

SAITO'S
 GRADUATED CONVERSATION-GRAMMARS
 FOR
 MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

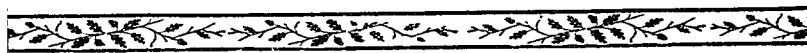


ENGLISH
 LANGUAGE PRIMER

No. 2.

SECOND YEAR.

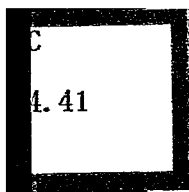
H. SAITO.



尋常師範學校用
 高等女子學校用
 尋常中等學校用

正則英文教科書

第二册 第二學年用



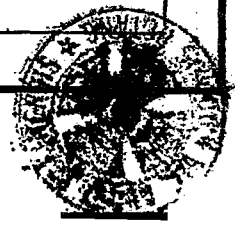
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ENGLISH LANGUAGE PRIMER.

No. 2.

尋常師範學校用
高等女子學校用
尋常中學校用本
正則英文教科書

*Principal of the Seisoku Eigo Gakkō,
Author of "English Conversation-Grammar,"
"Practical English Grammar," etc.*



PREFACE.

THE present volume is the first book of the middle school practical English course. The following is a brief survey of the plan of the whole series:—

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PRIMER, No. 1.

FIRST YEAR.

REGULAR SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION.

Nouns and the Articles.
Two Uses of Adjectives.
The PLURAL Form of Nouns.
The POSSESSIVE Form of Nouns and Pronouns.
PROPER, COMMON, and MATERIAL NOUNS.
The Uses of "*Some*" and "*Any*" with Material
Nouns and Plural Common Nouns.
The Verbs "*To Have*" and "*To Be*."

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PRIMER, No. 2.

SECOND YEAR.

IRREGULAR SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION.

VERBS.

The Addition of S in the Third Person Singular.
"*Do*" and "*Does*" in Interrogation and Negation.
"*Shall I?*" "*Will you?*"
"*Can,*" "*May,*" and "*Must.*"
"*Need not*" and "*Must not.*"
The PRESENT, PAST, and FUTURE Tenses.

Regular and Irregular Verbs.
 The Progressive Form of Verbs.
 The Perfect Tense.
 Adverbs.
 Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs.
 Three Cases of Pronouns.
 Use of the Objective Case after Verbs and Prepositions.
THE EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH.

PRACTICAL ENGLISH LESSONS, No. 1.

THIRD YEAR.

The **COMMONEST IDIOMS** in English.
 Idioms with "*There*" and "*It*."
 Adjectives of Quantity and Number.
 "*All*," "*Each*," "*Either*," "*Neither*," "*Every*," "*Other*,"
 and "*Else*."
 Indefinite Pronominals—" *Some one*," "*Anybody*,"
 "*Nothing*," "*Everywhere*," etc.
 Relative Pronouns.
PASSIVE VERBS.
 Adverbs of Interrogation and Negation.
 Adverbs and Prepositions of Time and Place.

PRACTICAL ENGLISH LESSONS, No. 2.

FOURTH YEAR.

The **GRAMMATICAL FORMS** of the Parts of Speech.
 Regular and Idiomatic Uses of the Articles.
 Regular and Idiomatic Uses of the Plural Form.
 Regular and Idiomatic Uses of the Possessive Form.
 Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs.

TENSE.

The Six Ordinary Tenses.

The Tenses of the Progressive Form.

The Tenses of the Passive Form.

IRREGULAR VERBS.**PRACTICAL ENGLISH LESSONS, No. 3.****FIFTH YEAR.**

Five Classes of Nouns.

Uses of Abstract Nouns.

Pronominal Elements in English.

Relatives and Pronominal Correlatives.

AUXILIARY VERBS.**MOOD.**

The Subjunctive and Conditional Moods.

The Potential Mood.

Infinitives, Participles, and Gerunds.

Verbal Complements.

Attention is called to the following features of the work :—

- I. Each volume, while forming part of a connected series, has a completeness within its own range.
- II. The two "*Primers*" are so prepared as to give a general idea of the Eight Parts of Speech, and their commonest forms and uses.
- III. **VOICE**, is forming part of general English idioms. is treated of in the First Book of the "*Lessons*."
- IV. **TENSE** and **IRREGULAR VERBS** are treated of in the Second Book of the "*Lessons*."
- V. **MOOD** and **AUXILIARY VERBS** are treated of in the Third and Last Volume of the "*Lessons*"

- VI. The whole series, from the "*First Primer*" upwards, is devoted to the study of General English Idioms; and I have endeavoured to keep in view such combination of theory and practice as shall enable the student to gain an insight into the genius of the language, and eventually to speak it with grammatical correctness and idiomatic propriety.
- VII. The "*Conversations*" have been selected with a view to familiarizing the student with the vocabulary of daily use. All rare, far-fetched, or out-of-the-way expressions have been carefully excluded, and such only adopted as one constantly hears from the lips of educated English-speaking people.
- VIII. All the essentials of English Grammar are incorporated within the prescribed limits of the Five-Year Course. In works of this kind, the usual artificial order of treatment must of necessity be departed from. But this want of logical order is more than made up for by the "*Grammar Reviews*," which are intended to summarize and systematize, and to establish connections among, the facts and principles, which have been presented desultorily, as it were.
- IX. In the "*Exercises*," the sentences given for translation are such as the student will find occasion to employ in his intercourse with foreigners.
- X. The student who has gone through the series will find himself in possession of a thorough and practical knowledge of ordinary English, and will be fully equipped either for its employment in life or for the further pursuit of his English studies.
-

English, though a comparatively easy language, is far from being so to the Japanese student. The difficulties which he experiences in learning it are both physical and mental. After he has overcome the first obstacle in the shape of a pronunciation wholly alien to that of his mother-tongue, he has next to encounter another and a far greater difficulty in the widely differing ways of expressing the same ideas. As the usual way of teaching goes, the student is for the most part left to his own resources, and has to deduce and generalize for himself as best he may. The student class of our country deserve better care at the hands of their teachers. In a country where learning is held in such high esteem and where English is studied with such zeal, the method followed ought to be one more rational and scientific.

Nearly seven years have now elapsed since the first publication of my "Conversation-Grammar." Things have greatly changed since that time, and the change has been in the right direction. I am sincerely gratified to find that the educational circle is awakening to the necessity of utilizing the hours in the middle-school curriculum appropriated to the study of this useful language. The method here presented by the "Conversation-Grammar" has been adopted by men of advanced views, and adopted with success. There may be other and more ideal methods of teaching English, but they are such as would necessitate a sweeping reform in the *personnel* of the English department of instruction. The conversational is undoubtedly the one method adapted to the existing state of things in our country.

In conclusion, I have to thank those teachers of middle schools whose valuable suggestions have largely contributed to the practical serviceableness of these volumes as text-books for middle schools.

H. SATO.

Seisoku Eigo Gakkō,
May, 1900.

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SPELLING
AND
PRONUNCIATION.



I. PHONETIC MARKS.

I. VOWELS.

REGULAR SOUNDS.

- (1) *ā*...*ē*...*day*, *māke*, *nāme*, *sāil*. (*répl*)
 (2) *ǎ*...*ǎ*...*cǎ*, *bǎd*, *bǎg n'ǎn*, *cǎt*.

IRREGULAR SOUNDS.

- A... (3) *â*...*â*...*câre*, *râre*, *âir*, *châir*.
 (4) *ä* (阿) *ä*...*fär*, *cär*, *stär*, *ärm*, *lärge*.
 (5) *ä* (阿) *ä*...*äss*, *gräss*, *fäst*, *last*, *päst*.
 (6) *a* (*av*) *a*...*paw*, *saw*, *fault*, *all*, *ball*.
 (7) *a* (= *ö*)... *whät* (= *what*), *wan* (= *won*).

REGULAR SOUNDS.

- (1) *ē*...*ē*...*mēte*, *mēet*, *fēel*, *ēat*, *mēat*.
 (2) *ě*...*ě*...*wěll*, *hěn*, *těn*, *měn*, *rěd*.

IRREGULAR SOUNDS.

- E... (3) *ê* (= *ä*)...*êre*, *thêre*, *thêir*, *bêar*.
 (4) *ě*...*ě*...*hěr*, *věr*b, *jěr*k, *těr*m, *stěr*n.
 (5) *e* (= *ä*)...*they*, *prey*, *grey*, *eight*.

	REGULAR SOUNDS.
I ...	(1) <i>i</i> (<i>ai</i>)...imile, hīde, rīde, hīgh, līght.
	(2) <i>i</i> (<i>ei</i>)...mīll, hīd, rīd, tīll, grīm.
	IRREGULAR SOUNDS.
	(3) <i>i</i> (= <i>i</i>)...fīr, gīrl, bīrd, fīrst, thīrst.
	REGULAR SOUNDS.
O ...	(1) <i>o</i> (<i>ao</i>)...nō, fōe, hōle, oāk, sōap.
	(2) <i>o</i> (<i>oo</i>)...ōn, nōt, hōt, stōp, shōt.
	IRREGULAR SOUNDS.
	(3) <i>o</i> (= <i>aw</i>) <i>o</i> r, f <i>o</i> r, f <i>o</i> rm, st <i>o</i> rk, st <i>o</i> rm.
	(4) <i>o</i> (= <i>oo</i>) t <i>o</i> (<i>too</i>), d <i>o</i> (= <i>do</i>), wh <i>o</i> (<i>who</i>).
	(5) <i>o</i> (= <i>oo</i>) w <i>o</i> lf (= <i>wolf</i>), w <i>o</i> m'an (<i>woman</i>).
	(6) <i>o</i> (= <i>u</i>)...s <i>o</i> n (<i>sun</i>), w <i>o</i> n (<i>wun</i>), t <i>o</i> n.
	REGULAR SOUNDS.
U ...	(1) <i>u</i> (<i>you</i>)...ūse, cūbe, dūke, mūle, tūne.
	(2) <i>u</i> (<i>u</i>)...ūs, cūb, dūck, mūch, brūsh.
	IRREGULAR SOUNDS.
	(3) <i>u</i> (<i>u</i>)...fūr, cūr, pūr, būr, hūr.
	(4) <i>u</i> (= <i>oo</i>) r <i>u</i> de, r <i>u</i> le, cr <i>u</i> de, p <i>u</i> de.
	(5) <i>u</i> (= <i>oo</i>) p <i>u</i> t (= <i>put</i>) p <i>u</i> ll (= <i>pull</i>), p <i>u</i> sh.

2. CONSONANTS.

C	{ e (=k)..... cat, cage, cake, eat , back. ç (=s)..... çent, açe, façe, içe miçe, riçe.
Ch	{ ch... ç child, chair, cheese, choose. eh... ç ehēm'is try ehord, Chrīst.
G	{ ġ .. ç ġet, ġain, doġ, ġrain, beġin'. ġ (=j)..... ġī'ant, paġe, caġe, ġeom'etry.
S	{ s same, sun, sit, side, sack, sick. ṣ (=z) (ç)... iṣ, aſ̣, haſ̣, waſ̣, chooſ̣e, legſ̣.
Th	{ th ... ç thin, thing, path, bath. <u>tr</u> uth. th ... ç this, that, the, they, there.
X	{ x (=ks)..... fox, box, a <u>x</u> e, mix, fix, flax. x̣ (=gs)..... ěx̣am'ple, ex̣ist', ex̣ert'.

II. SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION.

IRREGULARITIES IN SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION.

(不規則拼字及發音)

(1) 在 s (非濁音) 及 f 音之前 a 之短音變成 (æ) 音

ask	asp	ass	fast
bask	gasp	class	last
cask	clasp	glass	cast
task	grasp	grass	past
	aft	aft'er	
	raft	raft'er	
	draft	= draught	

(2) l 之關係母音之力

(a) 母音 a, o 之作爲長音在 ll 之前如 all
讀如 awl, oll 讀如 ole.

all	ëll	ill	-oll	-üll
ball	sell	hill	boll	dull
call	tell	will	poll	gull
fall	bell	fill	roll	hull
tall	well	kill	droll	skull
wall	dwell	skill	stroll	(büll)
small	smell	still	seroll	(füll)
(shall)	spell	quill	(döll)	(püll)

(b) a, i, o 之作爲長音在 ld 之前如 ald
讀如 awld, ild, old, 讀如 ild, old

-ald	-ild	old	told
bald	mild	bold	sold
.....	wild	cold	fold
.....	child	gold	scold

(c) a, o 之作爲長音在 lt 之前如 alt

讀如 *awlt* olt 讀如 *ölt*.

- <i>ält</i>	- <i>ölt</i>
salt	colt
halt	bolt

(d) *alf*, *alm*, *alk* 之 *l* 無音只有 *a* 之音長音讀如 *a* 或 *ä*.

- <i>älf</i> (= <i>aaf</i>)	- <i>älm</i> (= <i>aam</i>)	- <i>älk</i> (= <i>awk</i>)
half(= <i>haaf</i>)	calm(<i>caam</i>)	talk(= <i>tawk</i>)
calf(<i>caaf</i>)	palm(<i>paam</i>)	walk(= <i>wawk</i>)
.....	balm(<i>baam</i>)	chalk(= <i>chawk</i>)

(3) (W)*a*, *o*, *w* 之後在 *a* 之短音讀如 *o*
音 *o* 之短音讀如 *ũ* 音

	<i>a</i> = <i>ö</i> .		<i>o</i> = <i>ũ</i> .
<i>waş</i>	<i>wasp</i>	<i>wán</i>	<i>wón</i>
<i>wash</i>	<i>swan</i>	<i>wánt</i>	<i>wónt</i>
<i>watch</i>	<i>swamp</i>	<i>wán'der</i>	<i>wón'der</i>

	(war=wawr.)		(wor=wûr.)
war	warp	work(=wûrk)	worm(=wûrm)
warm	ward	word(=wûrd)	worse(=wûrs)
warn	wart	world(=wûrld)	worth(=wûrth)

(4) 以下所舉如 o 讀 ũ 音之例

sòn(=sun)	còme(=cum)	lòve(=lûv)
tòn(=tun)	sòme(=sum)	glòve(=glûv)
tóngue(=tung)	òne(=vun)	dòve(=dûv)
mònth(=munt)	nòne(=vun)	shòve(=shûv)
frònt(=frunt)	òne(=dun)	à bòve'(=bûv)
	òth'er(=utl'er)	
	mòth'er(=mutl'er)	
	bròth'er(=brutl'er)	

(5) gh 音

(a) igh 與 i 之長音 (i) 相等

high	might	right	light
nigh	night	fright	flight
sigh	fight	bright	plight

(b) eigh 與 a 之長音 (ā) 等相

neigh	eight
weigh	weight
sleigh	freight
.....	(heigt= <i>hāight</i>)

(c) aught, ōught 常讀 awt 音

aught	=	ōught
naught	=	nōught
caught		fōught
taught		bōught
fraught		brōught
daugh'ter		sōught
(draught= <i>drāft</i>)		
(lāugh= <i>lāaf</i>)		

(d) 語尾之 ough 有種々發音學者宜注意

roūgh(= <i>ūf</i>)	thōugh(= <i>thō</i>)
toūgh(= <i>tūf</i>)	al thōugh'(= <i>al thō'</i>)
enoūgh'(= <i>enūf</i>)	thōr' ōugh(= <i>thōr'ō</i>)
cōugh'(= <i>l. a'v'</i>)	through(<i>throo</i>)
trōugh'(= <i>trawf</i>)	plough(= <i>plow</i>)

(6) gn 音

(a) ign 讀如 ine 音

sign	de sign'	be nign'	ma lign'
------	----------	----------	----------

(b) eign 讀如 ane 音

deign	feign	reign	(fôreign= <i>for'in</i>)
-------	-------	-------	---------------------------

(7) ind 常讀長音

bīnd	hīnd	blind	wīnd
tīnd	kind	grīnd	(wīnd 風)

(8) oss, ost 讀如 ōss, ōst 之長音

lōss	grōss
lōst	mōst
cōst	pōst
frōtt	hōst

(9) or 常例讀 ôr(=*awr*) 音然又讀 ōr 音

fōrm	tōree
bōrn	bōrne
stork	tōrn
short	shōrn
worm(= <i>wurm</i>)	wōrn

(10) amb, imb, omb, umb, 語尾之(b)字音不讀出

lămb(= <i>lām</i>)	cōmb(= <i>cōme</i>)	uǎmb(= <i>nūm</i>)
clīmb(= <i>clīme</i>)	tōmb(= <i>tōm</i>)	thūm(= <i>thūm</i>)

(11) tion 讀如 shǔn 音

(注意) tion 屬語尾字必于 tion 之前有 Accent

例如下

cōn' vēr sã'' tion	ex am'i nã'' tion
dīc tā' tion	pro nā'n' cī ā'' tion

(12) tion 之前有 s 字者語尾之 tion 讀 chūn 音

quēs' tion	sug gēs' tion
dī gēs' tion	com būs' tion

III. VOWEL SOUNDS.

(I) A 音

REGULAR SOUNDS.

I.—ā...	{ nāme	sāy	āil
	{ fāce	dāy	sāil
	{ māke	plāy	fāil
II.—ǎ...	{ mǎn	sǎnd	cǎtch
	{ cǎt	lǎnd	lǎmp

IRREGULAR SOUNDS.

III.—â...	{ cāre		âir	
	{ hāre		hāir	
	{ shāre		pāir	
	{ glāre		chāir	
	{ stāre		stāir	
IV.—ä...	{ ärm	cälm	hälf	bäth
	{ färm	pälm	cälf	päth
	{ pärt	bälm	liugh	fī' ther ^t

V.—a...	{	ass	ask	aft	
	{	class	ask	haft	
	{	glass	last	draft	
	{	grass	vast	draught	
VI.—a...	{	haul	law	ball	war
	{	maul	saw	bald	ward
	{	cause	dawn	salt	warm
	{	pause	fawn	halt	warn
	{	caught	brawn	talk	warp
	{	taught	drawn	walk	wa'ter
VII.—a...	{	wand	wan'ker	wash	swan
	{	want	was	watch	what

(2) E 音

REGULAR SOUNDS.

I.—ē...	{	bē	bēē	kēēp	hēre	sea
	{	mē	tēē	mēēt	sphēre	mēat
II.—ĕ...	{	mĕn	hĕad	fĕath'er		
	{	mĕnd	stĕad	wĕath'er		

IRREGULAR SOUNDS.

III. — æ(=a)	{	êre	hêir	bêar	
	{	thêre	thêir	wêar	
V. — ê(=e)	{	hêr	vêrb	fa/thêr	
	{	hêrb	têrm	moth'êr	
V. — e(=â)	{	they	veil	feign	eight
	{	grey	rein	reign	weigh
	{	prey	vein	deign	weight

(3) I 音

I. — i.....	{	îee	fînd	wîld	lîe	hîgh
	{	mîce	kînd	mîld	tîe	rîght
	{	pîrîde	blînd	chîld	dîe	brîght
II. — ĭ.....	{	ĭn	ĭt	ĭş	ĭll	
	{	fĭn	sĭt	hĭş	wĭll	
III. — ĭ(=ê)	{	fĭr	bĭrd	gĭrl	fĭrst	
	{	sĭr	thĭrd	whĭrl	thĭrst	

(4) O 音

REGULAR SOUNDS

I. — ō...	hōle	gō	fōe	bōll
	hōme	lō	tōe	rōll
	bōne	crōw	bōat	ōld
	fōre	snōw	cōat	cōld
II. — ǒ...	ǒn	ǒdd		dǒll
	cǒn	nǒd		lǒll

IRREGULAR SOUNDS.

III. — ô(=aw)...	ôr		ôught	
	nôr		fôught	
	fôr		bôught	
	fôrk		brôught	
IV. — o(=oo)...	tō	whō	yōu	loſe
	dō	whōſe	yōur	mōve
	twō	whōm	shōe	prōve

V.—(o=oe)...	{	wɔlf		would(=wōōd)	
		wɔm'an		should(=shōōd)	
		bɔ'sɔm		could(=cōōd)	
VI.—ó(=u)...	{	wón	són	nōne	dōve
		wónt	tón	done	love
		wòrk	mónk	come	oth'er
		word	mónth	some	móta'er

(5) U 音

IRREGULAR SOUNDS.

I.—ū.....	{	ūse	cūbe	blūe
		ūse	mūle	glūe
II.—ũ.....	{	ūs	cūb	hūll
		fūss	rūb	gūll

IRREGULAR SOUNDS.

III.—û(=ê)...	{	ûrn	cûrl	hûrt	cûrse
		bûrn	fûrl	bûrst	pûrse
IV.—ü(=ōō)...	{	rÿe	rÿle	brÿte	
		trÿe	rÿde	frÿit	

V.—u(=oo)...	{ full	push	puss
	{ bull	put	butch'er
	{ pull	bush	cuck'oo

(6) y 音

I.—y 於單部分語及有 Accent 之部分終止時其發音讀如 ī (ȳ)

mȳ bȳ trȳ flȳ crȳ skȳ Ju lȳ'

II.—y 於多部分語中而在無 Accent 之一部分終止時大概讀如 ĭ 發音 (ÿ)

lā'dy çĭ'tÿ cōūn'trÿ stō'rÿ

IV. DIPHTHONGS.

(1) ai, ay, 常讀 \bar{a} 音

sāy	sāil	rāy	rāin
-----	------	-----	------

(2) au, āw 常讀 a 音

maw	maul	crawl	drawn
-----	------	-------	-------

(3) ea 有二音如 ēa(= \bar{e}), ěa(= \bar{e})

(ēa)	(ēa)	(ēa)	(ěa)
lēad(導)	lēad(鉛)	lēaf	dēaf
rēad(讀)	rēad(過去)	hēath	dēath
bēad	hēad	mēat	swēat
plēad	brēad	bēast	brēast
hēalth	lēath'er		mēas'ure
wēalth	fēath'er		plēas'ure
stēalth	wēath'er		trēas'ure

(例外) brēak(=*brake*) steāk(=*stake*) grēat(=*grate*)

(4) ear 有四音

$\bar{e}ar(=\bar{e}re)$	$\bar{e}ar(=\bar{a}re)$	$\bar{e}ar(=\bar{e}r\bar{e})$	$e\bar{a}r(=\bar{a}r)$
t $\bar{e}ar$ (淚)	t $\bar{e}ar$ (裂)	h $\bar{e}ard$	h $\bar{e}art$
h $\bar{e}ar$	b $\bar{e}ar$	l $\bar{e}arn$	h $\bar{e}arth$
d $\bar{e}ar$	w $\bar{e}ar$	$\bar{e}arth$	.....
n $\bar{e}ar$	p $\bar{e}ar$	d $\bar{e}arth$	.....

(5) ee 常讀 \bar{e} 之長音

s $\bar{e}e$	tr $\bar{e}e$	thr $\bar{e}e$	k $\bar{e}ep$
--------------	---------------	----------------	---------------

(6) eu, ew 常讀 \bar{u} 之長音

new	blew	few	feud
-----	------	-----	------

(7) ei, ey 讀 \bar{a} 或 \bar{e} 之長音

(ey= \bar{a})	($\bar{e}y=\bar{e}$)	(ei= \bar{a})	(ei= \bar{e})
prey	k $\bar{e}y$	eight	s $\bar{e}ize$
gr $\bar{e}y$	.....	we $\bar{a}ight$	re $\bar{e}ive'$
th $\bar{e}y$	.....	fr $\bar{e}ight$	de $\bar{e}ive'$

(8) ie 有二音如 ī, ē,

(ie=ī)		(ie=ē)		
dīe	hīe	thiēf	piēce	fiēlk
līe	vīe	chiēf	niēce	wiēld
tīe	pīe	griēf	shriēk	shiēld

(注意) 比較法如下

siēge	sēize
be liēve'	de çēive'
re liēve'	reçēive'

(9) oa, oe 常讀 ō 之長音

bōat	cōat	tōe	(shōe)
------	------	-----	--------

(10) oi, oy 常讀 [我] 之音

boy	boil	soy	soil
-----	------	-----	------

(11) oo 有二音如 $\bar{o}\bar{o}$, $\bar{o}\bar{o}$.

b $\bar{o}\bar{o}$ f	f $\bar{o}\bar{o}$ t	例外	DOOR (=d \bar{o} re)
f $\bar{o}\bar{o}$ d	g $\bar{o}\bar{o}$ d		FLOOR (=f $\bar{l}\bar{o}$ re)
f $\bar{o}\bar{o}$ l	w $\bar{o}\bar{o}$ l		BLOOD (=b $\bar{l}\bar{u}$ d)
n $\bar{o}\bar{o}$ k	h $\bar{o}\bar{o}$ k		FLOOD (=f $\bar{l}\bar{u}$ d)

(12) ou 常讀[敖]音

out	shout	about'	loud	found
-----	-------	--------	------	-------

(13) ow 有二音如 ou, \bar{o} .

bow	b \bar{o} w	bowl	b \bar{o} wl
sow	s \bar{o} w	plow	bl \bar{o} w
now	kn \bar{o} w	down	\bar{o} wn

(14) ue, ui, 讀 \bar{u} 音

bl \bar{u} e	fl \bar{u} e	s \bar{u} it	fr \bar{u} it
----------------	----------------	----------------	-----------------

(15) uy, 讀 y 之長音

buy	guy
-----	-----

V. ACCENT.

無 Accent 之部分之母音

多部分語而於無 Accent 之一部分之母音
其發音常弱

träv' el hón'ey (=y)

fôr' eign (=in) mónk'ey(=y)

無 Accent 之一部分之母音其發音全失

coŭs'ín öf' en

lě'son līs' en

無 Accent 之部分於 a 字終止時 a 讀如 a
與 û 之間之弱音

a lōng' a bout'

a cröss' a bóve'

a fräid' a līve'

無 Accent 之部分於 e 字終止時 e 較 ě 音
短稍似 ĭ 音

(注意) 此處 e 字不得讀如 ě 音

be lōw'	re ċēive'
be hīnd	re gārd'
be cōme'	re spċct'
de ċēive'	pre scribe'
de scribe	to pre ŝċnt'
de ŝīre'	(a pċrŝ'cnt)

**ENGLISH
LANGUAGE PRIMER**

No. 2.

ENGLISH

LANGUAGE PRIMER

No. 2.

LESSON I.

cān (能) bēast (獸) speak (說話)
cān't (不能) (=can not) fly (飛)
swīm (游泳)

(To be learnt by heart.)

I.

A bird can fly. Man can not fly.

But some men can swim.

2.

Can that man swim well ?

Yes, he can swim very well.

Can you swim ? Yes, I can.

3.

CAN'T you swim ? YES, I CAN.

CAN'T your brother swim ? NO, HE CAN'T

4.

Mau can speak,

Birds and beasts can not speak.

 GRAMMAR.

- (1) "fly," "swim," "speak," "know," "like,"
 "want" 等表示動作之字名曰動詞
 (Verb)
- (2) 動詞之前, 往用 "can," "may," "must"
 字。此等字, 名曰助動詞, (Auxiliary Verb)
- (3) "Can," "may," "must," 不似 "be," "have"
 等字, 隨主格變換字體

能 去	可以 去	必 去
I can go.	I may go.	I must go.
You can go.	You may go.	You must go.
He can go.	He may go.	He must go.
She can go.	She may go.	She must go.
We can go.	We may go.	We must go.
They can go.	They may go.	They must go.

EXERCISE.

讀	rēad	跑	rǔn
寫	write	跳	jūmp o'vēr
學	lēarn	歸家	go home
用功	stūd'ŷ	英語	English (<i>ing'glishe</i>)
遊	plāy	日本語	Jāp'a nēse"

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. 你能跑麼? | 4. 想可以 |
| 2. 我跑得快 (<i>fast</i>) | 5. 那个人能說英:國語 |
| 3. 你能跳過个溝 ditch 麼? | 6. 會 (a little) 一:點兒 |

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 7. 那个人能讀書麼? | 17. 想不能麼 |
| 8. 能讀但是不能寫 | 18. 你不能寫功課麼? |
| 9. 你的英國語的先生是
英國人麼? | 19. 我回家好麼? |
| 10. 能說日本話麼? | 20. 好 |
| 11. 能說一點兒 | 21. 梟鳥的眼狠能于暗處
(in the dārk) 看東西 |
| 12. 你的犬能游水麼? | 22. 貓子也能在暗處看東
西 |
| 13. 能 | 23. 走路同玩 (go and play)
好麼 |
| 14. 爾不能僅在 (only) 這
裏學英文 | 24. 能打球麼 (play base'ball) |
| 15. 這學課我通不能學 | 25. 不能學得好 |
| 16. 不能學麼? | |

LESSON II.

smōke (喫烟)

dōn't (=do not)

fēd (食物)

fōr' eign (=fōr'in)

CONVERSATION.

(To be learnt by heart.)

1.

DO YOU LIKE foreign food?

Yes, I like it very well.

DO YOU LIKE beef and pork?

I like beef very much, but

I DON'T LIKE pork.

2.

DO YOU smoke to bac'co? YES, I DO.

DO YOU drink wine? NO, I DON'T.

3.

DON'T YOU smoke? YES, I DO.

DON'T YOU drink? NO, I DON'T.

GRAMMAR.

(1) "Do" 爲疑問語意及不定意用於

詞之前爲助動詞

DO YOU SEE? I DO NOT SEE.

DO YOU LIKE? I DO NOT LIKE.

(注意) “Be, “Have” 如用 Be Have 成疑問及不定語則不用 “do.”

ARE you ill? I AM NOT ill.

HAVE you my pen? I HAVE NOT your pen.

(Do you have my pen? I do not have it 不可說)

(2) “Do” 正用答詞只用動詞及全文大意 do 字可省畧不用，如反用答詞必用 do not 則 do 字不可省。

Do you smoke? $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Yes, I DO. (=I smoke.)} \\ \text{No, I DO NOT (smoke.)} \end{array} \right.$

(注意) 答詞畧法只說助動詞如不然必說其全文大意例如下

Do you see that bird? $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Yes, I DO.} \\ \text{Yes, I SEE IT.} \end{array} \right.$

(Yes, I see 不可說)

EXERCISE.

聽見 hēar

德國語 Gēr'man

曉得 ün'dēr ständ''

法國話 Frēnch

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 你會說英國話麼 | 13. 你懂得法國話麼 |
| 2. 能說一點兒 | 14. 不懂 |
| 3. 知道我 (me) 所說的麼 | 15. 你看見那隻船麼 |
| 4. 不全知道 | 16. 看見 |
| 5. 我 (ME) 所說的事麼 | 17. 看見那個山麼 |
| 6. 聽你 (you) 所說的 | 18. 我一點山 (any mountain) |
| 7. 你去學校麼 (go to school) | 都沒有看見 |
| 8. 去 | 19. 你要吃碧綠酒麼 |
| 9. 你在學校學英國話麼 | 20. 葡萄酒是頂好 |
| 10. 學 | 21. 要豬肉麼 |
| 11. 學德國話麼 | 22. 豬肉不好 |
| 12. 不學德國話 | |

LESSON III.

mĕat (肉)	lĭve (住)
chĭck' en (鷄肉)	cāre for (好)
mŭt' ton (羊肉)	whŷ (何故)(爲甚麼)
ēel (鰻)	be cauŷe' (因爲)

CONVERSATION.

(To be learnt by heart.)

1.

DO YOU WANT any money?

No, I do not want any money.

WHAT DO YOU WANT?

I do not want anything.

2.

DO YOU LIVE here?

No, I do not live here.

WHERE DO YOU LIVE ?

I live with my uncle.

3.

DO YOU LIKE chicken ?

Yes, I am very fond of chicken.

WHICH DO YOU LIKE better, meat or chicken ?

I like chicken better.

4.

DO YOU LIKE mutton ?

No, I Don't like it.

WHY DON'T YOU LIKE it ?

Because it has a bad smell.

5.

DO YOU LIKE fish ?

Some kinks I like very well.

HOW DO YOU LIKE eels ?

I don't care much for them.

GRAMMAR.

英語作疑問語時，主格之前，必置助動詞。既已說明，若疑問語含有“who?” “what?” “which?” “when?” “where?” “why?” “how?” 等疑問詞者，斷不可置助動詞於句之首字前。

	(疑問詞)	(助動詞)	(主格)	
		DO	YOU	want anything?
WHAT		DO	YOU	want?
		DO	YOU	live here?
WHERE		DO	YOU	live?
		DO	YOU	like it?
HOW		DO	YOU	like it?
WHICH		DO	YOU	like better?
WHY		DO	YOU	like it better?

EXERCISE.

新聞紙 news'paper.

時 time

鯉 carp

記憶 mem'ory

去學校 { go to school.
at tēnd' school.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. 你讀些 (any) 英字新聞麼 | 13. 爲甚麼不來這裡 |
| 2. 我一點 (any) 都沒有讀 | 14. 路太遠的原故 |
| 3. 爲甚麼不讀 | 15. 你何故不喜那個人 |
| 4. 太難所以沒有讀 | 16. 太狂妄的 (proud) 原故 |
| 5. 讀那一種新聞 | 17. 你喜甚麼 |
| 6. t.mes (the) 同國民日
報 (the) | 18. 鯉魚如何 |
| 7. 你去學校麼 | 19. 不頂好 |
| 8. 去 | 20. 你知道佛蘭西語麼 |
| 9. 去那一个學校 | 21. 不知道 |
| 10. 我去英語學校 (the) | 22. 何故不學 |
| 11. 中國飯同西洋餐你喜那
一樣 | 23. 沒有時候的原故 |
| 12. 喜西洋餐 | 24. 你何故像這樣 (so hard)
用功 |
| | 25. 記性不好 (poor) |

LESSON IV.

CONVERSATION.

(To be learnt by heart.)

1.

I SPEAK English a little.

YOU SPEAK it very well.

2.

HE SPEAKS English, but not French.

SHE SPEAKS French, but not English.

3.

WE SPEAK English at school only.

THEY SPEAK English at home *al'so*.

4.

My father (=he) speaks German.

My sister (=she) speaks French.

My brothers (=they) speak English.

GRAMMAR.

(1) 凡動詞除 (“can,” “may,” “must,” “will,” “shall” 等助動詞外, 其主格第三人(即他位)稱單數, 必加 S 或加 ES

三人稱單數複數關於動詞之變化

	單 數	複 數
第一 人 稱	I see	We see
第二 人 稱	You see	You see
第三 人 稱	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> } <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;"> He seeS She seeS It seeS </div> </div>	They see

(2) 動詞加 s 似名詞加 s 之規則

I see He sees.

I wish He wishes. (望)

I wash He washes. (洗)

I pass He passes. (通過)

I catch He catches. (捉)

I teach	He teaches.	(教)
I cry	He cries.	(啼)
I carry	He carries	(運)
I study	He studies.	
I go	He goes.	
I do	He does.	(=d'ix).

EXERCISE.

歸	go back, come back, return	衣類	clôthes
拿	cār' rÿ (a cane)	夜間	at night
有時	sôme'times'	無論何時	a' ways
已經	a.'rēadÿ	草	gräss

-
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 你喜此菓子麼 | 8. 你讀過甚麼英字新聞麼 |
| 2. 我不頂喜但是我的母頂好 | 9. 我沒有讀但是父親讀(the Mail) |
| 3. 你知道德語麼 | 10. 你知道 Brown 君麼 |
| 4. 我不知道但是稍微知道一點 | 11. 我知 Brown 君 |
| 5. 你吸煙麼 | 12. 那个人能說中國話不知道西洋話 |
| 6. 我不吸我父兄都吸 | 13. 牛馬吃草 |
| 7. 你的令兄吃酒過多 (too much) 於吃飯 | 14. 燕飛得快 |

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 15. 夜間小兒泣 | 23. 那个人隨時都拿着杖 |
| 16. 夜半 (all night) 泣 | 24. 英文是易于法文 |
| 17. 那个先生教會話同文法 | 25. 法文也易于德文 |
| 18. 你能打球麼 (catch) | 26. 法英德文都易于中文 |
| 19. 狠不能我的兄狠能 | 27. 那人每禮拜六 (év'ērŷ Sa- |
| 20. 我想我兄去美國 (to go) | turday) 回家去禮拜晚 (on |
| 21. 那个女洗我的衣類 | Sunday ē'ven ing) 從家裡 |
| 22. 你的弟太用功 | 來 |

 LESSON V.

CONVERSATION.

(To be learnt by heart.)

I.

DO YOU speak English?

Yes, (I speak it) a little.

DOES HE speak German?

Yes, (he speaks it) very well.

DOES SHE speak French?

Yes, (she speaks it) a little.

DO THEY speak Japanese?

Yes, (they speak it) very well.

2.

DO YOU smoke?

YES, I DO.

DO YOU drink?

NO, I DON'T.

3.

DOES YOUR BROTHER smoke? YES, HE DOES.

DOES HE drink?

NO, HE DOESN'T.

4.

DO THE BOYS hear me?

YES, THEY DO.

DO THEY understand me?

NO, THEY DON'T.

GRAMMAR.

疑問文之主格及反對文之“not”，其位置常在助動詞與屬主位動詞之間，

Can YOU come? I can NOT come.

“I speak,” “You speak,” “He speaks” 等句

既無助動詞矣，使作疑問反對語句，只用動詞而不用助動詞，則主格或“not”之位置，義意斷不能明洽，故必加入“do” (“does”) 等助動詞。

	DO	you	SEE?	I	DO	not	SEE.	
SEE = DO	SEE	DOES	he	SEE?	He	DOES	not	SEE.
SEES = DOES	SEE	DOES	she	SEE?	She	DOES	not	SEE.
	DO	they	SEE?	They	DO	not	SEE.	

注意

- (1) 凡助動詞以後之動詞不可加s，下例試正其誤

Does he speak~~s~~ English?

He does not speak~~s~~ English.

He can not speak~~s~~ English.

- (2) 答語略法

(a) 正答文於問話 (Can he.....) 答時只可用助動詞而止如 (He can) 不然可照所問之要語答之

(b) 反對文答時可答至“not”而止如 (he can not) 不然照所問之要語答之

X Can he speak English? { Yes, he can.
 或 Yes, he can speak it.
 No, he can not.
 或 No, he can not speak it.

以下答話試正其誤

1. Do you like foreign food? Yes, I like.
2. Do you speak English? No, I do not speak.
3. Does he know French? Yes, he knows.

EXERCISE.

狠可以 pretty well, fairly well
 我所說的 what I say

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 你父親說英國話麼 2. 說德國話但是不說英國話 3. 你的先生知道日本語麼 4. 稍知道一點 5. 你的學校的生徒能說英語麼 6. 狠能說 7. 你們懂得先生所說的麼 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. 狠知道 9. 你的先生知道拉丁語(Latin)麼 10. 想他知道 11. 你母親要西洋餐麼 12. 不頂好 13. 日本的學生無論何人都
(all)學外國語麼 |
|--|--|

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 14. 大概 (most of them) 學的 | 麼 (national anewhly) |
| 15. 伯父住在國會麼 | 18. 去了 |
| 16. 在家裏 | 19. 你住在此處麼 |
| 17. 你的朋友去了國民議政會 | 20. 王君也住在此處 |

LESSON VI.

CONVERSATION.

(To be learnt by heart.)

I.

What do you want?

I want some money.

What do you want money for?

I want it to buy a book with.

2.

What does your brother want?

He wants a knife.

What does he want a knife for?

He wants it to make something with.

3.

What do the children want?

They want a flāg (旗)

What do they want it for?

They want it to play with.

GRAMMAR.

動詞之前,用“to”以聯合二動詞,如屬「證明某事」之意,則含有名詞意味,如屬「因為何事」之意,則表示其目的,

(a) WHAT do you want TO DO?

I want TO BUY a book. (證明買)

(b) WHAT do you want money FOR?

I want it TO BUY a book with. (因為買)

EXERCISE.

太陽 the sūn	日中 in the day-time	金槌 hām'mēr
月 the mōon	何時 what time	賣 sell
六時 six o'clock'	釘 nāil	照 shīne

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 你要甚麼 | 19. 住在橫濱 |
| 2. 要水 | 20. 你要多少錢用 |
| 3. 爲甚麼要水 | 21. 二三兩好 (will do) |
| 4. 要得洗手 | 22. 釘要幾多 |
| 5. 不要鹼 (soap) 麼 | 23. 要五六個好 |
| 6. 你的兄弟爲甚麼要這樣多的 (so much) 錢 | 24. 此外要甚麼 (what else) |
| 7. 因爲要買書 | 25. 要鋸同金槌 |
| 8. 你父親讀甚麼新聞 | 26. 你的朋要友甚麼 |
| 9. 讀 (call) 報 | 27. 要紙同筆頭 |
| 10. 英字新聞 (any) 沒有讀麼 | 28. 太陽何時照 |
| 11. 沒有讀 | 29. 日中日照夜間月來 |
| 12. 你吃朝飯 (at break'fast) 要甚麼 | 30. 木工造甚麼 |
| 13. 吃蛋 | 31. 木工作屋小木工造椅子同棹子 |
| 14. 何時吃晚飯 (sūp'pēr) | 32. 那個貧女他賣甚麼 |
| 15. 六時吃 | 33. 賣書 |
| 16. 你任何處住 | 34. 生徒爲甚麼不喜那個先生 |
| 17. 住在學生會 (students club) | 35. 太過於凶了的原故 |
| 18. 金君住在何處 | 36. 你爲甚麼不喜乾酪 (cheese) |
| | 37. 太壞味的原故 |

LESSON VII.

CONVERSATION.

morn'ing (朝晨) ěar'ly (早)

qui'et (靜) noi'se (音)

(To be learnt by heart.)

1.

May I go home now ?

Yes, you may.

SHALL I COME to-morrow ?

Yes, COME early in the morning.

2.

Where SHALL I SIT ?

(You may) SIT here.

What SHALL I DO now ?

(You may) LEARN your lesson.

3.

BE quiet ! DON'T MAKE such a noise.

BE diligent ! DON'T BE idle.

GRAMMAR.

(1) 比較例如下

May	I come?	我可以來麼
Must	I come?	我必定來麼
SHALL I COME?		我將來來麼

(2) “Shall I” 問時常用命令法以答之

SHALL I COME to-morrow? Yes. COME early.

(3) 命令法 (Im pēr'a tīve) 屬英語最簡單之句且命令法必省去主格 “you” 而相對打消命令法(即「不要……」之語)勸詞之前可置 “do not”

GO!	(去)	BE diligent! (必勤)
DON'T GO!	(不可去)	DON'T BE idle! (不可懶)

注 意

(a) “Be” 變用 “Do” 者屬反用打消命令法

(b) 用 “Be” …… 些[……點兒]等譯法如下

Be quiet. (靜些)	Be hón'est. (正直些)
Be kind. (和氣些)	Be pō lite'. (有禮些)
Be quick. (早點兒)	Don,t be rúde. (不要粗暴)

(c) 以下“Be”與其次之形容詞合讀成一働詞意味，

BE CAREFULL (=take care. 注意些

Don't be proud. (不要誇)	|	Don't be angry. (不要怒)
Don't be ashamed. (不可辱)	|	Don't be afraid. (不要怕)

EXERCISE.

- { 進來..... come (go) IN
 { 進房來..... come (go) INTO a room.
- { 出去..... come (go) OUT.
 { 出房去..... come (go) OUT OF a room.
- { 坐着..... sit { 站着..... stānd
 { 坐下來..... sit down { 站起來..... stand up
- { 穿衣..... put on
 { 穿着..... have on
 { 向前..... keep on
 { 不准入..... take out
- { 靜點兒..... be quiet
 { 守靜些..... keep quiet
- { 拿來(人同來)(物拿來) bring
 { 拿來(人同去)(物拿去) take
- 務必早 as soon as I (you, he) can.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 不可進屋 (in) 去 | 20. 何時再 (again= <i>a gən'</i>) 來 |
| 2. 不可如此 (such) 作聲
(make a noise) | 21. 午後再 (in the aft'ēr nōon
來 |
| 3. 進屋去好麼 | 22. 拿書來麼 |
| 4. 好但是不可不守靜 | 23. 筆頭同墨水也 (al'so) 拿來 |
| 5. 脫鞋麼 | 24. 這封信 (lēt'tēr) 從甚麼地
方拿來 |
| 6. 穿着 | 25. 拿到金[家]裏去 |
| 7. 拿帽來 | 26. 快 (at once= <i>wins</i>) 去麼 |
| 8. 閉窗戶 (shūt) | 27. 帽子戴着 |
| 9. 開窗戶 (ō'pen) 麼 | 28. 你不可不去金家裏 |
| 10. 坐下 | 29. 務必早回 |
| 11. 坐在何處 | 30. 務必快去 |
| 12. 坐在陳君傍 | 31. 像這樣快走 |
| 13. 我當爲甚麼 | 32. 我着新上衣 |
| 14. 寫功課好 | 33. 穿好衣不可誇炫 |
| 15. 用筆頭墨水 (with pen
ank ink.) 寫麼 | 34. 貧窮的 (pōor, shāb'y) 衣
服不可笑 |
| 16. 不要放在紅墨水內 (in) | 35. 我不笑貧窮的衣服 |
| 17. 鉛筆寫好 | 36. 這是你的犬麼 |
| 18. 借小刀 | 37. 犬不可怕 |
| 19. 沒有小刀 | |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 38. 不致(will not)你害(hurt) | out) 我同你去 |
| 39. 你來的時候 (when you
come) 金某同你來 | 41. 叫他去看路 (to show any
one the way.) |
| 40. 倘若你出去 (if you go | |

LESSON VIII.

CONVERSATION.

fiēld (野) aft'ērward (後頭)

lēt (使讓) shōw (觀) 已

(To be learnt by heart.)

I.

Have you a new gun.

Yes, I have a new gun.

LET ME SEE your new gun.

I will show it to you afterward.

2.

Where are you going?

I am going to play in the field.

LET ME GO with you.

Yes, I will take you with me.

3.

Where SHALL WE GO?

LET US GO to the field.

What SHALL WE PLAY?

LET US PLAY base-ball.

GRAMMAR.

(1) “LET ME” 之後置動詞, 意味如下,

LET ME SEE the book = SHOW ME the book.

LET ME HEAR the story = TELL ME the story.

LET ME HAVE the book = GIVE ME the book.

LET ME GO with you = TAKE ME with you.

(2) “LET US” 者用爲 “shall we” 之答

Where SHALL WE GO? LET US GO to the field.

(3) “Give,” “lend,” “bring,” “show,” “tell”

等動詞, 用以結續人與物者, 其用法有二,
 例如下,

Give ME the book = Give the book TO ME.

Tell US a story = Tell a story TO US.

EXERCISE.

肱, 肘	əl'bōw	捕魚	fish
歇息	rĕst	談話	talk (=talk)
公園	pārk	授業中	in class

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. 你可以(may)同陳君讀 | 12. 讓你聽麼 |
| 2. 讓你站着 | 13. 等一會聽 |
| 3. 請把書拿在手裏(hōld) | 14. 現在聽 |
| 4. 伊藤不可放肱在机上(on) | 15. 教室不可說話 |
| 5. 先生怒麼 | 16. 出遊好 |
| 6. 沒有怒 | 17. 去那裡 |
| 7. 這是你的新錶麼 | 18. 去公園不打球 base-ball |
| 8. 讓我看 | 麼 |
| 9. 是好看的時錶 | 19. 去河邊不捕魚麼 |
| 10. 早點。先生正來了(is coming) | 20. 此魚不是拿着去送先生的 |
| | 麼 |
| 11. 我有有趣的話 | 21. 先生頂好此魚 |

LESSON IX.

CONVERSATION.

please (請) I'll (=I will)

(To be learnt by heart.)

1.

PLEASE give me a piece of paper.

Lend me your dictionary, IF YOU PLEASE.

2.

WILL YOU (please) give me a piece of paper?

I am sorry I have none.

WILL YOU (please) lend me your dictionary?

Yes, here is my dictionary.

3.

If you have no paper, I'LL give you some.

If you need a pen, I'LL lend you one.

If you need a dictionary, I'LL lend you mine.

GRAMMAR.

(1) 英語作依賴語于命令法上,附!

“if you please” 又可用 “will you?”

PLEASE show me the way.

Show me the way, IF YOU PLEASE. } 請教

WILL YOU (PLEASE) show me the way?

你肯教我這條路麼

(2) 「我願 ……………」可用 “I will, ” “

I WILL (I'LL) show you the way. 我!

EXERCISE.

郵政局 post'-office 怎麼做這 how to-d

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. 先生 (Sir) 用鉛筆寫功課
好麼 | 6. 此區有 |
| 2. 不可不用水筆頭寫 | 7. 你不知道拿筆的 (to hold)
樣子麼 |
| 3. 請陳君借筆頭同墨水 | 8. 請教拿筆的樣子 |
| 4. 沒有筆 | 9. 請把點 (some) 有趣的話
于我們聽 |
| 5. 請先生借筆有麼 | |

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 10. 我知道有趣的話 | 15. 如不知將告訴你 |
| 11. 如果要聽則將說之 | 16. 你如要小刀我的可借 |
| 12. 這信拿到何處去好 | 17. 如果要讀此書願借你 |
| 13. 請拿到郵政局去 | 18. 如果要讀小說(單)願借 |
| 14. 你去郵政局知道路麼 | 19. 如果要錢願借 |

LESSON X.

CONVERSATION.

se'cret (秘密) won't(=will not)

(To be learnt by heart.)

1.

I am going to National Park. WILL YOU come with me?

Yes, I WILL.

WON'T YOU bring your brother?

YES, I WILL bring him.

2.

WILL YOU take some coffee?

YES, I WILL take a cup.

WILL YOU have some cake?

Yes, give me a little piece.

3.

Is it a secret? Yes, it is a secret.

WILL YOU tell me? No, I WON'T tell.

4.

WON'T YOU tell me?

If YOU WILL NOT tell any one, I WILL tell you.

I WILL NOT tell any one.

Then I WILL tell you.

GRAMMAR.

(1) “Will you” 大概有二意,而承諾答時,皆可用 “I will”

(依願意) WILL YOU (please) do so?

你肯替我這樣做麼

YES, I WILL. 是我願這樣做

(引誘意) WILL (WON'T) YOU go with me?

你不肯同我去麼

YES, I WILL. 是我願同去

NO, I WON'T. 不是我不願同去

(2) “I will,” “I will not” 又有約束之意

I WILL tell you afterward. 我願後來告訴你

I WILL NOT tell any one. 我無論何人都不告訴

EXERCISE.

最初 first 動物園 zō'o lōg''i cal garden

菓物 fruit (f'root) 中飯 lunch

博物館 mū'se um 依着(近) near, quite near

-
- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. 我們去過中國國民公園
(Here we are.....)</p> <p>2. 最初到何處</p> <p>3. 在動物園看見野獸沒有</p> <p>4. 其次去過博物館沒有</p> <p>5. 願去</p> <p>6. 願在何處吃中飯 (take)</p> <p>7. 去過漢風樓大餐館 (the)</p> <p>麼,</p> | <p>8. 你願吃洋餐麼</p> <p>9. 是狠好</p> <p>10. 你願吃卑酒麼</p> <p>11. 少飲一點</p> <p>12. 不願意卑酒麼</p> <p>13. 飲一杯</p> <p>14. 此後茶或珈琲你願那一樣</p> <p>15. 珈琲飲一杯</p> <p>16. 要菓物麼</p> |
|---|---|

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 17. 要一个橙 | 20. 要用車(take)麼 |
| 18. 現在你願去(now)何處 | 21. 是走回來(no foot)麼 |
| 19. 晚上(as it is late)歸來 | |

LESSON XI.

CONVERSATION.

I.

Must I go to school to-day?

Yes, you must.

May I not come home at noon?

Yes, you may do so if you like.

2.

May I go home now?

Yes, you may.

MUST I come to-morrow?

NO, you NEED NOT come to-morrow.

3.

May I go and play now ?

Yes, you may do so, if you have learned
your lesson.

MAY I play by the river ?

NO, you MUST NOT go near the river.

GRAMMAR.

(1) “May” (許可)之反對語用 “must not”(禁止), “must” (必定)之反對語用 “need not”(不必定)最宜注意。

MAY I go?	YES, you MAY go.
	你可去
MAY I go?	NO, you MUST NOT go
	你不可去
MUST I go?	YES, you MUST go.
	你必定去 你不可不去
MUST I go?	NO, you NEED NOT go.
	你不必去 不去亦可

(2) 各助動詞,反對疑問意旨,宜注意

MAY I NOT go? 我不可去麼(可以)

MUST I NOT go? 我不必去麼(無論如何)

NEED I NOT go? 我不去亦可麼(不必去)

EXERCISE.

回家 take home

暫時 for a little while

停留 stay

在前 be fore' (前置詞)

投 throw

暗記 learn by heart

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 你暫時遊來很好 | 10. 這樣長的工課我不可不暗記麼 |
| 2. 花園內遊好麼 | 11. 不可不暗記 |
| 3. 好但是不可摘花(plück) | 12. 練習功課不寫也好麼 |
| 4. 同你在河邊走不可麼 | 13. 不可不寫 |
| 5. 去也好但是不到水裏去 | 14. 我不可不去麼 |
| 6. 不可投石到池子裏(into)去 | 15. 不必去 |
| 7. 這個書不可拿回家去麼 | 16. 留在此處也好 |
| 8. 好但是不要弄破(téar) | 17. 我現在不必出去麼 |
| 9. 不可不明天拿來 | 18. 出去好但是晚飯前不可不 |

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 回 | 麼 |
| 19. 今日有甚麼事情不可不做 | 20. 不做亦可 |

LESSON XII.

GRAMMAR REVIEW.

- (1) 何謂第三人稱單數之主格
- (2) 動詞于其主格第三人稱單數時變化如何
- (3) 下例附用“s”之處說明用法

The boy plays with a ball.

The boys play with a ball.
- (4) 下例助動詞中有第三人稱單數之變化否

WILL SHALL CAN MAY MUST DO
- (5) 此等助動詞後之動詞加用“s”否
- (6) 有助動詞之動詞當如何作疑問及反對語句
- (7) 無助動詞之動詞當如何作疑問及反

對語句

- (8) “See” 之働詞於第一第二第三人稱
單數複數試言其疑問之句
- (9) “See” 之働詞於第一第二第三人稱
單數複數試言其反對之句
- (10) 作疑問及反對句有不用 “do” 之働
詞否
- (11) “Be” 之働詞無論在何地位不用 “do”
可否
- (12) 命令法如何用法
- (13) 打消命令法如何用法
- (14) 用命令法作依賴意語當加何語
- (15) “Will you?” 平常用法有幾何
- (16) “Will you?” 作依賴意語中能成反對
句法
- (17) 用 “Will you?” 作誘引意語能成反對
句否
- (18) “I will” 通常用法有幾何

(19) 下例試述意義差別

(a) { SHALL I go to school to-day?
MUST I go to school to-day?

(b) { SHALL I come home at noon?
MAY I come home at noon?

(c) { MAY I NOT go out?
MUST I NOT go out?

(d) { MUST I NOT do so?
NEED I NOT do so?

(20) 以下問語試答出

(a) Can you write a letter in English? No,.....

(b) May I play by the river? No,.....

(c) Must I come to-morrow? No,.....

(d) Can't you come to-morrow? Yes,.....

(e) May I not stay at home to-day? Yes,.....

(f) Must I not play by the river? No,.....

(g) Need I not come to-morrow? No,.....

(h) Shall I come early? Yes,.....

(i) Shall I bring my brother? No,.....

(j) Where shall we go?

(k) Will you lend me this book? Yes,.....

(l) Will you go with me? Yes,..... No,.....

(m) Won't you go with me? Yes,..... No,.....

REVIEW EXERCISE.

a.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 你是住在何處 | to bed) |
| 2. 住在武昌 | 12. 大概(a bout)十時睡 |
| 3. 陳君是住在何處 | 13. 你起得早(ear'ly)麼 |
| 4. 住在漢口 | (起 get ūp, rise) |
| 5. 你眠幾多時(眠sleep) | 14. 六時起來 |
| 6. 眠八時 | 15. 你令兒早起麼 |
| 7. 在何處睡 | 16. 五時起來 |
| 8. 在樓上 | 17. 晚上就睡 |
| 9. 你哥哥在何處睡 | 18. 日出(the sun is up)就起 |
| 10. 同我在一個(the sāme)屋 | 來 |
| 11. 你甚麼時睡 (上床 go | |

b.

春 spring 夏 sūm'mēr 秋 au tūnn' 冬 wīn tēr

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>19. 春天 (in) 花開 (blōom, blōs'som) 鳥鳴 (sing)</p> <p>20. 夏天草木是綠 (grēen) 的</p> <p>21. 秋天菓物結實 (grōw ripe)</p> <p>22. 冬天下雪 (fall)</p> <p>23. 梅是何時開</p> <p>24. 櫻是何時開</p> <p>25. 菊 (ehry's ān'the mum) 是何時開</p> <p>26. 此鳥鳴麼</p> <p>27. 叫得狠好</p> <p>28. 此貓捕鼠麼</p> <p>29. 狠能捕鼠</p> <p>30. 我的父要來拜望 (to see) 你</p> | <p>31. 不願來我的家麼</p> <p>32. 明日來 (come) 不失誤 (with out/fail)</p> <p>33. 此人願學英語</p> <p>34. 他將來望成 (be) 甚麼人</p> <p>35. 他將來望成名儒或勇將</p> <p>36. 牝牛 (the) 是有用的動物</p> <p>37. 牝牛 (the) 給牛乳於我們</p> <p>38. 太陽 (the) 給甚麼於我們</p> <p>39. 把光 (light) 同熱 (heat) 於我們</p> <p>40. 那個孩子何故不回家</p> <p>41. 他要在學校聽講義 (Lecture)</p> |
|---|--|

c.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <p>不同我去散步 (散步 take a walk)</p> | <p>43. 有事 (I am busy) 所以不去</p> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>44. 不可不在(stay)家</p> <p>45. 那个可憐的老人當給點東西(anything)麼</p> <p>46. 給點錢</p> <p>47. 能讓我聽聽這個麼</p> <p>48. 不可讓你聽</p> <p>49. 這個是秘密事(so)無論何人(to any one)都不可說</p> <p>50. 無論何人如果都不向他說講與聽聽</p> <p>51. 無論何人都不向他說所以請聽一聽</p> <p>52. 請你的兄弟拿這個梨去</p> <p>53. 如果願意就拿去</p> | <p>54. 不把這菓子拿來麼</p> <p>55. 請把點(some)話給我們聽聽</p> <p>56. 要聽甚麼話</p> <p>57. 這菓子切(cut)兩個(in two)</p> <p>58. 如果沒有刀(knife)用(use)我的小刀(pen-knife)好</p> <p>59. 這個狠好切</p> <p>60. 請拿茶來於伯父</p> <p>61. 我不可用這壞筆頭寫</p> <p>62. 給狠好的(běi'tēr)筆頭麼</p> <p>63. 我不寫這壞紙</p> |
|--|---|

d.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>64. 給頂好的紙</p> <p>65. 你的銃把我看麼</p> <p>66. 如果要去看就請看</p> <p>67. 願去四川麼</p> | <p>68. 如果要去有時(some time)可同去</p> <p>69. 疲了麼</p> <p>70. 如果疲了請歇息(rēst)</p> |
|--|---|

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 71. 請不可投石 | 81. 練習功課要快寫(rewrite)
麼 |
| 72. 不可投石 | 82. 不可快寫 |
| 73. 不可不脫靴麼 | 83. 請不要穿襪服 |
| 74. 不可脫 | 84. 不可誇衣服好看 |
| 75. 穿着好 | 85. 如果有錢請隨便 (any
sum)給點 |
| 76. 外套(ō'vēr-cōat)不脫也
好麼 | 86. 隨便甚麼時候 (at any
time)還都好 |
| 77. 不可着外套 | 87. 不要還(pay back)不還也 |
| 78. 在教室不可說英語 | 好 |
| 79. 在教室不可說中國話麼 | |
| 80. 教室外(out of)可以 | |

LESSON XIII.

CONVERSATION.

wǎs (am; is 之過去) wére (are 之過去)

yēs'ter day. (昨日)

(To be learnt by heart.)

I.

Where WERE YOU yesterday morning?

I WAS at home.

Where WAS YOUR BROTHER?

HE WAS at school.

2.

WERE YOU NOT at home?

YES, I WAS at home.

WASN'T HE at home.

NO, HE WAS'NT at home.

3.

SHALL YOU BE at home to-morrow?

I SHALL BE at home all day.

WILL YOUR BROTHER be at home?

HE WILL BE at home in the morning.

GRAMMAR.

(1) 動詞變其字形以表時之現在過去
未來者名曰 Tense, 其最要有三, 現在
 (Prę'sent Tense) 過去 (Päst Tense) 未來 (Fü'ture
 Tense)

“Be”之Tense變化

<i>Present</i>		
I	AM	We ARE
You	ARE	You ARE
He (she, it)	IS	You ARE
<i>Past</i>		
I	WAS	We WERE
You	WERE	You WERE
He (she, it)	WAS	They WERE
<i>Future.</i>		
I	SHALL BE	We SHALL BE
You	WILL BE	You WILL BE
He (she, it)	WILL BE	They WILL BE

注意

- (a) 以下所誤之處宜注意不犯此病—“Was you sick yesterday?”
- (b) 未來之“shall,” “will” 既已學過但如“Shall I?” “Will you?” 之“shall,” “will” 之意味全然不同

(c) 未來第一人稱(即我位)用“shall”第二第三人稱(即你位他位)用“will”即“*I shall*”“*you will,*”“*he will,*”

(d) 然在疑問時,“*Shall you?*”則對以“*I shall*”“*Will he?*”則對以“*He will*”

SHALL YOU be at home? I SHALL be at home.

WILL HE be at home? HE WILL be at home.

(e) [去了]去大都可譯為“Be”之過去未來

(BE HERE=come. BE THERE=go.)

{ 昨日去過虎邱

{ I WAS at 虎邱 yesterday.

{ 夏天去廬山

{ I SHALL BE at 廬山 in Summer.

{ 將來在九月回去

{ I SHALL BE BACK in September.

(f) 非現在人之事,其動詞必用過去

{ 拿破崙是豪傑(過去)

{ Napoleon WAS a great man.

{ 華盛頓是善人(過去)

{ Washington WAS a good man

(2) 下語可暗記

(今)	(昨, 先, 前)	(明, 來, 次)
to-day	yesterday	to-morrow
to-night	last night	to-morrow night
this morning	yesterday morning	to-morrow morning
this evening	last evening	to-morrow evening
this week	last week	next week
this month	last month	next month
this year	last year	next year
—	last Sunday	next Sunday

EXERCISE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. 你昨日是病了麼 | morrow)歸來 |
| 2. 沒有病 | 10. 你前年夏天來何處避暑了 |
| 3. 昨日是不在家了麼 | 11. 在西湖 |
| 4. 去了伯父的地方 | 12. 此後夏天去何處 |
| 5. 伯母有病伯父是不在
(āb'sent)家了 | 13. 我要去西山 |
| 6. 伯父去何處了 | 14. 兄去明湖 |
| 7. 去家鄉 | 15. 陳君在這裏麼 |
| 8. 何時歸來 | 16. 就來的 |
| 9. 明後日 (the day after to- | 17. 你前禮拜去何處了 |
| | 18. 去上海了 |

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 19. 上海時々(ōf/en)去麼 | 24. 此梨(複)是狠熟麼 |
| 20. 下禮拜還去麼 | 25. 快熟 |
| 21. Washington 是偉人 | 26. 學科不好些學先生要怒 |
| 22. Nalson 是英國的名將(fá'-
moŭs gĕn'ēr al) | 27. 現在不學後來悔 (be sor-
ry) |
| 23. 昔時 (in ān'cient times)
書籍太少 (rāre) 是狠難得
(hard to get) 的了 | 28. 你成了 (be cōme') 學問的
你的父母都喜悅 |

LESSON XIV.

Chī nēes' (漢學) cōm'po sī'tion (作文)

(To be learnt by heart.)

I.

I LEARN English at school.

I LEARNED Chinese while (I was) in the
country.

I SHALL LEARN composition next year.

2.

You SEE the sun now, because it is day.

You SAW the moon last night.

You WILL SEE the moon again to-night.

GRAMMAR.

- (1) 過去動詞其用法有二。一如“learn,” “learnED”動詞語尾加ED成過去動詞者名曰規則動詞(Rég'ù lar Verb)。一如“see,” “sAW”依母音變化成過去動詞者名曰不規則動詞(írrég'ù lar Verb)

(注意) 不規則動詞其數變化極繁記識字形最爲至要

規則動詞之例

(現在)	(過去)
I live.	I livED.
I love.	I lovED.
I walk.	I walkED.

不規則動詞之例

(現在)	(過去)
I give.	I gAve.
I come.	I cAme.
I go.	I WENT.

(2) 規則動詞及不規則動詞之現在過去未來

The Regular Verb "TO LEARN."	The Irregular Verb "TO SEE."
<i>Present.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
I learn. We learn. You learn. You learn. He learnS. They learn.	I see. We see. You see. You see. He seeS. They see.
<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past.</i>
I learnED. We learnED. You learnED. You learnED. He learnED. They learnED.	I sAW. We sAW. You sAW. You sAW. He sAW. They sAW.
<i>Future.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
I SHALL learn. We SHALL learn. You WILL learn. You WILL learn. He WILL learn. They WILL learn.	I SHALL see. We SHALL see. You WILL see. You WILL see. He WILL see. They WILL see.

(注意) 第三人稱單數語尾加 S 者只現在用之

3) 規則動詞加 ED 法

(a) ED 在 P, F, S, K 後讀如 T 之發音

I laugh (=lɑ:f 笑) I laughed (=lɑ:ft)

I stop (止) I stopped (=stɒpt)

I pass (經過) I passed (=pɑ:st)

I work (=wɜ:rk, 勞働, 工) I worked (=wɜ:kt)

(b) 規則動詞若有單一之短母韻其終止爲單一之子韻者附以 ED 其語尾之子韻必照原形重例一字

I stop. I stoP.Ped.

(c) 語尾有 E 之規則動詞而附以 ED 者去其語尾之 E

I live I liv-ED.

(d) 語尾有 Y 其 Y 字前有子韻者附以 ED 則 Y 變成

I, 以下二例可爲比較

I study. I studI-ED.

(I play I playED.)

(練習) 以下動詞可變爲過去

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I <i>try</i> very hard. | 6. I will <i>look</i> for (搜) the <i>book</i> . |
| 2. I <i>cry</i> for pain. | 7. The poor bay <i>begs</i> (乞) for food. |
| 3. I shall <i>stay</i> for three days. | 8. The mother <i>kisses</i> (接吻) the child. |
| 4. I <i>walk</i> to the school. | |
| 5. I <i>work</i> hard all day . | |

EXERCISE.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. 現在你的父留在南京 | late) 時尙用工麼 |
| 2. 以前住在鄉間 | 11. 到十一二時方歇息 |
| 3. 我從(frōm)九月要往揚州 | 12. 昨夜到一時方休息 |
| 4. 田君時時來看你麼(to see you) | 13. 那人太過於用功 |
| 5. 時々看 | 14. 你時々去上海麼 |
| 6. 二三日也 (a few days ago') 看見過 | 15. 時々去 |
| 7. 狗子的肚子餓了 | 16. 昨日還去了的 二三日內 (in a few days) 又去 |
| 8. 給甚麼東西 (something) | 17. 你的父是到美國去麼 |
| 9. 今朝已經給了肉 | 18. 前月去了 |
| 10. 你的哥々用功到很晚 (till | 19. 你昨日玩了全天(all day) |
| | 20. 全天玩不行 |

LESSON XV.

CONVERSATION.

strange (奇妙)

dīd (do 之過去)

mōst/lǐ (大概)

dīdn't (=did not)

(To be learnt by heart.)

1.

Where DID YOU GO last Sunday.

I WENT to the Zoological garden.

What DID YOU SEE there?

I SAW many strange animals.

2.

When DID YOU COME to Shanghai.

I CAME here three years ago.

Where DID YOU LIVE before you came here?

I LIVED mostly in the country.

What DID YOU STUDY while in the country.

I STUDIED only Chinese.

3.

DID YOU GO to school yesterday?

NO, I DIDN'T (GO to school yesterday).

DIDN'T your brother go to school yesterday?

YES, HE DID (=he went to school),

GRAMMAR.

(1) 疑問及反對文於“DO,” “DOES,” “DID”
之用法

<i>Present.</i>	
I GO = DO GO.	We GO = DO GO.
You GO = DO GO.	You GO = DO GO.
He GOES = DOES GO.	They GO = DO GO.
<i>Past.</i>	
I WENT = DID GO.	We WENT = DID GO.
You WENT = DID GO.	You WENT = DID GO.
He WENT = DID GO.	They WENT = DID GO.

DO YOU GO?

No, I DO NOT GO.

DOES he GO?

No, he DOES NOT GO.

DID YOU (HE) GO? No, I DID NOT GO.

- (練習) (a) 三人稱單數複數於“See”之動詞試言其
疑問形
(b) 三人稱單數複數於“See”之動詞試言其
反對形
(c) 過去於“See”之動詞試言其疑問及反對
形

(2) 答語略法

DO YOU SEE it? { YES, I DO (=I see it).
 NO, I DON'T (see it).
 DOES HE SEE it? { YES, HE DOES (=he sees it).
 NO, HE DOESN'T (see it)
 DID YOU (HE) SEE it? { YES, I (HE) DID (=I, (he) saw it).
 NO, I (HE) DIDN'T (I see it).

EXERCISE.

(現在)	(過去)	(現在)	(過去)
Hear	heard	Eat	ate
Read	read	Drink	drank
Write	wrote	Arrive	arrived
Take	took	Leave	left
Run	ran	Stay	stayed

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. 前禮拜日去過何處 | 5. 大蛇(big snake)看過麼 |
| 2. 同友人去過香港 | 6. 看過 |
| 3. 最先去過何處 | 7. 去過博物館麼 |
| 4. 去動物園看過野獸 | 8. 去過 |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 9. 在何處吃過早飯 | 21. 何時寫了信於你的令兄
(送信於人 write to any one). |
| 10. 在英國大餐房吃過 | 22. 五六日前寫過了 |
| 11. 飲過酒麼 | 23. 你的父親何時到了此處 |
| 12. 飲過一杯皮酒 | 24. 前禮拜到了 |
| 13. 你何時去過英國 | 25. 何日動了身 |
| 14. 去年去過 | 26. 在禮拜三(on)動了身 |
| 15. 來這裏的時候學過英文否 | 27. 只停住了一天 |
| 16. 來這裏學過了 | 28. 你何時讀過了此書 |
| 17. 此信何時來的 | 29. 小孩子的時候讀過了 |
| 18. 今早來了的 | 30. 壞人看見警查 (po lice' man) 即刻就(as soon as) 逃走了 (逃走 run off). |
| 19. 在美國的令兄幾時來了信
麼'由人得來信息hear from any one). | |
| 20. 前月得過 | |

LESSON XVI.

CONVERSATION.

lect'ūre (演說) brōght (=brəʊt: bring 之過去)

X my sɛlf your sɛlf' him sɛlf' (自己)

X by myself, by yourself, by himself (獨自)

(To be learnt by heart.)

I.

WHO CAME to your house yesterday?

Mr. Li. came to see me.

DID HE COME by himself?

No, he brought a friend of his.

2.

WHO WENT to the lecture last evening?

I did.

DID YOU GO with any one?

I went all by myself.

3.

WHEN DID HE LEAVE?

I don't know WHEN HE LEFT.

HOW LONG DID HE STAY?

I don't know HOW LONG HE STAYED.

GRAMMAR.

(1) 文章主格屬疑問詞時主格及動詞之
位置與普通文同

{ WHO CAN tell?	{ WHO KNOWS it?	{ WHO WENT there.
{ I CAN tell	{ I KNOW it	{ I WENT there.

疑問之主格用“who”時則不用“do,” “does,” “did,” 等
字，下文宜改正

- (a) Who does teach you English?
- (b) Who did come to see you yesterday?
- (c) Who does know that man?
- (d) Who did write this letter?

(2) 疑問文若屬他文中之一部分時其主
格及動詞之位置與普通文同

WHO IS HE? I don't know WHO HE IS.

WHAT DOES HE WANT? I don't know WHAT HE WANTS.

WHEN DID HE COME? I don't know WHEN HE CAME.

故文中之疑問文不必用“do,” “does,” “did” 下文試改

正

- (a) Where dese he live? I don't know where he does live.

(b) What did he say? I did not hear what he did say.

(c) How long did he live in America? I do not know how long he did live there.

EXERCISE.

借貸 lënd, lënt.

毀破 break, bröke.

歸 re türn', -ed.

教 teach, taught (=taught.)

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. 誰拿有我的小刀 | 12. 有人引你到這樣的地方
(such a place)去過麼 |
| 2. 你拿有我的小刀麼 | 13. 任君引去過了麼 |
| 3. 誰把了此書於你 | 14. 誰寫了這個 |
| 4. 你的父親把給你的麼 | 15. 你寫了麼 |
| 5. 伯父把給的 | 16. 誰寫了這個不知道 |
| 6. 誰把此書借給你了 | 17. 有見過鬼(ghōst)的麼 |
| 7. 先生借給你的麼 | 18. 你見過麼 |
| 8. 有同你去聽演說的人麼 | 19. 誰把那個窓戶毀了 |
| 9. 田君去了 | 20. 是那小孩毀了麼 |
| 10. 有人引伊君倒你的家裏來
麼 | 21. 是誰毀了不知道 |
| 11. 是高君麼 | 22. 先生說了甚麼 |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 23. 說了甚麼沒有聽過 | 29. 是何故不知道 |
| 24. 那個人是住在美國的何處 | 30. 誰教過你的英語 |
| 25. 住在何處不知道 | 31. 他教過你的文法麼 |
| 26. 他何時從美國回了麼 | 32. 牡牛 (the) 供給我們牛乳 |
| 27. 何時回了不知道 | 33. 是甚麼動物給羊毛 (wool) |
| 28. 田君何故退了校 (leave
school) | 於我們 |

LESSON XVII.

do'ing

plāy'ing

lēarn'ing

stūd'y ing

fish'ing

wash'ing

bāth'ing

work'ing (=wǎrking)

noteing (=nutl'ing 無論何物)

stīll (尙未,仍)

CONVERSATION.

(To be learnt by heart.)

I.

What is that man doing?

He is fishing.

What is that woman doing ?

She is washing clothes.

What are those boys doing ?

They are bathing.

2.

What are you doing ?

I am studying.

What is he doing ?

He is doing nothing.

What is she doing ?

She is working.

What are they doing ?

They are playing.

3.

Are you studying still ?

I am learning to-morrow's lesson.

Do you always study till so late ?

I always study till ten or eleven.

GRAMMAR.

(1) 動詞附以 ING 者與用 “Be” 作成之
形曰進行法 (Progressive Form).

“Study” 之進行法

<i>Progressive Present.</i>	<i>Progressive Past.</i>	<i>Progressive Future.</i>
I am studying	I was studying	I shall be studying
You are studying	You were studying	You will be studying
He is studying	He was studying	He will be studying
<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>

(練習)

- (a) 試舉於三人稱單數複數 “work” 進行法之現在
 (b) 試舉於三人稱單數複數 “work” 進行法之過去
 (c) 試舉於三人稱單數複數 “work” 進行法之未來
- (2) 動詞普通之形與進行法意味稍別如

下

- (a) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I STUDY untill ten. (平常)用功至十時止} \\ \text{I AM STUDYING. (今現在)正在用功} \end{array} \right.$

- I STUDIED last evening. 昨晚(中)用過功
- (b) I WAS STUDYING at eight.
在八點鐘(正在其時)用過功
- I SHALL STUDY this evening. 今晚(中)用功
- (c) I SHALL BE STUDYING at nine o'clock.
在九點鐘(正在其時)正當用功
- (d) Carpenters BUILD houses. 木匠造屋(商賣)
Those carpenters ARE BUILDING a house.
那些木匠正在造屋

(3) 進行法者表示接續現在之動作故表示接續原來動作之動詞不用此形

- I KNOW the man.
(I am knowing the man 決無此說)
- I LOVE him.
(I loving him 決無此說)
- I SEE the sun.
(I am seeing the sun 說時甚稀)
- I LIVE here
(I am living here 說時甚稀)

(4) 與“Be”合作 Progressive 時所附有 ing 之形曰現在分詞 (Present Participle)

(5) 動詞 ing 之附法

✱ (a) 有單一短音之母音，併以單一子音終止之動詞

附 ing 時可重列語尾之子音

sit	siT-Ting
swim	swiM-Ming

✱ (b) 語尾有 e 之動詞附 ing 時必除其 e 字

ride	rid-ing
bathe	bath-ing
lie (橫)	ly-ing

✱ (c) 次例可爲比較

be gin'	begiN'-Ning
ō'pen	ō'pen-ing

(注意) 故知“makIng”者由“makeE”而成“riDDing”
者由“rid”而成

(練習) 試附 ing 於以下之動詞

eat	walk	go	take
drink	run	come	give
sit	put(置)	stop	talk
stand	call(呼)	write	die(死)

EXERCISE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. 你正在做甚麼 | 15. 他們由朝至晚 (till night) |
| 2. 我正在上功課 | 善於勞動 |
| 3. 在學校中學的甚麼 | 16. 他們在(on)禮拜勞動否 |
| 4. 學的英語與數學 (māth'e-
māt'ics) | 17. 先生正在與西洋人談話 |
| 5. 令兄正在做甚麼 | 18. 先生說英語甚好 |
| 6. 正在替我作紙鳶(kite)(替
作 (do anything FOR any
one). | 19. 黃君教甚麼 |
| 7. 令妹正在做甚麼 | 20. 教文法及會話 |
| 8. 正在母處學習裁縫法(how
to sew (=so) | 21. 今在樓上教會話 |
| 9. 母在教妹作衣服(dress)之
方法(how to make) | 22. 你在讀甚麼 |
| 10. 小孩等在天井內做甚麼 | 23. 正在讀新聞 |
| 11. 在遊玩 | 24. 你讀什麼新聞 |
| 12. 那個兵隊 (sōl'diers) 在河
中做甚麼 | 25. (Times及call) |
| 13. 學習游水 | 26. 你在寫什麼 |
| 14. 那些人在野中勞動 | 27. 正在寫信 |
| | 28. 常時寫信至家否 (write
home) |
| | 29. 每月二三回 (two or three
times a month) |
| | 30. 我的鳥在鳴 |
| | 31. 善於鳴的鳥 |

LESSON XVIII.

CONVERSATION.

(To be learnt by heart.)

1.

Where are you going?

I am going to Hankow.

When are you going to Shanghai?

I am going there in a few days.

2.

Is the doctor coming?

Yes, he will be here very soon.

Is the man not yet dead.

No, but he is dying.

GRAMMAR.

(1) “Die,” “begin,” “open,” “start” 等動詞

之進行法，用於即速之意味

He IS DYING.

(他即速要死)

The train IS STARTING. (火車即速要開)

I AM BEGINNING to understand better.

(我漸漸曉得起來)

(2) “Go” “come” 之進行法有現在與未來二意

Where ARE YOU GOING ?

(你去何處) (現在)

When ARE YOU GOING to Kiukiang?

(你打算幾時去九江) (未來)

He IS COMING this way.

(是向此路來的) (現在)

IS HE COMING? Yes, he WILL BE HERE VERY soon.

(他正在途中來否) (未來)

EXERCISE.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. 你去何處 | 6. 尙在吠 |
| 2. 無論何處不去 (anywhere) | 7. 你的隣 (next you) 位是那一位座立 |
| 3. 幾時歸家 | 8. 是田君之座位 (seat) 但是 (but) 今日未到 (āb'sent) 所以 (so) 無人 (no one) 坐 |
| 4. 立刻 (at once) 歸去 | |
| 5. 那個犬向人吠 (向人吠 bark at pēople) | |

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 9. 這幾個小孩在學什麼 | 20. 醫生來時此男正要死了麼 |
| 10. 在學佛蘭西語 | 21. 我往停車場 (got to the station) 時火車剛剛開了 (alrēad'y) |
| 11. 你昨晚沒有來麼 | 22. 花(複)正在盛開 |
| 12. 來的併且用功過後而歸 (went away) | 23. 花漸漸開起來 |
| 13. 若我現在去能與趙君會面 (see) 否 | 24. 我漸漸會 (ét'lār) 說英語 |
| 14. 現在去大約正在上功課 | 25. 起來了 |
| 15. 今晚七時前來我沒有事情 | 26. 令兄出街否 |
| 16. 令尊正在喚 (call, -ed) 你 | 27. 即要歸來 |
| 17. 喚你的時候你爲什麼不來 | 28. 須待許久 (how long' wait) |
| 18. 已喚過五六回了 | 29. 他幾是要往美國去 |
| 19. 沒有聽得 | 30. 下月 |

分全進

五的
LESSON XIX.

CONVERSATION.

sēe

saw

sēen

writē

wrōte

writ'ten

alrěad'y (已經) (not) yět (尙未)

(*To be learnt by heart.*)

1.

Would you like to see my new gun?

I HAVE SEEN it already.

What do you think of my new horse?

I HAVE NOT SEEN it yet.

2.

May I go and play now?

You may, if you HAVE LEARNED your
lesson.

May Ching go with me?

He may, if he HAS WRITTEN his exercise.

GRAMMAR.

- (1) 與“Have”合成動詞之形曰 Pěrfect Tense, “perfect”者完成之義故此 Tense 表示動作之完成者,

I HAVE SEEN it (already).	見了
I HAVE NOT SEEN it (yet).	尙未見
I HAVE LEARNED my lesson.	<u>記得了</u>
I HAVE WRITTEN my exercise.,	<u>寫完了</u>

(2) 規則動詞及不規則動詞之 Perfect Tense.

	“LEARN” 之 Perfect.	“SEE” 之 Perfect.
單數 {	I have learned.	I have seen.
	You have learned.	You have seen.
	He (she) has learned.	He (she) has seen.
	We have learned.	We have seen.
複數 {	You have learned.	You have seen.
	They have learned.	They have seen.

(3) 作 Perfect Tense 與 “have” 連合之形日
過去分詞 (Past Participle)

(a) 規則動詞之 Past Participle 其形與過去同

(過 去) I LEARNED. I LOVED.

(過去分詞) I have LEARNED. I have LOVED.

(b) 不規則動詞之 Past Participle 其形與過去不同
普通語尾有 EN.

(過 去) I SAW. I WROTE.

(過去分詞) I have SEEN. I have WRITTEN.

- (4) 既知現在過去及過去分詞之三形則無論其動詞具何形狀皆可自作在成名曰動詞之主要形 (Three Prin'cipal Parts of the Verb)

規則動詞之 Principal Parts.

(Present.)	(Past.)	(Past Partic'ple.)
(I) learn	(I) learn-ED	(I have) learn-ED
(I) live	(I) liv-ED	(I have) liv-ED
(I) study	(I) studI-ED	(I have) studI-ED

不規則動詞之 Principal Parts.

(I) SEE	(I) SAW	(I have) SEEN
(I) WRITE	(I) WROTE	(I have) WRITTEN
(I) EAT	(I) EAT	(I have) EATEN(=eat'en)
(I) GIVE	(I) GAVE	(I have) GIVEN(giv'n)
(I) COME	(I) CAME	(I have) COME
(I) GO	(I) WENT	(He has) GONE
(I) DO	(I) DID	(I have) DONE
(I) READ	(I) RĒAD	(I have) RĒAD

- (5) Perfect Tense 之略答法

Have you seen it? Yes, I have. No, I haven't.

Has he seen it? Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.

Has she seen it? Yes, she has. No, she hasn't.

Have they seen it? Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

EXERCISE.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. 請借此書於我 | 10. 已做完了 |
| 2. 若我讀完 (when) 即將借
你 | 11. 待你讀過此小說之後請借
給我 |
| 3. 請把你的功課給我看 | 12. 若功課能記得了出街遊玩
都不妨 |
| 4. 尚未寫完 | 13. 今日不論何事沒有 (no-
thing more to do). 做了故
預備明天功課 |
| 5. 你有那本書麼 | 14. 不出街走玩 (for a walk)
麼 |
| 6. 已送與黃君。黃君有那
本書 | 15. 飯後要去 |
| 7. 你的桃子在何處 | |
| 8. 已食完了 | |
| 9. 你爲什麼不做練習書 | |

LESSON XX.

ēv'ēr? (曾否)

sēa (海)

nĕv'ēr (未曾)

whāle (鯨)

mān'-of-war'' (軍艦)

CONVERSATION.

(To be learnt by heart.)

1.

HAVE YOU (EVER) SEEN a man-of-war?

YES, I HAVE (SEEN one).

WHEN DID YOU SEE it?

I SAW it when I was in Tientsin.

2.

HAVE YOU SEEN a whale?

NO, I HAVEN'T.

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN at sea?

NO, (I have) NEVER (been at sea).

GRAMMAR.

Perfect Tense 有二意味

(I.) 完了 { I HAVE SEEN that ship (already). (既)見了
I HAVE NOT SEEN that ship (yet). (未)見

{ HAVE you (EVER) SEEN a man of war?
會見過否
(II.) 經驗 { I HAVE SEEN a man of war. 會見過
I HAVE NOT (NEVER) SEEN a man of war.
未曾見過

注意

(a) 漢語中非無 Perfect Tense 但其形與過去無異故往往有誤用此 Tense 之病。Perfect Tense 由動作以至現在有既已完了或已經驗過之意味，表出其由動作起至現在之結果故 Perfect Tense 表現在事情而得改爲現在之語。

I HAVE LEARNED my lesson = I KNOW it.

I HAVE SEEN a whale = I KNOW what it is like.

I HAVE WRITTEN my exercise = It IS written.

故 Perfect Tense 直接過去之事而此出現在之事情
(b) Perfect Tense 爲現在之一種其自動作起時於同文中言之則不用 Perfect 可用過去形

HAVE YOU SEEN the new teacher?

(a) Yes, I HAVE SEEN him.

(b) Yes, I SAW him YESTERDAY.

WHEN DID YOU (*when have you* 不可說)

SEE Mr A?

(c) “EVER?” (會否) 語如 “any?” 只用於疑問詞。故下文用法係有誤

I have EVER seen a whirle.

EXERCISE.

會 see, saw, seen.

遇見 meet, mēt, mēt.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. 你會讀過此書否 | 9. 遇見五六回 |
| 2. 讀過了 | 10. 你若尚未看過此屋明天可引 (show) 你去 |
| 3. 幾時讀過的 | 11. 你還年輕尚不知世界 (the world= <i>wārlđ</i>) |
| 4. 在小孩子之時讀過的 | 12. 他是聰明的 (wise). 世界已知到了 |
| 5. 家父曾讀過德國語但未學過英國語 | 13. 你讀過今天的新聞否 |
| 6. 今回來的 (new) 先生你會見否 | 14. 今朝讀過了 |
| 7. 前天會見了 | 15. 但我的哥尚未看過 |
| 8. 你認得我的兄弟麼 | |

LESSON XXI.

house (家) thē'atēr (戲園)

hōme (宅) gōne (=gōu)

CONVERSATION.

(To be learnt by heart.)

1.

Where are you going?

I am going HOME.

Is your friend going home?

No, he is going TO MY HOUSE.

2.

Where is your brother?

He HAS GONE to school.

Where are your sisters?

They HAVE GONE to the theater.

3.

Has the doctor come

Yes, he HAS COME.

Where is he?

He is upstairs with my mother.

GRAMMAR.

(1) “Go,” “come” 之 Perfect Tense 表示現在其人在何處之意味，

“HAVE GONE.” 去了 (此語第一第二人稱不能用不言自明)

“HAVE COME.” 來了 (此語不關人稱可用)

He HAS GONE to school = He IS now in school.

He HAS COME = He IS HERE.

注意

(a) “At home,” “at school,” “to school” 等語成爲熟語

(Phrase) 不附冠詞亦無複數

Boys go TO SCHOOL. (學校甚多然不說 SCHOOLS 者有「去上功課」之意義故也)

(b) 回自己的家則云 “GO HOME” 去他人家則云



“GO TO any one's HOUSE”

(Conversation I.)

EXERCISE.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 你去過的地方是在何處 | 16. 何時去過了 |
| 2. 我去過學校 | 17. 是在三個月前 |
| 3. 伊君來過了麼 | 18. 洋服匠 (tailor) 來過了麼 |
| 4. 尙未來過 | 19. 來過了麼你的室內等着 |
| 5. 田君尙未來過這裡麼 | 20. 甚麼時候來過了 |
| 6. 已歸去了 | 21. 三十分 (half-an-hour) 之前 |
| 7. 你的父親是在家麼 | 22. 坐車 (by jinrikisha) 來的麼 |
| 8. 出去過了 | 23. 走路 (on foot) 來過了 |
| 9. 你令兄沒有在家麼 | 24. 田君回去過了麼 (歸過了 re turn',-ed) |
| 10. 去了學校麼 | 25. 何時回去過了 |
| 11. 去了橫濱了 | 26. 何時回去過了不知道 |
| 12. 你晚上去學校麼 | |
| 13. 去英語的學校 | |
| 14. 高君在住何處 | |
| 15. 去過了美國了 | |

LESSON XXII.

CONVERSATION.

ōf'ten (屢々) sīnce (以來)

sěv'ēr al (幾個) a broād' (= a brōād' 出洋)

(To be learnt by heart.)

1.

You speak English very well.

Do I ?

HAVE YOU BEEN IN AMERICA ?

No, I have never been abroad.

2.

Where is your uncle ?

HE HAS GONE to America.

Has he been in Eū'rope ?

Yes, HE HAS BEEN in several coun-
tries.

3.

Where is your brother?

He is in San Francisco.

How long has he been here?

He HAS BEEN here since last Sunday.

Has he been here before?

Yes, he HAS BEEN here very often.

GRAMMAR.

(1) “Be” 之動詞與他動詞不同其要形有三種以上，

	(原形)	(過去)	(過在分詞)
{ to shall will }	BE		(have) BEEN
	(現在)		
	(單數) { (I) AM (he) IS }	..... WAS	
(複數)	..... ARE..... WERE		

(練習) 三人稱單數複數於“BE”之現在過去未來
及 Perfect Tense 試寫出

(2) “HAVE BEEN” 意味有二

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| (a) 經驗..... | } | I HAVE BEEN there once.
(我去過了那裡一次) |
| | | I HAVE BEEN here since then.
(在前去過了) |
| (b) 接續現在..... | | I HAVE BEEN here before.
(我從前到今是在這裡) |

注意

[去了][來了]可譯為“have gone,”“have come”[有去過了的事][有來過了的事]可譯為“have been”

EXERCISE.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. 你的父親出去過了麼 | 8. 你前個夏天去過了長島麼
(Long Island) |
| 2. 去過了金門 (golden
gste.) | 9. 我沒有去過了長島 |
| 3. 你去過了金門麼 | 10. 來年想去看看 |
| 4. 只去過了一回 | 11. 你的病是有了好久了(how
long) |
| 5. 甚麼時候去過了的 | 12. 從前禮拜六以來有了病了 |
| 6. 前個冬天去過的 | 13. 你從前來過了此處麼 |
| 7. 前個夏天去過 (Cliff
House) | 14. 有好幾回了 |

LESSON XXIII.

GRAMMAR REVIEW.

a.

- (1) 三个最重的 Tense 是甚麼
- (2) 現在人稱數之變化如何
- (3) 過去如何作法又動詞有過去人稱數之變化否
- (4) 未來如何用法
- (5) 凡人稱及數於 “write” 之現在過去未來試言之
- (6) 現在過去於 “do,” “does,” “did” 之用法試說明
- (7) 疑問及反對之 “do,” “does,” “did,” 有不用動詞之文法否。
- (8) 疑問之 “do,” “does,” “did,” 有時能不需此否
- (9) 以下所問試答出

- (1) Does the sun shine at night?
- (2) When does the sun shine? (In the day-time.)
- (3) When does the moon shine?
- (4) What does the cat catch?
- (5) What does Mr. Tanaka teach?
- (6) What does your brother wish to be?
- (7) When did you go to the Zoological Garden?
- (8) What did you see there?

(10) 答時附以略法

- (1) Do you go to school every day?
- (2) Do you go to school on Sunday?
- (3) Didn't you go to school yesterday?
- (4) Does snow fall in winter?
- (5) Do horses eat fish?
- (6) Hasn't the doctor come?
- (7) Did he come by jinrikisha?
- (8) Is your brother studying?

b.

(11) Progressive Form 如何作法

- (12) 凡人稱及數於“write”之 Progressive Present, Progressive Past, Progressive Future 試言之

(13) 以下語句意味差處如何

{	<i>I write.</i>	{	<i>I wrote.</i>	{	<i>I shall write.</i>
{	<i>I am writing.</i>	{	<i>I was writing.</i>	{	<i>I shall be writing.</i>

(14) “Die,” “open,” “begin” “start” 等動詞之 Progressive Form 有如何意義

(15) “Go” “come” 等之 Progressive Form 何以有二種意義

c.

(16) Perfect Tense 如何作法

(17) 凡人稱數於 “write” 之 Perfect Tense 試言之

(18) “I wrote” 與 “I have written” 之意味試問其差處

(19) 以下語句意味差處如何

{	I HAVE COME here.
{	I HAVE BEEN here.
{	He HAS GONE to America.
{	He HAS BEEN in America.

(20) “Have been” 之二個意味如何分別

(21) 以下所說當否設有不合應如何改正

1. Have you gone to America.
2. Yes, I have gone there.
3. I have come here before.

REVIEW EXERCISE.

SEE, SAW, SEEN.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 梟鳥夜裏眼睛能看見但是
日中不能看見 2. 新的學房看見過了麼 3. 前天看見過 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. 新校長會見過了麼 5. 尙未會見 6. 明日會罷 |
|---|---|

LEARN, LEARNED, LEARNED.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. 功課學了麼 8. 功課如果懂得了好出去玩 9. 弟々用功所以沒有來 10. 先生年幼的時節學過了英 | <p>語</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. 他在何處學過了英語 12. 在舊金山學過了 |
|---|---|
-

 READ, READ, READ.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 13. 你的父親讀過了甚麼新聞 | 17. 讀過了(napoleon)傳麼 |
| 14. 讀過了國民日夕新聞 | 18. 小孩子的時候讀過 |
| 15. 你讀這本書麼 | 19. 此書在學校讀麼 |
| 16. 已讀完了 | 20. 來年讀 |
-

 WRITE WROTE, WRITTEN.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 21. 你的作文 (cōm'posi'tion) | 26. 你寫了的麼 |
| 給看一看 | 27. 家兄寫了的 |
| 22. 尚未寫出 | 28. 你的令兄狠能寫 |
| 23. 在寫甚麼 | 29. 你的令兄狠寫得好 (寫得好 write a good hand) |
| 24. 在寫信 | |
| 25. 這個信是誰寫了的 | |
-

GIVE, GAVE, GIVEN.

LEND, LENT, LENT,

SEND, SENT, SENT.

BRING, BROUGHT, BROUG.

 TAKE, TOOK, TAKEN.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 30. 有信在何處 | 32. 你拿了字典麼 |
| 31. 交了伊君了 | 33. 田君借去了 |

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 34. 你有時襪麼 | 38. 那一个拿去了 |
| 35. 今天未拿來 | 39. 誰把此書於你 |
| 36. 我無 (I can not find) 小
刀 | 40. 誰牽那个犬在學校裏來了 |
| 37. 那一個 (come one), 把我
的小刀拿去了 | 41. 誰借那个書給你 |
| | 42. 誰送那个書於你 |
| | 43. 在美國住的伯父送給了的 |

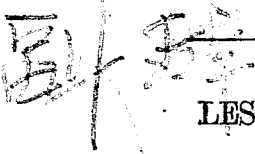
BE, { WAS, }
 { WERE, } BEEN

COME, CAME, COME,

GO, WENT, GONE,

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 44. 你的父親來過武昌麼 | 52. 冬天休暇 (va cā'tion, hō'l'i
drys) 的時候去了那裏 |
| 45. 從前有不准進去的事麼 | 53. 京口去過了麼 |
| 46. 你的伯父去過美國麼 | 54. 沒有 |
| 47. 他去過歐羅巴麼 | 55. 用功能 |
| 48. 你出過洋麼 | 56. 用功的時候父親先生都喜
歡 |
| 49. 我未出過洋 | 57. 現在不用功後來失悔 |
| 50. 夏天以來 (dūr'ing) 去過
甚麼地方 | 58. 那个梨已熟了麼 |
| 51. 去過揚州麼 | |

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 59. 尙未熟 | 忙 make hāste, be in haste, |
| 60. 不到秋天(秋之前)不熟 | be in a hur'ry) |
| 61. 明朝你在家麼 | 65. 我來遲了 (late) 父親發怒 |
| 62. 你父親是在家麼 | 66. 你有好人 (how long) 來此 |
| 63. 我九點鐘回家 | 處 |
| 64. 何故這樣 (such) 慌忙(慌 | 67. 從去年(以來)是在此處 |



LESSON XXIV.

sāil sāil'ing blōw blōw'ing
 kīnd kīnd'lŷ skīl'ful skīl'fullŷ

CONVERSATION.

(To be learnt by heart.)

I.

How is the wind blowing?

It is blowing **HARD**.

How is the ship sailing?

She is sailing **FAST**.

2.

Is your teacher KIND?

Yes, he teaches very KINDLY.

Is he a SKILFUL teacher?

Yes, he teaches very SKILFULLY.

3.

Are the students diligent?

Yes, they study very HARD.

Do they speak English well?

Yes, they speak it quite WELL.

GRAMMAR.

(1) "Hard," "fast," "well," "kindly," "skilfully"

等語附于動詞者曰副詞 (AD'VERB)

(2) 副詞如 "well," "fast" 等語固屬副詞然

副詞多由形容詞語尾加 ly 而成者

{ (形容詞) He is a KIND teacher.
(副詞) He teaches KINDLY.

{ (形容詞) He is a SKILFUL teacher
{ (副詞) He teaches SKILFULLY.

{ (形容詞) He is BAD speaker.
{ (副詞) He speaks BADLY.

{ (形容詞) He is a SLOW speaker.
{ (副詞) He speak SLOWLY.

{ (形容詞) He has QUICK eyes.
{ (副詞) He sees QUICKLY.

{ (形容詞) That is a SWIFT bird.
{ (副詞) That bird flies SWIFTLY.

{ (形容詞) This is an EASY lesson.
{ (副詞) I can learn it EASILY.

以下各語同一字形形容詞或副詞皆可

用

{ (形容詞) This is a FAST horse.
{ (副詞) This horse runs FAST,

{ (形容詞) He has gone to a FÄR, country.
{ (副詞) He has gone FÄR?

{ (形容詞) I am an EARLY riser.
{ (副詞) I rise EARLY.

{ (副詞) He is a LATE riser.
{ (形容詞) He rises LATE.

- { (形容詞) He returned after a LONG stay.
 { (副詞) He stayed LONG in Tokyo.
- { (形容詞) We have MUCH rain this year.
 { (副詞) It rains MUCH this year.
- { (形容詞) We had LITTLE last winter.
 { (副詞) It snowed LITTLE last winter.
- { (形容詞) I have not ENOUGH (=enūf) money.
 { (副詞) You do not work hard ENOUGH.

EXERCISE.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 这个容易練習 | 12. 你的話說得過快 |
| 2. 不容易做出 (do it) | 13. 再 (more) 慢點說罷 |
| 3. 那个人是个好英學者 | 14. 你是早起麼 |
| 4. 英國語狠會說又會寫 | 15. 我是晚起來的人 |
| 5. 燕子是快的鳥 | 16. 那个人夜裏遲寢清晨早起 |
| 6. 燕子飛得快 | 17. 不十分注意 |
| 7. 我的兄狠 (very hard) 用功 | 18. 再不可不注意寫 |
| 8. 你不十分用功 | 19. 你休日的用功狠多麼 |
| 9. 那些小孩習游泳的事 | 20. 不頂用功 |
| 10. 他門狠能游泳麼 | 21. 我們的先生長住在美國同 |
| 1. 游泳的事是不行 | 英國 |

22. 那个人狠能記

24. 日頭照得甚光亮 (bright

23. 狠記得

ly)

LESSON XXV.

tī'gēr (虎)

fī'ērce (猛)

CONVERSATION.

(To be learnt by heart.)

I.

Have you ever seen a tiger?

Yes, I have.

WHAT IS IT LIKE?

It is a fierce animal, like a big cat.

2.

Have you seen the new man?

Yes, I have seen him.

WHAT IS HE LIKE?

He is a tall strong man.

3.

Is he so very strong?

He is AS strong AS an ox.

Is he as tall as our teacher?

No, he is NOT SO tall AS our teacher.

GRAMMAR.

- (1) “Like” (像的) 者形容詞附於名詞用之
 “as……as” (一樣) 者附于形容詞或副詞
 用之

A leopard is (an animal) LIKE a tiger.

A leopard is AS fierce AS a tiger.

- (2) “What is it like?” (是甚麼樣的物)

“What is he like?” (是甚麼樣的人)

- (3) “As……as” 者用於可定文 “so……as”
 用於反對文

He is AS tall AS I.

He is NOT SO tall AS I.

EXERCISE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. 狐是甚麼樣的物</p> <p>2. 狐是狡猾 (cǔn'ning) 的
動物其狀小如犬</p> <p>3. 狼是甚麼樣的物</p> <p>4. 狼是野動物其狀大如犬</p> <p>5. 驢馬是甚麼樣的物</p> <p>6. 驢馬如小馬耳朵同兔
(rǎb'bis) 子一樣長</p> <p>7. 象是甚麼動物</p> <p>8. 我沒有看見過所以是甚麼
樣的動物也不知道</p> <p>9. 那個小孩同猴一樣</p> <p>10. 那個人同狐一樣狡猾</p> <p>11. 他同他的兄弟一樣巧
(elěv'ěr) 麼</p> <p>12. 不同他的兄弟一樣巧</p> <p>13. 那條河同揚子江一樣長麼</p> | <p>14. 沒有揚子江長</p> <p>15. 你見過猩猩 (orǎng'
qū tāng') 了麼</p> <p>16. 在動物園見過了</p> <p>17. 是甚麼樣子的動物</p> <p>18. 是人的樣子但沒有人的
樣子高</p> <p>19. 中國有那一個樣大的
國</p> <p>20. 有俄國的樣子大沒有</p> <p>21. 沒有俄國大</p> <p>22. 那個人同火車一樣走得
快</p> <p>23. 那個人同英國人一樣會說
英國話</p> <p>24. 地球其圓如球</p> <p>25. 此砂糖如雪一樣白</p> |
|---|--|

LESSON XXVI.

ōs'trich (駝鳥)

plăt'i num (白金)

wire (針線)

some'what (一點)

CONVERSATION.

(To be learnt by heart.)

1.

What is an ostrich like?

It is a large bird, somewhat like
a stork in shape.

Is it as LARGE as a stork.

What is the largest bird on earth?

The ostrich is THE LARGEST OF all birds.

2.

What is this wire made of?

It is made of platinum.

What is the Chinese for platinum?

The Chinese for platinum means

“white gold.”

Is it as heavY as gold?

It is heavIER than gold. Platinum
is the heavIEST metal.

3.

Which is more useful, iron or gold?

Iron is MORE USEFUL than gold.

What is the most useful metal?

Iron is the MOST USEFUL of all metals.

GRAMMAR.

(I) 形容詞及副詞變其字形以示比較
(Com pār'i ſon)

(I.) 不變字形仍照原字曰原級

(Pōſ'itive Form)

The ostrich is a LARGE bird.

(II.) 比較種事物變其字形曰此比較級

(Cōmpār'a tive Form)

The ostrich is LARGER than a stork.

(III.) 比較二種或三種以上事物變其字形曰最上級

(Su pār'la tive Foam)

The ostrich is the LARGEST of all birds.

- (2) 單拼音形容詞及副詞作 Comparative 及 Superlative 句其語尾必加 ER 及 EST, 複雜拼音語大概加 mōre 及 mōst 於語句之前,

(注意) 形容詞加 er, est 與動詞加 ed 之規則相同

(Positive.)	(Comparative.)	(Superlative.)
Strong	strong-ER	strong-EST
Large	larg-ER	larg-EST
Hōt	hōT-TER	hōT-Test
Heav'y	heavi-ER	heavI-EST
Use'ful	MORE useful	MOST useful

(練習) 以下各語試寫出 Comparative 及 Superlative
—hard, light (輕的), pretty, happy, sad, white, red,
easy, difficult, careful, careless (不注意), short, wide,
diligent, idle, lazy, beautiful.

- (3) Comparative 之後通常用 “than” (比也)

The swan is LARGER THAN a goose.

The swan is a LARGER bird THAN a goose.

- (4) Superlative 之後無名詞時用 “of” (在這些之內)

The ostrich is the LARGEST bird.

The ostrich is the LARGEST OF all birds.

(注意) Superlative Form 之形容詞之前常附以“the”
其理由如何

EXERCISE.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. 鋼鐵比鐵堅 | 11. 世界上最熱的國是那—
「處」 |
| 2. 最堅的物質 (sub'stance)
是甚麼 | 12. In'dia 比臺灣 (For mo'-
sa) 熱些麼 |
| 3. 金剛石 (di'a mond) 是最
堅的物質 | 13. 世界上最寒的國是那—
「處」 |
| 4. 崑崙山是我國最高的山 | 14. Si bé'nia 比蒙古寒些麼 |
| 5. Nile 是世界最長的河 | 15. 英語是容易的國語 (län'-
guage) |
| 6. 烟爲甚麼上空中 (in the
air) 去 | 16. 那比德語容易些 |
| 7. 比空氣輕的緣故 | 17. 德國語比英語或法語都難
些 |
| 8. 石何故沈于 (sink) 水中
(in the water) | 18. 英語在三國語之內是最
易的 |
| 9. 比水重的緣故 | 19. 德語在三個之內是最難的 |
| 10. 在你的一班內是那一個頂
用功 | |

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 20. 這個是白鳥麼 | 24. 英語同數學那一件有用 |
| 21. 那是鸛鳥白鳥是很大的 | 25. Rús'sia 比中國大些 |
| 22. 地球上最大的動物是甚麼 | 26. 世界中最大的國是何「國」 |
| 23. 犬比貓有用麼 | 27. 最小的國是何「國」 |

LESSON XXVII.

CONVERSATION

bět/těr worse (=wǔrs)

běst worst (wǔrst)

(*To be learnt by heart.*)

1.

This is not GOOD paper.

Haven't you BETTER paper?

No, this is the BEST paper we have.

2.

This is BAD ink.

Did you ever see WORSE ink?

No, this is the WORST ink I ever saw.

3.

Does that boy speak English as WELL as you?

He speaks it BETTER than I.

Who speaks English BEST in your school?

Boone speaks it THE BEST OF ALL.

4.

Did you study MUCH while in the country?

Not very much.

Which did you study MOST, English or Chinese?

I studied Chinese MORE THAN English.

GRAMMAR.

(1) 形容詞副詞於不規則語作 Comparative 及 Superlative

(Positive.)	(Comparative.)	(Superlative)
GOOD	BETTER	BEST
WELL		
BAD	WORSE	WORST
BADLY		
ILL		
MANY	MORE	MOST
MUCH		
LITTLE	LESS	LEAST
OLD	{ older ELDER	older ELDEST

注 意

(a) “Elder,” “eldest” 只用於 “son,” “daughter,” “brother,” “sister” 等語其他普通比較不可用

He is my ELDER, BROTHER.

My brother is three years OLDER than I.

(此處不可說 “elder”)

(b) “As” 與 “than” 等屬接續詞因非前置詞故其

後置代名詞時可用爲主格之形

He is older THAN I [am]. (“*than me*” 不可說)

I am as strong AS HE [is]. (“*as him*” 不可說)

EXERCISE.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. 他比我的年長些 | 11. 健康 (hěalth) 比富 (wěalth) 好 |
| 2. 他是我的兄 | 12. 蠢 (ig'norance) 比貧 (pǒv-ěrtý) 不如 |
| 3. 那個人狠能說英國語 | 13. 你走路太遲 |
| 4. 他比先生英語說得好 | 14. 走得不狠快麼 |
| 5. 你比他說得好 | 15. 你在你的一班內最好麼 |
| 6. 他比我高 | 16. 我以爲 (for) 田君是最好最和氣的 |
| 7. 他在全 (whóle) 校中是最高的 | 17. 太陽與月那一樣光給得多 |
| 8. 你的先生是頂好的英學者麼 | 18. 太陽給地方光多些 |
| 9. 我曾看見過他是最好的英學者 | 19. 你書買得多 |
| 10. 大兄比我長六歲 | 20. 我的兄比我拿的書多些 |

LESSON XXVIII.

CONVERSATION.

1.

Who tea'ches you English?

Mr. James teaches US

Is he kind to you?

Yes, he is very kind TO US.

2.

When is your father going to Shanghai?

He is going to-morrow.

Are you going with him?

No, I am not going WITH HIM.

3.

Who sent us these books and pictures?

Your uncle in America.

Are these books FOR ME?

Yes, they are all FOR YOU.

Are these pictures for my brother?

Yes, they are FOR HIM.

4.

Have you read these books ?

I have read MOST OF THEM.

Are they interesting ?

Yes, SOME OF THEM are very interesting.

5.

WHO has come ?

It is uncle.

WHOSE carriage is that ?

It is my uncle's.

WHOM is he calling ?

He is calling his mam.

6.

TO WHOM did you speak ?

I spoke to the principal.

WITH WHOM did you go ?

I went with my brother.

7.

FROM WHOM did you receive these books ?

From my uncle in America.

WHOM are these pictures FOR ?

They are for my brother.

GRAMMAR.

(1) 名詞代名詞對於動詞有二種用法

(Subject) (Object)

I saw the MAN.

The MAN saw ME.

(注意) 名詞之主格及目的格只依其位置可以得知但代名詞必依其位置與形始可得知即用于主格時用 Nominative 之形用于 Object 時用 Objective 之形

(2) 代名詞之 Objective Case 有二種用法

(I.) 動詞之 Object;

(II.) 前置詞之後置名代詞用 Objective Case

TO
FROM
FOR ME, YOU, US, HIM, HER, IT, THEM.
WITH
BY

Some OF US, most OF YOU, many OF THEM, *ect*

注意

(a) [替誰做的] [給了]之意用“FOR”

I will do it FOR YOU. (我要替你做)

He did it FOR ME. (他已經給我了)

(b) “For” 以下可譯爲[給下][送上][行得]等意

Is this FOR ME? (這個是給我麼)

WHOM is this FOR? (這個是替誰做的)

EXERCISE.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 你最好誰 | 7. 此菓子是誰給的 |
| 2. 田君和氣子我所以最好他 | 8. 是給我的麼 |
| 3. 先生于生徒和氣 | 9. 送于你 |
| 4. 他于他們最和氣 | 10. 送信到郵政局 (pōot/man) |
| 5. 生徒愛于先生 | 去了 |
| 6. 不從順他 | 11. 這信是我的 |

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 12. 那信是誰的 | 20. 請替我開々窗戶 |
| 13. 是田君的 | 21. 此書我以為過難 |
| 14. 替他送 (send) | 22. 此書生徒以為不過難處 |
| 15. 你的母親在何處 | 23. 却 (rāth'ēr) 過于容易 |
| 16. 你令姊也是在一處 | 24. 此屋屬 (belōng'to) 誰 |
| 17. 你同那一个去了南京 | 25. 你的父親從那一个買了這 |
| 18. 從那一个給這本書 | 个屋 |
| 19. 他們最無知 (ig'noran.) 大 | 26. 老 (old) 屋是誰賣了 |
| 半自己的 (their own) 名字 | 27. 你想用那一个 (want) |
| 都寫不出 | 28. 尋那一个 (尋 look for) |

LESSON XXIX.

GENERAL REVIEW.

- (1) “Man,” “book,” “horse,” “country” 等語
屬人地方事物之名者其名為何
- (2) “I,” “you,” “he,” “she,” 等語用以為名
字之代者其名為何
- (3) “Good,” “bad,” “large,” “small,” 等語附
于名詞者其名為何

- (4) “Eat,” “drink,” “read,” “write,” 等語表示動作者其名爲何
- (5) “Well,” “badly,” “quickly,” “slowly,” 等語附于動詞者其名爲何
- (6) “In,” “on,” “at,” “by,” “of,” “with,” 等語置于名詞代名詞之前者其名爲何
- (7) “And,” “or,” “but,” “if,” “because” 等語其名爲何
- (8) 除以上七種語類外尚有一種表示感動之語

O yes, I can. ALAS, (呼嗚) He is dead.

此等語于文中他語無大關係挿入數中曰間投詞 (In'térjēc'tson)

英語由以上之八種語而成名曰八品詞
(Eight Parts of Spēech.)

THE EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH.

ADJECTIVE	NOUN	VERB	ADVERB
PRONOUN			
PREPOSITION			
CONJUNCTION			
INTERJECTION			

(練習) 下文中各語試分其類

“Who will Bell the Cat?”

Have you ever seen a mouse? If you have never seen one, you have heard one most likely. He is very small, and is not much larger than your hand. He has a warm grey coat and a long tail. At night, when the lights are put out, and all is dark, he comes softly out of his hole to look for his Supper. He is afraid of the cat. She can see in the dark, and can run quicker than the mouse. So the mouse listens, and if he hears the cat, he whisks his tail, and is out of sight in an instant. When the cat is away, the mice will play.

Cats and mice never become friends. There is an old story about them. The mice met together to find some

way to know when the cat was coming. They talked about it for a long time. At last one of them ^{*}said, "I know what to do." So all the mice opened their ears wide to hear his plan. "Let us tie a bell round the cat's neck," said he, "and then we shall always hear her coming," "Hurrah!" they squeaked, "What a good plan!" "But who will go and bell the cat?" said an old mouse.

八品詞之變化

八品詞顯示種々之關係其形常變

- (a) 名詞代名詞有數格變化
- (b) 動詞有種々變化現已學過者只人稱數及 TENSE.
- (c) 形容詞副詞有比較之變化
- (d) 前置詞接讀詞間投詞其形不變

名詞

- (9) 名詞有幾種類試就已學者言之
- (10) 固有名詞通常如何寫法
- (11) 固有名詞有複數形否

- (12) 固有名詞有附以冠詞否
- (13) 單數普通名詞試問其用法
- (14) 複數普通名詞試問其用法
- (15) 物質名詞有複數之形否
- (16) 物質名詞試問其用法
- (17) 名詞之複數如何作法
- (18) 如何複數名詞可加“es”
- (19) 何謂不規則複數
- (20) 所有格如何作法
- (21) 所有格如何用法其名爲何

代 名 詞

- (22) 依人稱與數代名詞試類別之
- (23) 代名詞試言其各種三格
- (24) 代名詞之所有格試舉各種二個形又
說明其用法
- (25) 目的格之二種用法如何
- (26) 疑問代名詞其名爲何

- (27) “Who” 之三種形試言之
 (28) “This,” “that” 之複數試言之

形容詞及副詞

- (29) 形容詞之二種用法如何
 (30) 比較級如何作法又如何用法
 (31) 最上級如何作法又如何用法
 (32) 不現則形容詞如何用法
 (33) “Many” 是屬何意用于何等名詞
 “much” 是屬何意用于何等名詞
 (34) 數之變化有形容詞否

動 詞

- (35) “Be,” “have,” “teach” 人稱數之變化試言之
 (36) 何等動詞又何等動詞之形無人稱數之變化
 (37) 過去數之變化有動詞否
 (38) 動詞主要之形其說法如何

- (39) 規則動詞如何說法
- (40) 不規則動詞如何說法
- (41) 二分詞之作法與用法試言之
- (42) 未來如何作法
- (43) Progressive Present 之作法與用法試言之
之
- (44) Progressive Past 之作法與用法試言之
- (45) Progressive Future 之作法與用法試言之
- 46) Perfect Tense 之作法與用法試言之



7. 1. 1936

Date		JANVIER 1936.		Date		FÉVRIER	
de la lune	du mois			de la lune	du mois		
7	1	CIRCONCISION	白	9	1	S. Ignace, E. M.	紅
8	2	Oct. de S. Etien., Prot.	白	10	2	D. PURIFICAT. B. M. V.	白
9	3	Oct. de S. Jean, Ap.	白	11	3	S. Blaise, E. M.	紅
10	4	Oct. des SS. Innocents	白	12	4	S. André Cors., E. C.	白
14	5	D. SS. NOM de JÉSUS	白	13	5	Ste Agathe, V. M.	白
12	6	EPIPHANIE de N. S.	白	14	6	S. Tite, E. C.	白
13	7	De l'Octave	白	15	7	S. Romuald, Ab.	白
14	8	id.	白	16	8	Dim. V ap. l'Epiphan.	白
15	9	id.	白	17	9	D. SEPTUAGÉSIME	紫
16	10	id.	白	18	10	Ste Scholastique, V.	白
17	11	id.	白	19	11	N. D. de Lourdes	白
18	12	D. Ste FAMILLE	白	20	12	SS. VII Fond. Servites	白
19	13	Oct. de l'Epiphanie	白	21	13	B. Jean a Triora, M.	白
20	14	B. Odoric de Port., C.	白	22	14	S. Valentin, M.	白
21	15	B. François de Cap. M.	白	23	15	De la Ste Vierge	白
22	16	S. Marcel I, P. M.	紅	24	16	D. SEXAGÉSIME	紫
23	17	S. Antoine, Ab.	白	25	17	B. Franç. R. Clef, M.	紅
24	18	Ch. de S Pierre a Rome	白	26	18	Bb. J. Pierre Néel & C.	紅
25	19	D. II ap. l'Epiphanie	綠	27	19	De la férie.	紫
26	20	SS. Fab. & Sébas., Mm.	紅	28	20	id.	黑
27	21	Ste Agnès, V. M.	紅	29	21	id.	黑
28	22	SS. Vincent & Anast.	紅	30	22	Ch. de S. Pierre à Ant.	白
29	23	S. Raymond de Pen. C.	白			IIème Lune	
		Ième Lune					
1	24	S. Timothée, E. M.	紅	1	23	D. QUINQUAGÉSIME	紫
2	25	Conv. de S. Paul	白	2	24	Vigile S. Matthias	紫
3	26	D. III ap. l'Epiphanie	綠	3	25	S. MATTHIAS, Ap.	紅
4	27	S. Jean Chrys. E. C. D.	白	4	26	CENDRES	紫
5	28	Ste Agnès, V. M.	紅	5	27	S. Gab. a Virg. P. C.	白
6	29	S. Franç. de S. E. C. D.	白	6	28	De la férie.	紫
7	30	Ste Martine, V. M.	紅	7	29	id.	紫
8	31	S. Pierre Nolasq. C.	白				

Date		MARS.		Date		AVRIL.	
de la lune	du mois			de la lune	du mois		
8	1	D. I de CARÈME	紫	10	1	De la férie.	紫
9	2	De la férie.	黑	11	2	S. Franç. de P., C.	白
10	3	id.	黑	12	3	VII Doul. de Marie	白
11	4	S. Casimir. C. (IV T.)	白	13	4	S. Isidore, E. C. D.	白
12	5	De la férie.	紫	14	5	D. des RAMEAUX	紫
13	6	SS. Perp. & Fél. (IV T.)	白	15	6	De la férie.	紫
14	7	S. Th. d'Aq. C. D. (IV T.)	白	16	7	De la férie.	紫
15	8	D. II de CARÈME	紫	17	8	De la férie.	紫
16	9	Ste Franç. Rom., Vve	白	18	9	JECUDI-SAINT	白
17	10	SS. XI Martyrs	白	19	10	VENDREDI-SAINT	白
18	11	De la férie.	黑	20	11	SAMEDI-SAINT	白
19	12	S. Grégoire I, P. C. D.	白	21	12	D. de PAQUES.	白
20	13	De la férie.	紫	22	13	LUNDI de Pâques	白
21	14	id.	紫	23	14	MARDI de Pâques	白
22	15	D. III de CARÈME	紫	24	15	De l'Octave	白
23	16	S. LOUISE de M. Vve.	白	25	16	id.	白
24	17	S. Patrice, E. C.	白	26	17	id.	白
25	18	S. Cyr. de Jer., E. C. D.	白	27	18	id.	白
26	19	S. JOSEPH	白	28	19	D. de QUASIMODO	白
27	20	De la férie.	黑	29	20	Translat. S. Vincent	白
28	21	S. Benoît, Ab.	白			IIIème Lune (2)	
29	22	D. IV de CAREME	紫	1	21	S. Anselme, E. C. D.	白
		IIIème Lune		2	22	SS. Sot. & Caius, P. M.	紅
1	23	De la férie.	紫	3	23	S. Georges, M.	紅
2	24	S. Gabriel, Arch.	白	4	24	S. Fidele a Sigm. M.	紅
3	25	ANNONCIATION	白	5	25	S. MARC, Ev. (Litanies)	紅
4	26	De la férie.	紫				
5	27	S. Jean Damasc., C. D.	白	6	26	D. II ap. Pâques	白
6	28	S. Jean de Cap., C.	白	7	27	S. Pierre Canis. C. D.	白
7	29	D. de la PASSION	紫	8	28	S. Paul de la Croix, C.	白
8	30	De la férie.	黑	9	29	Sol. de Sr JOSEPH	白
9	31	id.	紫	10	30	Ste Catherine de S. V.	白

Date		MAI.		Date		JUIN.	
de la lune	du mois			de la lune	du mois		
11	1	SS. PHIL. & JACQUES, A.	紅	12	1	LUNDI de la Pentecôte	紅
12	2	S. Athanase, E. C. D.	白	13	2	MARDI de la Pentecôte	紅
13	3	D. INVENT. Ste Croix	白	14	3	De l'Octave (IV T.)	紅
14	4	Ste Monique, Ve	白	15	4	id.	紅
15	5	S. Pie V, P. C.	白	16	5	id. (IV T.)	紅
16	6	Oct. de S. Joseph	白	17	6	id. (IV T.)	紅
17	7	S. Stanislas, E. M.	白	18	7	D. de la SS. TRINITE	白
18	8	Ap. de S. Michel, Arch.	白	19	8	De la férie	白
19	9	S. Greg. de Naz. E. C. D.	白	20	9	SS. Prime & Félicien	白
20	10	D. IV ap. Pâques	白	21	10	Ste Marguer. B. Vve.	白
21	11	De la férie.	黑	22	11	FETE-DIEU	白
22	12	SS. Néree & C. Mm.	紅	23	12	De l'Octave.	白
23	13	St Robert Bel. E. C. D.	紅	24	13	id.	白
24	14	S. Boniface, M.	紅	25	14	D. dans l'Oct. F.-Dieu	白
25	15	S. Jean-Bapt. de la S. C.	紅	26	15	De l'Octave	白
26	16	S. Ubald, E. C.	紅	27	16	id.	白
27	17	D. V ap. Pâques	白	28	17	id.	白
28	18	S. Venant, M. (Rog.)	白	29	18	Oct. de la Fête-Dieu	白
29	19	S. Pierre Célest. (Rog.)	白			Vème Lune	
30	20	S. Bernard, des S.	白	1	19	SS. COEUR de JESUS	白
		IVème Lune		2	20	De l'Octave du S. C.	白
1	21	ASCENSION de N. S.	白	3	21	D. dans l'Oct. du S. C.	白
2	22	De l'Octave	白	4	22	S. Paulin, E. C.	白
3	23	id.	白	5	23	De l'Octave du S. C.	白
4	24	D. dans l'Oct. de l'Asc.	白	6	24	S. JEAN-BAPTISTE	白
5	25	S. Grégoire VII. P. C.	白	7	25	S. Guillaume, Ab.	白
6	26	S. Philippe de Néri. C.	白	8	26	Oct. du Sacré-Cœur	白
7	27	S. Bède le Vén. C. D.	白	9	27	Bb. Marie Madel & C.	白
8	28	Oct. de l'Ascension	白	10	28	D. IV ap. la Pentec.	紅
9	29	Ste Marie-Madel. de P.	白	11	29	SS. PIERRE & PAUL, Ap.	紅
10	30	Vigile de la Pentecôte	白	12	30	Comm. de S. PAUL	紅
11	31	D. PENTECOTE.	紅				

Date			Date		
JUILLET 1936.			AOÛT.		
de la lune	du mois		de la lune	du mois	
13	1	Précie. SANG. de N. S.	15	1	S. Pierre aux Liens
14	2	VISITATION de la S. V.	16	2	D. IX ap. la Pentecô.
15	3	S. Léon II. P. C.	17	3	Inv. de S. Étienne
16	4	De l'Oct. des SS App.	18	4	S. Dominique, C.
17	5	D. V ap. la Pentecôte	19	5	Ste Marie aux Neiges
18	6	Oct. des SS. App.	20	6	TRANSFIGUR. de N. S.
19	7	SS. Cyrille & Methode	21	7	S. Cajetan, C.
20	8	Ste Elisabeth. de P. Vve.	22	8	SS. Cyriaq. et C. Mm.
21	9	De la férie	23	9	D. X ap. la Pentecôte
22	10	SS. VII Frères Mm.	24	10	S. LAURENT, M.
23	11	De la Ste Vierge	25	11	SS. Tibur. & Suzanne
24	12	D. VI ap. la Pentecôte	26	12	Ste Claire, V.
25	13	S. Anaclel, P. M.	27	13	SS. Hippol. & Cassien
26	14	S. Bonavent. E. C. D.	28	14	Vigile de l'Assomption
27	15	S. Henri, Emp. C.	29	15	ASSOMPTION de la S. V.
28	16	N. D. du Mont-Carmel	30	16	D. S. JOAC. P. de la S. V.
29	17	S. Alexis, C.			VIIème Lune
1	18	S. Camille de Lellis	1	17	S. Hyacinthe, C.
2	19	D. S. VINC. de PAUL, C.	2	18	de l'Octave
3	20	S. Jérôme Emil. C.	3	19	S. Jean Eudes, C.
4	21	De l'Oct. de S. V.	4	20	S. Bernard, C. D.
5	22	Ste Marie Madel., P.	5	21	Ste J. Franç. de Chant.
6	23	S. Apollinaire, E. M.	6	22	Oct. de l'Assomption
7	24	De l'Octave de S. V.	7	23	D. XII ap. la Pentec.
8	25	S. Jacques, Ap.	8	24	S. BARTHELEMY, Ap.
9	26	Ste ANNE, M. de la S. V.	9	25	S. Louis, Roi
10	27	S. Pantaléon, M.	10	26	S. Zéphyrin, P. M.
11	28	S. Nazaire & C. Mm.	11	27	S. Joseph Calas, C.
12	29	Ste Marthe, V.	12	28	S. Augustin, E. C. D.
13	30	SS. Abdon & Senn. Mm.	13	29	Décoll. de S. Jean-Bapt.
14	31	S. Ignace, C.	14	30	D. XIII ap. la Pentec.
			15	31	S. Raymond Non. C.

Date			Date		
SEPTEMBRE.			OCTOBRE.		
de la lune	du mois		de la lune	du mois	
16	1	B. Ghebre Michael, M.	16	1	S. Rémi, E. C.
17	2	S. Etienne, Roi, C.	17	2	SS. Anges Gardiens
18	3	Bb. Louis & Jean Mm.	18	3	Ste Thér. de l'Enf. J. V.
19	4	De la férie	19	4	D. XVIII ap. la Pentec.
20	5	S. Laurent Just. E. C.	20	5	SS. Placide et C. Mm.
21	6	D. XIV ap. la Pentec.	21	6	S. Bruno, C.
22	7	De la férie	22	7	SS. ROSAIRE
23	8	NATIVITÉ de la S. V.	23	8	Ste Brigitte, Vve.
24	9	S. Gorgon, M.	24	9	SS. Denys et C. Mm.
25	10	S. Nicolas de Tol. C.	25	10	S. François Borgia, C.
26	11	SS. Prot. et Hyacinthe	26	11	D. XIX ap. la Pentec.
27	12	SS. Nom de Marie	27	12	De la férie.
28	13	D. XV ap. la Pentecôte	28	13	S. Edouard, C.
29	14	Exaltation de la S. C.	29	14	S. Callixte, P. M.
30	15	VII DOUL. de MARIE			IXème Lune
1	16	SS. Cor. & Cypr. (IVT.)	1	15	Ste Thérèse, V.
2	17	Imp. des Stig. de S. Fr.	2	16	Ste Hedwige, Vve.
3	18	S. Joseph a Cup. (IVT.)	3	17	Ste Marguer. Marie, V.
4	19	SS. Jan & C. Mm. (IVT.)	4	18	D. XX ap. la Pentec.
5	20	D. XVI ap. la Pentec.	5	19	S. Pierre d'Alcant., C.
6	21	S. MATTHIEU, Ap.	6	20	S. Jean de Kenty, C.
7	22	S. Thomas de Villen.	7	21	S. Hilariou, Ab.
8	23	S. Lin, P. M.	8	22	De la férie
9	24	N. D. de la Merci	9	23	id.
10	25	De la férie	10	24	S. Raphael, Arch.
11	26	De la Ste Vierge	11	25	D. Fer du CHRIST-ROI
12	27	D. XVII ap. la Pentec.	12	26	S. Evariste, P. M.
13	28	S. Wenceslas, M.	13	27	Vigile
14	29	S. MICHAEL, Arch.	14	28	SS. SIMON & JUDE, Ap.
15	30	S. Jérôme, C. D.	15	29	De la férie
			16	30	id.
			17	31	Vigile

Date			Date		
NOVEMBRE.			DÉCEMBRE.		
de la lune	du mois		de la lune	du mois	
18	1	D. TOUSSAINT.	18	1	De la férie
19	2	Comm. des Fid. Déf.	19	2	Ste Bibiane, V. M.
20	3	De l'Octave.	20	3	S. François Xavi., C.
21	4	S. Charles, E. C.	21	4	S. Pierre Chry. E. C. D.
22	5	De l'Octave.	22	5	De la férie.
23	6	id.	23	6	D. II de l'AVENT.
24	7	Bx. Jean-Gab. Perb.	24	7	S. Ambroise, E. C. D.
25	8	D. XXII ap. la Pentec.	25	8	IMMACULÉE CONCEPT.
26	9	Déd. Bas. S. SAUVEUR	26	9	De l'Octave.
27	10	S. André Avellin, C.	27	10	id.
28	11	S. Martin, E. C.	28	11	S. Damase, P. C.
29	12	S. Martin I. P. M.	29	12	De l'Octave.
30	13	S. Didace, C.	30	13	D. III de l'AVENT.
		Xème Lune			XIème Lune
1	14	S. Josaphat, E. M.	1	14	De l'Octave
2	15	D. XXIV ap. la Pent.	2	15	Oct. de l'Immac. Conc.
3	16	Ste Gertrude, V.	3	16	S. Eusebe, E. M. (IVT.)
4	17	S. Grég. Thaum. E. C.	4	17	De la férie
5	18	Déd. Bas. SS. P. & P.	5	18	id. (IVT.)
6	19	Ste Elisabeth, R. Vve.	6	19	id. (IVT.)
7	20	S. Félix de Valois, C.	7	20	D. IV de l'AVENT
8	21	Présent. de la S. V.	8	21	S. THOMAS, Ap.
9	22	D. XXV ap. la Pentec.	9	22	De la férie
10	23	S. Clément, P. M.	10	23	id.
11	24	Bh. J.-Gabl. Dufre & C.	11	24	Vigile de Noël
12	25	Ste Catherine, V. M.	12	25	NOEL.
13	26	S. Sylvestre, Ab.	13	26	S. ETIENNE, Protom.
14	27	MÉDAILLE MIRACULEU	14	27	D. S. JEAN, Ap.
15	28	Bse Catherine Lab. V.	15	28	SS. INNOCENTS. Mm.
16	29	D. I de l'AVENT.	16	29	S. Thom. Cant. E. M.
17	30	S. ANDRÉ, Ap.	17	30	Dim. dans l'Oct. de N.
			18	31	S. Sylvestre, P. C.

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