動詞之為「過去」或「將來」。同樣有：——

{ this day fortnight this day month this day year	{ 前兩星期的今天「過去」 下兩星期的今天「將來」
	{ 去年今日「過去」 明年今日「將來」

類例：——

- (1) 前兩星期的今天我正在上海。

I was in Shanghai *this day fortnight*.

- (2) 下兩星期的今天我能完畢此項。

I shall be able to finish the work by *this day fortnight*.

- (3) 他上月的今天由紐約動身往歐洲。

He left New York for Europe *this day month*.

- (4) 下月的今天他將抵倫敦。

He will arrive in London *this day month*.

【註】“arrive”爲不及物動詞其後必須加前置詞“at”或“in”。然後再加名詞。大的地方如「洲名」或「國名」則用“in”，較小的地方如「城市」等之名則用“at”。「倫敦」雖係城名，但英國人常用“in”。

- (5) 去年的今天他是如何的光榮！

In what glory he was *this day year*!

- (6) 明天這時候我將已到家。

I shall have reached home *this time tomorrow*.

## 習題七

- (1) 去年的今天我正在紐約。那時美國人正忙於對德作戰。
- (2) 我相信明年的今天日本必已完全擊潰。聯合國的國旗必飄揚在東京的皇宮上。
- (3) 你想他明天這個時候已完畢他的工作嗎？
- (4) 每年的這個時候天氣變得很熱。

- (8) (a) 三天以前我們正在華盛頓  
(b) 三天以後我們將在華盛頓

【譯】 (a) We were in Washington *three days ago* (或 *since*)

(b) We shall be in Washington *in three days*.

【說明】 凡言「幾天以前」「幾月以前」「幾年以前」等語句，須用副詞“ago”或“since”以表達「以前」之意。但“since”只常用於較短的時間以前。

凡言將來的「幾天以後」「幾月以後」「幾年以後」等語句，須用前置詞“in”以表達「以後」之意。絕不可用“after”。

“after three days”與“in three days”雖同為「三日以後」之意，但有「過去」與「將來」時態之別。“after”只用以講過去的「幾天以後」，或「幾月幾年以後」，不能用於指將來「幾……以後」。“in”則可指過去或將來「幾天，幾月，幾年，以後」。“in”係表「時間之經過或完了」。如說：“I shall be back *in two or three days*”意即「經過二三日我便歸來」即「二三日後歸來」。如果要說「二三日以內便歸

來], 則可用 “within”. 例如: “Lost articles should be called for *within* three days”. (遺失品應於三日內來領取)。

再觀下面的比較:—

(比較)	{	He went away $\left. \begin{array}{l} \textit{in} \\ \textit{after} \end{array} \right\}$ a few days.
		他數日後去(過去)
		He will go <i>in</i> a few days.
		他數日後將去(將來)
		He will go <i>within</i> a few days.
		他數日內將去

[注意] He will come after a few days——[誤]

初學者常用 “after” 以表示將來的「幾……以後」, 不知其錯, 切宜留意, 即表示過去「幾……以後」, 英美人也不常用 “after”. 而常用 “in”.

關於表示「過去」「現在」「將來」的通用成語不少。茲擇其要者表列於下并示以例:—

(A) 過去

- (1) in the past.
- (2) in the good old days.
- (3) in the olden days (或 time).
- (4) in the old days.
- (5) a year ago.
- (6) years ago.
- (7) long ago.
- (8) once.

- (9) once upon a time.  
 (10) three days before.  
 (11) Before.

例句：——

- (1) 回憶過去所為甚為有趣。

It is very interesting to reflect upon what we did *in the past*.

- (2) 往昔無飛機，故在後方的人民并不如我們這樣感受危險。

*In the good old days* as there were no airplanes, the people in the rear were not so endangered as we are to-day.

【註】“in the good old days”中的“good”含有羨慕往昔之意。所以用此片語時常是講到過去好的事情。

- (3) 以前中國人鄙視異國人。

*In the olden days* the Chinese used to look down upon the aliens.

【註】“to look down upon”係成語為「鄙視」意。

- (4) 往昔優伶在中國沒有社會地位。

Actors had no social standing in China *in the old days*.

- (5) 他年前出國，三年後歸。

He went adroad one year ago and will be back *in three years*.

- (6) 我數年前即有出洋之意。

I had a mind to go abroad years ago.

(7) 這是很久以前發生的事。

*This happened long ago.*

(8) 以前中國注重文學忽略科學。

*Once China laid stress on arts and neglected sciences.*

【註】 to lay stress on = to emphasize. [注重]

(9) 昔者有一國王其名爲 Middas.

*Once upon a time there lived a king of the name of Middas.*

【註】 “Once”——泛指「從前」。

*Once upon a time*——指「從前某一時期」。

(10) 以前我從未聽見似這樣奇怪的事。

*I have never heard such wonderful things before.*

【註】 “before” 係泛指「以前」或「直到如今」的意思，故可以與「現在完成時」同用。

“ago” 係表多少時間以前，幾天前，幾年前，等決定的過去時，故必須與「過去時」(past tense)同用。

再 “before” 可以獨立作副詞用；但 “ago” 必有指明「一定時間」的名詞在其前。例如：——

*I have seen him before.* [我以前見過他]

*I saw him three days ago.* [我三天以前見他]

(B) 直至現在

(1)  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{up} \\ \text{down} \end{array} \right\} \text{to the present.}$

(2) to date.

(3) till this day.

- (4) till now.
- (5) up to now.
- (6) so far.
- (7) no longer.
- (8) not.....any longer.
- (9) since.
- (10) ever since.

例句：——

- (1) 直到現在彼尙不知其過。

*Down to the present, he is not conscious of his fault.*

【註】 to be conscious of → 自知；覺得。

to be unconscious of → 不自知；不覺得。

- (2) 直到現在彼不知其危險。

*To date, he is unaware of the danger.*

【註】 “to be aware of” 與 “to be conscious of” 意思相同，均等於 “know”，但前者常用於講自身以外的事，而後者則用於講自己內心的動作。(One is aware of what exists without him, but he is conscious of inner workings of his own mind.) 在近代英文中亦有不分別者。

- (3) 直至今日孔子之教訓影響國人甚大。

*Confucius' teachings have exercised great influence over the Chinese people till this day.*

- (4) 我直到現在方知此事。

*I did not know it till now.*

- (5) 直到現在還不見有和平的朕兆。

*Up to now, there is no sign of peace.*



(6) 我們現在不再往那裏去了。

{ We go there no longer.  
{ We did not go there any longer.

(7) 直到現在我們沒有遇到阻礙。

We have met no obstacles *so far*.

(8) 自昨日以來我沒有看見他。

I have not seen him *since yesterday*.

(9) 自丈夫死後伊從未一往戲院。

She has never been to a theater since the death of her husband.

(10) 自中華民國成立以來十月十日是每年慶祝的。

The Double Tenth has been celebrated *ever since* the establishment of the Chinese Republic.

【註】“ever since”的語氣較“since”爲重，無他區別。

(C) 現在

(1) now; right now; just now.

(2) for the time being.

(3) at this moment (或 minute).

(4) at present (at the present time).

(5) for the present.

(6) at this hour (或 time) of the day.

(7) nowadays.

(8) the present day.

例句：——

(1) 我馬上就去。

I am going right now.

- (2) 你不能暫時停止你的工作嗎？

Can't you stop your work *for the time being*?

- (3) 沒有人能說此刻那裏發生了甚麼事。

Nobody can tell what has happened there at this very moment.

- (4) 現在中國很有希望。

China is very hopeful at present.

- (5) 我已暫時放棄此企圖。

I have given up the attempt *for the present*.

【註】此句含有「將來或再繼續此企圖亦未可知」之意。

- (6) 在這個時候，我不願意出門了。

I will not go out *at this time of the day*.

- (7) 中國仍有許多頑固的老輩愛說現在事事不如從前。

In China there are still many old-timers who like to say that nowadays things are not what they used to be.

【註】“Old-timers”乃是「羨慕往昔的老人」。因他們動輒誇獎往昔〔in the old time〕如何勝過現在，故名之爲“Old timers”

- (8) 現在的情況不致長久。

The conditions *of the present day* will not last long.

## (D) 將來

- (1) Presently.

- (2) By and by [不是「漸漸」之意]

- (3) In future.
- (4) In the near future.
- (5) In the remote future.
- (6) As time goes on.
- (7) Sooner or later.
- (8) One of these days.
- (9) In a few days [week, months, years]
- (10) In — weeks [months, years]
- (11) In — weeks' time.
- (12) In time.
- (13) In course of time.
- (14) Before long.
- (15) From now on.
- (16) Hereafter.

例句：——

- (1) 不久你可以找出誰應受譴責。  
You will find out *presently* who is to blame.
- (2) 不久我便覺得此藥的效力。  
I shall feel the effect of the medicine *by and by*.
- (3) 沒有人能預知將來有何事發生。  
Nobody can fore-tell what will happen *in future*.
- (4) 戰事將於最近結束。  
The war will come to an end *in the near future*.
- (5) 彼少女之美麗與時俱進。

The maiden grows more and more beautiful as  
*time goes on.*

- (6) 此祕密終有洩漏之一日。

The secret will *take air* sooner or later.

【注意】 To take air = disclose [洩漏]

To take the air = to walk, drive, or ride in the  
open air [散步], [(或乘馬, 坐車, 往郊外出遊。)]

- (7) 我已允諾他於日內前去。

I have promised him to go there one of these  
days

【注意】 “promise” 與 “permit” 兩字意義最易相混。前者係[允諾], 後者係[允許], 試比較下列二句, 注意其區別: ——

(a) I promised him to go. [我應允他去] ——

[我去, 不是他去]

(b) I permitted him to go [我允許他去] ——

[他去, 不是我去]

- (8) 數日後我將拜訪他。

I shall pay him a visit *in a few days.*

- (9) 我將於兩週間譯完此書。

I shall finish the translation of this book *in two weeks' time.*

- (10) 謀殺者終有一日落網。

The murderer will be arrested *in time.*

- (11) 倘若他是如此浪費金錢, 終會一窮如洗。

It he makes ducks and drakes of his money *in*

this way, he will *in course of time* find himself as poor as a church mouse.

【註】 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to make ducks and drakes of... 意爲「浪費；揮霍」。} \\ \text{或用：—} \\ \text{to play ducks and drakes with—} \end{array} \right.$

(12) 不久你將曉得我所說的是真的。

You will find out *before long* what I have said is true.

(13) 從此以後我們應互相保持接觸。

We should keep in touch [或 contact] with each other *from now on*.

(14) 此後你決不可依靠別人而生存。

Hereafter you must not *sponge on* others for support.

【註】“to sponge on”——卑鄙的依靠別人而生存。

### 習 題 八

(1) 我們無須懊悔過去，也不可夢想將來。我們只要利用現在——活的現在<sup>1</sup>。

(註) 1. living present.

(2) 我們以前有過誤會<sup>1</sup>，今後須澈底<sup>2</sup>的相互了解。

(註) 1. misunderstanding 2, thoroughly

(3) 他離家已三個多星期了，直到現在我沒有接過他的信。他現在何處我也不知道。

(4) 我想不久戰爭可以勝利的結束。我們都可以重返故鄉，是一回多麼快樂的事啊！

- (9) (a) 他說三天以前抵華盛頓  
 (b) 他說三天以後將抵華盛頓

【譯】 (a) He said that he had arrived at Washington *three days before*.

(b) He said that he should arrive at Washington in three days. [或 *after three days*, 或 *three days later*]

【說明】 前節中的「三天以前」「三天以後」係以現在為標準，即從現在計算起來的「三天以前」或「三天以後」。但此節中的「三天以前」「三天以後」係以過去某時為標準，即從過去某一天計算起的「三天以前」或「三天以後」。在此節例句中即係從他說話的那天算起。譬如十天以前他對我說：「三天以前我看見約翰」“*I saw John three days ago*”。我今天來重述他的話：「他說他三天以前看見約翰」。此句中「三天以前」當然不是從今天計算起的「三天以前」，實在是十三天以前，故絕不能譯作“*three days ago*”，只能譯“*three days before*”。我們可以得一規則：——凡直接引用語中的“*... ago*”變間接引用語時，須改為“*... before*”。例如：——

(a) He said to me, “*I saw John two weeks ago*”.——直接引用語 (*direct quotation*)

(b) He told me that he had seen John two weeks

*before*——間接引用語(indirect Quotation)

同理,從過去某天計算起的「三天以後」須用 “three days later” 或 “after three days” 或 “in three days”.

學者亦須注意“next week”與“the next week”“next month”與“the next month”等片語之區別。

“next week”——係指「下星期」,即本星期後的那一星期。

“The next week”——係指「次星期」即某星期後的那一星期。

同樣 “next month”——為「下月」

“the next month”——為「次月」

“next year”——為「明年」

“the next year”——為「翌年」

茲舉例於下:——

- (1) 新教師於第三週到校次週即離去。

The new teacher came to school in the third week and quitted *the next week*.

- (2) 我準於下星期動身往重慶。

I am to start for Chungking *next week*.

【註】 “to be + infinitive”——不僅表示「將來」的意思,而且表示「一定」的意思。故譯作「準」字,甚為恰合。

- (3) 約翰於1930年結婚翌年即得子。

John was married in 1930, and got a son *the next year*.

- (4) 小女將於明年與約翰結婚。

My daughter will be married to John *next year*.

【注意】「甲與乙結婚或訂婚」中的「與」字絕不能用“with”必須用“to”。「訂婚」的英文爲“to be engaged to”

(比較) { She is engaged to a young officer.  
          [伊與一少年軍官訂婚]  
          She is engaged *with* a young officer.  
          [伊正與一少年軍官接洽]

(5) 他對我說：「五天以前我尙未聞此消息。」——(直接引用語)

He said to me, “I did not hear the news *five days ago*”.

(6) 他告訴我五天以前他沒有聽見此消息。——(間接引用語)

He told me that he had not heard the news *five days before*.

(7) 他說「三天以後我將往巴黎」。

He said, “I shall go to Paris in three days”.

(8) 他說三天以後他將往巴黎。

He said that he should go to Paris three days later (after three days; 或 in three days)

(9) 數日後彼將歸。

He will come back *in a few days*.

(10) 彼數日後歸。

He came back *a few days later* (after a few days, in a few days).



## 習題九

- (1) 前幾天我遇着我的老同學李君。他說他五日前方抵此地,約一星期後往廣州。
- (2) 我於六月三日抵重慶翌日即轉樂山。
- (3) 三年前我和 Mary 結婚去年生 James。
- (4) 我準於兩日後往學校。如你願同行請於今日或明日來舍。

(10)

百分之八十以上的中國人係文盲; 他們既不能寫, 亦不能讀。

【譯】 *Over eighty per cent of the Chinese people are illiterates; they can neither read nor write.*

【說明】 句中應注意之點為數的說法。首先看分數的讀法:—

$\frac{1}{3}$  讀 one-third.

$\frac{2}{3}$  讀 two thirds.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  讀 two and three quarters.

$\frac{4}{5}$  讀 four-fifths.

$7\frac{9}{10}$  讀 seven and nine-tenths.

由上看來我們可以得一個分數讀法的規則:—

- (1) 分子讀基數 (cardinals)
- (2) 分母讀序數 (ordinals)。
- (3) 如分子為複數時,則分母之序數上加“s”。

倘若分子分母數目太大時,通常如下面的讀法:—

$\frac{126}{242}$  讀 One hundred and twenty-six over (或 by) two hundred and forty-two.

再看小數和百分數的讀法：——

小數點讀 “point” 或 “decimal”.

.3% 讀 point three per cent.

10.003% 讀 ten-point-naught naught-three per cent.

$23\frac{1}{3}$ % 讀 twenty-three and one-third per cent.

85% 讀 eighty-five per cent.

100% 讀 a hundred per cent.

用百分數或分數作主詞時須注意其動詞之數：

{a} 如果「幾分之幾」的東西是複數普通名詞或代名詞，則須用複數動詞。

{b} 如果所指的東西是物質名詞或單數普通名詞或代名詞，則須用單數動詞。試觀下例：——

(1) 三分之一的錢是用去了。(物質名詞)

One-third of the *money* is gone.

(2) 三分之一的學生不及格。(複數普通名詞)

One-third of the students are plucked in the examination.

(3) 其中五分之二為水。(單數代名詞)

Two-fifths of it is water.

(4) 其中三分之二為英文書。(複數代名詞)

Two thirds of them are English books.

(5) 此街的三分之一係用麻石鋪砌的。(單數普通名詞)

One-third of the street is paved with granite

- (6) 我們得了百分之百的利益。(即加倍的利益)

We got a hundred per cent profit.

- (7) 彼係一個十足的英國人。

He is a hundred per cent Englishman.

- (8) 百分之八十係酒精

{ This is eighty per cent alcohol.

{ Eighty per cent of it is alcohol.

- (9) 他每月所入的十分之一足夠我開支一年的家用。

The tenth part (one-tenth) of his monthly income is quite enough for me to defray a whole year's home expenses.

- (10) 他每空三天往醫院檢驗一次，因為他近來覺得肺部有一點毛病。

He goes to the hospital to be examined *every third day* (或 *every three days*), for he feels lately that there is something wrong with his lungs.

參考 *every other day, every second day, every two days.* (每間一天)

我們常說「八折」「七五折」等類的話。在英文中即以百分數表之。但說時須注意者，即我們所謂「八折」，係言賣價為原價百分之八十。即一元之貨賣八角。但英文中所言「百分之幾十」係折扣之價。例如一元之貨賣八角，所折扣之價為二角。故「八折」在英文中為「百分之廿」的折扣 “a twenty per cent discount”，若說 “an eighty per cent discount” 則在中文裏係「二折」之意，即一元之物只賣二角。注意下

例：——

九五折——a five per cent discount.

七折——a thirty per cent discount.

七五折——a twenty-five per cent discount.

五折——a fifty per cent discount.

(11) 此書價太昂，可以有折扣嗎？

The price of this book is too high. Do you give any discount?

(12) 可以，你可以八折購之。

Yes, you may have it at twenty per cent discount.

(13) 否，此是一言堂。

No, this is a one-price shop.

(14) 倘若我們能得利益，我們將平半分之。

If we can get profit in this business, we shall divide it fifty-fifty.

【註】“fifty-fifty” [平分]之意。

(15) 陳列此地各貨均八折出售。

We give a twenty per cent discount on all the articles shown here.

(16) 當然這不是純金；是金銅各半。

Certainly it is not pure gold, it is gold and copper *half-and-half*.

【註】“half-and-half” [各半]之意。

(17) 我們英文先生談話時往往英漢合璧。

Our English teacher often speaks *part* in Chinese *part* in English.

【註】“part...part...”「一部爲……一部爲……」之意。

(18) 這混合金屬品是半銅半銀的。

This alloy is *half* copper *half* silver.

【註】“half.....half.....”「一半爲……一半爲……」之意。

西人的數字係以三進位，自末位起，每隔三位用一 comma 分之。第一 comma 前爲“thousand”位，第二 comma 前爲“million”位，第三 comma 前爲“billion”位，第四 comma 前爲“trillion”位。只要記得這四個數位的名稱，卽可以讀任何長的數字了。但須注意下列二點：——

(一) 從 twenty (二十) 起至 ninety (九十) 止，如附有個位數時，則「幾十」與「幾」之中當用“hyphen” (一) 以連接之。例如：“twenty-three” “eighty-two” 等是。

(二) “hundred” 之後常用 “and” 以連結其後之數字，如 “hundred” 位爲 0 時，則 “thousand” 後用 “and” 連結之。(但 “and” 有時亦省去)。例如：——

\$ 264——two hundred and sixty-four dollars.

\$ 105——one hundred and five dollars.

\$ 2,045——two thousand and forty-five dollars.

(三) 英文中沒有「萬」字。只能在 thousand 前加上十位數的字以表之，例如：——

“ten thousand”「十千」卽爲「一萬」。

“fifty thousand”「五十千」卽爲「五萬」。

試讀下列的數字。

\$ 7,934,803,248,321——讀如：——

seven trillion, nine hundred and thirty-four billion, eight hundred and three million, two hundred and forty eight thousand, three hundred and twenty one dollars.

【注意一】“hundred” “thousand” “million” 等字作名詞用時可加“s”成複數，例如：——

China spends millions and millions of dollars every year on mass education, yet the over-whelming majority of her people are still ignorant.

(中國每年費無數金錢於民衆教育但其絕大多數的人民仍是無知無識)

“hundred and one” 與 “thousand and one” 同為「許多」之意。二者並無多少之分。

“hundreds and thousands” 與 “thousands and thousands” 同為「極多，整千整萬」之意。亦無分別。

例如：——

- (1) 請快一點。我們還有許多事要料理。

Hurry up, please. We have hundred and one things to attend to

- (2) 因為這次轟炸的結果許多房子成灰燼。

Thousand and one houses were reduced to ashes in consequence of this air-raid.

【注意二】“score”一字，原意為「二十」。但是有兩點要注意的地方：——

- (1) 如果牠的前面沒有數目字而本身又是多數時，則指無定的數目，泛言「數十」例如：——

Scores of students have failed in the examina

tion. (試驗不及格的學生數十人)

- (2) 如果牠前面有數目字而本身爲單數時，則指一定之數目。其數爲該數目字乘廿。例如：“three score”即爲「六十」。

My father has lived to *three score and ten years*.

(我的父親活到七十歲)

【注意三】 “upwards of” = “more than” [以上]

“not a few” = many [頗多] [不少]之意。

例如：——

The pupils in this school are children of six years and upwards.

(此校學生均係六歲以上的小孩)

I have lived in this village for *upwards of ten years*.

(我住在此村已十餘年矣)

He has made not a few mistakes.

(彼錯誤不少)

### 習 題 十

- (1) 中國人口爲四萬萬五千萬約佔全世界人口五分之一。
- (2) 這溶液中五分之二爲酒精。
- (3) 我校學生共八百七十四人。其中五分之一爲女生，五分之四爲男生。
- (4) 此書定價二元四角但可以九折購得之。
- (5) 各國每年費了整千整萬的金錢以擴充軍備<sup>1</sup>，但仍無一國得保安全<sup>2</sup>。

(註) 1. armament      2. security.

## (11) 中國之大爲日本之二十倍

【譯】 (a) China is *twenty times as large as* Japan.(b) China is *twenty times the size of* Japan.

〔說明〕 此句表示數字中「倍數」的用法。凡言「A較B多幾倍或大幾倍」,用:——

{	.....times as many as..... (幾倍之數)
	.....times as much as..... (幾倍之量)
	.....times as large as..... (幾倍之積)

例如:——

{	I have two times as many books as you have.
	I have two times the number of your books. (我的書爲你的兩倍)

{	Your money is three times as much as mine.
	Your money is three times the sum of mine. (你的錢爲我的三倍)

{	Szechwan is nearly six times as large as Kiangsu.
	Szechwan is nearly six times the size of Kiangsu. (四川幾爲江蘇之六倍)

“一倍,二倍,三倍,”除說:“one time, two times, three times”外,亦可說:“once, twice, thrice,”. 四倍以下總是用“times”.

“Half”一字在講數時用得很多,可以用在“a”的前面,亦可用在“a”的後面。例如:——



{ Half a year  
One half of a year } (半年)

{ Two years and a half  
Two and a half years } (二年半)

{ Half the distance  
One half of the distance } (距離之半)

{ Half a mile  
One half of a mile } (半英里)

再有下面的幾個 phrases, 很值得我們注意:—

(1) "half as much as" ——一半(之量)

"half as many as" ——一半(之數)

"half as large as" ——一半(之大)

(2) half as much again as ——

照樣再多一半; 一倍半(之量); 多半倍.

"half as many again as" ——一倍半(之數)

(3) "as much again as" = twice as much 二倍(之量)

"as many again as" = twice as many 二倍(之數)

茲舉例於下:—

My money is *half as much as* yours.

(我的錢為你的錢之一半)

My books are *half as many as* his.

(我的書為他的書之一半)

My watch is *half as large as* yours.

(我的錶為你的一半之大)

My youngest brother is *half as old as I*.

(我最幼的弟弟比我小一半)

My money is *half as much again as his*.

(我的錢爲他的錢的一倍半)——(即較多半倍)

The students of our school are *half as many again as those of yours*.

(我們學校裏的學生爲你們學校裏的學生之一倍半)

I am *half as old again as you*.

(我年爲你年之一倍半)——(例如我年三十歲，你年二十歲)

Please give me *as much again as this*.

(請給我二倍於此之量)

I am *as old again as you*.

(我年爲你年之二倍)

This room is *as large again as that one*.

(此室爲彼室之二倍大)

{ He is twice as old as I.

{ He is twice my own age.

(他的年齡爲我之二倍)

### 習 題 十 一

- (1) 我國絕大多數的人民沒有機會受到教育。提倡民衆教育<sup>1</sup>應爲目前最重要之工作。但每年的教育經費不及軍費之半。

(註) 1. mass education.

(2) 我的日用<sup>1</sup>比你的日用<sup>1</sup>要多半倍, 但我的薪水却不及你的三分之一。

(註) 1. daily expenses.

(3) 他的書比學校圖書館的書還多兩倍。那可以算爲他的一筆大財產。

(4) 他的年爲我年之二倍。五年後他正六十歲。

### (12) 你曾經到過美國沒有

【譯】 *Have you ever been in America?*

〔說明〕 現在完成時態 (Present perfect) 用以表「動作已完」, 亦用以表「過去經驗」。例如:——

(a) I have read this book.

我已讀完此書——(表動作已完)

(b) I have read this book before.

我從前讀過此書——(表過去經驗)

但是“have come”和“have gone”只能表「動作已完」不能表「過去經驗」。例如:——

{ He has come here  
He has gone there } 表「動作已完」。

但不能用以下兩句以表「過去經驗」

{ He has come here before  
He has gone there before } (錯誤)

通常「曾經來過」「曾經去過」這樣的過去經驗, 總是用“have been”以表達之。例如:——

- { [a] He has gone to America.  
彼已往美國——(動作已完)
- { [b] He has been in America.  
彼曾經到過美國——(過去經驗)
- { [c] Has he gone to America?  
他往美國去了否——(動作已完)
- { [d] Has he ever been in America?  
他會到過美國否?——(過去經驗)
- { [e] He has come to China.  
他已來中國——(動作已完)
- { [f] He has been in China?  
他會來過中國——(過去經驗)
- { [g] Has he come to China?  
他已到中國來否——(動作已完)?
- { [h] Has he ever been in China?  
他曾經來過中國否?——(過去經驗)

【注意一】“ever”，“never”，“once”三字常用作表示經驗的副詞。

- { “ever”——用於疑問句。
- { “once”——用於肯定句。
- { “never”——用於否定句。

例如：——

- [a] Have you ever seen a lion?  
(你曾經看見過獅子否)
- [b] Yes, I have once seen a lion.

(我曾經看見過獅子)

[c] No. I have *never* seen a lion.

(我從未看見過獅子)

“Ever” 作表「經驗」的副詞用時，雖不能用於肯定句，但用於「繼續」的意思時，可用於肯定句。爲 “always” 的強意。

例如：——

I have *ever* held this view.

(我本來即持此觀點)

【注意二】 “have been in (或 at)”——是表不論何時「曾經到過某處」的經驗。

“have been to”——是表「近來到某處去來」的經驗。

例如：——

(a) { Have you ever been at Hankow?  
(你曾經到過漢口否)  
No, I have never been there.

(我從未到過那裏)

(b) { Where have you been?  
(你往那裏來)  
I have been to Hankow.

(我往漢口來)

(c) { Have you been to Hankow?  
(你到漢口去來否)  
No. I have not been there yet.

(我尚未去)

但是上面的區別不是絕對的。因為也有人用 “have been to” 表不論何時「曾經到過某處」的經驗。例如：——

I have never been to England.

(我從未到過英國)

【注意三】“Have been” 之後如跟隨無定式 (infinitive) 則表「做什麼來」的意思。例如：——

(a) Where have you been today?

(你今天往那裏來?)

(b) I have been to see the foot ball game.

(我去看足球賽來)

(c) I have been to the city to buy a dictionary.

(我往城裏買字典來)

(d) I have been to the station to see a friend off.

(我往車站送行來)

(e) I have been to the wharf to meet a friend.

(我往碼頭上接朋友去來)

## 習 題 十 二

- (1) 你到過倫敦，我想你必定遊過著名的倫敦博物院。
- (2) 我到過上海五次所以我知道上海市的每個角落。
- (3) 我很抱歉昨天沒到車站來接你。那時我實在是太忙了。
- (4) 你學過法文沒有？什麼時候學的？法文比英文孰易？

(13)

我從前未到過美國，也絕未希望到美國去

【譯】 *I have never been in America, nor have I ever wished to go there.*

〔說明〕 此句包含兩個否定子句「...沒有...，也沒有...。」譯時須注意“nor”字的用法。

Nor=and not...either. 故上句等於：——

*I have never been in America, and I have not ever (=never) wished to go there either.*

用“nor”接續兩子句時須注意三點：——

- (一) 兩子句常均為否定。
- (二) “nor”既為「亦非；亦無；也不」等意思，故其後之子句中再不要加任何否定的字，如：“no” “not” “neither”等。
- (三) 第二子句必為“inverted order”。如句中所須用的動詞為“to be”或“to have”，則將“be”或“have”置於主詞前。如用別的動詞，則須有“can” “do” “will”等助動詞置於主詞前。例如：——

- (1) 我不富，亦不希望富。

*I am not rich, nor do I wish to be (rich).*

- (2) 我不能了解此段，他亦不能。

*I cannot understand this passage, nor can he.*

- (3) 你不懶，我亦不懶。

*You are not lazy, nor am I.*

- (4) 我沒有錢，你亦沒有。

*I have no money, nor have you.*

- (5) 我不會收回我的話，我也不會道歉，他亦不會如此。

I am not going to retract my words, nor am I going to apologize, neither is he.

【注意一】“nor”常和“neither”同用，成“neither...nor”（既不...也不）之意。例如：——

- (1) He is *neither* able, nor experienced, nor willing to work hard.

（他既不能幹，也無經驗，也不發奮工作）

- (2) What you have done is *neither* wise nor honorable.

（你之所為既不聰明，也不榮譽）

【注意二】“either”與否定語同用時 = too; also.

- (1) If you remain here, I shall not go, *either*.

（你若留此，我亦不去）

- (2) You are out of employment? I have nothing to do myself, *either*.

（你失業嗎？我亦無事做）

- (3) I cannot help you, *either*.

（我亦不能助你）

- (4) I have not heard about it, *either*.

（我亦沒有聽見說過那件事）

【說明二】“America”一字原義為「美洲」，但因美國為美洲之領袖國家故亦以“America”一字稱美國。美國本名為“The United States of America”，即「美洲合眾國」之意，常省作 U. S. A. 說話時為簡便起見亦可



單用 “The States” 以代美國。如說「我兄弟現在美國讀書」可譯爲：——

“My brother is now studying in the States”.

“Uncle Sam” 一名字常用作美國或其人民象徵的代表 (Symbolic representative of the United States or its citizens), 其來源卽詼諧的表示 U. S. 之頭字。

又有 “Brother Jonathan” 一名字亦用作美國人民之總稱。此含有詼諧意。其來源由於往昔華盛頓常用此名稱呼 Connecticut 州的知事 “Jonathon Trumbull”。故今沿用之。

“John Bull” 爲英國人的綽號。

(說明三) 國家固有名詞前不加 “the”，但如國名爲片語時則須加 “the”。例如：——

China, Japan, England, Germany, Italy, 等國名前無 “the”。但我們須說：The Republic of China; The United States of America; The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (U. S. S. R.) (蘇聯)。

### 習 題 十 三

- (1) 我沒有看見他，也並不想看見他。
- (2) 他不富，但也不窮。
- (3) 我不懂得他爲什麼要缺席，你也不懂。
- (4) 我既沒有時間也沒有能力做這件事。

茲將世界上六國之國名,人民,文字列表於下:—

國名	人民		人民總稱	文字(或語言)
	單數	複數		
China (中國)	A Chinese	Chinese	The Chinese	Chinese
England (英國)	An Englishman	Englishmen	The English	English
America (美國)	An American	Americans	The Americans	English
Russia (俄國)	A Russian	Russians	The Russians	Russians
France (法國)	A Frenchman	Frenchmen	The French	French
Germany (德國)	A German	Germans	The Germans	German
Italy (意國)	An Italian	Italians	The Italians	Italian
Japan (日本)	A Japanese	Japanese	The Japanese	Japanese
Spain (西班牙)	A Spaniard	Spaniards	The Spaniards	Spanish
Portugal (葡萄牙)	A Portuguese	Portuguese	The Portuguese	Portuguese
Holland (荷蘭)	A Dutchman	Dutchmen	The Dutch	Dutch
Turkey (土耳其)	A Turk	Turks	The Turks	Turkish

- (14) (a) 昨天上午八點鐘以前我已寫  
完了練習  
(b) 昨天你來的時候我已寫完了  
練習

【譯】 (a) *I had written my exercise at eight o'clock yesterday morning.*

(b) *I had written my exercise when you came to me yesterday.*

〔說明〕 本節的例句說明英文中過去完成時態的用法。在中文裏我們常說「昨天已收到你的來信」「昨天他已動身往英國」這類的話。從中文的意思看來「已經收了」「已經動身」，是說動作已完，當然要用“perfect tense”完成時態表示。「昨天已經收了」，「昨天已經動身」，似乎當然要用“past perfect tense”過去完成時態表示。所以初學者常說：“I had received your letter yesterday”，“He had started for England yesterday.”而不自知其錯。此類語句只能用簡單過去時態表示如：

“I received your letter yesterday.”

“He started for England yesterday.”

過去完成時態係以過去的某一點時間作標準，表示到那時候已完成的事情或已存在的狀態。故只能用於兩種情形：——

(一) 表示某一動作在過去某一點時候已完畢。

(二) 表示某一動作(甲)在過去另一動作(乙)發生時已完畢。

例如 (a) 句中的昨天上午八點鐘即係過去一點時間，在那一點時間我「寫」的動作已完畢，故必須用 “Past perfect.”

(b) 句中有兩個動作，一個是「寫」一個是「來」。「來」的動作是過去，「寫」的動作在來的動作發生時已完畢，故必須用簡單過去時態以表「來」，過去完成時態以表「寫」。

“I had received your letter yestereay” 之所以為錯誤的理由，即因 yesterday 係泛指「昨日」，不是指過去的一點時間。如果說：“昨天上午八點鐘，我已收到你的信”，則可用 past perfect 矣。“I had received your letter at eight a. m. yesterday”.

茲再舉例如下：——

(1) 彼往英國以前已習英文五年矣。

He had studied English for five years before he went to England.

(2) 在搖鈴的時候我已完卷。

I had finished my paper when the bell rang.

(3) 在美國參戰以前法國早已屈服了。

France had surrendered long before America joined the war.

(4) 一九一二年一月一日以前已有十七省脫離滿清政府宣告獨立。

Before January 1, 1912 seventeen provinces had declared their independence of the Manchu government.

【注意】此句中「一月一日」雖非一點時間，但係以是日爲標準，說是日以前已有十七省獨立，故可用 past perfect. 例如說「上星期五以前我已寫完了八篇文章」，可譯爲：“I had written eight essays before Friday last”

(5) 請醫生的時候，他已病了三天了。

He had been ill for three days when the doctor was sent for.

(6) 當我到校時鈴已搖了。

The bell had rung when I got to school.

(7) 約翰生的時候，他父親已死了三月。

John's father had died for three months when John was born.

(8) 我抵家以前天已降雨。

The rain had set in, before I reached home.

(9) 昨晚十點鐘的時候學生均已就寢。

All the students had retired at ten o'clock last night.

(10) 我們醒以前賊已去矣。

The burglar had escaped before we awoke.

#### 題 習 十 四

(1) 你來看我的時候，我已動身了。

- (2) 我抵家以前雨已止了。  
 (3) 今早太陽出來以前，我已走了二十多里路。  
 (4) 我昨天送信給你以前，你已聽見此消息否？

- (15) (a) 倘若今天晴，則運動會將舉行  
 (晴否尚屬疑問)  
 (b) 倘若今天晴，則運動會將舉行  
 (事實——今天落雨，運動會未舉行)  
 (c) 倘若昨天晴，則運動會已舉行了  
 (事實——昨天落雨會未舉行)  
 (d) 萬一明天晴，則運動會將舉行  
 (照今天天氣看來，明天十有九不會晴)

- 【譯】 (a) If it be fine today, the athletic meet *will take place*.  
 (b) If it *were* fine today, the athletic meet *would take place*.  
 (c) If it *had been* fine yesterday, the athletic meet *would have taken place*.  
 (d) If it *should be* fine to-morrow, the athletic meet *would take place*.

【說明】 上例四句說明英文中虛擬法 (subjunctive mood) 之應用。初學者對此法之應用，常感困難；其實只要

能了解其基本的構造，自能任用自如。在現代英文中，此法之應用，已不如從前之廣。僅（一）過去虛擬 (the past subjunctive)，（二）過去完成虛擬 (the past perfect subjunctive)，（三）將來虛擬 (the future subjunctive) 三種形式仍為常用。現在虛擬 (the present subjunctive) 在近代英文中，常以直說法 (the indicative mood) 代之。茲將此四種虛擬法分述於下：——

#### （一）過去虛擬

此種虛擬法係用以表達「現在不可能的」，或「與現在事實相反的」假設。例如 (b) 句，現在事實是「今天落雨，運動會未舉行」。我們却來假設「今天若天晴，則運動會將舉行」。此假設條件即係與現在事實相反。再如說：「倘若我是你，我不願作此事」。“If I were you, I would not do it”。此假設之條件即係不可能。因我之不能為你，顯而易見也。

在過去虛擬法中，用“if”所引起之條件句，其動詞總是用過去時 (past tense) 以代現在時 (present tense)。如“if”子句中所用之動詞為“to be”，則不論主詞的人稱為甚麼，數目為甚麼，總是用“were”。絕不可用“am”“is”“are”“was”等形式。其結論子句中必須用“should”，“would”，“could”“might”等助動詞。其後隨動詞之根形可以下公式表之：——

## 條件子句

If + 主詞 +  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{past verb} \\ \text{were} \end{array} \right.$

## 結論子句

主詞 +  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right.$  + 根形動詞(root)

還有一點須注意者，即條件子句中過去動詞，其形式雖係過去，而意思實指現在，間常且指將來。

引起條件子句之“if”可以省去，但須將動詞或助動詞置於主詞之前。

茲舉類例以明之：—

(1) 假設我是一隻鳥，我願環飛世界。

{ (a) If I *were* a bird, I *would fly* all over the world.

{ (b) *Were* I a bird, I *would fly* all over the world..

(2) 假設這個石頭是金子，我就是一個富翁。

{ (a) If the stone *were* gold, I *should be* a rich man.

{ (b) *Were* the stone gold, I *should be* a rich man.

(3) 假設現在我有一萬元，我將即往美國（我沒有一萬元，所以不能往美國）。

{ (a) If I *had* ten thousand dollars, I *should go* to America at once.

{ (b) *Had* I ten thousand dollars, I *should go* to America at once.



- (4) 假設太陽出了，[我們可以開始球賽。(太陽未出，所以我們不能開始球賽)]

{ (a) If the sun *were shining*, we *could start* the game.  
(b) *Were* the sun shining, we *could start* the game.

- (5) 倘若我和他一樣富，我願捐十萬元以作公共事業。  
If I *were* as rich as he, I *would contribute* 10,000 dollars to the public interest.

## (二) 過去完成虛擬

過去完成虛擬法係用以表達「過去不可能的」或「與過去事實相反的」假設。例如 (c) 句過去事實是「昨天落雨運動會未舉行」。我們却來假設「若昨天天晴，則運動會已舉行了」。此假設之條件即係與昨天(過去)的事實相反。

用過去完成虛擬法時，“if”條件子句中之動詞，必須用過去完成時 (past perfect tense)。此即過去完成虛擬法之所以得名。結論子句中須用“should have”，“would have”，“could have”或“might have”加過去分詞。可以下列公式表之。

### 條件子句

If + 主詞 + past perfect —

### 結論子句

主詞 + { should have  
would have  
could have  
might have } + 過去分詞

茲舉類例以明之：——

- (1) 假設昨天我在那裏，他不會作那樣的事（我昨天未在那裏，所以他做了那事）

{ (a) If I *had been* there yesterday, he *would not have done* such a thing.  
(b) *Had* I been there yesterday, he *would not have done* such a thing.

- (2) 假設他已準備好了功課，他定已考試及格。（他未準備好，所以他沒有及格）

{ (a) If he *had prepared* his lessons well, he *would have passed* the examination.  
(b) *Had* he *prepared* his lessons well, he *would have passed* the examination.

- (3) 假設你以前發憤，你不會失敗得如此厲害。

If you *had been* diligent, you *would not have failed* so badly.

- (4) 倘若他活到現在，他定是一大學者。（他沒活到現在，故亦非大學者）

If he *had lived* till the present time, he *would have been* a great scholar.

- (5) 假設你沒有幫助我，我必定已經失敗了。

(a) If you *had not helped* me, I *should have failed*.

(b) If it *had not been* for your help, I *should have failed*.

(c) *But for* your help, I *should have failed*.

## (三) 將來虛擬法

將來虛擬法係用以表達「將來未必有的」「將來未必確的」或「與將來事實相反的」假設。例如 (d) 句, 「萬一明天晴」, 說話人的意思, 當然以爲明天十有九不會晴而作此「萬一天晴」的假設。如果說話的人對於明天的晴雨不予懷疑, 則他只須用直說法的動詞以表達之, “If it is fine tomorrow, the athletic meet will take place”。

用將來虛擬法時, “if” 條件子句中之動詞不論主詞爲甚麼, 總用 “should” + 根形動詞 (root)。結論子句中則用 “should”, “would”, “could” 或 “might” + root。可以下列公式表之:—

<u>條件子句</u>	If + <u>主詞</u> + should + root	<u>結論子句</u>	主詞 +	}	+ root
				should	
				would	
				could	
				might	

茲舉類例於下:—

(1) 萬一此舟爲巨浪所捲入, 則我們可以立刻淹死。

- { (a) If the boat *should be swallowed up* by the big waves, we *should be drowned* in an instant.
- { (b) *Should the boat be swallowed up* by the big waves, we *should be drowned* in an instant.

(2) 萬一在這樣大風的晚上發生火災, 將如之何?

What (*would happen*) if a fire *should break out* on such a windy night as this?

- (3) 假若明天我有時間我願和你一道去 (多半沒有時間)

If I *should find* time tomorrow, I *would go* with you.

- (4) 萬一他今天下午來了, 要他來看我 (多半他不會來)。

If he *should come* here this afternoon, tell him to come and see me.

- (5) 萬一明天落雨, 我不上市去。

If it *should rain* tomorrow, I *should not go down town*.

〔注意〕 中國人說「上市去」, 西人說 “go down town”, 或 “go (up) to town” 視說者所在地比較之高低而別。「往城裏去」則說 “go to the city”。「下鄉去」則說 “go to the country”。

表示「與將來事實相反的」假設, “if” 條件子句中動詞用 “were to...”。可以下列公式表之:—

<u>條件子句</u>	<u>結論子句</u>	
If + <u>主詞</u> + were to...,	<u>主詞</u> +	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right\} + \text{Root.}$

例如:—

- (1) 若太陽消滅, 則世界上將無生物。

If the sun *were to be extinguished*, there *would be* no living things in the world.

- (2) 我若出洋，必往英國。(我決不會出洋)

If I *were to go* abroad, I *would go* to England.

- (3) 假若希特勒的主義流行，則將危及世界任何文明的秩序。(希氏主義決不會流行)

If Hitler's principle *were to prevail*, it *would be* fatal to any civilized order in the world.

- (4) 假若我坐汽車回去，我後日可以抵家。(我不會坐汽車回去)

If I *were to go* back by motor-car, I *could reach* home the day after tomorrow.

(四) 現在虛擬法 (The present subjunctive)

現在虛擬法係用以表達「現在或將來懷疑的情形」。此種懷疑的情形並不定是不可能。例如 (a) 句，說話的人對於「今天晴否」頗覺懷疑，故用現在虛擬法之「be」字。

在近代英文中，凡此種懷疑而可能的情形，都是用直說法動詞以代替虛擬法動詞。故現在虛擬法已漸漸不用了。試比較下列各句：——

{ (a) If he *be* at home, I shall pay him a visit  
(subjunctive)

{ (b) If he *is* at home, I shall pay him a visit  
(indicative)

{ (a) If it *rain* tomorrow, I will not go to school  
(subjunctive)

{ (b) If it *rains* tomorrow, I will not go to school  
(indicative)

- { [a] The weather is doubtful; but if it *be* fine tomorrow, I will go with you. If, however, it *be* the same as to-day, I will not. (subjunctive)
- { [b] The weather is not very promising; but if it *is* fine tomorrow, I will go with you. If, however, it remains the same as to-day, I will give up going. (indicative)

我們從上面例句看來，知道“*If*”所引起之條件子句不盡是虛擬法，有時亦係直說法。例如，“*If it rains tomorrow, I shall not go down town*”，此句中之“*rains*”當然是直說法。說此話的人，他毫無有懷疑明天落不落雨。如果說話的人要表示他心裏對明天會落雨的事實懷疑他就應該說：——

If it *rain* tomorrow, I shall not go down town (近代英文中少用)

或 If it *should rain* tomorrow, I should not go down town.

【說明二】 虛擬法除用以表示「假設」(supposition)外，尚有下列之用法：——

(一) 表示願望 (wish)，和祈禱 (prayer)：

願望和祈禱均是一種思想，不是一種事實，故須用虛擬法動詞以表達之。

過去虛擬法動詞表示「與現在事實相反」之願望。

過去完成虛擬法動詞表示「與過去事實相反」之願望。

將來虛擬法動詞表示「將來多半不可能」之願望。

例如：——

- (1) 我願我有足夠的錢能終身安樂度日。  
 (徒有此願望，但實在無足夠之錢)  
 I wish I *had* enough money to live comfortably to the end of my life.  
 (I am sorry that I have no money to live...)
- (2) 我願我從前在學校裏的時候曾發憤讀書。  
 (在學校裏的時候沒有發憤讀書)  
 I wish I *had studied* hard while I was at school.  
 (I am sorry that I did not study hard at school)
- (3) 我願他會到這裏。  
 I wish he would come here.

【注意】除用 “I wish” 以表願望如上例外，亦可以用 may + 正動詞以表示願望。在此種句子中，主詞須置於 “may” 與正動詞之間。例如：——

- (4) 願彼成功  
 May he succeed!
- (5) 願我倆永不相忘。  
 May we never forget each other!

表示「祈禱」時須用現在虛擬法動詞。例如：——

- (6) 中華民國萬歲！  
 Long live the Republic of China!
- (7) 願上帝救我！  
 God save me!

(二) “As if” 之後須用虛擬法動詞。

“As if” 爲「宛如；好似」之意，其後所說的並非事實，故必須用虛擬法動詞。例如：——

- (1) 他發怒的時候，行動如瘋人。

When he gets angry, he acts as if he *were* a mad man.

- (2) 他說起話來好似凡事皆知，但其實彼無知識。

He talks as if he *knew* everything, but, to tell the truth, he is very ignorant.

#### 習題十五

- (1) 我二十二歲的時候在大學畢業。那時假若有足夠的錢，我已往德國讀書去了。  
 (2) 倘若我有一架飛機我願立刻飛到我的家鄉。  
 (3) 萬一他明天來了，你將怎麼對付他呢？  
 (4) 我願我現在還是一個十八歲的青年。

(16)

(a) 若非君助，我已一敗塗地矣

(b) 若非君助，我將一敗塗地

【譯】 (a) *But for* your help, I should have been down and out

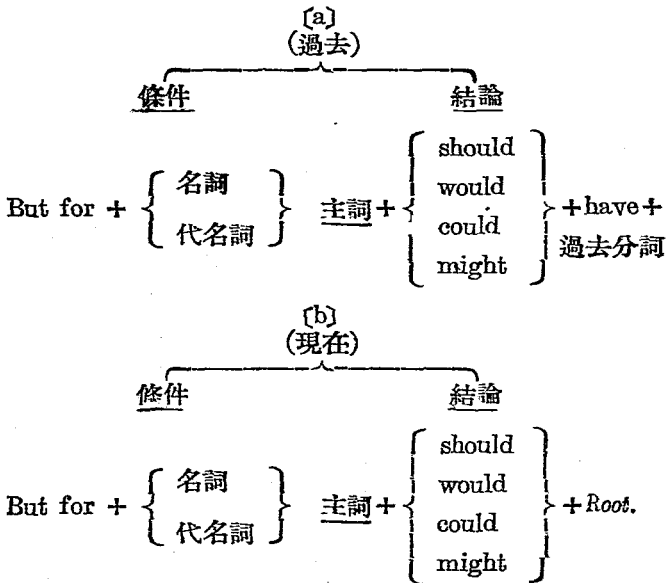
(b) *But for* your help, I should be down and out.

【說明一】 此句中我們要注意的就是“but for”之用法。“but for”係假定條件子句縮短的形式。在 (a) 句中係過去之假定條件，故所省去之動詞爲過去完成虛擬法。即等於：“If it had not been for your help,……”。在 (b) 句中係現



在之假定條件，故所省去之動詞爲過去虛擬法即  
等於：“If it were not for your help,……”。

茲以公式表之於下：——



茲舉類例於下：——

- (1) 若非懶惰彼已完畢其工作矣。

*But for his idleness, he would have finished his work.*

- (2) 若非君之警告，他久已作了此事矣。

*But for your warning, he would have done it long ago.*

- (3) 若非有秋季的儲藏，牠現在將餓死。

*It would soon die of hunger, but for the stores which it laid up in the previous autumn.*

- (4) 若非前人用勞力的結果，人類必繼續度其野蠻生活。

*Man would have continued a savage, but for the results of the useful labors of his predecessors.*

- (5) 如果沒有第二次革命中國已成了專制帝國矣。

*But for the second revolution, China would have become a monarchy again.*

〔說明二〕 “but for” 可用 “but that” (but for the fact that) 代之。不過 “but that” 之後隨子句，“but for” 之後隨名詞或代名詞。例如：—

{ [a] I should have been down and out but that  
< you helped me.  
{ [b] I should be down and out but that you help  
me.

茲以公式表之於下：—

(公式一) 過去  
條件

But that + clause (含直說法過去動詞)

結論

主詞 +  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right\} + \text{have} + \text{過去分詞}$

(公式二) 現在  
條件

But  $\overbrace{\text{that} + \text{clause}}$  (含直說法現在動詞)

結論

主詞 +  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right\} + \text{Root.}$

(1) 若非希望以延長之則人生殊短也。

Life would be short, but that hope prolongs it.

(2) 若非救火隊撲滅其火則房屋已成焦土矣。

But that the firemen put out the fire, the houses would have been burnt to the ground.

(3) 設非天氣壞我將出發。(現在)

I should start but that the weather is bad.

(4) 設非天氣壞我已出發矣。(過去)

I should have started but that the weather was bad.

〔注意一〕 “But that” 之前若冠以 “doubt”, “deny” 等否定語或疑問語時則 “but that” = “that”。

故譯時須將 “but” 之意刪去。例如：——

- (1) I don't *deny* but that the letter is signed by me.

(余不否認此信係我簽名)

- (2) There is no doubt but that the final victory will be ours.

(最後勝利屬之於我毫無可疑)

〔注意二〕 But that 若用在句子之以 “little” 或 “nothing” 等否定語開端且在 “inverted order” 之後時則 “but that” = *except that* 例如：——

- (1) Little did they think but that their pleasure would last forever.

(彼等只思其樂之無窮)

- (2) Nothing did they care but that they could squeeze money.

(彼等只顧詐財)

### 習 題 十 六

(1) 若不是你誠懇的勸告，他已犧牲了他的一切。

(2) 假若不是你及時到來，此事已無救藥<sup>1</sup>。

(註) 1. remedy.

(3) 我不否認我與此事有關。

(4) 如果不是美國參戰，德國或不會敗。

(5) 我們只要獲得最後勝利，餘事不顧也。

## (17) 萬一盟國戰敗，將如之何

【譯】 What if the Allied Powers should lose the war?  
 (=What would happen if the Allied Powers should lose the war?)

公式： What if + 主詞 + should + root.

(說明) 此例示 “What if” 的用法。此種句子係省略的構造 (elliptical construction)。動詞係虛擬法。在正子句中僅有一個 “what,” 其餘的字均省去了。其省去的意義可以歸納爲三種：——

- 第一義： What if = What would happen if..... (萬一....  
 ...將如之何)
- 第二義： What if = What though = what matters if.....  
 即使.....亦無妨，雖.....亦何妨)
- 第三義： What if = What would you do if..... (萬一....  
 ...將如何辦)

茲舉例以明之：——

- (1) 萬一希氏主義盛行於世，將如之何?  
 What if Hitler's principle should prevail in the world?
- (2) 他是全家的唯一支柱，萬一死亡，將如之何?  
 He is the only support of the whole family.  
 What if he should die?
- (3) 萬一西班牙參加德方作戰將如之何?  
 What if Spain should side with Germany in the war?

(以上三例爲第一義)

- (4) 他是一個有堅強毅力的人，即使此次失敗，又有何妨？

What if he should fail this time, as he is a man of dogged perseverance?

- (5) 你的父親是一個超等的醫生，你雖病又何妨？

What if you should be taken ill, as your father is a first-rate physician?

(以上二例爲第二義)

- (6) 萬一路上遇着土匪，怎麼辦呢？

What if we should meet with bandits on the way?

- (7) 萬一他當衆侮辱你，你怎麼辦呢？

What if he should insult you in public?

- (8) 萬一父親知道此事將怎麼辦呢？

What if father should know it?

(以上三例爲第三義)

### 習 題 十 七

- (1) 萬一再失敗，你將怎麼辦？  
 (2) 萬一發生災荒，將如之何？  
 (3) 你是富人，萬一損失又何妨？  
 (4) 此事若確，你將如何？

- (18) (a) 我很驚奇你會做這樣卑鄙的事  
 (b) 我很遺憾你畢竟失敗了

【譯】 (a) I *am surprised* that you *should* do such a mean thing.

(b) I *am very sorry* that you *should* have failed after all.

【說明】 此兩句均含着「事實出乎說者意外」之意，因此而露「驚訝」「遺憾」之感。故譯此種語句時不論副句中之主詞是甚麼，總是要用“*should*”來表達此意。

{ “*should*+*root*” 表現在。  
 { “*should have*+過去分詞” 表示過去。

可以下公式表之：——

<p>I am surprised          It is strange          It is a pity          I am sorry          I regret          etc.</p>	}	<p>+that+ <u>主詞</u> +</p>	<p>{ <i>should</i>+<i>root</i>          (現在)          { <i>should have</i>+  <u>過去分詞</u>(過去)</p>
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茲舉類例於下：——

(1) 奇怪如此有學問的人會作如此蠢事。

It is strange that such a learned man *should* do so foolish a thing.

(2) 可惜這樣的美女嫁給棍徒。

It is a pity that such a pretty maiden *should* be married to a rascal.

(3) 我悔我幫助了那不誠實的人。

I regret that I should have helped that dishonest fellow.

- (4) 我驚訝他會如此的待遇我。

I am surprised that he should have treated me in this way.

- (5) 我很覺遺憾你我之間竟生意見。

I am sorry that any difference should have arisen between us.

- (6) 這時候開花豈不奇怪。

Isn't strange that flowers should be blooming at this time of the year?

- (7) 可惜這樣有爲的青年而竟夭折。

It is a pity (What a pity it is) that such a promising youth should have died in the flower of age.

- (8) 他那樣用功的人而竟不及格真使我奇怪。

It greatly surprised me that such a hardworking man should have failed in the examination.

### 習 題 十 八

- (1) 我很後悔我沒有告訴你這個重要的消息。  
 (2) 可惜他今天缺席。這樣的機會很難再有。  
 (3) 奇怪現在尚沒有人能確說希特勒是生是死。  
 (4) 我很驚訝這樣偉大的領袖竟有人反對他。  
 (5) 很可惜羅斯福總統死在歐戰勝利結束以前。

(19) 當我聽到伊的死信不禁泫然



【譯】 When I heard the news of her death, I *could not help shedding* tears.

〔說明〕 “cannot help+gerund” 與 “cannot but+infinitive” 同爲「不得不」，「不禁」之意。在第一式中之“gerund”爲“help”的賓詞，在第二式中之“cannot but”=cannot.  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{choose} \\ \text{avoid} \end{array} \right\}$  but.....。

故“but”=“except”。其後之“infinitive”必省去“to”。

公式

- $$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1) \text{ cannot help + gerund} \\ (2) \text{ cannot but + infinitive} \end{array} \right.$$

茲舉類例如下：——

(1) 我不得不笑

I *cannot help laughing*.

I *cannot but laugh*.

(2) 雖云不得已，然不禁引爲憾事。

Unavoidable as it is, I *cannot help regretting* the circumstance.

(3) 因爲他需款如此迫切我不得不替他借貸。

Since he needs money so badly, I *cannot but borrow* some for him.

(4) 離家日久不免思念其母。

Having been away from home so long, he *cannot help thinking* of his mother.

- (5) 從各方面判斷我不得不相信他與此事有關。

Judging from all respects, I *cannot but believe* that he has something to do with this affair.

【註】“to have something to do with”爲習語。意爲「與……有關係」注意下面之變化：——

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| } | “to have much to do with...”      |
|   | (與……有大關係)                         |
|   | “to have little to do with...”    |
|   | (與……無甚關係)                         |
| } | “to have nothing to do with...”   |
|   | (與……無關係)                          |
| { | “to have anything to do with...?” |
|   | (與……有關係否)                         |

- (6) 這件事既與你無甚關係你爲何如此嚴重視之？

Why do you *take the matter so seriously*, as it has very little to do with you?

【註】“to take it seriously”=嚴重視之；認真。

“to take it easy”=淡然處之；隨便。

- (7) 彼對世事淡然處之。

He takes the world easy.

- (8) 他說得如此雄辯，我們不得不喝采。

He spoke so eloquently that we could not help applauding.

- (9) 從證據看來，我不得不想此人犯了謀殺罪。

Judging from the evidence, I *cannot but think* the man is *guilty of murder*.

(10) 因爲他如此誠懇，我不得不告以實情。

As he is so sincere, I *cannot but* tell him the truth.

【注意】此外尚有“cannot refrain from……”一習語，亦爲「不禁」之意例如：——

I cannot refrain from tears.

(不禁泫然)

I cannot refrain from weeping

(不禁泫然)

### 習題十九

- (1) 當我接到羅斯福總統的死訊，不禁嘆息久之。
- (2) 因爲與他的關係太密切，我不得不將此秘密告訴他。
- (3) 環境對我如此不利，我只得早些離開。
- (4) 德義皆已滅亡，故日本不得不無條件投降。

(20) 他愛數學，我亦如此

【譯】 He likes mathematics; *so do I*.

【說明】英文忌重複，故有代名詞以代名詞。如嫌動詞重複時，則常用“do”字以代之。故許多文法家稱此字爲代動詞 (Proverb)。

此句中說「我亦如此」，不說「我亦愛數學」，即係避免語中之重複。故譯此句時用“do”代“like”。

So do I = I like mathematics also.

句子如係否定則須如下式：——

(甲說) I don't like mathematics.

(乙說) Nor do I  
 Neither do I. } =I don't like it either.  
 Nor I either. } (我亦不喜歡)

此處尚須注意 “so do I” 的倒轉次序。並注意下列兩句之不同：——

{ (1) You like English, so do I.  
 { (2) People say I like English, so I do.

(人們說我愛英文，的確如此)

(1) 句中之 so do I = I like it too.

(2) 句中之 so I do = I like it indeed (的確愛英文)

再者，如本句中有其他的助動詞 則不用 “do” 字  
 例如：——

{ (甲說) My brother has gone to the city.  
 { (乙說) So has mine.

(我的兄弟往城裏去了)

(我的兄弟也去了)

{ (甲說) I shall start for Shanghai tomorrow.  
 { (乙說) So shall I.

(我將於明天動身往上海)

(我也將動身往上海)

再，如果句子中的動詞是 “be” 或 “have”，則不用  
 助動詞。例如：——

{ (甲說) I have a bicycle.  
 { (乙說) So have I.

(我有一輛自行車)

(我也有)

- { (甲說) I am hungry.  
          (我餓了)  
{ (乙說) So am I.  
          (我也餓了)

再舉類例於下：——

- (1) 莎士比亞爲西方最偉大詩人之一。哥德亦然。  
Shakespeare was one of the greatest poets in  
the west; so was Goethe.
- (2) 中國常被異族侵略；土耳其亦然。  
China has often been invaded by alien foes;  
so has Turkey.
- (3) 他捐了二百元；我也捐了二百元。  
He contributed two hundred dollars; so did I.
- (4) 我對於此會很失望；凡出席者皆如此。  
I was greatly disappointed in the meeting;  
so was evry one present.

【注意】 “disappointed in……” 是表示「因爲……不及預料所想的那樣好而失望」。 “disappointed of……” 是表示「因爲得不到……而失望」

- 比較 { I was disappointed *in* the prize.  
          (我對於所得之獎品感覺失望)  
          { I was disappointed of a prize.  
              (我沒有得一個獎因而感覺失望)

- (5) 我不喜歡電影；余妻亦然。  
I don't like to see movies; nor does my wife.

電影 { movie  
 motion picture  
 moving picture  
 talkie (有聲電影)

- (6) 你說我是一個樂觀者嗎？我的確是一個樂觀者。  
 Do you say I am an optimist? So I am.

【註】 悲觀者——pessimist.

- (7) 你恥於爲此，我亦恥於爲此。  
 You are ashamed to do it; so am I.

【注意】 “To be ashamed to do a thing”——恥而不爲  
 (因爲覺得羞恥而不願做某事)

“To be ashamed of doing a thing”——因做了某事而覺得羞恥。

- (8) 我喜茶勝過喜咖啡。余父亦然。

I prefer tea to coffee. So does my father.

- (9) 人們說他是一個酒肉朋友。他的確是酒肉朋友。

People say he is a *fair weather friend*. So he is.

- (10) 我不能忍受這種待遇。我的同事亦不能忍受。

I cannot stand this kind of treatment; nor can my colleagues.

- (11) 我愛你甚於他愛你。

I love you more than he *does* (=loves you).

- (12) 你昨天看見他否？是，我昨天看見他。

Did you see him yesterday? Yes. I did (=saw him).

(13) 他愛文學，我亦如此。

He has a liking for literature, and so have I.

【註】 to have a liking for = like.

〔參考〕——to be to one's liking.....合人之意

This kind of fountain pen is to my liking.——  
此種自來水筆合我之意。

### 習 題 二 十

- (1) 德國人好戰爭，日人亦如此。
- (2) 許多人說英人守舊<sup>1</sup>，的確如此。  
(註) 1. conservative.
- (3) 多數學生畏數學，我亦如此。
- (4) 我讀完那本書後我對牠感覺異常失望。
- (5) 在戰爭開始的時候我即決定以身獻國。〔我的弟弟亦如此。〕

(21)

前幾天他的父親死於痢疾  
現在他又患腸熱症甚劇

【譯】 The other day his father died of dysentery; and now he is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

【說明】 此句中我們要注意的是「患某病」「死於某病」的說法。「病」字英國人常用“ill”，不用“sick”。“sick”只限於嘔吐之類的病。但是美國人都是用“sick”，少有用“ill”者。「患某病」有下列幾個說法：——

- { (1) To be ill with.....  
 (2) To be sick with.....  
 (3) To be suffering from.....  
 (4) To be attacked with.....  
 (5) To be seized with.....  
 (1), (2), 式亦可用 “ill of”, “sick of”.

不說「患某病」，而只說「生病」或「患病」則有下列的說法：——

- { (1) To fall ill (sick).  
 (2) To get ill (sick).  
 (3) To take ill.  
 (4) To be taken ill.  
 (5) To become ill.
- 臥病在床 { (1) To be laid up with illness.  
 (2) To be confined in bed.  
 (3) To keep one's bed.
- 他 健 康 { He is well.  
 He is healthy.  
 He is in good health.  
 He is in rude health.  
 He is in robust health.  
 He is in sound health.
- 他不健康 { He is ill.  
 He is in ill health.  
 He is in delicate health.  
 He is in poor health.



他恢復健康 { He is convalescent.  
He is recovering.  
He is himself again.  
He is getting better.  
He is improving in health.

〔死於某病〕用 “died of.....”

〔死於某種原因〕用 “died from.....”

比較 { He *died of* fever.  
He *died from* overwork.

某字後須用某一個前置詞，學者須特別注意，并須牢記在心。因為這是不能由推理得來的。英文中前置詞的用法最使學英文的人傷腦筋，故學者除日積月累的牢記外別無良法。

〔死〕字的動詞爲 “die”。形容詞爲 “dead”，名詞爲 “death”。〔死〕有下列各種說法：——

- (1) To die.
- (2) To pass away.
- (3) To breathe one's last.
- (4) To be called away.
- (5) To go to one's account.
- (6) To join the majority.
- (7) To be gathered to one's fathers.
- (8) To go the way of all flesh.
- (9) To go the way of the earth.
- (10) To pay the debt of nature.
- (11) To depart this life.

## (12) To drop off. (略有輕蔑意)

He died by violence. (慘死)

He died by the sword. (死於刀下)

He died by his own hand. (自殺)

He died for his country. (爲國捐軀)

He died from starvation } (餓死)

He starved to death }

He died of love. (相思而死)

They died together for love. (情死)

He died of old age. (年老而死)

He died a natural death (壽終)

He died a violent death. (慘死)

He died a dog's death. (死於溝壑)

He died an untimely death, }

He died an early death. }

He died a premature death. }

(夭折)

He came to an untimely end. }

He died a sudden death. (急死)

He committed suicide by hanging. 彼以吊頸自殺)

茲將關於健康疾病死亡的熟語舉例於下：——

## (1) 彼有極強的體格幾乎不知疾病是甚麼東西。

He has such a strong constitution that he almost does not know what sickness is.

## (2) 古語說「健全之精神寓於健全之身體」所以我們應該注意我們身體的健康。

---

As an old saying has it, "A sound mind dwells in a sound body"; we should, therefore, take good care of our health.

- (3) 他不能勝任此工作，因為他不健全。

He is not equal to this task, for he is in bad health.

- (4) 彼貌似極健康。

{a} He looks in the best of health.

{b} he is *the very picture of health*.

- (5) 我的父親年雖老但極健康。

Old as my father is, he is enjoying good health.

- (6) 你今天面色很蒼白，有甚麼毛病嗎？

You look very pale to-day. Is there *anything the matter with you?*

- (7) 早睡早起對於健康有益。

It is beneficial to health to get up early in the morning and go to bed early at night.

- (8) 我每天作早操，我相信這是使我身體強健的好方法。

I take morning exercise every day, for I believe it is a sure way to make my body strong.

- (9) 最近幾月來他常為疾病所侵，他的健康開始衰弱。

During the last few months he has often been attacked with illness. Now his health begins to give way.

- (10) 人人都應該有一點衛生常識。

Every one should have some elementary knowledge of the laws of health.

- (11) 我們應時時記着，“預防勝於醫治”的諺語。

We should always keep in mind the proverb, “An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure”.

- (12) 宜勤學但須祛憂煩。憂煩足以疲精神損思考，耗記憶力。

Work hard but do not worry. Worry means waste of nerve force, of thought, and of memory.

- (13) 勤工作後宜使精神與體魄完全休息。閑時或臥時宜去俗慾。

Diligent work should be followed by complete rest, both mental and physical. Therefore banish unnecessary thoughts while you are at leisure or in bed.

- (14) 清潔為健康第一義。其重要不僅在我們自己，而且在我們所住的屋子，所着的衣服，所飲的水，所吸的空氣。

Cleanliness is the first law of health. Its great importance is not only in ourselves, but in the house we live in, the clothes we wear, the water we drink, and the air we breathe.

- (15) 年少人應絕對戒吃煙酒。

A young man should absolutely *abstain from* wine and smoke.

- (16) 你的父親好嗎？

{ How is your father?

{ How is it with your father?

- (17) 他現在臥病在床。

I am sorry to tell you that he is ill and keeps his bed.

- (18) 我妹妹非常體弱幾乎每天吃藥。

My sister is extremely feeble; she takes medicine almost everyday.

- (19) 我恐怕伊的肺病已入膏肓。

I am afraid she is *far gone* in consumption.

- (20) 現在的學生大多數專心讀書不好運動，結果成爲肺結核的犧牲品。

Nowadays most students devote themselves to their studies and take little physical exercise, consequently they *fall* victims to T. B.

[註] T. B. = tuberculosis——肺結核。

- (21) 莫工作太勞否則將生病。

Don't overwork yourself, or you will get sick.

- (22) 他的病已是根深蒂固非藥力所能治。

The disease is so deep rooted in him that it is beyond the power of medicine to remove.

- (23) 我們今天沒有國文課因爲國文先生正患寒疾。

Our Chinese class is excused to-day, for our teacher of Chinese is suffering from a bad cold.

- (24) 莫坐在當風的地方，那是最易受寒的。

Don't sit in a draught, for that is the quickest way to catch cold.

- (25) 你的面色看來很蒼白，我想你最好去看醫生或者請醫生來。

You look pale, I think you had better go to see a doctor or send for one.

- (26) 嚴格講來，此處的醫生都是庸醫。他們可以殺人但決不會治人。

*Strictly speaking*, all the doctors here are quacks; they may kill, but certainly will not cure.

- (27) 也有例外。譬如李醫生很不錯，尤善於治肺病。

There are exceptions too. Dr Lee, for instance, is all right, especially in the treatment of consumption.

- (28) 春天氣候易變，流行性感冒極盛。

In Spring the weather is changeable and the influenza is prevalent.

- (29) 前日因頭痛我沒有出席授課。

I was absent from school *the day before yesterday* because of a headache.

- (30) 出去散散步，你可以將頭痛走去。

Take a walk outside and you will *walk off* your headache.

- (31) 我的太太近來患寒疾，以咳嗽而致面有黑色。

My better-half has been attacked with cold of late, and she had coughed herself black in the face.

【註】 better-half——妻 } (含諛諧意)  
worse-half——夫 }

- (32) 以前天花被視為極險之症，自種牛痘發明以後易於預防。

In the past small-pox was regarded as a fatal disease, but after the invention of vaccination it can be easily prevented.

- (33) 近百年來醫學上的進步確實不小，但是距完全則仍甚遠。

During the last hundred years medical science has really made wonderful progress; it is, however, still very far from anything like perfection.

- (34) 李先生患骨節炎已數月現在已是枯瘦如柴。照醫生的意思已沒有恢復的希望。

Mr. Lee has been seized with rheumatism for several months, and is now reduced to a *bag of bones*. In the doctor's opinion it is hopeless for him to recover.

- (35) 我今天略感不適。請你看看我的脈搏並用此驗溫計驗驗我的體溫。

Today I feel a little *indisposed*. Will you please *feel my pulse* and take my temperature with this clinical thermometer?

- (36) 脈搏七十，體溫三十八度。讓我看看你的舌子。啊，上面有苔，情形雖不大嚴重，但爲安全起見我勸你馬上就醫。

The pulse numbers 70, and the temperature is 38°. Let me see your tongue. Oh, it is a bit furred. Though the case is not serious, yet for safety's sake I advise you to *consult* a good doctor at once.

比較 { “To consult with A”——與 A 商量。  
 “To consult A”——請教于 A

參考 { “To consult a dictionary”——查閱字典  
 “To consult many books”——參考書籍  
 “To consult a watch”——看錶

- (37) 腸熱症，痢疾，腥紅熱，白喉，虎列拉，肺炎均爲極險之病，其中僅少數有特效藥。

Typhus fever, dysentery, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera, and pneumonia are all very dangerous diseases, for only a few of which there are *specific medicines*.

- (38) 請醫生時他已病了兩三天。



He had been ill for *a couple of days* before the doctor was sent for.

【注意】“couple”一字原義爲「雙，對」，但在“a couple of”片語中，其義不限定是「二個」，而是「兩三個」或「幾個」。

自己去看病要說：“to see a doctor”或“consult a doctor”。

“to send for a doctor”——係着人去請醫生來。

(39) 他是害的傳染病須送往隔離醫院去診治。

He is sick with a contagious disease and so must be sent to an isolation hospital for treatment.

(40) 他的病非一切醫學上的方法所能爲力故到醫院三天後即死。

The resources of medical science are all powerless in his disease; so he passed away three days after he was taken to the hospital.

(41) 醫生說如果不及時行手術彼必死亡。

The doctor says that the patient will certainly die unless he is operated upon in time.

(42) 他正將用手術割癌。

He is just about to *undergo an operation* for cancer.

(43) 開刀後平安無事，大約數星期後即可完全恢復。

He has been well since his operation. It is said he may recover in a few weeks.

- (44) 彼於行手術時死於紅十字醫院。  
He died under an operation in the Red Cross Hospital.
- (45) 淪陷區中無數人民死於飢寒。  
In the occupied areas numberless people died from hunger and cold.
- (46) 張將軍陣亡政府已給予喪葬費二萬元以恤其爲國捐軀之勞。  
General Chang died gloriously in battle. The government has granted a sum of \$20,000 to the family for funeral expenses in appreciation of the meritorious services rendered to the state by the fallen hero.
- (47) 張故將軍追悼會定於五月六日上午九時在省政府禮堂舉行。  
The memorial service for the late general Chang will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Provincial Government on May 6, at 9 a. m.
- (48) 現在計畫在中央公園建立紀念碑以紀念此爲國捐軀之偉大英雄。  
It is being planned to erect in the Central Park a monument in memory of the great hero who lost his life for the state.
- 【注意】 “sick” “die”, 尚有下列之意義：—
- (49) 我們等得厭煩。  
We are *sick of* waiting.

- (50) 想起那事令人厭惡。  
It makes me *sick* to think of that matter.
- (51) 我思念家鄉。  
 { I am *sick* for a sight of home.  
 { I am home-sick.
- (52) 在這樣艱難的時候不禁有厭世之感。  
In such hard times one cannot help feeling *sick* of life.
- (53) 你的大作令我作嘔。  
Your composition made me *sick*.
- (54) 我渴想出洋留學。  
I am *dying* to go abroad to study.
- (55) 不少的少年傾心彼女。  
Not a few young men are *dying* for that girl.
- (56) 余畢生絕不洩此消息。  
The secret shall *die with* me.
- (57) 彼已爲世人所忘。  
He has *died from* the memory of the world.
- (58) 彼幾乎笑煞。  
He almost *died with* laughing.
- (59) 彼倆渴欲相見。  
They are *dying* to see each other.

## 習 題 二 十 一

- (1) 據美某著名醫生報告，中國人的死亡率<sup>1</sup>在世界上最高。  
大多數<sup>2</sup>都是死於肺病。

(註) 1. death-rate. 2. majority.

(2) 就一般而論<sup>1</sup>西人的體格比中國人體格強。因為中國人大都不注意衛生。

(註) 1. in general.

(3) 假若一個人能好好的注意他的身體,可以終身不病。

(4) 英國首相<sup>1</sup>邱吉爾<sup>2</sup>已近七十歲了。但他能勝任艱鉅工作,誠可欽佩。

(註) 1. Prime minister. 2. Churchill.

(5) 我生來體弱。我的母親以為我難於長成。但我自開始學校生活以來,每日練習身體從未間斷。結果,我現在十分健康。

(6) 假若你覺得身體的某部不適,你應馬上去看醫生。倘若疏忽,可以發生嚴重後果。

(22) 上海為中國之紐約

【譯】 Shanghai is *the New York of China*.

【說明】“New York”原為「固有名詞」,但在此句中係把牠作普通名詞用,故其前有冠詞“the”。在英語中把固有名詞作普通名詞用時極多。如此用時,其前必加冠詞或其本身加“s”成複數。

茲舉類例如下:——

(1) 我們不曉得這些青年中將來會有好多牛頓和愛迪生。

We cannot tell how many of these young men will turn out to be *Newtons* and *Edisons*.

- (2) 約翰日夜專攻詩學，因為他希望成爲今日之密耳頓(英國大詩人)。

John has devoted himself to the study of poetry day and night, for he wishes to be a *Milton* of today.

- (3) 杭州據稱爲中國之威尼斯(意大利城名，美風景，城外有湖)

Hangchow is said to be *the Venice* of China.

- (4) 我們須有不屈不撓的精神，因為在我們的前途尚不知有若干的阿爾卑斯山(喻前途多艱險阻礙)

We must have indomitable spirit, for we don't know how many *Alps* are lying in our way.

- (5) 杜甫爲東方之莎士比亞。

Tu Foo was *the Shakespeare* of the East.

- (6) 今日之中國與十年前之中國大不相同。

*The China* of today is quite different from *the China* of ten years ago.

### 習 題 二 十 二

- (1) 希特勒想做今日的亞力山大，結果成了今日之拿破倫。  
 (2) 似你這樣專心於科學將來大可以成爲中國的愛迪生。  
 (3) 我不研究詩則已，如果學詩，我必竭盡我的力量成爲東方的莎士比亞。  
 (4) 這些少年都是中國的馬志尼。

(23)

彼非常勤勉

【譯】 (a) He is *diligence itself*.

(b) He is *all diligence*.

【說明】 凡抽象名詞之後加 “itself”，或抽象名詞之前加 “all”，均表示該抽象名詞所含性質之極限。可以下公式表之：

抽象名詞 + *itself* }  
*All* + 抽象名詞 } = extremely + 形容詞。

故 *diligence itself* }  
*all diligence* } = extremely diligent.

茲舉類例如下：——

(1) 他裝作仁慈，但衷心非常殘酷。

He pretends to be kind, but he is, at heart, *cruelty itself*.

(2) 一個中國上等人在社交上非常禮貌的。

A Chinese gentleman is *all courtesy* in social intercourse.

(3) 那守財奴非常貪婪，故無人喜之。

The miser is *avarice itself*, and so nobody likes him.

(4) 當先生講演的時候學生非常注意。

When the teacher was lecturing, the students were *all attention*.

(5) 我想他絕不會遲到，因為他非常守時。

I think he will not come late, for he is *punctuality itself*.

(6) 他是非常狡滑故我絕不全信其言。

As he is *cunning* itself, I will never take his words at *their face value*.

【注意】“face value”係商場上用語，即股票等之票面價格。此處借用。

(7) 我的祖母非常仁慈。

My grandmother is *all kindness*.

(8) 據說 Solomon 是非常聰明，沒有什麼問題可以難倒他。

As *the story goes*, Solomon was *all wisdom*, and no question had ever puzzled him.

【注意一】“all”之後亦可用普通名詞如：——

“all ears” “all eyes”, “all tears” 等。意義仍相同。

例如：——

(a) The students are *all ears* (=all attention=very attentive) in the classroom.

(b) The woman was *all tears* when she heard the death of her only son in the battle field.

(當婦人聞其獨子死於沙場痛哭流涕)

(c) A diplomat should always be all eyes to the changes of the world situation.

(一個外交家應時時注視世界局勢之變化)

【注意二】“in itself”與“of itself”兩片語，亦值得記憶。

“in itself”=in its own nature——(本來；原來)之意。

“of itself”=naturally——含有(不借外力)之意，即「自然」之意。

例如：——

(a) Knowledge is a thing good *in itself*, but may become harmful by misapplication.

(知識本為良物但可因誤用而致害)

(b) Money is not a bad thing *in itself*, but may become harmful by its use.

(錢財的本身不是壞東西但因用而能致害)

(c) The window opens *of itself*.

(窗戶自開)

(d) The house fell *of itself*.

(屋自傾倒)

“of itself” 大概用於物之無意志者。如要表示人之出於自動或自願，則須用 “of one’s own accord”。

例如：——

He left the position of his own accord. (彼自動離職)

(9) 學生們都是生氣勃勃，精神飽滿。

The students are *all life and spirit*.

(10) 當他讀了報告，異常驚奇。

When he read the report, he was *all astonishment*.

### 習 題 二 十 三

(1) 他非常的懶惰，前途很黑暗。

(2) 軍士們都是精神飽滿勇氣百倍勝利可操左券。



- (3) 真奇怪那門何以自開？  
 (4) 他異常不誠實。誰會信他的話啊！

(24) 燦爛者不盡是黃金

【譯】 All that glitters is not gold.

〔說明〕 上句在英文中爲一種極特殊之構造。卽以全部否定的形式表部份否定的意義。依字句的次序看去，明明是說，「所有發光者不是黃金」。然而實在的意義卻是「發光者未必盡是黃金」。照文法講來，這確實不合規則。應該把“not”放在“all”之前，成下面的形式：

“Not all that glitters is gold”。直譯之爲「不是所有發光者皆黃金」，則意義甚爲明顯。然而此語係出自英國詩聖莎士比亞之手，故後人爭相模仿而浸成此種特殊之構造。所以我們須特別注意凡“All.....are not”，或“Every.....is not”的句子大概均應視爲：“Not all.....are.....”或“Not every.....is.....”在中文裏應譯爲：「未必皆是」或「不盡是」不要譯爲「盡不是」或「皆不是」。換言之，“All.....are not”不是表全部否定，而是表部份否定。例如：——

“All men are not good”或“Every man is not good”，係「人非盡善」之意。不是「人皆不善」之意。

“Every...should not...”亦等於：“Not every...should”。在習慣上英美人對於全部否定常用

“none”或“nothing”去表示。例如說：「他們都不勤勉」爲“None of them are diligent”。

再舉類例如下：——

- (1) 1老鴉不必都是黑的。  
All crows are not black. (=crows are not always black)
  - (2) 知識不都是好的，有些不但無益而且有害。  
All knowledge is not good; some will do you harm rather than good.
  - (3) 人人皆有眼，不是人人皆能見。然而眼睛之構造均同。  
All have eyes, all do not see; yet all the eyes are constructed exactly alike.
  - (4) 小孩子不盡似其父母。  
All children do not take after their parents.
- 【註】 to take after=resemble (相似)
- (5) 凡寫詩者不皆是詩人。  
All that write poems are not poets.
  - (6) 不是人人可作此。  
Everybody should not do so. (部份否定)
  - (7) 不是一切皆對。  
All is not right.
  - (8) 一切皆不對。  
Nothing is right. (全部否定)
  - (9) 他們兩人均勤勉。  
Both of them are diligent.

(比較) Both of them are not diligent. (部份否定)。

(不是兩人均勤勉——一個勤，一個不勤)

(10) 他們兩人均不勤勉 (全部否定)。

Neither of them is diligent.

#### 習 題 二 十 四

(1) 人人皆笑，但我相信不是人人懂得他何以笑。

(2) 就我所知，他所說的不盡是確實的。

(3) 他們兩人不都是可靠的。

(4) 不是所有的 gentlemen 都 gentle.

(5) 一切皆無希望。

(25)

健康較金錢更有價值，因後者  
不能如前者給人們以真快樂

【譯】 Health is of more value than wealth, for *the latter* cannot give us true happiness as *the former*.

【說明】 英文中說「前者」「後者」有下列三種形式：——

前 者	後 者
the former	the latter
that (those)	this (these)
the one	the other

“the former” 與 “the latter” 可以代單數或複數名詞。“the one” 與 “the other” 只能代單數名詞。“that”



fluences of *the latter* are counter-balanced by the elevating influences of *the former*, where-by both classes can be improved.

- (5) 善惡兩途擺在當前，前者導入於和平後者導入於不幸。

Virtue and vice are before you; *the one* leads you to peace and *the other* to misery.

- (6) 伊有一個金戒指和一個鑽戒指。前者為定婚指後者為結婚指。

She has a gold ring and a diamond ring; *this* is an engagement ring and *that* a wedding ring.

- (7) 自私自利的人和慈善的人每個社會中都有，前者為人所避免後者為人所追求。

The selfish and the benevolent can be found in every community; *these* are sought after, while *those* are shunned.

### 習 題 二 十 五

- (1) 空氣和水皆人所必需。但前者更為重要。  
 (2) 英國和美國都係中國的朋友。但後者較前者更為可感。  
 (3) 我們應該注意選擇我們的先生和朋友。我意，後者較前者影響更大。  
 (4) 人和動物的主要分別在於前者有理性<sup>1</sup> 後者僅有本能<sup>2</sup>。

(註) 1. reason. 2. instinct.

- (26) (a) 彼曾學英文否  
(b) 彼曾學英文而且是在牛津大學學的

【譯】 (a) Has he studied English?  
(b) Yes, he has studied English *and that* at Oxford.

〔說明〕 此句應注意的就是 “and *that*” 的這種構造。  
“*that*” 在此句中為強勢代名詞，代替前子句中敘述詞之全部 “has studied English”，以加強語勢。試比較下列二句：——

比較 { (1) He has studied English at Oxford.  
(2) He has studied English *and that* at Oxford.

很明顯的 (2) 句較 (1) 句 語勢強得多，問話是「彼曾學英文否」。如果只答「彼曾在牛津學英文」，那語勢就很平常。今加一句「而且是在牛津學的」，則答者稱譽之口吻，活躍紙上，其英文之好，可不待言。

【註】 牛津大學為英國三個資格最老名譽最隆的大學之一。天文學家多出其間。其餘二個為劍橋 (Cambridge) 及愛丁堡 (Edinburgh)。

茲舉類例如下：——

(1) 彼踏而且屢錯。

He makes mistakes *and that* (=makes mistakes) very often.

- (2) 他罵我，而且是當衆罵我。

He scolded me *and that* in the presence of a large company.

- (3) 英國損失兩隻最大戰艦，而且是戰爭方始時候損失的。

England lost two of her largest battleships *and that* at the very beginning of the war.

- (4) 我給了他一點錢，而且是他急需的時候給與的。

I gave him some money *and that* when he needed it most.

- (5) 雖然他生意失敗了，他將清償其一切債務，而且將如時清償。

Though he failed in business, yet he will get his debts all squared, *and that* in time.

- (6) 長沙之役敵人打敗，而且敗得厲害。

At the battle of Changsha the enemy was defeated, *and that* very badly.

- (7) 我願給你以證據，而且是紙書墨寫。

I will give you evidence *and that* in black and white.

【註】“in black and white” 係成語，「紙書墨寫」即以黑墨寫在白紙上之意。

- (8) 我很感謝你因為你在我最需要幫助的時候幫助了我。

I am very obliged to you for you helped me,  
and that when I needed help very urgently.

### 習 題 二 十 六

- (1) 我決不與他和解<sup>1</sup>，因為他侮辱了我，而且是當着我的愛人侮辱我。  
 (註) 1. reconcile.
- (2) 他死了而且是慘死。
- (3) 他去了而且不辭而去。
- (4) 他承認他罵了我，而且是當我之面承認的。

(27)

我們既是學生即應表現  
學生之禮貌

【譯】 As we are students, we ought to show ourselves  
as such.

〔說明〕 此條中所應注意之點為 “as such” 的用法。  
“such” 為反覆代名詞。在此句中即代 “students”  
以避免重複。

as such = as students.

茲舉類例如下：——

- (1) 你既係上等人士，別人當然以上等人士待汝。  
 Since you are a gentlemen, you will certainly  
 be treated as such (=as a gentleman)
- (2) 往昔女子因為係女子而被賤視。(即非因別種理由



而被賤視之意)

Woman was formerly made light of *as such*.

【註】 to make light of = to treat with contempt.....(輕視)

- (3) 我的意思並非反對此計劃之本身。我之所反對者其根本之主義耳。

I did not mean to oppose the plan *as such*.

What I opposed was the principle underlying it.

- (4) 因其為命令之故，不得不從。

We must obey a command *as such*. (because it is a command)

- (5) 我們重視英文，不是因為英文的本身，而是因為英文可以導我們到科學知識之寶庫。

We do not make much of English *as such*, but as it serves to lead us into the treasure-house of scientific knowledge.

【注意】 to make much of = 重視

to make light of

to make little of

to make nothing of

} 輕視; 不以為意

Being a man of undaunted spirit, he makes nothing of the difficulties. (因為是一個有大無畏精神之人，他對一切困難毫不在意)

- (6) 戰爭之後，此世界聞名之都市，已不復成為都市矣。

When the war was over, the magnificent city known to the whole world no longer remained *as such*.

### 習題二十七

- (1) 我們既是上等人我們應該在言語及行動上表示之。
- (2) 他是一個大學者但他的外貌並不似學者。
- (3) 你不應太重視他也不要太輕視他。假若如此,他將不驕不怨。
- (4) 他是一個善游泳者。洩過這條河不算一回事。

### (28) 彼極愚蠢——蠢到不辨牛馬

【譯】 He is very foolish—*so much so* that he cannot tell a horse from a cow.

〔說明〕 此句的語氣重在「蠢」字上面,所以「蠢」字重複說兩次,英語最忌重複,故此處用“so much so”一成語以表達第二個「蠢」字。此成語中之第一個“so”為副詞形容“much”。第二個“so”則文法上稱為「反覆代名詞」以代形容詞“foolish”而免其重複。故“so much so”即等於“so foolish”。此“so”字不限定與“so much”或“as much”同用。亦可與其他修飾字共用例如:

You are wise, and he is *more so*. (你聰明;彼更聰明),「辨別甲乙」英譯為“to tell A from B”. 注意所用之前置詞為“from”。

參考 { to tell white from black (分別黑白)  
 { to distinguish right from wrong (區別是非)  
 { to discriminate good from bad (區別善惡)

茲舉類例如下：——

- (1) 此人極無知識，既不能讀，亦不能寫。  
 This man is very ignorant, *so much so* that he can neither read nor write.
- (2) 他的兄弟非常聰明——和他同樣聰明——或較他更聰明。  
 His brother is very clever—*quite as much so* as he—perhaps *more so* than he.
- (3) 有時冷得如此厲害，以致生蛋冰凍得如煮熟的蛋一樣硬。  
 Sometimes the cold was intense, *so much so* that raw eggs were frozen as hard as if boiled.
- (4) 顏子非常發奮以致忘餐。  
 Mr. Yen was very diligent, *so much so* that he often forgot to take his meals.
- (5) 他已病了半年身體異常瘦弱以致不能單獨行走。  
 He has been sick for half a year, and is now extremely weak,—*so much so* that he cannot walk *by himself*.
- (6) 彼受驚恐以致許久不能言。  
 He was greatly frightened—*so much so* that he was unable to speak for a few minutes.
- (7) 彼極驕傲以致賤視自己的兄弟。

He is awfully proud,——*so much so* that he despises his own brothers.

- (8) 彼女極美麗以致許多少年爲之瘋狂。

The maiden is very beautiful, *so much so* that many young men are crazy for her.

- (9) 彼極豪俠，以左袒弱者爲主義。

He is very chivalrous——*so much so* that he makes it a rule to *side with* the weaker party

- (10) 彼極忙迫，忙到無時吃飯。

He is very busy, *so much so* that he has no time to eat.

### 習 題 二 十 八

- (1) 我的祖父是非常的慷慨，以致從未拒絕過他人的要求。  
 (2) 美國空軍很強大，以致德日兩國的空軍連合起來亦非其敵。  
 (3) 愛迪生有時忙得不能吃飯和睡眠。  
 (4) 他和他弟弟極相似，以致有時他們站在一塊我們不能分別誰是誰。

(29)

我有兩個兄弟，其一在哈佛  
 大學習法律，其他服務軍隊

【譯】 I have two brothers, *one* is studying law at Harvard, *the other* is serving in the army.

【說明】 上節中之“the one ..the other” 爲「前者……

後者」之意。但“one.....the other”的意義完全不同。用此時不問二者之先後，而為「其一……其他」或「甲……乙」之意。試比較下例：——

- (1) 我有一枝自來水筆和一本英文字典。前者係一老同學所贈，後者係自購。

I have a fountain pen and an English dictionary; *the one* was given by one of my former schoolmates and *the other* (was) purchased by myself.

- (2) 我有兩枝自來水筆，其一為英國製，其他為本國製。

I have two fountain pens; *one* is of English make, and *the other* is home-made.

“One.....the other”只是說兩個。假若要說兩個以上，則可用“another”“the third”，“the fourth”等以表達之。

- (3) 老農夫有三個兒子，一為木匠，一為砌匠，一在小學讀書。

The old farmer has three sons; *one* is a carpenter, *another* a mason, and *the third* is studying in a primary school.

- (4) 前幾天我聽見兩個學生談話。一個說他將來要做一個科學家，另一個說他最恨的是科學。

I heard two students talk with each other the other day; *one* of them said that he would be

a scientist in future, but *the* other said it was science that he hated most.

### 習題二十九

- (1) 昨天我買了兩本書一爲英文一爲歷史。
- (2) 我有三隻錶一爲瑞士製，一爲英國製，一爲美國製。以瑞士製的爲最好。
- (3) 約翰有四個兄弟，大的和第二個從事商業，第三個在大學任教授，第四個係一有名的工程師。

(30) 我需要一本英文字典，但無錢購他。

【譯】 I need an English dictionary, but I have no money to buy *one*.

〔說明〕 譯此句時須注意者即「他」字。此處之「他」字只能譯“one”，不能譯“it”。因爲“it”只代指定的東西。泛指的東西須用“one”代。此句中所說的英語字典當然是泛指的，並未指定那一種或那一本英文字典。假如說：「我昨天在舊書店裏看見一本九成新的簡明牛津字典，可惜沒有帶錢所以不能買他」。其譯文應爲：——

Yesterday I saw in a second-hand book-store a Concise Oxford Dictionary, ninety per cent new; but, sorry, I had no money with me then and so I could not buy *it*.

在此句中所說之字典則係指定的牛津字典故須用“it”代之。

無定代名詞“one”用以避免名詞重複時可以加“s”以成複數“ones”。例如說：——

「此屋僅有三間一間大的兩間小的」英譯爲：——

The house consists of three rooms only, one large one and two small ones.

「舊書店」譯“second-hand book-store”。“second-hand”係「舊的」「非新的」之意。“second-hand books”即「舊書」。

{ “second-hand news”——間接得來的消息。

{ “first-hand news”——直接得來的消息。

「九成新」——“ninety per cent new” 即「百分之九十的新」。

茲舉類例如下：——

(1) 此帽已破舊須買一新者。

This hat is worn-out, and I must buy a new one.

(2) 這裏一筐橘子，我們來選出好的拋去壞的。

Here is a basket of oranges; let us select the good ones and throw away the bad ones.

(3) 請開開左邊的櫃子，有鑰匙在上面的那個。

Please open the drawer on the left, the one with a key in it.

(4) 不結婚則已，結婚就要娶一個相配的。

If you marry at all, marry one worthy of you.

【註】“at all” 常用在否定語中以加強否定的意思。例如  
 “I have no money at all” [我毫無一錢]，但用在  
 “if” 子句中則含有 [不爲則已，爲則……] 之意。例如：  
 「不學英文則已，學則必須盡力」。  
 If you study English *at all*, study it earnestly”.  
 “worthy of” 爲「值得」之意。其後隨名詞，或動  
名詞。例如：——

- (a) He is not worthy of my friendship.  
 (他不值得受我的友誼)
- (b) 蔣委員長值得我們最大的恭敬。  
 Generalissimo Chiang is worthy of our greatest respect.
- (c) There are few persons worthy of being admired.  
 (值得稱讚之人甚少)
- (d) There are few poets worthy of the name.  
 (名實相符之詩人不多)
- (e) In Chinese history there are many names worthy of remembrance.  
 (在中國歷史中有許多名字值得記憶)

### 習 題 三 十

- (1) 我需要一本袖珍牛津字典。我將寫信把我哥哥要他替我買一本。
- (2) 我房裏有兩幅地圖。那掛在窗戶側邊的一幅是中國地圖。那掛在書桌右邊的一幅是世界地圖。



- (3) 他這樣的人不夠做朋友。  
 (4) 這是一本舊書，不應該買得如此的貴。

(31) 據說意國之空軍  
非德國空軍之敵

【譯】 *It is said that the air force of Italy is no match for that of Germany.*

〔說明一〕「據說」通譯作“*It is said*”。但亦可譯“*People say*”或“*they say*”。“*It*”爲虛字作文法上的句主。事實上的句主爲“*that*”所引起之名詞子句。

由“*It is said that.....*”的構造而生出下面相類的習語：——

- (1) *It is stated that.....*
- (2) *It is reported that.....*
- (3) *It is rumored that.....*
- (4) *It is thought that.....*
- (5) *It is supposed that.....*
- (6) *It is believed that.....*
- (7) *It is understood that.....*
- (8) *It is well-known that.....*
- (9) *It is admitted that.....*
- (10) *It is acknowledged that.....*

以上習語極爲通用，故學者務須熟記，俾得運用自如。

茲各舉例以明之：——

- (1) It is said that French is the most beautiful language in the world.

(據說法文爲世界上最美之文字)

- (2) It is reported that Germany has lost more than five thousand airplanes in the battle of Stalingrade.

(據報告在史城一役德國損失飛機五千架以上)

- (3) It is rumored that one of the largest aircraft carriers of Italy was sunk by a British submarine in the Atlantic Ocean.

(據謠傳意國最大航空母艦之一在大西洋被英國潛艇所擊沉)。

- (4) It is popularly thought that Roosevelt is likely to be elected as President of America.

(大家以爲羅斯福大半會被選爲美國大總統)

- (5) It is supposed that the farewell meeting to be held in the Y.M.C.A. tomorrow evening will be attended by all the teachers and students of our school.

(大家料想明日晚上在青年會所舉行之道別會本校教職員及學生將全體參加)

- (6) It is believed that victory always belongs to the most persevering.

(大家相信勝利是屬於最能堅忍之人)

- (7) It is understood that here-after China will

conclude treaties with other countries only on the basis of equality.

(大家知道此後中國僅將基於平等原則與他國訂立條約)

- (8) It is well-known that Shakespeare was one of the greatest poets in the world, if not the greatest.

(大家知道莎士比亞為世界上最偉大詩人之一，縱非唯一最偉大者)。

- (9) It is acknowledged that nothing can be done without labor.

(大家承認沒有事情可以不用勞力而成)

- (10) It is admitted that nothing is impossible to dogged perseverance.

(大家承認如有堅忍無事不可能)

[說明二] “no match for” 為「非其敵」之意。

公式  $\frac{A \text{ is no match for } B.}{(A \text{ 非 } B \text{ 之敵})}$

參考 { A is a match for B. (A為B之勁敵)  
 A is more than a match for B.  
 (A敵B有餘——B非A之敵)  
 To meet (find) one's match (棋逢敵手)  
 To make a match { (a) 為他人擇偶。(作媒)  
 (b) 自己得偶。

例句如下：——

- (1) 在外交上中國確非日本之敵。  
In diplomacy China is no match for Japan.
- (2) 此次你遇着敵手了。  
You have met your match this time.
- (3) 我們未見能與彼匹敵之人。  
We have never seen his match.
- (4) 不要小視他，他是你的勁敵。  
Don't belittle him; he is a formidable match for you.
- (5) 首先我們都輕視他，但後來我們很驚奇的發覺他非我們所能敵。  
At first we all looked down upon him, but later we found to our great surprise that he was *more than a match* for us.
- (6) 我很高興我的兄弟已得佳偶。  
I am very glad that my brother has made a good match.
- (7) 彼倆爲佳偶。  
They are a well-matched pair.
- (8) 我從未見過如此怨偶。  
I have never seen such an ill-matched pair.

## 習 題 三 十 一

- (1) 據說羅斯福總統在逝世的一小時前尚在辦公廳工作。
- (2) 謠傳敵人已自新嘉坡撤退。但未證實。
- (3) 大家相信此次戰爭結束以後百年內不會再有戰爭。

(4) 就濟經力而說，英國非美國之匹。

(5) 這一對怨偶遲早會要離婚的。

(註) 1. divorce.

(32) 據我看來，彼之成功不成問題

【譯】 *It seems to me that his success is out of question.*

〔說明〕「據我看來」譯“it seems to me”。“seem”意爲「好似」，「看起來」，表示一種由推想而得來的結論。

此句中之“it”亦係虛字，用作文法上的句主。【事實上的句主則係其後之“infinitive”或“noun clause”。

公式： It seems +  $\begin{cases} \text{infinitive.} \\ \text{that + noun clause.} \end{cases}$

「不成問題」譯“out of question”。但須注意“question”前不用冠詞“the”。“out of the question”意義完全不同，試觀下例之比較：——

比較  $\begin{cases} \text{Out of question = certain. (一定)} \\ \text{Out of the question = quite impossible.} \end{cases}$   
(十分不可能)

What you have said is out of question.  
(你所說的不成問題——可行)

What you have said is out of the question.  
(你所說的大不可能)

類例：——

- (1) 據我看來彼大有學者的風度。

It seems to me that he is *much of a scholar*.

參考 { He is something of a scholar.  
 (彼頗有學者風度)  
 { He is nothing of a scholar.  
 (彼無學者風度)

- (2) 新計畫缺點似尙多。

It seems that the new plan *leaves much to be desired*.

參考 { The picture leaves something to be desired.  
 (此圖畫尙未盡善)  
 { This essay leaves nothing to be desired.  
 (此文無可疵議之處)

- (3) 你的結論似乎不錯。

Your conclusion seems to be right.

- (4) 此問題之解決似很合理。

The solution to the problem seems to be quite logical.

- (5) 據我看來此位置並不在經理授與權內。

It seems to me that the position does not *lie in the gift of the manager*.

【註】 to lie in the gift of A——在A之授與權內。

- (6) 當我把消息告彼時，彼似很快樂。

He seemed to be very happy when he was told the news.

- (7) 此主義似乎與孔子之教相違背。

This principle seems to be at variance with the teaching of Confucius.

【註】 to be at variance with.....不一致;相違背。

(8) 據我看來彼不過一學者而已。

It seems to me that he is *nothing but* a scholar.

【註】 nothing but=only.

anything but=by no means.

比較 {  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{He is nothing but a scholar.} \\ \text{(彼不過一學者)} \\ \text{He is } \textit{anything but} \text{ a scholar.} \\ \text{(彼決非一學者)} \end{array} \right\}$

(9) 他的大兒子似乎是一個敗家之子。

His eldest son seems to be a *black sheep* in the family.

【註】對於羊講，黑色是視爲一種缺點。所以“a black sheep”即爲羊中之壞者。引申其義以指人羣中之不名譽者。

(10) 病者似乎已過嚴重時期。

The patient seems to have passed the serious stage.

### 習題三十二

- (1) 據我看來日本將於六個月內無條件投降。 你以爲怎樣?
- (2) 據我所知這本書是研究文法最善之本。

- (3) 此謎語的答案似乎不甚洽合。  
 (4) 似你這樣的勤勉，將來成功不成問題。

(33) 不久戰爭可以勝利結束

【譯】 *It will not be long before the war comes to a triumphant conclusion.*

〔說明〕 此句中之“it”係指「時」。意即「戰爭勝利結束以前爲時不久」。與此同類之習語尙有：

{	<i>It will be long before</i> ——尙需時
	<i>It is not long before</i> ——不久
	<i>It will be some time before</i> ——尙需時
	<i>It was a long time before</i> ——歷久

「結束」，英譯“to come to a conclusion”或“to conclude”

{	<i>to come to a speedy conclusion.</i> (迅速結束)
	<i>to come to a happy conclusion.</i> (愉快的結束)
	<i>to come to a successful conclusion.</i> (成功的結束)

類例：——

- (1) 伊之痊愈恐尙需時。  
*It will be long before she can recover.*
- (2) 不久彼即痊愈。  
*It was not long before he recovered.*
- (3) 彼歷久始愈。  
*It was a long time before he recovered.*



- (4) 大戰結束恐尙需時。

I am afraid *it will be long* before the war can come to an end.

- (5) 不久老人發覺其藏金爲人所竊。

*It was not long* before the old man discovered that his hidden treasures had been stolen.

- (6) 不久我們將出版一種專門研究英文的雜誌。

*Before long* we shall publish a magazine *devoted to the study of English*.

- (7) 全世界上現今紊亂的情形，我們希望不久可以消滅。

The present day chaotic conditions *all over the world* will, we hope, pass *ere long*.

- (8) 他們時常口角但不久又和好。

They often quarrelled with each other but *made up before long*.

【註】 *before long* }  
           *ere long*    } 不久

- (9) 就我所知，他不久將辭職。

*So far as I know*, he will resign *before long*.

【註】「就我所知」除說：“So far as I know”外亦可說：“so far as my knowledge goes”。此爲極普通而有用之語句宜牢記之。

*So far as my knowledge goes*, this is the best book on preposition.

(就我所知，此爲研究“preposition”最佳之書)

與此語句相類的尚有 “So far as.....is concerned”,  
一語。意為「就……而論」。

So far as English is concerned, he has no equals  
in the school.

(就英文而論，在本校無有能與彼併肩者)

【註】 equals——平等之人；同等之人。

He has no equal in eloquence

(在辯才，無有能與彼匹敵者)。

### 習 題 三 十 三

- (1) 不久我們的抗戰可以結束，建國工作開始。
- (2) 他的疾病雖已治好，但恢復健康恐尚需時。
- (3) 歷時三年他方寫完了他那部英國歷史。
- (4) 此城曾一度淪入敵手，但不久又為我軍收回。

(34) 這正是我所要讀的書

【譯】 (a) *It is this book that I want to read.*

(b) *This is the very book that I want to read.*

【說明】 此句的意思着重在「這本書」。我正是要讀這本書，不是要讀別的書。(a) 句的譯法係用 “*it is...that+clause*” 的公式。“It” 在此處非普通之「人稱代名詞」，而是一個虛字用作文法上的句主。此種構造可以加強一個平常句子的主詞，或賓詞或副詞的形容語 (adverbial modifier) 以及副詞子句。譬如說：「他昨天幫助了

我]。平常的說法當然是：“He helped me yesterday”。

現在來加強句主「他」，要說「昨日幫助我者是他」。在英譯即為：

“It was *he* that helped me yesterday.”

再來加強賓詞「我」，要說：「他昨日幫助的人是我」。在英譯即為：

“It was *I* that he helped yesterday”。

再來加強此句中副詞的形容語「昨日」，要說「他幫助我是昨天」。在英譯即為：

“It was *yesterday* that he helped me”。

同樣可以加強整個副詞子句例如說：——  
「這個消息是伊離開我的時候告訴我的」。

“It was *when he left me* that he told me the news”。

上句平常的說法：——

He told me the news when he left me.

動詞如係現在時則“it”後用“is”。如係過去時則“it”後用“was”。

{ It *is* he that *loves* you dearly.

{ It *was* he that *loved* you dearly.

(b) 句的譯法係用“very”以加強「甚」。“very”一字普通用作副詞。但亦可作形容詞用。作此用時係加重其所形容的名詞，可譯作「即是」「正是」等義。

茲將關於 (a) (b) 兩種譯法再舉例於次：——

(1) 母子洒淚而別。

It was *with tears* that the mother and the son parted from each other.

- (2) 我們終日勞碌爲的是大眾的福利，而非個人的私利。

It is *public welfare*, not *selfinterest*, that we are toiling for all (the) day long.

- (3) 我們讀書爲的是學問不是文憑。

It is *learning* that we study for, not the *diploma*.

- (4) 我們每年在十月十日恭祝國慶。

It is *on the tenth of October* that we celebrate our National Holiday.

- (5) 世界之有今日科學之力也。

It is *science* that has made the world *what it is*.

【註】 to make...what it is——使有今日。

{ His father has made him what he is.

{ (彼之有今日其父之力也)

{ It is his father that has made him what he is.

- (6) 那個穿藍衣的正是我昨天在公共圖書館所見之人。

The man *in blue* is the *very* one that I met in the public library yesterday.

- (7) 當炸彈擲下來的時候我正站在此地。

When the bomb was dropped, I was standing at this very place.

- (8) 他自己的僕人尙且侮之，遑論他人。

His *very* servants despise him, *not to mention* others.

- (9) 彼但出席，即可使一切順利進行。

His *very* presence will make everything go on smoothly.

- (10) 這個小屋正是英國最偉大詩人 莎士比亞 誕生之地。

This small house is the *very* place where the greatest English poet, Shakespeare, was born.

- (11) 正是他的缺席使此會不能成功。

His *very* absence has made the meeting unsuccessful.

- (12) 向你吹毛求疵之人，正是你認為好友之人。

It is the *very* man whom you regard as your good friend that finds fault with you.

- (13) 小事常使人心煩。

It is *little things* that chiefly disturb the mind.

- (14) 使他改變惡意者其良心之呵責也。

It was the pricks of conscience that made him change his evil intention.

#### 習 題 三 十 四

- (1) 這正是我所期待的結果。

- (2) 在離別五分鐘前他方告訴我這個秘密。

- (3) 正是他的一次演說改變了羣衆的心理。

(4) 毀滅德國者不是斯大林,不是邱吉爾,也不是羅斯福,而是希特勒和其納粹黨人<sup>1</sup>。

(註) 1. Nazis.

(5) 將來有一天你會發覺最痛愛你的人不是妻子而是母親。

(35) 光陰如流水一去不復回

【譯】 (a) It is with time as with the current of water; once it is gone, it never returns again.

(b) As it is with the current of water, so it is with time; once it is gone, it never comes back again.

(c) Time is like the current of water, once it is gone, it never comes back again.

【說明】 此種語句係示兩者的關係相同。如云「甲猶乙也」。

譯時可應用以下之公式：——

公式 { (1) It is with A as (it is) with B.  
(2) It is in A as (it is) in B.  
(3) As it is with B, so it is with A.  
(4) As it is in B, so it is in A.  
(5) A is like B.

類例於下：——

(1) 求學如飲食, 得其益者乃躬親其事之人而非傍觀者。

It is in studying as in eating; he who does

it gets the benefit, and not he who sees it done.

- (2) 小量之人猶小口之瓶，其所有愈少，則傾瀉時其聲愈大。

It is with narrow-minded people as with narrow-necked bottles; the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out.

- (3) 一個人由生而達成年，而壯而老，而衰而死。人如此國家亦如此。

A man is born, reaches manhood and strength, grows old, decays and dies. As it is with man, so it is with nations.

- (4) 思想如貨幣，其價賤者其流廣。

It is with ideas as with pieces of money; those of least value generally circulate the best.

- (5) 學如逆水行舟，不進則退。

It is in studying as in sailing a boat against the current; it either advances or recedes.

### 習 題 三 十 五

- (1) 婦人之舌如利器，愈用愈銳。  
 (2) 求學如作事，無恆心，不能成功。  
 (3) 建國如建屋，基礎愈固愈能經久。  
 (4) 讀書如吃飯，不消化於你無益。

## (36) 不知勞動之苦者不知享受之樂

【譯】 One who does not know *what it is* to labor, does not know *what it is* to enjoy.

〔說明〕 “What it is” 表示對於某事的經驗，有「其味如何——（苦或樂）」之意。譬如一個人從沒有負過債，他當然不知道負債的滋味是苦是樂。所以他說：——

「我不知道負債的滋味如何」

“I don't know *what it is* to be in debt”.

一個人由貧而富了他可以說：——

「我雖富但很知貧窮之苦」

“Though I am rich, I know *what it is* to be in poverty”.

What it is =  $\begin{cases} \text{What a good thing it must be.} \\ \text{What a hard thing it must be.} \end{cases}$

I know what it is to be in poverty = I know what a hard thing it must be to be in poverty.

類例如下：——

(1) 我雖知無錢之苦，但絕不負債。

I know *what it is* to be in want of money,  
but I never get into debt.

(2) 未結婚者不知結婚後之滋味。

Those who are unmarried do not know *what it is*  
to be in a married state.



- (3) 富人常不同情於貧者,因其不知窮之苦。

The rich are often not sympathetic with the poor, for they do not know *what it is* to be poor.

【注意】 the + 形容詞 = 複數普通名詞, 用作主詞時其後之動詞必為複數。

參考	{	the rich = the rich people (富者)
		the poor = the poor people (貧者)
		the talkative = the talkative people (好言者)
		the energetic = the energetic people (奮力者)
		the persevering = the persevering people (堅忍者)
		the blind = the blind people (盲者)
		the lame = the lame people (跛者)
		the dumb = the dumb people (啞者)
		the dead = the dead people (死者)
		the oppressed = the oppressed people (被壓迫者)
the mighty = the mighty people (有勢力者)		
the industrious = the industrious people.		

(勤勉者)

- (4) 彼係生於富貴之家, 如何能知貧窮之苦?

As he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, how can he know *what it is* to be in poverty?

【註】 to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth = to be born rich (生於富家)

- (4) 斯達林氏領導其人民, 咬緊牙關與強敵搏鬥於茲三年, 其地位之艱苦實非吾人所能想像。

M. Stalin has been leading his people to fight against a formidable foe *with set teeth* for three years. Indeed, we can hardly imagine *what it is* to be in his position.

【註】 With set teeth——決心；咬緊牙關。

I went at it with set teeth——決心以赴(期在必成)

### 習 題 三 十 六

- (1) 到現在我方知學校生活之樂，但已遲了。
- (2) 不知貧窮之苦者不知富足之樂。
- (3) 你要到負了債方知到負債之苦。
- (4) 你是一個局外人那裏知道我處境之苦啊！

(37)

半因飢餓半因疲勞我們不能再工作

【譯】 *What with* hunger and *what with* fatigue, we can work no more.

〔說明〕 此句中我們應注意的是「半因……半因」的說法。“*What with……what with*”……一成語用在兩個或兩個以上的名詞之前以列舉連續的原因。“*what*”係一無定代名詞 (Indefinite pronoun) 作副詞用，其意即等於“*partly*”。

*What with*——表示「原因」

*What by*——表示「手段」或「方法」

公式 *What with (by)+Noun, What with (by)+Noun* =  
partly with (by)+Noun, partly with (by)+  
Noun = 半因(用)……半因(用)……

類例於下：——

- (1) 半以雄辯，半以武力，終達目的。  
*What by argument, what by force, he eventually accomplished his purpose.*
- (2) 或因授課或因寫作，致全無暇晷。  
*What with teaching, and what with writing, my time is wholly taken.*
- (3) 英人之征服印度，係半以策略半以兵力。  
*What by policy, what by force, the English made themselves master of all India.*
- (4) 半因功課，半因運動，使學生無暇作怠惰之想。  
*What with his studies, and what with his sports, the student has no time left for idle thoughts.*
- (5) 半因疾病，半因生活程度之高，彼乃陷於窘境。  
*What with illness, what with the high cost of living, he is now in straits.*
- (6) 半因幸運，半因努力，彼以致富。  
*What with good fortune, what with exertions, he made a large sum of money.*
- (7) 半因方法之巧，半因言語之媚，半因金錢之力，彼不久即成市中之領袖。  
*What with the cunning of his method, what with*

the flattery of his tongue, and *what with* the influence of his money, he soon became the leading man in the town.

【注意一】“What with……”與“what with……”之間；可加“and”或不加。

【注意二】“What with (by)”……可用“between……and”代之。例如：——

Between threats and tricks, he finally got what he desired.

(半用威脅，半用巧計，最後彼乃得其所欲)

(8) 半以外交，半以武力的威脅，日本乃得與中國締結此不平等條約。

*What by* diplomacy, *what by* the threat of military force, Japan succeeded in concluding the unequal treaty with China.

### 習題 三十七

- (1) 半以勸告半以威嚇我使他放棄了他的企圖。
- (2) 半以工作半以借貸我勉強維持了一家的生活。
- (3) 半因疾病半因憂愁彼於盛年<sup>1</sup>逝世。

(註) 1. The prime of life.

- (4) 半因無知半因擔心老農夫接受此無理要求。
- (5) 半因朋友之幫助，半因自己之努力，他畢竟達到目的。

(38) 不論作何事，總當盡力

【譯】 (a) *Whatever* you may do, do it with all your might.

(b) *No matter what* you may do, do it with all your might.

〔說明〕 “*Whatever*” 通常為複合關係代名詞 = “anything which”。例如：——

“You may take whatever you like” = you may take anything which you like. (你可以取任何你喜歡的東西)

“whatever” 亦可用作形容詞 = “any.....that”。

例如：——

You may read whatever book you like” = You may read any book that you like”。(凡汝所喜之書皆可讀之)

但在此節例句中之 “*Whatever*” 則係用作讓步接續代名詞 = “*No matter what*”。

“*No matter*” 為「不管」, 「不論」, 或「不問」之意。常與疑問詞合用而成讓步接續詞 (Concessive Conjunction)。

No matter +	{	疑問代名詞	}	引起疑問詞
		疑問副詞		
		Whether; if		
		Whether or not		

*Whatever* = no matter what. (不論甚麼)

*Whichever* = no matter which. (不論那個)

Whoever = no matter who. (不論誰人)

Whenever = no matter when. (不論何時)

Wherever = no matter where. (不論何地)

However = no matter how. (不論如何)

在以前此種讓步子句中之動詞總是用現在虛擬式。但在近代英文中常加助動詞“may”。且亦可用直說法動詞。茲以公式表列於下：——

Whoever	}	+ 主詞 + may ——
Whatever		
Whichever		
However		
Wherever		
Whenever		

類例：——

- (1) 不論作者為誰，此書值得反復誦讀。

Whoever the author may be, the book is worth reading *over and over again*.

- (2) 不管你說甚麼，沒有人相信的。

*No matter what (= whatever)* you may say, nobody will believe it.

- (3) 不論天才如何，成功總是靠勤勉和堅忍。

*Whatever* the talent may be, one's success always depends upon industry and perseverance.

- (4) 論此事如何困難，汝必為之。

*No matter how difficult it may be, you must do it.*

- (5) 不問別人說甚麼，我盡我的職責。

*Whatever others may say, I will do my duty.*

- (6) 我們擇業必須謹慎。但既經擇定之後不可隨意變更。

*We must be very careful in the choice of our profession. But whichever we may choose, we must take it for better or for worse.*

【註】“for better or for worse”——不管好歹。

*If you make a choice, you must take it for better or for worse. (事經決定不容變更)*

*We must take our lot for better or for worse. (窮通由命)*

*To take a man (or a woman) for better or for worse——艱苦與共，永久不渝 (結婚式之誓言)*

- (7) 不論他到甚麼地方，總是受人歡迎。

*Wherever he may go, he is always welcome.*

- (8) 不論你何時來，我總是在家裏。

*No matter when you come to see me, you will always find me at home.*

- (9) 不管敵人如何強我們必定堅持到底。

*However strong our enemy may be, we must hold to the bitter end.*

- (10) 不論你站在那邊，目前的局勢不會改變。

No matter which side you may take, the present situation will not change.

- (11) 不管他來不來，我必守約。

No matter whether he will come or not, I must keep my promise.

【註】 to keep one's promise——守約。

- (12) 不論他所度的生活如何簡單，他仍不能免於飢餓。

No matter how simple a life he may lead, he still cannot *keep the wolf from his door*.

【註】 “to keep the wolf from the door” 爲成語，「免於飢餓」之意，狼爲貪婪之物，食常不知飽。故轉爲「飢餓」，「缺乏」之意。例如：——

“A school-boy has a wolf in his stomach”.

(學校生徒食不知飽)

- (13) 不論他工作如何艱苦，他不能使其出入相抵。

No matter how hard he may work, he cannot *make both ends meet*.

【註】 “to make both ends meet” = 使出入相抵。

- (14) 不論你給他好多錢，數日之後仍一貧如洗。

However much money you may give him, he will be *as poor as a church mouse*.

【註】 “As poor as a church mouse”——意爲「一貧如洗」。“church” 爲禮拜之地沒有一點給老鼠吃的東西，所以禮拜堂裏的老鼠，其窮可知。



- (15) 不論家裏如何卑陋，在世界上却找不到如家裏一樣的地方。

However humble it may be, there is no place like home.

- (16) 任何事件發生我均有備。

Whatever may happen, I am prepared for it.

- (17) 不論如何富足我們總應量入爲出。

However rich we may be, we must live within our means.

參考 { To live beyond our means } 度日過奢；不  
 { To live above our means } 量入爲出。

- (18) 不管他如何雄辯，他的辯論不能圓滿。

No matter how eloquent he may be, his argument cannot hold water.

【註】“cannot hold water”——爲「不能盛水」，「漏」之意，「辯論不能盛水」即「有被人攻擊之隙」。

- (19) 不論你採用那種方法，你會得到同樣結果。

Whichever method you may take, you will get one and the same result.

【註】“one and the same”爲“the same”的強調形式。

- (20) 不問別人如何批評，我必堅持如此做去。

However others may criticize me, I insist on doing so.

(注意) “insist 爲不及物動詞其後隨“on”或“upon”再加 gerund。其後不可直接隨無定式。我們不

可說, “He insists to go home”, 須說 He insists on going home”. “insist” 後亦可隨子句例如:

“He insists that he will go home” = “He insists on it that he will go home”

### 習題三 + 八

- (1) 不論你如何富足, 你不能浪費你的金錢。
- (2) 不論你知識如何好, 你決不可驕傲。
- (3) 不論日人如何努力, 他們不能避免滅亡。
- (4) 一個人不管如何貧窮, 不可偷竊。
- (5) 不管你環境如何惡劣, 你不要屈服。

- (39) (a) 你的父親甚麼年紀了  
(b) 他有五十多歲了

【譯】 [a] How old is your father?

[b] He is more than fifty years old.

【說明一】 中國人說「某某人有若干歲了」, 但在英文中絕不能譯此「有」為“have”, 必須用“to be”. 初學者常誤說:—

“I have sixteen years old”. 實屬大錯。

上面的譯法為普通而平常。由下列可以看出不同的說法:—

- (1) 你的父親甚麼年紀了?

What is your father's age?

(2) 他有五十多歲了。

(a) He is fifty *odd* years old.

(b) He is *on the shady side* of fifty.

(c) He is *on the wrong side* of fifty.

(d) He *is turned of* fifty.

(e) He is *over* (above) fifty.

(3) 他將近五十歲了。(不到五十歲)

(a) He is *below* fifty.

(b) He is *hard upon* fifty.

(c) He is *on the right side* of fifty.

(d) He is *on the hither side* of fifty.

以上句中之“old”可用“of age”代。

He is fifty years *of age*.

茲舉類例如下：——

(1) 我今年七月正十六歲。

I shall be sixteen years old this July.

(2) 去年三月，我的母親正六十歲。我們大規模的慶祝了她的壽誕。

My mother was sixty years old last March, we celebratd her birthday *on a large scale*.

(3) 我是十六歲多了。

I am a little over sixteen.

(4) 彼女十六年正及笄。

The girl is sweet sixteen, just budding into womanhood.

- (5) 我妹妹年方二八。

My sister is coming sixteen.

- (6) 蔣先生年已四十餘。

Mr. Chiang is in his forties.

【註】由卅一歲至卅九歲用 in one's thirties (卅幾歲)  
由四一歲至四九歲用 in one's forties (四十幾歲)  
由五十一至五九歲用 in one's fifties (五十幾歲)

- (7) 我祖父死時已屆八十高齡。

My grandfather died at the advanced age of eighty.

- (8) 彼老年事極高。

The old man is far advanced in years.

- (9) 彼係一十六歲之少年。

He is a youth of sixteen summers.

- (10) 彼乃一七十老人。

He is an old man of seventy winters.

【注意】中國人講年齡用「春秋」，英美人却用「夏冬」。  
Summer 用於少年或壯年，Winter 用於老年。

- (11) 人們少有能活到一百歲者。

A man can seldom live to be one hundred years old.

- (12) 我們家裏人都是長壽的。

My family are all long-lived.

(13) 我哥哥於二十歲往外國留學。

My elder brother went abroad to

study { at the age of twenty.  
at twenty years of age.  
at twenty.  
in his twentieth year.

(14) 人們不應在二十歲以內結婚。

(a) A man should not be married before he is  
out of his teens.

(b) A man should not get married below twenty.

(c) A man should not be married while he is  
still in his teens.

【註】從十三歲至十九歲用 in one's teens (即中文「十幾歲」的意思)

(15) 此女已成年 (未成年)

The girl is of age. (*under age*)

(16) 我的小小弟弟已達學齡故須送其入學。

My little brother is of school age, so he must  
be sent to school.

〔說明二〕西人分年齡為三個時期，卅歲以前稱少年 (youth)，卅歲至五十歲稱壯年 (the prime of life)，五十以後稱老年 (old age)。青年為準備時期，壯年為工作時期，老年為休養時期。又卅年稱為一“generation”，中文譯為“一代”。

茲舉例如下：——

- (1) 彼係一前程無量之青年，不幸少年夭折。

He was a promising young man, but unfortunately he died in the flower of his youth.

參考 { A promising youth  
A youth of promise  
A youth of a promising future.

- (2) 壯年能努力，老年可享樂。

Work hard in the prime of life and you will enjoy in old age.

- (3) 彼係一嬰鑠老翁。

He is in his *green* old age.

- (4) 我的祖母因年老而衰弱。

My grandmother is infirm with age.

- (5) 此種善良風俗，將一代一代的傳下去而至無窮期。

Good customs like these will be *handed down* from generation to generation *to the end of time*.

【註】 from generation to generation = generation after generation.

to the end of time = time without end.

- (6) 如果現代的人，能盡力以求改善世界，則下一代人將感到人生更有價值。

If the *present generation* can do its best to improve the world, the *rising generation* will find that life is more worth living.

【註】「下一代」亦可用“the coming generation”。“to do one's best”——竭盡力量。

### 習題三十九

- (1) 我生於民國十六年四月七日，今年正十六歲。
- (2) 他看起來有五十歲了。但實在不過卅多歲。
- (3) 明天是小兒的生日。我們擬舉行一個茶會。如果你能參加，甚表歡迎。
- (4) 我國的民衆教育極不發達。百分之七十以上的學齡兒童無受教育的機會。
- (5) 據說今日中國年齡最長之人爲四川的李長發。他今年一百二十五歲。

(40)

我比他大三歲但你是我們  
三人中之最大者

【譯】 I am *three years older than he*, but you are *the oldest of the three*.

〔說明〕 在上句中“than”爲接續詞，其後之“he”係副句之主詞。副句中之敘述詞爲“is old”。爲行文簡單起見故皆省去。學者知道此句的構造則不致誤說“than him”了。

在此句中“three years”係“adverbial object”，形容“older”。亦可用“by three years”，但必須置於句末。

- (比較) { He is *three years older* than I.  
He is older than I *by three years*.  
He is three years *my senior*.

最高級“oldest”係用於三人以上的比較，其前必有冠詞“the”。其後有“of”。但注意下兩句之比較：——

- { (1) He is *the oldest of* the three (men)  
(2) He is *the oldest in* the class.  
{ (1) This is *the tallest of* the four trees.  
(2) This is *the tallest tree in* the forest.

由上例可知用“of”時其後之賓詞必為普通名詞；用“in”時，其後之賓詞必為集合名詞。

最高級形容詞之後，有時亦用 among 例如

He is the oldest *among* us. (他是我們中年最長者)

凡比較「大小」「長短」「寬窄」等句均可做此例譯出。

茲設例於下：——

- (1) 我手中的鉛筆較桌上的鉛筆約長半英寸。

The pencil in my hand is about half an inch longer than that on the desk.

【註】句中之“that”係指示代名詞，代替“the pencil”以避重複。

- (2) 我比你高一英寸半。

I am taller than you by one inch and a half.

- (3) 北平的街道較之長沙之街道，至少要寬三倍。

The streets in Peiping are at least three times as wide as those in Changsha.

關於比較年齡常用之語再舉例於下：——



- (1) 我沒有他那麼大。  
I am not so old as he.
- (2) 我的母親正如你的母親一樣年紀。  
My mother is just as old as yours.
- (3) 此兩生係同年。  
The two students are just of an age.
- (4) 我們是同年。  
We are of the same age.
- (5) 他比我大。(或小)  
He is my senior (junior) in age.
- (6) 他貌比年老。(或少)  
(a) He looks old (young) for his age.  
(b) He is old (young) for his age.  
(c) He looks older (younger) than his age.  
(d) He looks older (younger) than he is.
- (7) 伊貌比年輕十歲。  
She looks ten years younger than her age,
- (8) 伊貌適如其年。  
She looks her age.
- (9) 他是兩人中之較大者。  
He is the older of the two.

【注意】形容詞之比較級依規則其前不加“the”，其後不用“of”。但此句的意思不是普通單純的比較，却含有選擇的意思。文法上的規定，比較級形容詞用於此意時其前加“the”其後用“of”。再舉一例以明之：

You may take *the shorter* of the two pencils  
再者,比較級形容詞前可加副詞以表示優劣的程度。

例如:—

- { (a) He is *much* older than I.
- { (b) This is *a great deal* better than that.
- { (c) John is *by far* the better of the two students.
- { (d) He is *a little* taller than I.
- { (e) You are *somewhat* better today.
- { (f) He is taller than I *by far*.
- { (g) He is *by far* the best student in this class.

(10) 他是一個百歲的老人。

He is a one-hundred-year-old man.

(11) 這是第幾日之月?這是十五夜之月。(古曆)

How old is the moon?

She is fifteen days old.

(12) 彼女確是十六歲。

She is sixteen years old, if a day.

【註】此句中之“if a day”=“if she is a day old”. 用在此處不過加強句子的語氣,直譯起來,「假若她有一天的年齡她是十六歲」。換一句話說「如果她沒有十六歲,她即沒有一天的年齡」。但「她有一天的年齡」是當然的事實,所以「她是十六歲」也是確而又確的。

(參考) It is three years *to a day* (正屆第三年)

(13) 彼妙齡時係一美人。

She was a beauty *in her day*.

- (14) 男子之年齡視其感覺；女子之年齡視容貌。(成語)  
A man is as old as he feels; a woman is as old as she looks.
- (15) 彼係少年老成。  
(a) He is young in years, but old in experience.  
(b) He has an old head on young shoulders,
- (16) 伊之年已可結婚。  
She is old enough to be married.

## 習 題 四 十

- (1) John 是我們班裏最長的學生, James 爲最幼的。  
(2) 新先生年齡很輕, 好多的學生比他的年還要大。  
(3) Jackson 是我們學校裏年齡最大, 身軀最短的學生。  
(4) 照我們學校裏的章程不收十八歲以上的學生。  
(5) 我比他大兩歲但是要矮一寸。

- (41) (a) 揚子江爲中國諸江最長者  
(b) 揚子江較中國任何其他之江爲長

- 【註】 (a) The Yangtze River is the longest of *all* rivers in China.  
The Yangtze River is the longest river in China.
- (b) The Yangtze River is longer than all *other* rivers in China.  
The Yangtze River is longer than any *other* river in China.

〔說明〕 第一句爲形容詞之最高級 (longest)，第二句爲形容詞之比較級 (longer)。在第一句中須注意 “all rivers” 中之 “all”，在第二句須注意 “all other rivers” 中之 “other”。凡以某物與其餘之同類物相比，如用最高級形容詞時，則該物必須包括在同類物全體之內。如用比較級形容詞時則該物必須在同類物全體之外，以免與該物自己相比，所以第 [a] 句不能說：——

The Yangtze River is the longest of all other rivers in China.

第 [b] 句不能說：——

The Yangtze River is longer than all rivers (或 any river) in China.

假若是這樣說「揚子江比中國任何江爲長」。試問揚子江是否爲中國任何江之一。豈不是說「揚子江比揚子江爲長」嗎。這當然不合邏輯。

如果說美國的 Mississippi 河比中國任何江爲長，則甚爲合理，因 Mississippi 河在全體中國河範圍以外故也。

如果說 Mississippi 河爲中國諸河中之最長者，則顯不合理，因 Mississippi 河不包括在中國全體河內，故不能用最高級形容詞以比較也。試觀下例：——

(1) Mississippi 河較中國任何江爲長。

The Mississippi River is longer than any river in China.

(2) 上海爲中國城市中之最大者。

(a) Shanghai is the largest of *all* cities in China.

(b) Shanghai is larger than any *other* city in China.

(3) 他較他所有同班學生爲強壯。

He is stronger than all his classmates.

(他沒有包括在“all his classmates”以內故應用比較級形容詞；不能用最高級形容詞。我們不能說：——

He is the strongest of all his classmates)

(4) 他爲全班學生中最強壯者。

He is the strongest of *all* the students in his class.

(他包括在全班學生中，故可用最高級形容詞。如用比較級形容詞則須用“other”一字，使他自己不包括在全班學生以內；如說：——

He is stronger than *all* the *other* students in his class. 或：——

He is stronger than any other students in his class.)

#### 習 題 四 十 一

- (1) 西南聯大爲中國最大之學府有學生三千餘人。
- (2) Johnson 的年齡雖最小但比任何同學爲聰明。
- (3) 西湖爲中國最美麗的地方故每年有成千成萬的遊客。
- (4) 他把全體中之最大者拿去了。剩下的都很小。

- (42) (a) 他縱不是全校最好的學生，  
亦是最好的一個。
- (b) 他縱不比我高，也和我一樣高。
- (c) 他比我高些，但不如我強壯。
- (d) 他不如我強壯，但比我高些。

〔譯〕 (a) He is one of the best students in our school.  
*if not the best.*

(b) He is as tall as I, if not taller (than I).

(c) He is taller than I, but not so strong (as I).

(d) He is not so tall as I, but stronger (than I).

〔說明〕 (a) (b) 兩句須注意的地方，是中文和英文次序的不同。中文說起來必定把「他縱不……」的這個子句放在前；「也是……」的這個子句放在後。但在英文說起來，却恰得其反。觀譯句自明。“if not the best”=if he is not the best student. “if not taller”=if he is not taller than I.

(c) (d) 兩句中應注意的地方就是第一節的比較要完整，然後再說第二節。例如：“He is taller than I”，“He is not so tall as I.” 這兩節是都完整的，以後的那節不說了，也是完全的句子。假若我們說：

“He is taller, but not so strong as I”.

“He is not so tall, but stronger than I”.

這就要不得了。因為第一節沒有完整。如果不加上第二節，則意思不全。

試再細觀下列各例：——

- (1) 他雖不是中國最偉大的人物，亦是最偉大的一個。  
He is one of the greatest men in China, *if not the greatest.*
- (2) 她縱不是我所看見女子中的最美的，亦是最美中的一個。  
She is one of the most beautiful women that I have ever seen, *if not the most beautiful one.*
- (3) 體育縱不比德育更重要，也和他一樣的重要。  
Physical education is as important as moral education, *if not more important.*
- (4) 鐵比金子更有用但不如金子有價值。  
Iron is more useful than gold, *but not so valuable.*
- (5) 鐵不若金子有價值，但更有用。  
Iron is not so valuable as gold, *but more useful.*
- (6) 新教授縱不比老教授好，絕不會比老教授壞。  
The new professor is quite as good as the old one, *if not better.*
- (7) 此書不若彼書有興未但較有益。  
This book is not so interesting as that one, *but far more instructive.*
- (8) 他比我富，但不如我快樂。  
He is richer than I, *but not so happy.*

## 習 題 四 十 二

- (1) 胡博士縱不是今日中國唯一最偉大的學者，也是最偉大中的一個。
- (2) 就詩而論，李白縱不比杜甫好，亦不會比他壞。
- (3) 中國和美國爲世界上兩大民主國家。中國比美國大，但不若美國富強。
- (4) 今天天氣較昨天的熱，但不若那樣悶。

## (43) 他得的比他需要的還多

【譯】 He got *more than* (what) he needed.

【說明一】 通常 “more than” 之後，隨以數的形容詞，如 “more than five”. “more than twenty” 等等。但除此種普通形式外，尚有幾種特殊形式，更值得注意。在此例句中 “more than” 之後省去了副句中的賓詞 “what”。此即特殊形式之一種。茲將他種形式分述於下。凡習慣上常省去之字，均以括弧表之：——

(A) “more than” 後之副句省去主詞：——

- (1) 他吃得超過於他有益之量。  
He eats more than (what) is good for him.
- (2) 在會議中主席所講的話不要超過他必須講的。  
In a meeting the chairman must not speak more than (what) is necessary.
- (3) 我不願作我責任以外的事。



I will not do more than (what) is required of me.

- (4) 我不能給他應得以外的東西。

I cannot give him more than (what) is due to him.

- (5) 言外有意。

It seems to me that more is meant than (what) meets the ear.

- (6) 藉顯微鏡之助你在這小試管裏所看見的奇怪東西非一本書所能描寫得完。

By aid of a telescope you will see in this little tube more wonderful things than (what) could be described in a book.

(B) “*more than*” 後之副句省去賓詞：——

- (1) 你所說的非我所能了解。

What you said is more than (what) I can understand.

- (2) 那已超過他之所期望，

That is more than (what) he expected.

- (3) 倘若你吃得比你能消化的還多，必會生病。

If you eat more than (what) you can digest, you will get sick.

- (4) 我不知他如何能維持生活。

How he manages to live is more than (what) I can tell.

- (5) 此種羞辱非血肉之軀所能堪。

Such disgrace is more than (what) flesh and blood can bear.

- (C) “more than” 後加 *infinitive*:—

- (1) 以他的經驗,不會冒如此危險。

He is more experienced than to run such risk.

- (2) 這樣大風雨的夜間他不會獨自出去。

He knows better than to go out alone on such a stormy night.

- (3) 以他的謹慎不會如此錯誤。

He is more prudent than to make such a blunder.

- (D) “more than” 之後加 *adjective*:—

(表「除此以外,尤有進者」。譯時爲:「不但……而且;十有八九;非特……而已」)。

- (1) 十有九彼將失敗。

It is more than probable that he will fail.

- (2) 彼與此事有關非特令人懷疑而已。

It is more than suspicious that he has much to do with this matter.

- (3) 他不僅聰明,而且是一大藝術家。

He is more than clever; he is a great artist.

- (4) 這太多了。

It is more than enough.

〔說明二〕 “more than one” 之後隨單數名詞。其後之動詞亦常爲單數。例如:—

“more than one person is invited”.

此句的意思是「不止一人被邀請」。在理論上應該用複數動詞。然在事實上常用單數動詞。因與動詞接近的是單數名詞“person”。但在下句的形式，仍須用複數動詞：——

“There are more than one person present”,

(出席者不止一人)

此句中所以用複數動詞“are”的理由，係因其後面最接近的字“more”的複數意義使然。

“more than”又常與“no”或“not”連用成“no more than”，與“not more than”兩片語。但二者意義并不全同。

“no more than”=only (僅僅)

“not more than”=only about (僅約)

例如：——

[a] No more than twenty were present.

(僅二十人出席)

[b] Not more than twenty were present.

(僅約二十人出席)

### 習 題 四 十 三

- (1) 你真是慷慨。你給我的比我應得的更多。
- (2) 以他的學識不會弄出如此的錯誤。
- (3) 倘若你要求的超過他能給你的，你必會被拒絕。
- (4) 他所受的痛苦超過你能想像的，你如何不同情他呢？

(44)

讀書愈多，所知愈廣。 所知愈廣，愈愛讀書。
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【譯】 *The more we read, the more we know; the more we know, the more we like to read.*

【說明一】 英文中“the + comparative...the + comparative”即等於中文的「越……越」或「愈……愈……」的意思。第一個“the”係關係副詞，第二個“the”是前項的指示副詞。所以這類句子是複雜句。前子句為副子句，後子句為正子句。

“the + comparative……the + comparative” = to what extent + comparative……to that extent + comparative.  
 茲舉類例於下：——

(1) 你們來得愈早愈好。

*The earlier you come, the better it is.*

【註】 此類句子常簡縮為：——

*The earlier, the better.*

(2) 伊愈遠他，他愈愛伊。

*The more she keeps him away, the more he loves her.*

(3) 人愈多，愈有趣。

*The more people there are, the merrier it is.*

(4) 中國愈戰愈強。

*The longer China fights, the stronger she becomes.*

- 
- (5) 彼女越長越美。  
The older she grows, the more beautiful she is.
- (6) 人愈有則愈貪。  
The more one has, the more one wants.
- (7) 吃得愈少愈感快適。  
The less I eat, the better I feel.
- (8) 登愈高則愈寒。  
The higher up you go, the colder it becomes.
- (9) 你越用功越有進步。  
The harder you work, the sooner you will improve.
- (10) 你越可愛,越爲人愛。  
The more lovely you are, the more you will be loved.
- (11) 相交愈久,相知愈深。  
The longer I associate with him, the better we understand each other.
- (12) 我們習於某種行爲愈久,則擺脫愈難。  
The longer we persist in a practice, the harder it is for us to break away from it.
- (13) 我愈想她愈遠她。  
The more I think of her, the more I miss her.
- (14) 我愈思之,愈覺其重要。  
The more I think of it, the more important it seems to me.
- (15) 我們生存愈久,愈知我們對父母師長之所負。

The longer we live, the more we realize how much we owe to our parents and teachers.

習題·四十四

- (1) 我們相離愈久，愈爲思念。
- (2) 我教書愈久，愈覺教書有趣味。
- (3) 她越看越好看。
- (4) 我越讀此文，越能了解牠。
- (5) 他是一個非常之人，越窮越驕傲。

(45)

伊頗有稚氣，然而惟其如此，我更愛之。

【譯】 She is somewhat childish, yet I like her *all the more*.

〔說明〕 “the” 作關係副詞用時，必與另一 “the” (指示副詞) 同用，已於前例說明。但 “the” 作指示副詞用時，可以單獨用。其後仍隨比較級的形容詞或副詞。有「因爲這樣，所以更加……」的意思。

上例中 “all the more” = “so much more on account of……”。

即： I like her so much more on account of her childishness.

試觀下例：——

- (1) 你的失敗反而有益於你。

You are *all the better* for your failure.

- (2) 久隔的家書,更受歡迎。  
A long delayed home letter is *all the more* welcome.
- (3) 彼之幫助,於事更有害。  
It is *all the worse* for his help.
- (4) 此案件如能及時解決,於各有關者皆較有益。  
If the case can be settled in due time, that will be *the better* for *all concerned*.
- (5) 如果能無需我助而作此那就更好。  
If you can do it without my help, *so much the better* (=all the better.)
- (6) 我們將着人請他,他若不來更好。  
We shall send for him, and if he won't come, *all the better* (或 *so much the better*)
- (7) 據我看來此書並不因其印刷不良而失其價值。  
It seems to me that the book is *not the worse* for its poor printing.
- (8) 一次失敗於我無損。  
I am *none the worse* for a single failure.
- (9) 他並不因有介紹信而有利, 我亦不因無介紹書而有損。  
He is *none the better* for having a letter of introduction, and I am *none the worse* for not having one.
- (10) 彼並不因富而增其樂。  
He is *none the happier* for his wealth.

- (11) 我並不因伊之無學識而減其愛伊之念。  
I love her *none the less* well for her ignorance.
- (12) 我們並不因彼之窮而減其敬彼之意。  
He is *none the less* respected for his poverty.
- (13) 英國海軍在此次戰爭中已受重大損失，但仍屬可畏。  
The British navy has suffered great losses in this war, yet it is *none the less* formidable.
- (14) 病人並不因往溫泉而有益，反之，而且有害。  
The invalid is *none the better* for his visit to the hot spring; on the contrary, he is *rather the worse* for it.

【注意】從(7)句以後均係否定語。須注意“not the worse”  
“none the less”等之用法。

#### 習 題 四 十 五

- (1) 她頗有驕氣，我更惡之。  
(2) 我對於他的及時幫助益加感謝。  
(3) 病人並未因服藥而變好。  
(4) 如能得到獎學金那就更好。  
(5) 夫婦並不因其久別而減其愛。

(46) 我太忙了，不能到會。

【譯】 I am *too busy to attend* the meeting.

【說明一】在比較時，我們除以數物互相比較外，也可以將



某物與某一標準相比。在此種構造中用“too”或“above”以示“優於”之意 (superiority); 用“as...as”, “so...as” 或 “enough” 以示“等于”之意 (equality); 用“not enough” 以示“劣于”之意 (inferiority)。“too” 和 “enough” 常與 “to” 或 “for” 同用。“to” 引起比較之標準, “for” 大半引起人作標準。

上句 “I am too busy to attend the meeting” 即係以 “to attend the meeting” 作“我忙” 比較的標準。就是說「我忙的程度達到不能到會」。

再如: “This question is too difficult for me”. 即以 “for” 引起 “me” 作比較之標準。所謂「此問題太難」者僅對我而言。別人視之或不難也。

在此種句中 “too” 含否定意。上句:

I am too busy to attend the meeting = I am so busy that I cannot attend the meeting.

公式 too + 形容詞(或副詞) + 無定式

= so + 形容詞(或副詞) + that + 否定結論子句。

茲舉類例於下:—

- (1) 我的弟弟太年小了,不能入學。

My little brother is too young to go to school.  
(= my brother is so young that he cannot go to school)

- (2) 中國太偉大了,不能為外敵所征服。

China is too great a country to be conquered by any foreign foe.

- (3) 我太疲乏了,今晚不能工作。  
I am too tired to work to-night. (=I am so tired that I cannot work to-night)
- (4) 此食物太熱了,不能吃。  
The food is too hot to eat (或 to be eaten)
- (5) 伊太貧了,不能若此奢華。  
She is too poor to afford such extravagance.
- (6) 此消息太好,恐不真確。  
The news is too good to be true.
- (7) 此問題太難,我不能解決。  
The problem is too difficult for me to solve.
- 【注意】「問題」如用“problem”則「解決」用“solve”。  
「問題」如用“question”則「解決」用“settle”。
- (8) 現在太晏不能趕到快車。  
It is too late (for us) to catch the express train.
- (9) 此課太難,我不能澈底了解。  
This lesson is too difficult for me to understand thoroughly,
- (10) 他走得太慢,不能趕上你。  
He walks too slowly to catch you up.
- (11) 天氣太熱,不能穿這樣厚的衣服。  
It is too hot for you to wear such thick clothes.
- (12) 雨落得太大,兵士不能繼續前進。  
It is raining too heavily for the soldiers to push on continually.

- (13) 他的腦筋太簡單不能作如此細緻的工作。  
He is too simple-minded to do such delicate work.
- (14) 他的請求太誠摯不能拒絕。  
His request is too earnest to be refused.
- (15) 死對於他還是太好了。(他應該受比死還厲害的處罰)。  
Death is too good for him. (He should be punished by something worse than death.)
- (16) 足球對於我這樣身體弱的人是太激烈了。  
Foot-ball is too smart (或 strenuous) for a man of my constitution.
- (17) 此種工作於你太易。  
This kind of work is too easy for you.
- (18) 求學不嫌遲。  
One is never too old to learn.
- (19) 亡羊補牢未爲晚也。  
It is never too late to mend.
- (20) 此對於他太好。  
It is too good for him.

〔說明二〕 “too”之後所用之形容詞如係：ready, inclined, apt, liable 等字，則不含否定之意。例如：

- 比較 { He is too ready to speak ill of others.  
(彼太好說人之短)  
He is too good to speak ill of others.  
(彼不致說人之短)

比較 { He is *too apt* to speak.  
 (彼太多言)  
 He is *too angry* to speak = He is so angry  
 that he cannot speak.  
 (彼憤怒致不能言)

比較 { He is *too inclined* to criticize others.  
 (彼太好批評別人)  
 He is *too prudent* to criticize others.  
 (他極謹慎不致批評別人)

公式 “*too*” + { ready  
 apt  
 inclined } + *infinitive* =  
 liable

quite + { ready  
 apt  
 inclined } + *infinitive*.  
 liable

【注意】若在 “*too* + adjective + infinitive” 之前冠以 “*only*” 或 “*but*” 等字，則亦不含否定意，仍表示「過度」之意，當譯「極，甚，非常」等字。例如：——  
 I am *only too* glad to help you.

(余極願助君)

As he is so kind, I am *but too* happy to obey him.

(彼既如此仁慈，我非常樂於從命)

在  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{only too} \\ \text{but too} \\ \text{all too} \end{array} \right\} + \text{adjective}$  之後若不隨以 infinitive

時，則係表示「遺憾」之意。例如：——

The entertainment was so interesting that we all felt it ended *only too soon*.

(游藝會極富興趣惜終止太速耳)

It is already five years since we saw each other; time flies *but too fast!*

(一別五年時光過得真太快啊!)

He had a bright future before him, but died *all too young*.

(彼前途極光明惜死得太早)

[說明三] cannot + too +  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{形容詞} \\ \text{副詞} \end{array} \right\}$  則有「無論如何……

不為過也」之意。例如：——

(1) We cannot be too careful in this world.

(我們在世上無論如何謹慎不為過也——愈謹慎愈好)

(2) One cannot be too honest in business.

(在商業中愈誠實愈好)

#### 習 題 四 十 六

(1) 我太疲乏了，不能如時完畢我的工作。

(2) 他的損失太多不能補救。

- (3) 羅斯福總統爲此次世界戰爭中最偉大的人物，可惜死得太早。
- (4) 在我看來他很難成功，因爲太易於衝動<sup>1</sup>了。  
(註) 1. excited.
- (5) 出乎我意料之外，他非常樂於接受我的條件。

(47) 我的入款剛夠維持八口之家

【譯】 (a) My income is just *enough* to support a family of eight persons.

(b) My income is only *enough* for a family of eight persons to maintain a bare existence.

〔說明〕 “enough” 用在比較時示“等於”之意，已於上節說明之。“enough to” 後用 *infinitive*；“enough for” 後用 *noun*.

再舉類例於下：——

- (1) 我所準備之食物僅夠五人之用。  
The food I prepared is only *enough* for five persons.
- (2) 我們有足夠十日之糧。  
We have provisions *enough* to last us ten days.
- (3) 外面的聲響足以驚覺死者。(此爲西人習語，係極言聲響之大)  
The noise outside is enough to wake up the dead
- (4) 汝年已長應解此事。  
You are old enough to understand such things.

- (5) 他所講的話足使任何人生氣。

What he said is enough to make any one *out of temper*. (=angry)

參考 { *out of temper* = *out of good temper* } 發怒。  
 { *in a temper* = *in a bad temper* }

- (6) 此種家具與此種房子十分相稱。

Such furniture is good enough for such rooms.

【注意】“furniture”一字僅能用於單數。

- (7) 此房中熱得足以烘熟馬鈴薯。(此為西人慣用語, 極言溫度之高)

This room is hot enough to bake potatoes in.

- (8) 他一日之所費足夠窮人生活一年。

What he spends in one day is quite enough for a poor man to live for a whole year.

- (9) 他雖不甚能幹但夠得上任此職務。

Though he is not very able, yet he is good enough for this position.

- (10) 同盟國有足夠的力量以擊碎軸心國。

The Allied Powers are now strong enough to crush the Axis-powers.

- (11) 我的薪水不夠每月的開支。

My salary is not enough to defray the monthly expenses.

- (12) 你的解釋尚不夠(明白)使全體學生了解。

Your explanation is not clear enough for all the students to understand.

【注意】“enough”用作副詞時，必須置於其所形容的字之後面。

“enough”用作形容詞時，可以置於其所形容的名詞之前或後。例如：——

{ I have *enough* money.  
{ I have money *enough*,

#### 習 題 四 十 七

- (1) 美國戰時生產截至現在止足夠五年之用。
- (2) 你每年的所入足以維持家用否。
- (3) 駱駝稱為沙漠舟，因為駝峯內的儲藏足以支持數日不食。
- (4) 他每日苦苦的工作，但他所賺的仍不足用。

#### (48) 在春天裏農人忙得和蜜蜂一樣

【譯】 In Spring the farmer is *as busy as* a bee.

〔說明〕 英美人在談話中，常用一種極顯明而簡捷的比較，使他們所講的東西特別顯示得生動，因為此種比較係用簡短精警之片語。此類片語除在小說、雜誌、遊記和其他通俗小品中不易遇見。茲為便於學者記誦起見，特擇其要者列表於下：——

- (1) As bitter as gall. (苦如膽)
- (2) As black as { coal (黑如炭)  
a crow, a raven (黑如鴉)  
ink (黑如墨)  
midnight (黑如半夜)  
pitch (黑如瀝青)



- (3) As blind as { a bat (盲如蝙蝠)  
a beetle (盲如甲蟲)  
a mole (盲如田鼠)
- (4) As blithe as { a bee (活潑如蜂)  
a butterfly (活潑如蝴蝶)  
a lark (活潑如百靈鳥)
- (5) As bold as a lion (膽大如獅)
- (6) As brave as a lion (勇如獅)
- (7) As bright as { day (光明如日)  
noonday (光明如午日)  
the light (光明如亮)  
silver (光明如銀)
- (8) As brisk as a butterfly (活潑如蝶)
- (9) As brittle as glass (易碎如玻璃)
- (10) As brown as a berry (顏色褐如咖啡子)
- (11) As busy as { a bee (忙如蜂)  
a nailer (忙如打鐵釘之人)

【註】 從前鐵釘是從燒得火紅的鐵條截斷打成的。打釘的人爲要少把鐵條送到爐中去燒故必須打得很快。因此以他來比人家的忙。

- (12) As changeable as { the moon (如月之易變)  
a weather cock (心思如風  
信旗一樣的易於改變)
- (13) As cheerful as a lark (快樂如百靈鳥)
- (14) As clear as crystal (明亮如水晶)

- (15) As cold as { a frog (冷如青蛙)  
ice (冷如冰)  
a stone (冷如石頭)  
marble (冷如大理石)
- (16) As cunning as a fox (狡詐如狐狸)
- (17) As dark as { midnight (黑暗如夜半)  
pitch (暗如瀝青)
- (18) As dead as { a door-nail (死得如門上之釘)  
a herring (死得像鱈魚)
- (19) As deaf as a post (聾如柱子)
- (20) As deep as a well (深如井)
- (21) As drunk as { a fiddler (醉得像彈手提琴的人)  
a lord (醉得像個貴胄)
- (22) As dry as { a biscuit (乾如餅乾)  
a bone (乾如骨頭)  
a stick (乾如木棍)  
dust (乾如灰塵)
- (23) As good as { gold (如金一樣值錢)  
new (如新的一樣)
- (24) As graceful as a swan (舉止閑雅如天鵝)
- (25) As grasping as a miser (貪如守財虜)
- (26) As grave as a judge (嚴厲如審判官)
- (27) As greedy as { a dog (貪如犬)  
a wolf (貪如狼)
- (28) As green as grass (青如草)
- (29) As gruff as a bear (粗暴如熊)

- (30) As happy as { a king (快樂如南面王)  
the day is long (如日之恆的快樂)
- (31) As hard as { flint (硬如燧石)  
a stone (硬如石頭)  
a marble (硬如大理石)
- (32) As harmless as a dove (馴良如鴿)
- (33) As heavy as { a bag of sand (沉重如一袋沙)  
lead (重如鉛)  
sand (重如沙)
- (34) As hoarse as a crow (聲粗如烏鴉)
- (35) As hot as { fire (熱如火)  
pepper (熱如辣椒)
- (36) As hungry as { a hawk (餓如鷹)  
a horse (餓如馬)  
a hunter (餓如獵人)
- (37) As innocent as dove (無辜像鴿子)
- (38) As large as life (範圍如生命本身一樣大)
- (39) As light as a butterfly (飄逸如蝶)
- (40) As light as a feather (輕如鴻毛)
- (41) As light as air (輕如空氣)
- (42) As loud as thunder (其響如雷)
- (43) As mad as a March hare (狂如三月兔)
- (44) As merry as a cricket (快樂如蟋蟀)
- (45) As mute as { a fish (靜默如魚)  
mice (靜默如鼠)

- (46) As nimble as { a bee (靈敏如蜜蜂)  
a squirrel (靈敏如松鼠)
- (47) As numerous as { hairs on the head (如頭髮之多)  
sands on sea-shore (如海沙之多)
- (48) As obstinate as a mule (頑固如驢)
- (49) As pale as a ghost (白得像鬼)
- (50) As pale as death (白如死人)
- (51) As patient as { an ox (忍耐如牛)  
Job (忍耐如約伯)

【註】 *Job* 係耶穌教聖經舊約中的一個人名，他雖受了極大的試探，仍不埋怨上帝。

- (52) As playful as { a butterfly (好玩如蝶)  
a kitten (好玩如小貓)  
a squirrel (好玩如松鼠)
- (53) As plentiful as blackberries (多如懸鉤子)
- (54) As plump as a partridge (肥如鸕鶿)
- (55) As poor as a churchmouse (貧如禮拜堂裏的老鼠)
- (56) As poor as Lazarus (窮如拉撒路)

【註】 *Lazarus* 係聖經中的一個乞丐。

- (57) As proud as { a peacock (驕傲如孔雀)  
Lucifer (驕傲如路西法)

【註】 *Lucifer* 係魔王名。典出聖經舊約以賽亞書第十四章。

(58) As quick as { a lamplighter (快如點路燈的人)  
a weasel (快如鼬鼠)  
lightning (速如閃電)  
thought (像思想一樣的快)

(59) As quiet as { a lamb (靜默如小羊)  
a mouse (靜默如小鼠)

(60) As red as { a cherry (紅如櫻桃)  
a rose (紅如玫瑰)  
blood (紅如血)  
crimson (紅如絳色)  
fire (紅如火)  
scarlet (紅如朱色)

(61) As regular as clockwork (有恆如時鐘)

(62) As rich as { a Jew (富如猶太人)  
Creosus (富如克里薩斯)

【註】 Creosus——係古時近東 Lydia 國王，以富著稱於時。

(63) As ripe as a cherry (熟如櫻桃)

(64) As round as { a ball  
a circle  
an apple

(65) As salt as { a herring (鹹如鯪魚)  
brine (鹹如鹽水)

(66) As sharp as { a lance (尖如矛)  
a needle (尖如針)  
a razor (利如剃刀)

- (67) As silent as  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{death} \\ \text{the dead} \\ \text{the grave} \end{array} \right\}$  (靜默如死人)  
(靜默如墳墓)
- (68) As silly as  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a goose} \\ \text{a lamb} \end{array} \right\}$  (蠢笨如鵝)  
(蠢笨如羊)
- (69) As slender as a thread (細如絲綫)(細如遊絲)
- (70) As slippery as an eel (滑如鱔魚)
- (71) As smooth as  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{glass} \\ \text{velvet} \end{array} \right\}$  (光滑如玻璃)  
(光滑如絨)
- (72) As sober as a judge (清醒如審判官)
- (73) As soft as  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{butter} \\ \text{down} \\ \text{wax} \end{array} \right\}$  (軟如奶油)  
(軟如絨毛)  
(軟如蠟)
- (74) As sour as  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a crab} \\ \text{vinegar} \end{array} \right\}$  (酸如山查)  
(酸如醋)
- (75) As steady as a rock (穩固如石頭)
- (76) As still as  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the dead} \\ \text{a statue} \\ \text{a post} \end{array} \right\}$  (靜止如死人)  
(靜止如石像)  
(靜止如柱子)
- (77) As straight as an arrow.
- (78) As strong as  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a horse} \\ \text{a lion} \end{array} \right\}$
- (79) As stupid as a donkey (蠢如驢)
- (80) As surly as a bear (乖戾如熊)
- (81) As sweet as  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{honey} \\ \text{sugar} \end{array} \right\}$

- (82) As swift as { lightning (疾如電)  
the wind (疾如風)  
thought (像思想一般快) 柱子)
- (83) As tall as { a maypole (高如五朔節跳舞場中的)  
a poplar (高如白楊樹)
- (84) As tame as { a chicken (膽小如小雞)  
a hare (膽小如兔子)
- (85) As tender as chicken (嫩如雞肉)
- (86) As thick as hailstones (密如雹)
- (87) As thin as wafer (薄如餅)
- (88) As tough as leather (韌如牛皮)
- (89) As trickery as a monkey (狡如猴)
- (90) As true as steel (不走樣如鋼)
- (91) As ugly as { a scarecrow (醜如稻草人)  
a toad (醜如蟾蜍)
- (92) As unstable as water (無恆如水)
- (93) As vain as a peacock (自大如孔雀)
- (94) As warm as wool (暖如羊毛) 要的)
- (95) As watchful as a hawk (如老鷹一般注意他所
- (96) As weak as { a baby  
a cat  
a child  
a kitten
- (97) As wet as { a drowned cat  
a drowned rat

(98) As wise as  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Solomon} \\ \text{a serpent.} \\ \text{Solon.} \end{array} \right.$

【註】 Solomon——古猶太國王以聰明著稱。

Solon——希臘古代立法者亦以聰明著。

(99) As white as  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a sheet (白如牀布)} \\ \text{snow} \\ \text{wool} \end{array} \right.$

(100) As yellow as  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a crow's foot (黃如鴉足)} \\ \text{a guinea (黃如金幣)} \\ \text{saffron (黃如橙黃色)} \end{array} \right.$

(101) As yielding as wax (如蠟一樣的易如退縮)

〔說明二〕 “As……as” 係用於肯定的比較。如係否定的比較，則用 “not so……as”。例如：——

(1) 他的年齡和我一樣大，但不如我這樣高。

He is as old as I, but not so tall (as I).

(2) 人們說他是一個富翁，其實他沒有你一半那樣富。

People say he is a rich man, but *in fact* he is not half so rich as you.

【註】 People say = it is said —— 據說。

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{in fact} \\ \text{as a matter of fact} \\ \text{in reality} \end{array} \right\} = \text{其實}$

#### 習 題 四 十 八

(1) 我不知道我的妻子今日為什麼快樂得和百靈鳥一樣。



- (2) 你看！今夜的月亮光明如鏡。我們到河邊坐坐，你的意思怎樣？
- (3) 不管你怎樣高聲的叫，他不會聽見的，因為他聾得和柱子一樣。
- (4) 他雖富如克里薩斯，但仍不滿足。

(49) 一個人的成功與其謂  
在聰明毋寧謂在毅力

【譯】 One's success depends *not so much* on wisdom as on perseverance,

【說明】 「與其謂爲（甲），毋寧謂爲（乙）」的這種語句，在英文中須用“not so much……as”一習語譯之。not so much……as = not (the one person or thing) but rather (the other)。此習語係用以表示否定的比較。

再舉類例如下：——

- (1) 余之愛彼與其謂因彼聰明，無寧謂因彼誠實。  
I like him *not so much because he is clever as because he is honest.*
- (2) 與其謂彼爲學者毋寧謂彼爲作家。  
He is *not so much a scholar as a writer.*
- (3) 一個之繁榮不在其土地之廣大而在其人民之開明。  
The prosperity of a country lies *not so much in the size of her territory as in the intelligence*

of her people.

- (4) 一個人的價值不在其財產(或知識)之多少而在其品格之高下。

A man's worth lies *not so much* in what he has as in what he is.

- (5) 使其不能成事者非不良之環境而為彼之缺乏毅力。

It is not the unfavorable circumstance that has prevented him from winning success *so much as* his lack of persistence.

- (6) 世界上助人成功者不是機會而是勤勉

It is not chance that helps a man in this world *so much as* persistent industry.

- (7) 雖然他有學問，却絕不能勝任此工作，因為此事之成功不在學問而在經驗。

Learned as he is, he is by no means equal to the task, for it is not *so much* learning as experience that makes one win success in it.

【註】 by on means  
not……by any means } 絕不。

- (8) 一生的幸福和成功不恃吾人之環境而恃吾人之自身。

Happiness and success in life depend *not so much* on our circumstance as on ourselves.

- (9) 使人快樂者不在財富而在知足。

It is not great wealth that makes a man happy  
so much as contentment.

- (10) 軍隊之力不在量而在質。

The strength of an army lies *not so much* in  
its quantity *as* in its quality.

- (11) 與其謂破產者其苦在窮，毋寧謂其苦在於掩飾其窮。

It is *not* poverty *so much as* pretense that harasses  
a ruined man.

- (12) 使一個國家偉大者與其謂為武力之強毋寧謂為文化之發展。

It is *not* strong military force *so much as* cul-  
tural development that makes a country really  
great.

#### 習 題 四 十 九

- (1) 他之失敗不是因為環境不利而是因為缺乏毅力。  
(2) 我之愛她不是因為她美麗而是因為她伶俐。  
(3) 使人成功者與其謂在天才無寧謂在堅毅。  
(4) 我之所畏者不是死亡而是羞辱。

- (50) 

人多以蝙蝠為鳥，其實蝙蝠 之非鳥正如駱駝之非鳥也。
------------------------------

【譯】 (a) Many people think the bat is a kind of bird,  
but, as a matter of fact, it is *no more* a bird

*than a camel is (a bird).*

- (b) Many people think the bat is a kind of bird.  
but as a matter of fact, it is *not* a bird *any more than* a camel is.

〔說明〕 蝙蝠似鳥而非鳥。對於這種似是而非的東西，我們如欲顯示其不同，只有拿另外一件絕不相同的東西來作比較。駱駝非鳥，顯而易見。今說蝙蝠之非鳥正如駱駝之非鳥，則聞者對於「蝙蝠非鳥」之事實，將無置疑之餘地矣。再如，許多人誤以鯨魚為魚類，今欲使其相信「鯨魚非魚」，則可以說：「鯨魚之非魚正如馬之非魚也」“the whale is no more a fish than a horse is”。

此類語句之構造須用：

{ No more……than  
Not……any more than } 習語。

公式

A is no more B than C is B

= A is not B just as C is not B.

(A 之非 B 正如 C 之非 B.)

在上公式中 { A 與 B 似是而非。  
C 與 B 顯然不同。

茲舉類例如下：——

- (1) 人之不能無空氣而生存正如魚之不能離水而生活。

Man cannot live without air *any more than* the fish can live without water.

- (2) 彼老道之非神正如我輩之非神也。

That old priest is *no more* a god *than* we are,

【注意】“God”如用作「上帝」的意義，則視爲固有名詞，須用大寫始；其前不能有冠詞，亦不能用作複數。如用作「神」的意義，則爲普通名詞，只能小寫。其前須有冠詞，可以加成複數。

- (3) 國家之不得以大小而評其善惡，猶個人也。

Nations are *not* to be judged by their size *any more than* individuals.

- (4) 天生之詩人不能不爲詩人，猶鷲之不能不翱翔也。

A born poet can *no more* help being a poet *than* an eagle can help soaring.

- (5) 知識之不能無勞力而獲得正如麥田之不能不用犁耜而生產也。

Knowledge can *no more* be planted in the human mind without labor *than* a field of wheat can be produced without the previous use of the plow.

- (6) 美服之不能使人善正如美羽之不能使鳥善。

Fine clothes cannot make fine men *any more than* fine feathers can make fine birds.

- (7) 彼之無學正如余僕耳。

He is *no more* learned *than* my servant is.

- (8) 我們之無權拒絕盡職正如我們之無權拒絕還債。

We have *no more* right to refuse to perform a duty *than* to refuse to pay a debt.

- (9) 立在餓虎之前不比立在此地更危險。

To stand before a hungry tiger is *not more* dangerous *than* to stand here.

- (10) 錢之不易用正如錢之不易賺。

It is *not* easy to use money *any more than* it is to make money.

- (11) 中國之不能被征服正如阿爾卑斯山之不能被毀滅也。

China *cannot* be conquered *any more than* the Alps can be destroyed.

- (12) 我們之不能依賴他的話正如不能依賴風也。

There is *no more* dependence to be placed on his word *than* there is on the wind.

【注意一】譯此種語句時有一點須特別注意。我們說「A 之非 B，正如 C 之非 D」，用兩個否定的「非」字。但譯成英文時，其副句為肯定的形式，其中絕不能用否定的字如“not”或“no”等。

“a kind of”或“a sort of”之後所用之單數普通名詞前不要冠詞。例如：——

“a kind of bird”不是“a kind of a bird”。“this sort of man”，不是“this sort of a man”。

【注意二】學者須注意此構造中之“no more than”及“not any more than”與普通的否定比較句子不同試觀下比較：——

- (a) He is no more diligent than you” (他之不勤正與你等——兩皆不勤)

- (b) He is not more diligent than you" (他不比你更勤——普通否定比較句)

### 習 題 五 十

- (1) 立在此地的不安全正如立在餓虎之前。
- (2) 國家之不能藉外力以生存猶個人之不能賴他人而生活也。
- (3) 他之不可信託正如汝等。
- (4) 他雖聰敏但不若你勤勉。
- (5) 你之不能相信他猶之不能相信一謊者。

### (51) 書籍之於人類猶記憶之於個人

- 【譯】 (a) Books are to mankind what memory is to the individual.
- (b) Books are to mankind as memory is to the individual.
- (c) As memory is to the individual so are books to mankind.

〔說明〕 凡欲表示甲與乙關係之重要，最好的方法是用大家知道極有關係的丙與丁和其相比，說「甲之與乙，正如丙之與丁」。上句中記憶力對於個人之重要性係不可否認的事實，今以之比書籍和人類的關係即足以示後者關係之重要矣。今以 A, B, C, D, 分代「書籍」「人類」「記憶」和「個人」，則上列三種譯法可以歸納為下列三個公式：——

- (a) A is to B *what* C is to D.  
 (b) A is to B *as* C is to D.  
 (c) *As* C is to D, *as* is A to B.

(c) 公式中所須注重者有三點：(一) C, D, 係在 A, B, 之前, (二) 兩子句須用逗點分開。(三) 第二子句中動詞如係 “to be” 則 “to be” 通常置於主詞之前。如係其他動詞則常如助動詞 “do” 於主詞之前例如：——

As food feeds the body, so does reading feed the mind. (讀書之養心猶食物之養身)

類例如下：

(1) 空氣之於人猶水之於魚也。

- (a) Air is to man what water is to the fish.  
 (b) Air is to man as water is to the fish.  
 (c) As water is to the fish, so is air to man.

(2) 水之於植物猶食物之於人。

Water is to plants as food is to man.

(3) 科學之有賴於文學猶文學之有賴於科學也。

Science is much indebted to literature as literature is to science.

(4) 禮讓之於男子猶美麗之於婦人。

Civility is to a man what beauty is to a woman.

(5) 工業之繁榮國家猶食物之滋榮人體。

As the human body is nourished by food so is a nation nourished by its industries.



(6) 鐵道之於國猶脈絡之於身。

Railways are to a country what the artery is  
to a human body.

習 題 五 十 一

- (1) 書籍之於學者猶工具之於匠人。不可離也。  
 (2) 空軍之於國家猶手臂之於個人。  
 (3) 愛情之於家庭猶靈魂之於軀體。  
 (4) 貞操之於女子猶榮譽之於男人。

(52)

不讀書而求進步猶之  
不播種而求收穫

【譯】 You *might as well* try to reap without sowing as  
to improve without studying.

〔說明一〕 此句應注意“*might as well……as*”習語的用法。此種構造可以下公式表之：——

句主 + *might as well* + *verb* + *object* (或 *infinitive*)  
+ *as……*

上式用以表示兩種皆不可能的懸擬之事。意為「如甲事可能，則乙事亦可能」。句中所言之甲事總是不可能之事，藉以顯示乙事之不可能。譯時可用「乙事之不可能，猶甲事之不可能也」。

上句中甲事為「不播種而求收穫」此當然為不可能之事，所以比譬的說：——「如果不播種而可收穫，則不讀書亦可求進步」。再觀下例：——

- (1) 你之不能止彼不娶該電影明星，猶你之不能止峭壁上之山洪不流。

You *might as well* make the mountain torrent stand still on the brow of a precipice as prevent him from marrying the movie star.

- (2) 我之不能勸彼爲善，猶我之不能點石成金。

I *might as well* change the stone into gold as advise him to do good.

〔說明二〕 與上公式形同而意反的尚有下公式：——

句主 + *may as well* + *verb* + *object* (或 *infinitive*), + *as*…… 此係用以表示二種事物皆可能。含「甲事既能，乙事亦能」之意。譯爲「…之可，猶…之可」。例如：—  
The tiger belongs to the cat tribe, so you may as well call a cat a little tiger as call a tiger a big cat.

(虎屬貓族，故可呼貓爲小虎猶之可呼虎爲大貓)

“May (might) as well” 有時 = “had better” 之意，譯爲「與其……不如」例如：——

- (1) One *may as well* not know a thing at all as know it but imperfectly.

(與其一知半解不如不知)

- (2) I *may as well* (=had better) begin at once.

(我最好馬上開始)

〔說明三〕 “As well as” 爲一極通用之接續詞片語。但用時有二點切宜注意：——

〔第一點〕 “A as well as B” 的這種形式，係用以加重

“A”的意思。即等於：“Not only B but also A”。不是等於“Not only A but also B”。此種 A, B, 的次序切宜注意。例如我想說：——「我雖是一個中國人，但我不僅喜中文而且喜英文」。句中加重的是「英文」，故譯時應將「英文」置於“as well as”之前。

“Though I am a Chinese, I like English as well as Chinese”。

又如說：「我雖是一個理科學生，但我不僅愛科學而且愛文學」。句中加重的是「文學」故譯時應將「文學」置於“as well as”之前：——

Though I am a science student, yet I like literature as well as science.

〔第二點〕學者常誤以為“as well as”與“and”為同意。凡用得“and”的地方，即可以用得“as well as”。故有不少的人這樣說：——

“I study Chinese, English, as well as French”。以表達：「我習中文，英文，和法文」的意思。此實錯誤。須切記“as well as”所連接之兩者有輕重之分，而“and”所連接者則無輕重之分。故英文中不能有“A, B, as well as C”這樣的形式存在。如果你的意思是要說：——“not only C, but also A and B”時則當用“A and B as well as C”的形式以表達之。

I study English and French as well as Chinese.

(我不僅習中文而且習英文和法文)

## 習題五十二

- (1) 不操練而求體健，猶不飲食而求生存。  
 (2) 不瞄準而求中的，猶不舉步而求行走。  
 (3) 你之不能使他從你，猶之不能使虎馴服。  
 (4) 不節儉而求富，猶集沙而求成塔。  
 (5) 不讀書而求知識，猶不入水而學游泳。

(53)

他如此匆忙，離家時  
竟未向其母親告別。

- 【譯】 (a) He was in such a hurry that when he left home he did *not so much as* say good-bye to his mother.  
 (b) He was in such a hurry that when he left home he *did not even* say good-bye to his mother.  
 (c) He was in such a hurry that he left home *without so much as* saying good-bye to his mother.

【說明】 中文裏的「竟不……」「甚至不……」或「即……亦不……」等意思在英文中有三種普通的說法：——

- (1) Not so much as + verb.  
 (2) Not even + verb.  
 (3) Without so much as + gerund.

【注意一】 此節中之“Not so much as”四字相連，係用以加重語氣，功用等於副詞。與上節中之“Not so much

A as B”完全不同。後者係用以權衡二物。含有：「與其謂 A，不如謂 B，或：不在 A 而在 B」之意。

茲舉類例如下：——

- (1) 彼如此無知甚至不能自書其名。

He is so ignorant that he *cannot so much as write* his own name.

- (2) 今早我在街頭遇着他，但使我驚奇他走過去竟不睬我。

I met him in the street this morning, but, to my surprise, he walked away *without so much as looking* at me.

【註】「在街上」可說 “in the street” 或 “on the street” 英國人愛用 “in” 美國人愛用 “on”。

- (3) 你說他是一個名小說家，何以我竟未聞其名？

You say he is a well-known novelist; why I have *not so much as heard* his name?

- (4) 村女畏羞，在人羣中走過竟不敢左右視。

The country girl was so shy that she walked through the crowd *without so much as turning* her face to either side.

- (5) 他在英國住了十年，但奇怪他竟不能說英文。

He has been in England for ten years, but, *strange to say*, he *cannot so much as speak* English.

【註】“strange to say” = “It is strange to say” 意即「說來奇怪」，在句中為獨立語。用此語時，其後所講的總是「不平常或意料以外」的事情。

- (6) 那富人是如此吝嗇走開去不給乞者一文。

The richman is so stingy that he goes away  
without so much as giving the beggar a single cash.

【注意二】 與“not so much as”相似者尚有“never so much as”與“nothing so much as”二式。均係用以加強語氣者。例如：——

- (a) I have *never so much as* written him a letter since I left him last year.

(自從去年離開他以後我信都未嘗寫給他)

- (b) I have *never so much as* set foot on the neighboring village, though I have moved here almost a month.

- (c) He loves *nothing so much as* money.

(彼最愛者莫過於金錢)

- (d) We Chinese people love *nothing so much as* freedom.

(我們中國人最愛者為自由)

### 習 題 五 十 三

- (1) 他如此無禮，遇我時竟不向我招呼。
- (2) 他如此驕傲，解決此問題時竟不詢我的意見。
- (3) 他是一個有名的學者，但說來奇怪，他對此問題竟不能表示絲毫意見。
- (4) 他離家以後未嘗寄我片紙隻字。

(54) 近十年來，中國在各方面  
均有長足之進步。

【譯】 *During the last (或 past) ten years, China has made great progress in all respects.*

〔說明〕「近十年來」或「近十年中」譯“*During the last ten years*”。或“*During the past ten years*”。此十年已去故有“*last*”或“*past*”等表示過去的字。但此過去的十年與現在仍係連續一氣，并未分開，故此句的動詞不用簡單過去式，而用現在完成式，關於此點務須牢記。

「在各方面」可譯“*in all respects*”或“*in every respect*”。

參考	{	<i>in some respects.</i> (在有些方面)
		<i>in many respects.</i> (在許多方面)
		<i>in any respect.</i> (在任何方面)
		<i>in no respect.</i> (不在任何方面)

茲舉類例如下：——

(1) 在有些方面，中國文學優於西洋文學。

*In some respects Chinese literature is superior to Western literature.*

(2) 在任何方面講意國較德國為落後。

*In any respect Italy is lagging far behind Germany.*

- (3) 中國語言較之世界上他種語言，在任何方面不為劣。

The Chinese language is in no respect inferior to any other language in the world.

- (4) 在這一點，此遜於彼。

*In this respect this is worse than that.*

【注意】“Superior”與“inferior”二字係由拉丁語借來，即等於英字“better”與“worse”。用在比較級。但有一點極須注意。即用“superior”與“inferior”時，其後須用前置詞“to”。用“better”與“worse”時，其後須用“than”——（接續詞）

試比較下列二句：——

(a) He is better than I. (a complex sentence)

(b) He is superior to me. (a simple sentence)

- (5) 最近數月來，他專心於英文學之研究。

During the past several months he has devoted himself to the study of English literature.

- (6) 抗戰五年中，國人所受痛苦非文字所能形容。然而絕不灰心。

During the five years of armed resistance, the Chinese people have suffered undescribable miseries. They are, however, by no means disheartened.

- (7) 近百年來科學之進步奇快，故自然已一天天的被人類征服。



During the last hundred years sciences have been advancing wonderfully fast, and nature is being gradually conquered by man.

### 習 題 五 十 四

- (1) 在過去八年抗戰中，我國之進步較任何時期為速。
- (2) 在最近幾月來因自己的努力和環境的順利我有很大的成功。
- (3) 在任何方面，這一篇論文都是超越的。
- (4) 你不應鄙視他，因為在某一些方面他並不壞。

### (55) 自從我到學校來從未收到家書

【譯】 *I have never received any home letter since I came to school.*

〔說明一〕「自從…以來」或「自從…以後」須用“since”一字以表達之。“since”在此句中為接續詞，表示某事自某時起繼續至於現在。換言之，即「未收到家信」那件事自我到校那時起繼續至於現在。用此字時須特別注意句中所用動詞之“tense”。其前面主句中之動詞總是用「現在完成式」。其後面副句中之動詞總是用「簡單過去式」。

但有一個例外。即假若用“it”作主句中之主詞，以指示「時間」的時候，其後之動詞只能用「簡單時」(Simple tense)，不能用「完成時」(Perfect tense)，試比較下例。——

- (1) 自從我由美國歸來迄今已十年矣。

(a) It is ten years *since* I came back from the States.

(b) Ten years *have passed since* I came back from America.

(2) 你到此地好久了?

How long is it since you came here?

(3) 自從他父親死後到那時已三年了。(過去)

It was three years then since his father had died.

(4) 郭先生自本校成立以來即任教職。

Mr. Kuo has been teaching in this school since it was founded.

(5) 自中華民國成立以來，每年慶祝雙十。

The Double Tenth has been celebrated ever since the Chinese Republic was established.

(6) 自美國參戰以來世界局勢有大轉變。

The world situation has undergone great changes since America participated in the world war.

(說明二) “since” 亦係前置詞，其後隨名詞或名詞相等詞 (Noun equivalent)’ 試比較下例：——

(7) 自世界戰爭爆發以來，迄今已三年矣，

{ (a) It is three years *since* the world war broke out (作接續詞)

{ (b) It is three years *since* the outbreak of the world war. (作前置詞)

- (8) 余自母親死後依孀母以居。

I have lived with my aunt since my mother's death.

- (9) 她的獨子慘死，自昨日起她未終止哭泣。

Her only child died a violent death, and so she has not stopped weeping since yesterday.

【注意】「未停止哭泣」須說：“she has not stopped weeping”。在此意義，“stopped”之後不要用 infinitive “to weep”，必須用 gerund “weeping”。因為“stop+infinitive”，與“stop+gerund”意義完全相反。“stop weeping”意為「停止哭泣」，但“stop to weep”則為「停止他所做的事去哭泣」即「開始哭泣」之意。

“Cease”一字亦為「停止」之意。其後加“infinitive”或加“gerund”意義完全相同。

He ceased to work	} (停止工作)
He ceased working	

就一般動詞而論，其後加“infinitive”或加“gerund”，意義常是相同的。

- (10) 夫妻口角自古已然。

Husbands and wives have quarrelled since human marriage began. (或 since the beginning of human marriage)

- (11) 自從他們口角以後尙未交談。

Since they quarrelled, they have not spoken to each other yet.

- (12) 自汝離家以後許多事件發生了。  
Many unfortunate things have happened since  
you left home.
- (13) 別來多年矣。  
It is ages (或 centuries) since I saw you last.
- (14) 自與彼別後從未聞其消息。  
I have never heard of him since we departed.
- (15) 自開戰以來柏林已被轟炸九十九次。  
Berlin has been raided for ninety nine times  
since the war began.

## 習 題 五 十 五

- (1) 自從我搬到這個偏僻的鄉村來，我已棄掉一切奢華的享受。
- (2) 自從我開始讀以書來，現在已是八年了。
- (3) 自從德國敗後，他的盟友日本終日在苦悶和恐怖中。
- (4) 自從我學詩以來我已寫過一百三十五首詩。我最愛的一首是詠“可愛的春天”。

(56)

人們須至失其健康 時方知健康之樂。
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【譯】 People do not know the value of health *till* they lose it.

【說明】 “*till*” 與 “*until*” 爲「直至……而止」之意。此字作接續詞用時接副詞子句。作前置詞用時其後接

名詞或名詞相等詞。用此字時有兩點須特別注意。

- (一) 中國人和英美人說話時習慣上的一點不同。在英文中總是把“till”所指的時候「以前」的事情或行爲說出來。但在漢文中則常說“till”所指的時候「以後」的事情或行爲。譬如我們在外面頑耍，到了太陽西落的時候回來。這個意思中文必定用「日落方歸」的這類句子以表示之。「歸」即係講“till”所指時間「日落」以後的事情。但英文中必定說“We played outside till sunset”，或“We did not come back till sunset”。即「我們在外面頑到日落」或「我們不歸直到日落」。「頑」或「不歸」即係「日落」以前的事情。
- (二) “till”或“untill”前面的動詞所表示的動作必繼續至“till”後面所指示之時而止。例如說“The farmer worked till sunset”即表示農人工作繼續至日落而止。

如“till”作接續詞用，則主句中動詞所表示之動作繼續至“till”所引起副句中動詞所表示之動作開始時而止。例如說：“We studied in the classroom till the bell rang”。即表示我們在教室裏讀書的動作繼續至鈴搖而止。

茲再舉類例以明之：——

- (1) 我直到現在方知此事。  
I did not know it till now.
- (2) 他工作至精疲力竭。  
He worked till he was quite exhausted.
- (3) 不完全恢復失地，中國抗戰不止。

(a) China will not stop fighting till she has recovered all her lost territories.

(b) China will fight till she has recovered all her lost territories.

(4) 我們將停止工作直至下星期五開工。

We shall suspend our work till next Friday.

(5) 我們應該工作到至死而止。

We ought to work till we die.

(6) 我願在此地等待你來。

I will *wait for* you here till you come.

【注意】“wait”爲不及物動詞故其後須加前置詞“for”，然後再加賓詞。

“await”則爲及物動詞，故可直接加賓詞。如：

Do your best and glory will await you.

(倘能竭力，光榮自待汝)

(7) 不嘗試沒有人能自知能作何事。

Nobody knows what he can do till he has tried.

【說明二】除上所說外，“till”或“until”一字用在否定語中常用“it”作主詞以加強“till”所指之動作或時候，其後再用“that”以引起另一子句，故顛倒其句子之構造。例如說：「至翌日始知事之真相」，平常的譯法爲：——

I did not know the truth till the next day.

加強“till the next day”的譯法爲：——

It was not till the next day that I knew the truth.

此類句子亦可即用“Not until”開始，其後之正句中必有動詞在主詞前。例如：——

(a) Not until the next day did I know the truth.

(b) Not until he makes an apology will I forgive him. (非至他道歉時我不會恕他)

公式：——It……not till……that + clause.

再觀下例：——

(1) 我忠告他後他方勤勉。

*It was not until I advised him that he became diligent* (Not until I advised him did he become diligent)

(2) 直到死時彼方將埋藏珠寶之地告我。

*It was not till his death that he told me where the treasures were hidden* (Not till his death did he tell me where……)

(3) 直到交卷時我始發覺錯誤。

*It was not until I handed in my papers that I discovered the mistake* (Not until I handed in my papers did I discover……)

(4) 他們跑了三四里後方見汽船。

*It was not until they had run three or four miles that they sighted the steamer.*

(5) 直到那時伊方將秘密洩露。

*It was not until then that she disclosed the secret.*

(6) 直到我抵家方知父親已死。

*It was not until I reached home that I knew my father had died.*

- (7) 直到日落方始歸家。

*It was not until the sun set that I turned my steps homeward.*

- (8) 直到發覺了他的欺詐方知其不誠實。

*It was not until I discovered his cheating that I knew he was dishonest.*

### 習 題 五 十 六

- (1) 日本向盟國求和，盟國的答復是要戰到日本接受無條件投降而止。  
 (2) 人們應該工作到不能工作而後已。  
 (3) 他們最愛打球常打到精疲力竭方止。  
 (4) 我將守住我崗位直到你來接替。

- (57) 他剛接到命令即動身往前線

- 【譯】 (a) *The moment* (或 *the instant*) he received the order, he started for the front.  
 (b) *As soon as* he received the order, he started for the front.  
 (c) *No sooner* had he received the order *than* he started for the front.  
 (d) He had *hardly* (或 *scarcely*) received the order *when* he started for the front..



(e) *When he received the order, he started for the front at once.*

〔說明〕 在上句中有兩個動作，(一) 接到命令，(二) 動身往前線。這兩個動作，幾乎同時開始，很少前後之分。上面五種譯法均能表達此意。

在(a)句中“the moment”或“the instant”係以名詞代接續詞用，且含有副詞之性質。其後絕不能再用“when”一類的接續詞。再看下例：——

(1) 一聞即至。

*I came the very moment (as soon as) I heard of it.*

(2) 一聞呼救之聲，我即馳往其地。

*The instant I heard the cry for help, I rushed to the spot.*

(3) 扒手一見警士，即行飛跑。

*The pickpocket took to his heels the very moment he saw the policeman.*

【註】 *To take to one's heels*——飛跑

“As soon as”與“*No sooner than*”均為極通用之接續詞片語。其義相同，但有下之區別：用“*As soon as*”所連接之句子如改用“*No sooner than*”連接時，則前句中之「正句」變為後句中之「副句」；前句中之「副句」變為後句中之「正句」。例如：——



(8) 一談到出錢之事，彼之熱心即冷。

As soon as there is any talk of paying, his enthusiasm cools down.

“hardly 與 scarcely” 均是表“否定”的字，等於“almost not”[幾不]之意。用此字時不能同時再用其他否定字如“no”或“not”等。我們不能說：

I cannot *hardly* understand it.

但只能說：

{ I cannot understand it.

{ I can *hardly* understand it.

再觀下例：——

That is *hardly* possible.

(此殆不可能)

I have *hardly* time to write home letters.

(我幾無時間寫家信)

I can *scarcely* see in the twilight.

(黃昏時我幾不能見)

As we have parted from each other so long, I could *hardly* recognize you at first.

(我們相別許久，見時幾不能相識)

“hardly”或“scarcely”與“when”合用而成「剛……即」[幾……便]之意。在較古一點的英文中此二字係與“before”合用；在近代英文中總是與“when”合用。

“hardly”或“scarcely”均可置於句首。但如此位置時則主詞須置於助動詞與正動詞之間例如：——

Scarcely had I seen the smoke when I heard the report of the gun.

(一見煙氣即聞槍聲)

【注意一】“hard”亦可作副詞用，其意為“diligently”，故與“hardly”絕異。初學者切宜注意。我們不能說：

He works hardly. 但說：

He works hard.

【注意二】“動身往”英譯為“start for”或“set out for”或“leave for”。應注意“for”字。

{ at the front——在前線  
in the rear——在後方

### 習 題 五 十 七

- (1) 一聞號角聲，全軍準備出發。
- (2) 一聞警報<sup>1</sup>，全市居民魚貫入防空壕<sup>2</sup>。  
(註) 1. alarm. 2. dugout.
- (3) 老婦人一見其離別十年之子，淚如泉湧。
- (4) 我的比隣是一個麵包師，每日黎明即起。

(58) 我是否能及格尙屬疑問

【譯】 Whether I can pass the examination or not is still a question.

【說明】 中文裏的「是否」「與否」「抑或」等疑問的意思在

英文裏須用“whether……or not”或“whether……or no”表達之。但有時只須用“whether”一字即夠了。

在本例句中“whether”係疑間接續詞，引起名詞子句作主詞。

名詞子句可分為三種：——

(1) 直陳的名詞子句——須用“that”引起。例如：——

(a) That *China is unconquerable* is proved.

(中國不可征服是證明了)

(b) That *all pleasures are bought at the price of pain* cannot be denied.

(快樂乃痛苦之代價是不可否認的)

(2) (無疑問字開始的) 疑問的名詞子句——須用“whether”或“if”引起。例如：——

(a) Whether *we can settle the question satisfactorily* is still doubtful.

(是否能滿意的解決此問題仍屬疑問)

(b) Go out and see if he is coming.

(出去看他來了否)

(3) (有疑問字開始的) 疑問的名詞子句——不用他字引起。例如：——

(a) *How much he has done* is the question.

(問題是他已做了多少)

(b) *What cannot be avoided* must be endured.

(不能避免的事必須忍耐之)

“whether”除用作疑間接續詞外，又常用作讓步接續詞及推論接續詞。茲分別舉例於下：——

(一) 疑間接續詞：

(1) 我不知此消息是否確實。

[a] I do not know whether the news is true or not.

(名詞子句作“know”的賓詞)

[b] I do not know whether or no the news is true.

(同上)

(2) 你問了他是中國人抑是日本人否？

Have you asked him whether he is a Chinese or a Japanese?

(3) 現在的問題是他是否將如時到會。

Now the question is whether he will attend the meeting in time.

(名詞子句作主詞完成詞)

(4) 現在讓我們來討論我們是否應該組織一個英語講演會。

Now let us discuss (as to) whether we should organize an English speaking society.

(名詞子句作“as to”的賓詞)

(5) 他問我有沒有看見他的英文字典。

He asked me whether I had seen his English dictionary or not.

(名詞子句用作“asked”的直接賓詞)

### (二) 讓步接續詞:

“Whether” 用作讓步接續詞時含「無論是否」「不論是否」或「不管是否」等意思。

(6) 不論此事是否真偽,概與我等無涉。

[a] Whether it may be a fact or not, it does not concern us. (=Though it may be a fact or not, it does not concern us.)

[b] Whether it may be false or true, it has nothing to do with us.

(7) 不論天氣晴否,明天我決往城裏去。

I am determined to go to the city tomorrow. whether it may be fine or not.

(8) 不論中國人或外國人均須納此稅。

Everybody must pay the tax whether (he may be) Chinese or foreigner.

### (三) 推論接續詞:

“Whether” 作推論詞接續用時,常為“whether it be that……or that……”的形式。

(9) 或係不願勞動或係不必勞動,然以我所見彼實為最懶之人。

*Whether it be that he is unwilling to work, or that he has no need of working, he is, at any rate, the most lazy fellow that I ever saw.*

- (10) 或因缺資或因身體不健康,迄今彼尚未放洋。

*Whether it be that he lacks money or that he is in ill health, so far he has not gone abroad yet.*

### 習 題 五 十 八

- (1) 他雖然盡了他的努力,但能否如他所期望仍屬疑問。
- (2) 世界和平是否能永久維持只有時間能答復。
- (3) 我們難說這張鈔票是不是真的。
- (4) 他之成功須靠他能否努力。
- (5) 中國能否保持其勝利須視戰後國內能否團結。

### (59) 彼雖貧，然誠實

【譯】 (a) *Poor as he is, he is honest.*

(b) *Though he is poor, he is honest.*

(b) *However poor he is, he is honest.*

〔說明一〕 “As” 作接續詞用時，可以連接五種副詞子句：——

- (1) 時間子句 (a clause of time)
- (2) 原因子句 (a clause of cause)
- (3) 形狀子句 (a clause of manner)
- (4) 比較子句 (a clause of comparison)



## (5) 讓步子句 (a clause of concession)

例如：——

- (1) The thief rushed out *as* the policeman came in.  
(警士進來時,竊賊馳去) (時間子句)
- (2) *As* he is an honest man, he is perfect straight  
in all his dealings. (原因子句)  
(因為他是一個誠實人,任作何事皆光明正大)
- (3) Pronounce the new words *as* your teacher does.  
(照先生一樣讀新字) (形狀子句)
- (4) He is *as* diligent *as* you are lazy.  
(他的勤勉正如你的懶惰) (比較子句)
- (5) *Cunning as* you are, I am not afraid of you.  
(你雖狡滑,我不怕你) (讓步子句)

此節的目的,就是要說明第五種子句。“As” 連接讓步子句時,其前總冠有形容詞,副詞,動詞,或名詞。且名詞前之冠詞必須省去。如下列公式：——

形容詞	}	+ <i>As</i> + <u>主詞</u> + 動動
副詞		
名詞		
(動詞)		

(As 之前如係動詞則主詞之後為助動詞)

茲舉類例於下：——

- (1) 中國雖弱,但決定戰至最後一人。  
Weak *as* China is, she is determined to fight to  
the last man.
- (2) 德國雖強,我相信他不能作持久戰。



- (8) 他生活雖甚節儉,但仍不免負債。

Frugally as he lives, he still cannot be free from debt.

【註】 to be free from debt (不欠債)

to be out of debt (還清了債)

to be over head and ears in debt (欠債纍纍)

- (9) 我們對於電所知雖尚不多,但我們天天研究,如何使其對於人類更為有用。

Little as we know of what electricity is, we are studying every day how to make it more and more useful to mankind.

- (10) 彼雖係大學者,却不能盡知一切。

Great scholar as he is, he cannot know anything and everything.

- (11) 你雖可以求學,但絕不能如你兄弟那樣聰明。

Study as you may, you can never be as wise as your brother.

- (12) 任你去笑,他卻很有驕傲的理由。

Laugh as you will, he has every reason to be proud.

【注意】 通常用“*As*”連接原因子句時,其前雖不冠字,但在加強語勢時,亦可將形容詞,副詞,或名詞冠於其前。與其連接讓步子句時無異。例如:——

比較	{	(a) <i>As</i> he is tired, he can do no more work.
		(b) <i>Tired as</i> he is, he can do no more work.

(因為疲乏了,不能再工作。)

- { [a] 係平常的說法。  
 { [b] 係加強語氣的說法。

在此種構造時，「原因子句」和「讓步子句」在形式上既完全相同，然則何以區別之？答語是：「只能由全句的意思區別之」。例如 (b) 句如果作讓步子句看，則應譯為「他雖疲乏，不能再工作」。此意顯然不合邏輯。故可決定其為原因子句。再比較下列二句：——

- { (1) *Young as he is, he has no experience.*  
 { (彼因年幼故無經驗)  
 { (2) *Young as he is, he has some experience.*  
 { (彼雖年幼却稍有經驗)

如 (1) 句譯作「彼雖年幼故無經驗」；(2) 句譯作「彼因年幼，頗有經驗」則兩不通矣。故可決定 (1) 為原因子句 (2) 為讓步子句。

【說明二】“*though* (或 *although*)” 為連接讓步子句最普通之連續詞。用時有兩點要注意：——

- (一) 凡副句以 “*though*” 起首的，主句之首萬不可用 “*but*”。在中文裏我們常說「他雖窮但誠實」。因此學者常將此「但」字譯作 “*but*” 實屬大錯。“*but*” 為同等接續詞，只連接兩個同等子句。那能用在以此處以連接以 “*though*” 開端的副詞子句和其他主要子句呢？在英文裏此「但」字可以不譯出。如要譯出，通常總是用 “*yet*”。間常亦用 “*still*” 或 “*nevertheless*” 但那是加重語氣的說法。

(二) 通常“though”之前不冠他字。但在加強語勢時亦可有下之形式：——

{ Poor though he is, he is happy.  
 { Hero though he is, he cannot help trembling  
 at the horrible sight.

【說明三】“however”是同等接續詞又是附屬接續詞。用作同等接續詞時，通常總是放在句子之中間例如：——  
 Many men advised me to change the plan, I, however, insisted on carrying it out.

(許多人勸我變更計畫然而我堅持實行之)

“however”用作附屬接續詞時，引起讓步子句。總是冠於句子之首。且必與形容詞或副句連用。例如：——

*However cold* it is, we must go out to work.

(不論如何冷，我們須出外工作)

*However much* he may try, he will never succeed.

(無識如何嘗試，他不會成功)

### 習 題 五 十 九

- (1) 工作雖困難，只要能盡力以赴，終久要完成的。
- (2) 困難雖多但不是不可克服的。
- (3) 病雖嚴重但仍屬可治。
- (4) 彼雖誠實，然仍不免被人猜疑。
- (5) 你雖可嘗試，但成功與否尚屬問題。

- (60) (a) 彼精通法德文，英文更不待說  
(b) 彼英文尚不知，德法文更不待說

【譯】 (a) He is well versed in French and German, to say nothing of English.

(b) He knows no English, to say nothing of German or French.

〔說明〕 上面的兩句話，語氣恰恰相反。(a) 句係正面的意思，表示一種稱譽的口吻。就是說彼對德法文尚且精通，其於英文之精熟，更不待言矣。(b) 句係反面的意思，表示一種輕蔑的口吻。就是說，他英文尚且不知，豈能講到德文或法文。此兩句同係「更不待說」而意義上竟完全相反，故譯時須特別注意。

英文中有四個通用的成語可以表達「遑論」，「更不待說」，「更無論矣」等意思：——

- |                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| (1) to say nothing of | } 其後隨名詞或名詞相等詞 |
| (2) not to mention    |               |
| (3) not to speak of   |               |
| (4) let alone         |               |

茲舉例如下：——

- (1) 彼算術尚不懂遑論代數。

He does not know arithmetic, not to mention algebra.

- (2) 我於日常生活尚難維持，奢侈更無論矣。

I can hardly afford the ordinary comforts of life, to say nothing of luxuries.

- (3) 彼精通修辭學,文法更不待言。

He is at home in Rhetoric, not to speak of grammar.

- (4) 彼對陌生人且常幫助,朋友更不待說。

He often helps those who are strange to him, not to mention friends.

- (5) 他不能統一一省,遑論統一一全國。

He cannot unify his own province, let alone unifying the whole country.

### 習 題 六 十

- (1) 他病到水都不能喝,遑論吃飯。  
 (2) 現在敵人防禦尚無力,遑論進攻。  
 (3) 他的英文很不好,簡句都寫不通,那能講到寫文章。  
 (4) 我目前最低限度的生活尚難維持,遑論享受。  
 (5) 我國的生產尚屬不能自給,還說甚麼生產過剩。

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