

Guide to Translation

華英註解學生讀本

英文繙譯指南

上海文藝書局發行

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The Practical Guide to Translation and Composition.

英文繙譯作文速成法

PART I.

GUIDE TO TRANSLATION.

英文繙譯指南

LESSON 1 第一課

I have	我有	We have	我們有
You have	你有	You have	他們有
He has	他有	They have	你們有
A; an; one	一個	This	這個
And	亦,與	The	這個
With	用,同	That	那個
Is	是	Very	極
It	此	Good	好
Not	勿	Nice	美
Large	大	Small	小
Light	明亮	Dark	黑暗

NOUNS.

A noun is a word which used to instead of a person or thing.

Paper	紙頭	Book	書
Table	檯子	Pen	筆
Chair	椅子	Pencil	筆鉛
Watch 錶 clock	鐘	Map 地圖 cat	貓
Horse 馬 pig	豬	Cow 牛 house	房屋

Translate the following sentences into Chinese:—

- I have a paper and a pencil.
 You have one book.
 It is a small cat.
 This is a chair.
 That is a large house.
 He has an inkstand and a pen.
 The table is very large.
 That chair is not good
 They have a nice watch.

Translate the following sentences into English:—

- 你有一只表亦有一只鐘
 我有一張地圖一本書
 他們有一匹馬一只牛
 他有一只豬一只貓
 我們有一座房屋一匹大馬
 這是一只豬,那個是一只牛

LESSON 2 第二課

Have I ?	我有麼	Have we ?	我們有麼
Have you ?	你有麼	Have you ?	你們有麼
Has he ?	他有麼	Have they ?	他們有麼
or.	或者	but	但是

NOUNS.

An apple	一只蘋果	An eye	一只眼睛
An axe	一把斧頭	An oar	一枝槳
An ear	一只耳朵	An orange	一只橘子
An egg	一個蛋	An hour	一點鐘

Have I an egg or an axe?

You have an apple, an eagle, and a dog.

Has he an orange or an egg?

We have an apple and a watch.

Have they an egg?

They have not an egg, but they have two hens.

Have you a slate or a pen?

I have not a slate, but I have three papers.

Have you any watches?

No, I have not, but I have a large clock.

他有一只橘子或那個蘋果麼

你們有一只橘子一個雞蛋二把斧頭

你們有一枝槳亦有一只船

我們有一只表或那個鐘麼

我們沒有一只表亦沒有一只鐘

這只鷹有一個眼睛二只耳朵

LESSON 3 第三課

I have not	我沒有	We have not	我們沒有
You have not	你沒有	You have not	你們沒有
He has not	他沒有	They have not	他們沒有

Noun. 物名字 Singular 少數 Plural 多數

RULE. 規則

The plural of nouns is formed by adding "s" to the singular.

NOUNS.

Boat	小船	Father	父親
Ship	大船	Mother	母親
Steamer	火輪船	Uncle	伯,叔,舅
Train	火車	Aunt	姑母,姨母
Scholar	文人	Nephew	姪子
Merchant	商人	Niece	姪女
Soldier	兵士	Son	兒子
Friend	朋友	Daughter	女兒
Teacher	教師	Brother	兄弟
Parent	父母	Sister	姊妹
Doctor	醫生	Cousin	堂,表兄弟
Step-father	繼父	Step-mother	繼母

Have you a steamer or a boat?

I have not a steamer, but I have two ships.

Has the scholar a foreign book?

The scholar has no foreign books, but he has three Chinese books?

Have you parent?

I have parent, sisters, and brothers.

這個商人有兄弟麼

這個商人沒有兄弟但是有二個兒子一個女兒

你的教師有姪女麼

他有姪女及姪子

那只小船有槳麼

我父親有二個兄弟五個姊妹一個姨母

這個學生有中國書或中國紙麼

這個學生沒有中國書俱是有外國紙

LESSON 4 第四課

EXCEPTION. 例外特別者

There are a few nouns which form the Plural not adding "s" or "es" to the Singular, but by changing some vowel in the inside of the word as:—

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.	
Man	Men	Sheep	Sheep	綿羊
Woman	Women	Deer	Deer	鹿
Child	Children	Mouse	Mice	小鼠
Foot	Feet	Goose	Geese	鵝
Tooth	Teeth	Ox	Oxen	牛

Have your uncle two daughters?

Have you a child?

I have five children.

A goose has two feet, but an ox has four.
 We have six oxen, but they have nine.
 That two men have three geese.
 Have the two women a sheep?
 Oxen, deer, and sheep have four legs.

這兩個小孩子有父母麼

這個小孩子有父親,那一個小孩子有母親

那兩個婦人有一只鹿麼

他們有一只鹿亦有二只牛

綿羊有四只脚但是鵝祇有二只脚

我們有一只牛二只鵝五只綿羊

這三個小孩子有兄弟姊妹麼

LESSON 5 第五課

ADJECTIVE 形容字

Good	好	Bad	不好	Red	紅	Yellow	黃
Old	老舊	Young	幼年	Blue	藍	White	白
Tall	高長	Short	矮	Black	黑	Green	綠
Fast	快	Slow	慢	Large	大	Small	小
New	新	Low	低	Many	多	Few	少
Blunt	鈍	Sharp	銳	Strong	強	Weak	弱
Claver	巧	Stupid	笨	Diligent	勤	Lazy	惰

Has the young man a good watch?

The old man is very strong.

That boy is bad, but the girl is good.

Have you a large house?

No, but I have two small houses.

Has the woman a white dog.

No, she has only a yellow black dog.

This tall man is very diligent. but the short man
is very stupid.

這個女兒又笨又不好

那個男孩又靈巧又勤儉

這個少年人有一只黑白的狗麼

他沒有,但是他有二隻黃狗

你有新的玻璃杯麼

我沒有新玻璃杯祇有舊的二隻

這棵樹高麼,不高是很低的

LESSON 6 第六課

RULE. 規例

The nouns edding in s, x, ch, or sh, the Plural is
formed by adding es to the Singular.

Singular. Plural.

Brush Brushes 刷子

Branch Branches 枝條

Watch Watches 表

Box Boxes 箱子

Class Classes 等,班

Fox Foxes 狐狸

Singular. Plural.

Dish Dishes 盤子

Match Matches 洋火

Glass Glasses 玻璃杯

Ditch Ditches 水溝

Church Churches 禮拜堂

Bench Benches 板橙

This; These 這個 That; Those 那個

Has the woman a box?

That Woman has three boxes.

Have you a watch or a clock?

He has not a clock, but he has two watches.

Has that woman a glass?

She has two glasses, and five dishes.

Have we a blue white bench?

They have two blue black benches and three
white chairs.

這個婦人有一只好表麼

那個小孩有一只紅白的玻璃杯子

他有一把大刷子麼

他們有三把小刀及兩只藍白的椅子

那些小孩子有白牙齒麼

你有一只藍色的好玻璃杯麼

我藍色的沒有,但是有紅色的大盤子二只

你到禮拜堂裏去麼

LESSON 7 第七課

PRONOUNS. 代名字

Singular. 單數

Before a noun.

Alone.

I.	我	My. 我的	Mine. 我的
You.	你	Your 你的	Yours. 你的
He.	他 (指男人)	His. 他的 (指男)	His. 他的 (指男)
She.	她 (指女人)	Her. 她的 (指女)	Hers. 她的 (指女)
It.	他 (指獸禽)	Its. 他的 (指物)	Its. 他的 (指物)

Plural. 多數

We	我們	Our	我們的	Ours	我們的
You	你們	Your	你們的	Yours	你們的
They	他們	Their	他們的	Theirs	他們的

I want ^{an} a English book.

This is my English book.

This English book is mine.

Have you taken my pencil?

I have not taken your pencil, but I have mine.

Has he your book?

He has not your book.

Have we his large box?

We have not his large box, but we have ours.

Have you their two black horses?

I have not their horses but I have yours.

這個婦人有我的表麼

那個小孩有你的扇子麼

他的父親勤儉麼

他們有我們的白馬麼

他們有你們的大船,及他們自己的白馬

這個男人有我的香煙麼

沒有,他有他的

你有我的紅色刷子麼

沒有,我有我的白刷子

我的父親強壯我的母親瘦弱

LESSON 8 第八課

I am.	我是	Am I?	我是麼
You are.	你是	Are you?	你是麼
He (she, it.) is.	他是	Is he. (she, it)?	他是麼
We are.	我們是	Are we?	我們是麼
You are.	你們是	Are you?	你們是麼
They are.	他們是	Are they.	他們是麼
I am not.	我不是	We are not.	我們不是
You are not.	你不是	You are not.	你們不是
He (she, it) is not.	他不是	They are not.	他們不是

Nouns.

Gold	金
Silver	銀
Dollar	銀圓
Cash	現錢
Garden	花園
Moto-car	汽車
Machinery	機器
Factory	工廠
Place	地方
Manufactory	製造所

Adjective.

Beautiful	好看
Ugly	不好看
Kind	和氣
Cruel	暴虐
Full	滿
Empty	空
Several	幾個
High	高
Left	左
Right	右

I am a strong young man.

You are a bad scholar.

He is a tall man.

They are my good friends.

I am his father.

My sister is a kind teacher.

Are you an old man?

Is he a cruel soldier?

我的二個兄弟與一個姊妹都是學生

我們的紅汽車是很好看的

你是我的姊妹麼,不是,我是你的姨母

那個黑箱子是我的麼,不是,這個綠箱子是你的

你的先生和氣麼,我的先生不和氣

你有高大的樹在花園裏麼

我們花園裏有紅花青草

你的朋友有我的中國書麼

LESSON 9 第九課

My own.	我自己的	Our own.	我們自己的
Your own.	你自己的	Your own.	你們自己的
His (her, its) own.	他自己的	Their own.	他們自己的

NOUNS.

Flower.	花	Cotton.	綿花
Rose.	玫瑰花	Wool.	羊毛
Violet.	紫蘿蘭	Cloth.	布
Tea.	茶	Silk.	絲
Wine.	酒	Flax.	蔴
Salt.	鹽	Woolen-cloth.	呢絨
Sugar.	糖	Silk-cloth.	綢緞
Tobacco.	煙葉	Colour.	顏色

Is this cotton or wool?

No, this is white good silk.

These are my own ten dollars.

This is your own red flower.

Have you my beautiful cloth?

No, I have my own cloth.

Have I your gold.

No, you have your own gold and you also have my silver.

This is her own woolen cloth.

She has your sugar, and her own.

那個男人有我的烟葉呢或者有他自己的

他有他自己的

這朵玫瑰花呢還是紫蘿蘭

這是好的羊毛麼,不是,這是不好的棉花和白蘇

不是,這個不是羊毛,是白蘇

這些白蘇是他自己的呢還是你的

那些黃蘇是他自己的,這些白蘇是我的

這是一處大地方有很好看的玫瑰花在花園裏

LESSON 10 第十課

NOUNS.

Jar.	瓶
Water.	水
Strength	力量
Desk.	書桌
Ball.	皮球
Gun.	鎗
Pistol.	手鎗
Cannon.	大砲
Sword.	軍刀

ADJECTIVES.

Dead.	死
Alive.	活
Hungry.	餓
Thirsty.	渴
Fertile.	肥壯
Wise.	聰明
Pretty.	美麗
Bright.	明亮
Dark.	黑暗

At. 在 In. 在裡面 On. 在上面 Under. 在下面
Who. 何人 Where. 何處 What. 什麼 Which. 那一個

Is your ball on the ground?

No, my ball is on the desk.

I go to school at six o'clock.

We should obey our teacher.

What has your friend in
his left hand?

He has a stick in it.

What things is in your jar?

I have some clean water in
my jar.

Are your hand put on the
table?

No, my hand is put under
the table.

Put your book under the
desk.

Who is that?

That is my brother.

Who are they?

They are my friends.

Where is my pistol?

It is here.

Where are you going?

I go to Shanghai.

What is this?

That is a gun.

What are those?

Those are salts.

Which wine have you?

The red wine is mine.

Which boy has my fan?

That good boy has it.

你在學堂裏做什麼

他們右手裏拿的什麼

我有一只輪船在碼頭邊

我有一本書在你的書桌上

他們有快的軍刀麼

那些人是誰

他們是我的兄弟姊妹

你是他的兒子麼

不是,我是他的姪子

那一個瓶是我的

我的皮球在何處

那一個學生有一把好的手鎗

LESSON 11 第十一課

RULE

The some nouns ending in f, or fe, the Plural is formed by changing f, or fe, into ves. as

Singular.	Plural.		Singular.	Plural.
Wife.	Wives.	妻	Shelf.	Shelves. 書架
Life.	Lives.	性命	Leaf.	Leaves. 葉
Wolf.	Wolves.	狼	Thief.	Thieves. 賊
Calf.	Calves.	小牛	Wharf.	Wharves. 碼頭
Half.	Halves.	半	Knife	Knives. 小刀

Peking. 北京 Go. 去 To. 到 Shanghai 上海

Year.	年	Month.	月	Sunday.	禮拜日
Week.	一拜禮	Day.	日子	Monday.	禮拜一
To-day.	今天	Night.	夜晚	Tuesday.	禮拜二
To-night.	今夜	Noon.	正午	Wednesday.	禮拜三
Fore-noon.	上午	After-noon.	下午	Thursday.	禮拜四
Morning.	早晨	Evening.	黃昏	Friday.	禮拜五
Time.	時候	O'clock.	點鐘	Saturday.	禮拜六

Have your brother a wife?

He has two wives.

Has the wolf many sharp teeth?

What have you?

I have several knives.

These trees have many leaves.

To-day afternoon I will go to Shanghai.

I will go to school at to-night.

A week has seven days.

A month has four weeks.

What is to-day?

To-day is Tuesday.

What time is it?

It is six o'clock.

Are your brother will come to my home?

Yes, He will come at tomorrow morning.

那是二只小牛麼

不是,這是二只狼

這棵樹有綠葉麼

他們的刷子在箱子裏

你的妻子聰明麼

我的妻子與我的女兒都聰明靈巧的

一禮拜有幾天呢

今天下午六點鐘我要到北京去

一年有幾個月呢

一個月有幾天呢

這把刀是利的呢還是鈍的,這把刀是很快的

LESSON 12 第十二課

Possessive Case.

Apostrophe, (')

RULE.

The possessive case of nouns is formed by adding "s" to a noun. We only add ",' after a noun when the noun is plural.

January.	正月	Spring.	春季
February.	二月	Summer.	夏季
March.	三月	Autumn.	秋季
April.	四月	Winter.	冬季
May.	五月	World.	世界
June.	六月	Sky.	天
July.	七月	Father-in-law.	岳父,公
August.	八月	Mother-in-law.	岳母,婆
September.	九月	Sister-in-law.	嫂,弟婦
October.	十月	Brother-in-law.	姊丈,妹丈
November.	十一月	Quarter.	一刻鐘
December.	十二月	Minute.	一分鐘

After. } 以後過去詞
Past. }

Before. } 以前詞
To. }

The scholar's book is in his hand.

The book of the scholar is in his hand.

The soldiers' guns are large.

The guns of the soldiers are large.

The leaves of the tree are large and green.

My brother's son is my nephew.

The son of my brother is my nephew.

What day of the month is this?

This is the fifteenth of July.

What year is this?

This year is the fourteenth of Republic of China.

What time is it by your watch?

It is half past eight o'clock by my watch.

A quarter past ten o'clock.
It is fifteen minutes to nine.
What time is it now?
It is ten minutes to ten.
It is quarter before eleven o'clock.

我父親的銀錢在他的衣箱裏麼
這個恰巧學生的書在書桌上
這兩個兵士的鎗新麼
那些兵士的鎗又新又大
這個瓶裏的水滿麼
今天是九月什麼日期
這個月不是九月是七月
今天是中華民國十四年七月十七日
現在是早晨的什麼時候
現在是上午六點鐘
你朋友的姊妹在我家裏麼
我堂兄弟的先生在你家裏
我朋友的衣服在他的箱裏
現在十點鐘差十五分
現在九點鐘過三刻
一天有念四點鐘，一點鐘有六十分
我妻子的父親是我的岳父
我哥哥的妻子是我的嫂嫂

LESSON 13 第十三課

RULE.

The noun ends in "y" and the "y" has a consonant going before it, the Plural is formed by changing "y" into "ies;" as:—

Dictionary.	Dictionaries.	字典	Fly.	Flies.	蒼蠅
Lady.	Ladies.	太太	Duty.	Duties.	本分
Body.	Bodies.	身體	Army.	Armies.	軍隊
City.	Cities.	城	Cry.	Cries.	哭

But if the "y" has a vowel going before it, the Plural is simply formed by adding "s" to the Singular.

Day.	Days.	日子	Monkey.	Monkeys.	猴
Boy.	Boys.	男孩	Valley.	Valleys.	山谷
Toy.	Toys.	玩物	Key.	Keys.	鑰匙

Has your father a dictionary?

My uncle has two dictionaries.

These two ladies are my wife's friends.

The body of these four boys are very strong.

Is your large, black and white horse alive?

No, It has died

These merchants are in the steamer; they have many goods and two gold watches.

My brother's friend is in the valley.

那二位老太太是我的姑母麼

那些兵士的衣服是藍的麼

這是我岳父的花園，花園內有極好看的花草

你渴麼，我又渴又餓

這個城內有軍隊麼，這個城大麼

這個屋子裏不清爽蒼蠅很多

你父母的身體強健麼

我父母的身體很強健他們的二只手臂很有力氣

我朋友的父親是一個很聰明的商人

LESSON 14 第十四課

Nouns.		Adjectives.	
Wisdom.	智慧	Wise.	聰明
Poverty.	窮	Poor.	窮
Riches.	錢財	Rich.	富
Wood.	木	Wooden.	木做的
Person.	人	Foreign.	外國的
Animal.	禽獸	Stout.	肥
Thing.	物件	Thin.	瘦

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Who. Which. That.

Who relates to persons.

Which relates to animals or things.

That relates to persons, animals, or things.

There are many rich men in Shanghai. (上海)

There are many wise men in Tientsin. (天津)

Is he a rich man?

No, He is a Chinese officer.

Who is this poor man?

This poor man has a silver watch in his hand.

It is not his own watch, but it is his uncle's.

My friend is in the ship.

The man who is in the ship is my friend.

His two sisters are in that garden.

The two women who are in that garden are his sisters.

The book which is on that table is a dictionary.

The man who has my boat is at the wharf.

These two men who have my boat are at the wharf

The clothes which is in your box is mine.

The two keys which are in my box are yours.

這個短矮的少年人是誰

他是我的姪子亦是你的朋友

這個商人有錢財麼

他是一個富人麼

你的岳父是一個中國官麼

不是，他是一個富翁，但是他的兄弟是一個官

這個學生讀書聰明麼

我樓上的三本書是你的

有我三把洋鎗的那個人在那所房子裏麼

花園裏的那二匹大馬是你兄弟的麼

花園裏的那二匹大馬是我兄弟的

你有的那本字典是我堂兄弟的麼

我有的那本字典是你姊姊的

你有的那管筆是他的

LESSON 15 第十五課

GENDER OF NOUNS.

The difference in the form of a Noun, which shows whether we are speaking of a male or a female, is called *Gender*.

The names of males are of the *Masculine Gender*; as man.

The names of females are of the *Feminine Gender*;
as woman.

Things without life cannot be either male or female,
and the names of such things are said to be of the
Neuter Gender; as house, stone.

A name, which can be given either to a male or a
female, is said to be of the *Common Gender*;
as parent (father or mother); child (girl or boy).

Masculine. Feminine.

God.	Goddess.	上帝
Heir.	Heiress.	嗣子
Lion.	Lioness.	獅子
Tiger.	Tigeress.	老虎
Boy.	Girl.	孩子

Masculine Feminine.

Master.	Mistress.	先生
Hero.	Heroine.	英雄
Emperor.	Empress.	皇帝
Duke.	Duchess.	公爵
Cock.	Hen.	雞

Adjectives.

Any.	有些	Hot.	熱
Some.	有些	Warm.	暖
Not any.	沒有	Cold.	冷
No.	沒有	Sweet.	甜
None. (used alone)	沒有	Sour.	酸
Japanese.	日本國的	Bitter.	苦

The Emperor has great wealth.

The boy has his toy, and the girl has her pen.

I have a box, which is full of clothes.

Has he any rice?

Yes, he has.

I have some.

I have no money.

I have none.

Have they any Japanese goods?

No, they have some Chinese goods.

Have you any English things?

I have not any English things.

No, I have none.

你姑母家裏有朋友麼

他的伯父有一匹白馬麼

他不有二匹白馬，只有二匹黑馬

這個商人有英國貨麼

他不有，只有我們中國的貨物

我們中國人應該用中國貨

你的母親有中國金麼

他有一些，併且他還有許多銀子

LESSON 16. 第十六課

Nouns		Adjectives	
News paper.	新聞紙	Clean.	乾淨
Writing-paper.	寫字紙	Dirty.	不乾淨
Sheet.	張	Thick.	厚的
Piece.	塊	Thin.	薄的
Basket.	籃	Rude.	無禮
Bag.	袋	Polite.	有禮
Flour.	粉	Strong.	濃
Wheat.	麥	Weak.	淡
Rice.	米	Course.	粗
Water.	水	Fine.	細

There. 該處

Whose. 誰的

Who has any paper?

I have several sheets of paper.

Is there any news to-day?

Has your friend any sheets' of white paper?

No, He has not, but my brother has it.

Have you a small piece of clean bread?

No, I have a piece of dirty bread.

Is there a watch in the box?

There is a watch in the box.

Are there any scholars in this school?

They have none.

Is there any white sugar in that jar?

There is no sugar in it.

There are some sugar in it.

Is there any wheat flour in the bag?

No, but there is some rice flour in it.

Whose Chinese coat is this?

It is the merchant's.

Who is that fat man? Is he my uncle?

Whose son is that tall boy.

He is my son.

你有一張薄的或厚的白紙頭麼

我沒有，但是我有幾張紅紙頭

你阿姊有乾淨衣服麼

有，他箱裏的衣服多是乾淨的

那個朋友很有禮，但是他的兒子沒有禮

這只籃子裏有蛋麼

他的籃子裏沒有蛋，只有些麥粉在內
 那個山谷裏有人麼
 你的兄弟有米在他店舖裏麼
 他有麥粉在他的店舖裏
 那個箱子裏有什麼
 有衣服亦有銀錢在那個箱子裏
 那些中國書是誰的
 是那一個學生的
 你有誰的外國書
 我有我自己的外國書

LESSON 17. 第十七課

Much. 多

Many. 多

RULE.

Much is used with singular nouns, and many is used with plural nouns.

Carpenter.	木匠	Money.	銀錢
Sailor.	水手	Dollar.	銀元
Wall.	牆	Cent.	分
Door.	門	Mill.	釐
Window.	窗	Tael.	銀兩
Floor.	地板	Mace.	錢
Stairs.	樓梯	Candareen.	分釐
Fruit.	菓子	Cash.	釐

Whose. (Relative Pronoun)

Who are these foreigners?

Whose faces are black?

They are negroes.

Whose dollar is in the bag?

Whose son is this boy? Who is in the church?

He is the son of my old friend.

The man whom is in the church, is my brother.

The man whose eyes are blue, is a foreigner.

That English man whose clothes are red, is a
sailor.

Has the blacksmith much strength?

He has much strength in his right arm.

Have you any money?

I have not much money, but I have many
friends.

We have many dollars and books.

There are many days within a year.

那個學校裏有好學生麼

有不多幾個

一塊洋錢是七錢三分

一兩銀子是一百分

那塊田裏樹木多麼

現在不多

外國房子裏有極多的玻璃窗

那個瘦小的婦人是你的姑母麼

不是，他是我的母親

那個長人穿藍衣服的是個商人

那只外國輪船上的水手很有膽量

LESSON 18 第十八課**Adjectives 形容字**

Long.	長	Early.	早
Broad.	寬	Late.	遲
Equal.	一樣	Soft.	軟

Nouns 實字.

Red pencil.	紅鉛筆	Slate pencil.	石筆
Picul.	擔	Ounce.	兩
Catty.	斤	Foot.	尺
Pound.	磅	Inch.	寸

Verbs 動字

Write.	寫字	Read.	讀書
Walk.	走路	See.	看見
Go.	去	Hear.	聽
Come.	來	Do.	做

Adverbs 助動字

How 怎麼樣 How much 多少 How many 多少 Very 極

RULE

Adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs,
(very qualifies only adjectives, or adverbs.)

How much water is in the cup?

It is a cup of full water.

How much silver have you?

I have a picul of silver.

How many golds have we?

We have two catties of golds in our box.
How many catties of tea are there in the box?
There are one hundred catties of tea on the floor.
How old are you? I am ten years old.
How high is that hill?
I saw a very large horse yesterday.
Are you writing a letter?
What time do you come?
I came here only a little while ago.

一百兩銀子值一百四十二元八角四分六釐
多少洋錢值五十兩銀子
這張紙有幾多長幾多闊
這張紙有三十六寸長廿四寸寬
你兄弟有一只長大的輪船麼
他沒有長大的輪船，但是他有自己的一只小船
這個小孩子餓麼
他不甚餓，但是他很渴
你渴麼，我不甚渴但是很餓
今天早晨我看見你來亦聽見你去
你寫英詞字呢還是寫中國字，我寫中國字
有許多極好看的玫瑰花紫蘿蘭在他的花園裏

LESSON 19. 第十九課

VERBS

Verb is a word which used to assert the state or action of the person or thing.

Will.	將要	Know.	知道
Wish.	願要	Teach.	教
Want.	要	Learn.	學習
Desire.	愛慕, 願求	Study.	讀書
Like.	像, 中意	Visit.	拜會
Love.	愛	Fetch.	拿來
Hate.	恨	Rise.	起來
Speak.	說	Set.	落
Try.	試	Take.	取, 移

Infinitive Mood. 無定式的

To love.	To teach.
To hate.	To learn.

Present Tense 現在時

Affirmative. 確定的

Singular.	I read.	You read.	He reads.
Plural.	We read.	You read.	They read.

Interrogative. 訊問的

Singular.	Do I read?	Do you read?	Dose he read?
Plural.	Do we read?	Do you read?	Do they read?

Negative. 否定的

Singular.	I do not read.	You do not read.	He dose not read.
Plural.	We do not read.	You do not read.	They do not read.

Do you love your parents?

Yes, I love my mother.

Do you know your lesson?

I do not know it.

Dose he hate that English man?

No, he does not love him.
The teacher teaches the scholars
Do you wish to go to English School?
No, I do not like English school?
Do you see my small sharp knife.
Yes, I see it on your desk.
Do you want to learn English?
Yes, I want to learn English very much.
Do you like to study?
I like to study in the morning.
Do you wish to speak to me?
No, I want to speak to your father.

他們看見我的書麼
他聽見我講麼，他不聽見你
你寫中國字麼，不是，我寫英國字亦念英國書
太陽是早晨起來晚上落去
你的朋友要拜會那個外國人麼
他不願意去拜會外國人
這個小學生讀書很聰明
這個先生辦的什麼事
你這樣辦試試看
我中意辦這個

LESSON 20. 第二十課

Adverbs

Only.	單單	So.	這樣
Slightly.	小	Greatly.	大
Quickly	快速	Slowly.	遲慢

Adjectives.

Little.	少	Few.	少
Slight.	小	Great.	大

RULE.

1. Little is used with singular nouns, and few is used with plural nouns.
2. Many adverbs are formed by adding "ly" to adjectives.

A great many = very many. A good deal of = very much

Prepositions. 前置字

At.	在	By.	用, 被
In.	在裏面	With.	用, 同
On.	在上面	Without.	沒有
To.	到	For.	爲, 替
Into.	進去	Of.	之, 的

A preposition is a word which placed before a noun or Pronoun, to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by the noun stands to something else.

The man has little gold, but his brother has very much.

Have you any fruit?

I have a little fruit; (or I have a little.)

Has your sister any children?

He has few children.

Are there many dollars in your friend's box?

There is only a dollar in my friend's box.
 That woman has a great many news-papers.
 He has a good deal of money.
 The boys walk in field.
 We come into the room. I went to the school.
 Do you read book?
 Do you go to Canton (廣東) in this month?
 Go to the store for me this night.

你的衣服多麼，我有不多
 他有菓子麼，他有極少麥粉
 這個外國商人有極多的銀洋麼
 你看見我來麼，我沒有看見你
 你聽見他念書麼
 你的兄弟到屋裏去麼
 他們到花園裏去走走
 你用外國筆寫字麼
 我用外國筆寫的字極不好
 我知道他是一個極聰明的學生，但是他要懶惰

LESSON 21 第二十一課

CASE.

Nominative. Possessive. Objective.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.. 人的代名字

Singular.

Nominative case.	I.	you	he.	she. it.
Possessive case.	{ my. or mine.	{ your. or yours.	his	{ her. or its. hers.
Objective case.	me.	you.	him	her. it.

Plural.

Nominative case.	we.	you.	they.
Possessive case.	{ our. or ours.	{ your. or yours.	{ their. or theirs.
Objective case.	us.	you.	them.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS. 關係上下文的代名字**Singular and Plural.**

Nominative case.	who.	which.	that
Possessive case.	whose.	whose.	——
Objective case.	whom.	which.	that.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS. 訊問的代名字**Singular and Plural.**

Nominative case.	who.	which.	what.
Possessive case.	whose.	whose.	——
Objective case.	whom.	which.	what.

RULE.

Prepositions are followed by the Objective case.

Some verbs are followed by the Objective case.

Do you want to go with him.

No, I do not wish to do so.

Do you hate them? No, I love them.

Do they wish to visit us?

No, they do not wish to visit you.

Do you want to walk in the garden with me?

What does your father wish to see?

He wishes to see a picture.

Which picture does he wish to see?

He wishes to see the picture which is in your house.

Do you wish to go to Nanking? (南京)

I do not wish to go to Nanking, but my teacher wish to go.

Do you wish to try to write an English letter?

Yes, I greatly wish to do so.

Do you like to visit the man whom you hate?

No, I like to visit the man whom I love.

What is the animal's name?

What is the name of this book?

你要隨我到學堂裏去麼，我今天不去

我知道了，同你到學堂裏去讀書

你朋友的兄弟愛他們的父母麼，他們愛他的父母

你看見那個兵士來麼，我看見他來到你屋裏去取銀子

你知道他是誰，他是北京人

不是，他是南京的鄉下人

你父親的名字叫什麼，他有幾多歲數了

你願意讀書麼，我很願意如此

LESSON 22 第二十二課

Adverbs of Time

Now.	現在	Last night.	昨晚
To-day.	今天	Day before yesterday.	前天
This morning.	今晨	Month before last.	前兩月

To-night.	今晚	Year before last.	前兩年
This month.	本月	Night before last.	前天晚上
This year.	今年	Week before last.	前兩星期
An hour ago.	一點鐘前	Three days ago.	前三天
Yesterday.	昨天	Three months ago.	前三個月
Yesterday morning.	昨晨	Three years ago.	前三年
Last month.	上月	Three nights ago.	前三天夜
Last year.	去年	Three weeks ago.	前三禮拜

THE VERB TO HAVE.

Past Tense. 過去時

Affirmative.

Singular. I had. You had. He (she, or it) had.
 Plural. We had. You had. They had.

Interrogative.

Singular. Had I? Had you? Had he (she, or it)?
 Plural. Had we? Had you? Had they?

Negative.

Singular. I had not. You had not. He (she or it) had not.
 Plural. We had not. You had not. They had not.

THE VERB TO BE.

Past Tense.

Affirmative.

Singular. I was. You were. He (she, or it) was.
 Plural. We were. You were. They were.

Interrogative.

Singular. Was I? Were you? Was he (she, or it)?

Plural. Were we? Were you? Were they?

Negative.

Singular. I was not. You were not. He (she, or it) was not.

Plural. We were not. You were not. They were not.

I have a dollar now, but I had six yesterday.

Has your uncle a gold watch?

He has not a gold watch now, but he had it last night.

Have you any fruit in your shop yesterday?

Yes, I had very much in my shop.

Whose pencil and book had you yesterday?

I had my own pencil and book.

I have no money now, but I had some money last year.

I was in the garden to play last month.

You were in the theatre yesterday.

He was in my house two hours ago.

Your three books were on the desk yesterday morning.

我昨天有一隻雞二匹馬，但是現在沒有了

你父親現在有一本書麼，現在沒有，上月他有二本

你有我的米麼，現在我沒有，昨天早晨我有你的米

去年有極多的銀錢在你的店裏麼

我去年有不多些銀錢在店裏，但是今年比去年更多了

昨天這個袋裏有米麼，昨天沒有，前三天有一些米

去年你們學校裏有多少學生，共有六十二人

LESSON 23 第二十三課

Nouns.		Verbs.	
Letter.	信	Live.	住 吃 飲 照 睡 醒 跌
Picture.	畫	Eat.	
Essay.	文章	Drink.	
Poem	詩	Shine.	
Post office.	郵局	Sleep.	
Theatre.	戲館	Awake.	
Season.	季	Fall.	

Adverbs of Place.

Where?	in what place?	何處
Here.	in this place.	這裏
There.	in that place.	那裏

Where.	{	1 In the place in which.
		2 In which place; or in which.
		3 In what place.

1. I wish to walk where there are many trees.
2. In Peking, where we live, the winter is very cold.
In the school, where we are, there has a great many scholars.
3. I do not know where he lives.
Where is my cigarette? It is here.
Are my parents here? They are not here.
Who are they? They are several boys.
Where do you want to go?
Where have you been last month?
I was at school last month.
Where do you live? I live in Tientsin.

你去年在那裏讀書，去年我在家裏讀書
 昨天你到那裏去的，昨天我往學校裏去拜望了先生
 這個木匠在那裏麼，那裏沒有木匠，只有幾個鐵匠
 你的房屋在何處，我的房屋在那邊山上
 你在晚上什麼時候你安睡，我在夜間九時安睡
 那個是聰明學生麼，不差他很聰明的

LESSON 24 第二十四課

Fish.	魚	Sun.	太陽
Pork.	豬肉	Moon.	月亮
Beef.	牛肉	Star.	星
Bean-curd.	豆腐	Weather.	天氣

Adjectives

Regular.	有定例的	Every.	每一個
Irregular.	無定例的	All.	共總
Add	增加	Change.	改變

Past tense of Regular Verbs.

The past tense of regular verbs is formed by adding
 "ed" (or "d" only, if the verb ends in "e")

When the verb ends in "y" (preceded by a consonant.)
 the "y" is changed to "i."

Past Tense of the verb to walk.

Affirmative

Sing.	I walked.	You walked.	He walked.
Plu.	We walked.	You walked.	They walked.

Interrogative

Sing.	Did I walk?	Did you walk?	Did he walk?
Plu.	Did we walk?	Did you walk?	Did they walk?

Negative

Sing. I did not walk. You did not walk. He did not walk.
 Plu. We did not walk. You did not walk. They did not walk.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>		<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	
Love.	Loved.	愛	Learn.	Learned.	學習
Hate.	Hated.	恨	Try.	Tried.	試
Wish.	Wished.	要	Like.	Liked.	中意
Want.	Wanted.	要	Study.	Studied.	學
Fetch.	Fetches.	拿來	Live.	Lived.	住
Desire.	Desired.	欲	Visit.	Visited.	拜會
Jump.	Jumped.	跳	Call.	Called.	叫
Count.	Counted.	數	Thank.	Thanked.	謝
Repair.	Repaired.	修理	Urge.	Urged.	催

I walk in the garden every day.

You walked in the garden yesterday.

Do you wish to visit your teacher to-day?

Yes, I will visit my teacher to-day.

Did you visit your brother-in-law yesterday?

Yes, I visited him yesterday; I did not visit him.

Did that little boy fetch your letter last week?

He did not fetch my letter last week.

Where did you live last year?

I lived in Shanghai last year.

Are all the men loving their parents?

Yes, every man loves their parents.

The carpenter has repaired the table.

Does your sister like to jump?

Yes, she is very like to jump.

昨天那個小學生在學校裏讀書麼
 昨天他沒有讀書，他有事回家去了
 這個商人昨天給你父親銀錢麼
 昨天這個商人給我父親三百洋鈔
 昨天你催了你的朋友來麼，我沒有催他來
 我昨天上午給你的銀錢你數過麼，我沒有數過
 我上禮拜五去拜會了我兄弟的岳父
 你中意北京的地方居住麼
 夏天秋天我很中意，但是冬天的天氣很冷我不中意

LESSON 25 第二十五課

Irregular Verbs

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>		<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	
Am.	Was.	是	Read.	Read.	讀書
Go.	Went.	去	Mean.	Meant.	意思
Have.	Had.	有	Rise.	Rose.	起來
Do.	Did.	做, 辦	Run.	Ran.	跑
Come.	Came.	來	See.	Saw.	看見
Begin.	Began.	起頭	Set.	Set.	落下
Buy.	Bought.	買進	Shine.	Shone.	照
Sell.	Sold.	賣出	Sleep.	Slept.	睡
Drink.	Drank.	喝	Teach.	Taught.	教
Eat.	Ate.	吃	Write.	Wrote,	寫字
Know.	Knew.	知道	Hear.	Heard.	聽見
Leave.	Left	留下, 離開	Understand	Understood.	懂
Say.	Said.	說	Speak.	Spoke.	講話

Did your son buy a gold watch yesterday?

Yes, he bought a silver watch yesterday.

Did your brother come to Shanghai several days ago?

Yes, he went to Shanghai last week.

Did you drink any wine last night?

Yes, I drank a little wine last night.

Do you know that man who visited me yesterday?

Yes, I know him.

Did you drink any milk or wine this morning?

No, I have only drunk some tea.

At what time does the sun rise?

The sun rise up at five o'clock in the morning.

Did you see my English reader yesterday?

Yes, I saw it on that desk.

Did you write this letter?

Yes, my friend wrote it for me.

你去年從什麼時候讀起英文的

不是，我從前二年起頭讀的

你讀英文誰教你的

去年我哥哥教我，今年有一位美國朋友教我

你昨天早晨吃過牛奶麼

沒有，我昨天早晨吃了麥粉

太陽從什麼時候出來的，太陽在早晨四五點鐘出來

你昨夜做的什麼事

我昨夜在家裏寫了一封信

你能幫我做事麼，我可以幫忙你做

LESSON 26 第二十六課

Nouns.		Adjectives.	
Cloud.	雲	Colloquial.	俗語的
Street.	街	Easy.	容易
Country.	鄉村	Hard.	難
Store.	大店舖	Same.	相同
Native.	本地人	Different.	不同
Side.	邊,面	Fresh.	新鮮
Coffee.	咖啡	Stale.	陳
Meat.	肉	Bright.	明亮
Vegetable.	蔬菜	Dim.	昏暗

Colloquial Negative Forms.**Present Tense.**

Sing.	I hayn't.	You havn't.	He hasn't.
Plu.	We havn't.	You havn't.	They havn't

Past Tense.

Sing.	I hadn't.	You hadn't.	He hadn't.
Plu.	We hadn't.	You hadn't.	They hadn't.

Present Tense.

Sing.	I'm not.	You're not.	He isn't.
Plu.	We're not.	You're not.	They're not.

Past Tense.

Sing.	I wasn't.	You weren't.	He wasn't.
Plu.	We weren't.	You weren't.	They weren't.

Present Tense.

Sing.	I don't walk.	You don't walk.	He doesn't walk.
Plu.	We don't walk.	You don't walk.	They don't walk.

Past Tense.

Sing. I didn't walk. You didn't walk. He didn't walk.

Plu. We didn't walk. You didn't walk. They didn't walk.

Did you write the letter yesterday?

No, I hadn't time to write it yesterday.

Is your English book easy to read?

No, it isn't very easy.

Is it a fresh egg? No, it isn't fresh.

I'm not a native of this province.

Did the moon shine bright last night?

Isn't gold yellow? Yes, it is yellow.

Are there any French steamers of Taku? (太古)

No, there are only one German steamer.

Do you acquaint any foreigners?

Yes, I acquainted a great many.

昨天太陽光亮麼

不明亮，昨天有極多的雲

你住在鄉間麼，不是我住在城裡

你有荷蘭國的洋鈿麼

沒有，我有許多的日本洋鈿

昨天你沒有喝酒麼，我喝了三杯

上海有外國商人麼

上海有很多的外國商人，有極大的外國公司

上海中國人的商業發達麼

中國人因為不講工業所以很窮

這個布是中國布呢還是東洋布

這是中國的棉花，由外國人做成的布

LESSON 27 第二十七課

Nouns.		Adverbs.	
Pupil.	學生	Nearly.	差不多
Master.	主人	Almost.	差不多
Servant.	下人	Quite.	實在
Meaning.	意思	Well.	,好美

as.....as 一樣

not as (or so).....as 不如

As large as. 一樣大

As small as. 一樣小

As much as. 一樣多

As bright as. 一樣亮

As well as. 一樣好

Not as (or so) large as. 不如這樣大

Not as (or so) small as. 不如這樣小

Not as (or so) much as. 不如這樣多

Not as (or so) bright as. 不如這樣亮

I am as old as you.

He is as tall as you.

His dog is as large as mine.

My horse is not as strong as yours.

You are not as rich as he.

He writes as well as I.

Have you so much dollar as I?

No, I have not so much dollar as you.

Does the moon shine brightly?

Yes, the moon shines brightly, but it does not
shine so brightly as the sun.

This flower is quite beautiful.

I am almost as strong as you.

I have much money as that officer.

Does that little boy love his aunt as well as his
mother?

He does not love his aunt as well as his mother.

What is the meaning of this Japanese word?

I don't know its meaning.

Where is your native place?

My native country is Tsingpoo. (青浦)

你想這句書是什麼意思，我不懂他的意思

你知道這個英國字的意思麼

這個字有好幾個意思

你有同我一樣多的銀錢麼，我沒有你這樣多

你哥哥有同我一樣的勤儉麼

他沒有你這樣勤儉

你去年讀書同現在一樣聰明麼

我去年讀書又懶惰又愚笨沒有現在的聰明

那個人愛他的妻子與愛他的父母一樣麼

這個人愛他的妻子與愛他的父母一樣

這只黑箱子一面有紅字一面有白字的是你的麼

不是，這是我朋友父親的

我與那個兵士有差不多的膽量

LESSON 28. 第二十八課**Nouns**

Mason.	瓦匠	Face.	臉面
Black-smith.	鐵匠	Cheek.	腮
Telegraph.	電報	Nose.	鼻子
Bow.	弓	Mouth.	嘴巴
Arrow.	箭	Hand.	手
Target.	靶子	Finger.	手指頭
Head.	頭	Leg.	腿
Neck.	頸頭	Heart.	心
Chin.	下巴	Brain.	腦子

Adverbs of Time.

When?.....at what time? 何時, 幾時

Then { 1. at that time. 在那個時候
2. next in time. 以後

1. At ten o'clock I studied arithmetic, then reading and then the English lessons.
2. When I went to Nanking, (南京) the roads were very bad.
3. I do not know when he went to Nanking.
4. Last month I was in Shanghai, (上海) your brother was not in there.

When did you begin to learn English?

I began to learn English when I was ten years old.

Who teaches you three years ago?

My father taught me last year.

Where did you go last week?
 I went to Nanking to play.
 What did you do yesterday morning?
 I visited my uncle, then I return to home.
 When did you go to home?
 I went to my home at ten o'clock.
 When did you leave Peking? (北京)
 I left Peking four years ago.

這個箱子你什麼時候去買來的
 我昨天下午去買來的
 昨天你往你朋友家裏去的時候他在家裏麼
 那時候他不在家中
 這個蒙古人是中國人呢還是外國人
 他是中國一樣的人
 你從什麼時候到廣東去的, 我在上年去了三個月
 你什麼時候回來上海的
 我上月回到上海的
 你在廣東看見大輪船麼, 我看見很多大輪船同上海一樣的

LESSON 29. 第二十九課

Note paper.	信紙	Ink.	墨水
Blotting paper.	吃水紙	Ink-stand.	墨水瓶
pen-nib.	筆頭	Eraser.	擦字橡皮
Pen-holder.	筆杆	Ruler.	劃線尺

Present Participles

walking.	reading.	buying.
running	writing.	selling.

Present participles end in ing.

The verb to read.
(Progressive Form.)
Present Tense.

Affirmative.

I am reading.		We are reading.
You are reading.		You are reading.
He (she or it) is reading.		They are reading.

Interrogative.

Am I reading?		Are we reading?
Are you reading?		Are you reading?
Is he (she or it) reading?		Are they reading?

Negative.

I am not reading.		We are not reading.
You are not reading.		You are not reading.
He (she or it) is not reading.		They are not reading.

Past Tense.

Affirmative.

I was reading.		We were reading.
You were reading.		You were reading.
He (she or it) was reading.		They were reading.

Interrogative.

Was I reading?		Were we reading?
Were you reading?		Were you reading?
Was he reading?		Were they reading?

Negative.

I was not reading.		We were not reading.
You were not reading.		You were not reading.
He was not reading.		They were not reading.

RULES.

1. The present tense, progressive form, denotes a present action.
2. The present tense, simple form, denotes a general habit.

What the mason is working now?

He is building a house.

What are you doing now?

I am writing a letter.

Are you writing with a pen or a pencil.

I am writing with a pen and ink.

What book are you reading now?

I am reading history.

What was your brother doing when I went to
your house yesterday?

He was talking with his friend.

Was he not writing on a sheet of red paper?

He wrote few words which his friend said to him

When do you use foolscap paper?

I use foolscap paper for examinations.

現在這個學生做什麼，他現在讀書
這個人的腦子聰明麼，他不十分聰明

你有墨水在墨水瓶裏麼

我現在用的墨水瓶裏有墨水

你什麼時候回到家裏去

我現在做好了算學就要回到家裏去

你有一塊好的擦字橡皮麼

有，我現在手中用的那塊就是

你父親昨天在家裏做什麼

他昨天上午拜會了一個朋友，下午回來在花園裏種花賞玩

LESSON 30. 第三十課

Adjectives

Other.	別個		Able	能
Another	別一個		Unable.	不能
	Noun.		Verb.	
Kind.	種類,樣子		Can.	能,會

Present Tense.

Affirmative.

I can read.		We can read.
You can read.		You can read.
He (she or it) can read.		They can read.

Interrogative.

Can I read?		Can we read?
Can you read?		Can you read?
Can he (she or it) read?		Can they read?

Negative.

I cannot read.		We cannot read.
You cannot read.		You cannot read.
He (she or it) cannot read.		They cannot read.

Or

I am unable to read.		We are unable to read.
You are unable to read.		You are unable to read.
He is unable to read.		They are unable to read.

This.	這個		That.	那個		The other.	第三個
These.	這些		Those.	那些		The others	其餘的

Can you speak English?

Yes, I can speak English very well.

Are you able to speak French?

No, I am unable to speak.

Can you write well with a bad pen?

No, without a good pen and good paper I cannot write well.

What kind is this pen?

This is a Chinese pen.

What kind of foreign paper is this?

This is note paper.

This watch is mine, that is yours, and the other is his.

I have three watches, two of them are here, but where is the other.

Have you any other books?

I have some other books.

Here is one sheet of paper; who has another?

I have several other sheets of paper.

Whose three glasses are these?

These two glasses are mine, and the other is my sister's.

那個是什麼顏色的墨水
這個是藍色墨水
這是什麼樣的外國花
這是外國玫瑰花
你有中國紙或外國紙麼
我只有寫信紙
你還有別樣的紙麼
我有一張中國的白紙
爲什麼你今天不去讀書
因爲今天我有朋友來所以我不去讀書
那些商人有貨物裝在這只輪船上麼
他們能認識字念書麼

LESSON 31. 第三十一課

Comparison of Adjective 形容字等級之變化

There are three degrees of comparison.

Positive degree.	尋常級如.....small.	小
Comparative degree.	較上級如.....smaller.	更小
Superlative degree.	最上級如.....smallest.	最小

RULES

The Comparative degree of adjectives of one syllable is formed by adding "er" to the positive (or "r" only if the positive ends in "e").

The superlative degree of adjectives of one syllable is formed by adding "est" to the positive (or "st" only if the positive ends in "e").

When the positive ends in "y," the "y" is generally changed to "i."

<i>Positive</i> 尋常級	<i>Comparative</i> 較上級	<i>Superlative</i> 最上級	
Large.	Larger.	Largest.	大
Strong.	Stronger.	Strongest.	強
Old.	Older.	Oldest.	舊
New.	Newer.	Newest.	新
Dry.	Drier.	Driest.	乾
Good.	Better.	Best.	好
Bad.	Worse.	Worst.	不好
Little.	Less.	Least.	小
Much. (or many)	More.	Most.	多
Far.	Farther.	Farthest.	遠

The Comparative degree is followed by *than*.

The *than* is a Conjunction.

What are some other Conjunction?

And, but, because, and or are Conjunctions.

This book is smaller *than* that.

This is larger *than* that.

These are taller *than* those.

He is younger *than* I, I am older *than* he.

The weather is colder now *than* yesterday.

The man is richer this year *than* last year.

This cap is large, but that is more larger.

I am not stronger *than* you, but I am quite strong.

Is your cousin richer *than* you?

No, I am richer *than* he.

This watch is good, but that is a better one.

My watch is a bad one, but yours is the worse.

Have you as much money now as you had last year?

I have more money now than last year.
Has your brother as many dollars now as last month?

He has more dollars now than last month.

Have you as much rice as I have?

No, I have not as much as you have.

Do you want any other tea?

I want a cup of tea.

去年冬天比今年冷麼，今年冬天比去年冷

你比他強健麼，我比他強健又比他有力

他的房子比我的高大麼

他的房子沒有你的高大又清潔

你的父親比你的母親年紀大麼，他們二人年紀一樣大

這個箱子比那個大，那個箱子沒有像這個高

你兄弟昨天買的糖比這個白麼

是，比這個白亦比這個甜

你還要喝酒麼，是還要一杯

LESSON 32 第三十二課

Verbs.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>		<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	
Awake.	Awoke.	醒	Bleed.	Bled.	流血
Beat.	Beat.	打	Break.	Broke.	打壞
Bend.	Bent.	灣	Bring.	Brought.	帶
Bind.	Bound.	纏	Catch.	Caught.	捉
Bite.	Bit.	咬	Cut.	Cut.	割
Blow.	Blew.	吹	Choose.	Chose.	選

Why. (adv.) 爲何，爲什麼

Why did you go to your sister's house yesterday?
Because I have something to talk about with
her.

When did you awake this morning?

I awoke at six o'clock.

Why did that officer beat that soldier?

Because he is very cruel.

Did your father go to Nanking yesterday?

No, I went instead of him.

When I went into the house, he had gone out.

I have no other kind of cloth and I have no more
of this kind,

Have you any more dollars?

Yes, I have a little more.

Is your brother older than you?

He is two years older than I.

你從北京來爲何遲到兩天
因爲北京比天津離上海遠
你的力量比你兄弟的大麼
你的年紀比你姊姊小幾歲，我比他小三歲
你昨天什麼時候起來的
我昨天上午五時起來下午八時安睡
你住在那所高大的房子裏麼
這個學生比那個學生聰明麼
這二個學生都聰明
他能灣這只弓麼，他比我瘦弱不能灣這隻弓
這課翻譯比那課容易呢還是繁難
明白了文法翻譯是很容易的

LESSON 33 第三十三課

Preposition. 前置字

Instead of. 代替 | Out of. 出來

RULES.

1. Very qualifies adjectives or adverbs in the positive degree.
2. Much qualifies adjectives or adverbs in the comparative or superlative degree.
3. The comparative degree is used when one person or thing is compared with another.
4. The superlative degree is used when one person or thing is compared with two or more others.
5. The word "of" usually follows, and the word "the" usually precedes the superlative degree.

This is small, that is smaller, but the other is the smallest of these three.

My house is large, yours is larger, but his is the largest.

Who broke this dish?

The servant broke it.

Which servant do you speak of?

I speak to this tallest servant.

Which pupil has the longest pen?

John's pen is the longest; and the other pens are shorter than his.

What is your name? My name is Yoth.
How old are you? I am twenty years of age?
What is your native city?
My native city is Tsingpoo, Kiangsu.
Which of those dogs bites the child?
The largest of the five dogs bit him.
Who brought this book here.
The oldest of these boys brought it.
This pupil is the best of all in the school.
That young man is the wisest of all in the school.
This coat is much worse than that which you
brought to me yesterday.
This watch is the best among these three.

誰打破這個小學生的鼻子
這個無禮的兵士打破他的
一年之中那一季天氣最熱呢
夏天是一年中
最熱的時候
四季之中那一季
天氣最冷呢
冬季天氣最冷，我們很怕大風
這個花園裏的花那
一種是好看呢
這個花園裏的花
紫蘿蘭是最好看亦
最有香氣
你昨天買的那管筆
比今天買的筆好
你有最好的信紙麼
沒有，我有的信紙
比你的還要不好
你們學校裏有不好
的學生麼
有二個不好的學生
你說那二個學生
不好呢
我說有一個年紀最大
的一個最小的學生
最不好

LESSON 34 第三十四課**Adjectives.**

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>	
Beautiful.	more beautiful.	most beautiful.	好看
Diligent.	more diligent.	most diligent	勤
Fertile.	more fertile.	most fertile.	肥壯
Generous.	more generous.	most generous.	大量
Ashamed.	more ashamed.	most ashamed.	害羞
Desirous.	more desirous.	most desirous.	願意

RULE.

The comparative degree of adjectives of more than one syllable is formed by prefixing more, and the superlative by prefixing most.

Are the fields of America fertile?

The fields of America are much more fertile than that of China.

Is he a good pupil?

He is more clever and diligent than I.

This flower is more beautiful than that.

This rose is the most beautiful flower in the garden.

Are you better to-day?

Thank you, I am very well.

Have you seen the doctor to-day?

Yes, I have seen him.

Are you like to learn Japanese as your brother?
yes, I am very like to learn Japanese.
Which ground is the most fertile?
The ground which is in the valley is more fertile.
Your brother-in-law is much more generous
than your sister.
Your son is much more wealthy than you.
This scholar is more diligent than last year.
This merchant is more wealthy than last month.
What kind of books do you like best?
I like literature than any thing else.
Which is the most healthy season for us?
Spring and Autumn are suitable to our body.

你花園裏有好看的花麼
我花園裏的花比你花園裏的好看得多
你的兄弟今年讀書比上年勤謹麼
他今年讀書比上年勤謹得多
這個賊偷東西不怕害羞麼
是的，他不怕害羞所以做賊
你怕羞麼，我讀不熟書的時候很怕羞
你看這朵玫瑰花是那一朵大
這朵白玫瑰花比那朵紅玫瑰花又大又好看
這二個小孩是誰的兒子
那二個小孩是我哥哥的兒子就是我的姪子
這二個小孩那一個年紀大
穿紅衣的小孩比穿藍衣服的小二歲
這個絲比那個棉花又白又細

LESSON 35 第三十五課**Adjectives**

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>	
Clever	{ cleverer, or more clever.	{ cleverest, or most clever.	伶俐
Feeble	{ feebler, or more feeble.	{ feeblest, or most feeble.	軟弱
Wealthy	{ wealthier, or more wealthy.	{ wealthiest, or most wealthy.	富
Hungry	{ hungrier, or more hungry.	{ hungriest, or most hungry.	餓

RULES

1. Adjectives of two syllables ending in "y," or "ble," are compared like adjectives of one syllable, or by prefixing more and most.
2. The comparative degree may be preceded by "the" and followed by "of," when the noun or pronoun used after "of," it refers to both the persons or things.

Who is the richest man in that company?

I do not know who is the wealthiest man in that company.

Which is the most cleverer of these four pupils?

That tallest pupil is the cleverest.

Is your friend very kind and generous?

Yes, he is a kindest and most generous man.

Is Mr. Wong much more clever than Mr. Ze?

Yes, Mr. Wong is the most clever of these two merchants.

Is that boy lazy and stupid?

He is the laziest and stupid boy among them.

Do you wish to be wealthier than you now?

Yes, I wish to be a rich man.

A rich man can do great things.

Did you go to the garden this morning?

I went there at nine o'clock this morning.

Which is the most beautiful flower in the garden?

That large and white rose is the most beautiful flower in the garden.

你的伯母與你的姑母那一個和氣

我的伯母比我姑母和氣得多

英國狗比中國狗大麼

英國狗比中國狗又大又可怕 (ugly)

你的家裏比你堂兄弟的家裏遠麼

我的家裏比我堂兄弟的家裏遠得多

你知道這個兵士的二臂有大力量麼

那個兵士的兩臂沒有力量比我還要瘦弱

你明天要到你姊丈家裏去麼

不去,我於前二天已經去過了

你的先生沒有從天津回來麼

他沒有回來,因為他的父親在天津患病

你知道上海到南京與南京到北京是那一處遠呢

我知道上海到南京近,南京到北京比上海到南京遠

LESSON 36 第三十六課**Adverbs**

Ever	有時		{ Often	常常, 多回
Sometimes	有時		{ Frequently	
Once	一回		Seldom	不常, 不多回
Twice	二回		Never	永不, 總沒有
Three times	三回		Always	時常, 往往
{ Fast	快		Many times	多回, 多次
{ Quickly			Slowly	慢

Some adjectives and adverbs cannot be compared:—
as, some, several, this, never, always, etc.

Most adverbs are compared by prefixing *more* and *most*; as, lazily, more lazily, most lazily.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Fast	faster	fastest
Often	oftener, or more often.	oftenest, or most often,
Seldom	{ seldomer, or more seldom.	{ seldomest, or most seldom.
Badly	worse	worst
Well	better	best

My horse and yours run equally fast.

My coat and yours are equally large.

The sun shines more brightly than the moon.

He walks more slowly than you.

You study more diligently than I.

Do you often visit your uncle?

Yes, I visit him very often, but I seldom visit my aunt.

Do you sometimes go to Canton? (廣東)

Yes, I went there twice during last year.

Do you ever play foot ball?

Yes, I often play it.

Can you play as well as your brother?

No, he can play much better than I.

What do you do in the morning?

I walk in the garden for amusement.

Do you ever play bow?

Yes, my brother and I always play it.

Why does your father go to Shanghai?

He went there for business.

How many times did you see your nephew last week?

I saw him only once.

你的馬能跑得快麼，我的馬比我兄弟的馬跑得慢
你看見那個人打這只白狗麼，我沒有看見他打這只白狗
你有時到過上海或漢口麼，我總沒有到過這二處地方遊玩
你的好朋友常常請他到家裏來麼，他不常來
夏日天氣常常熱麼
夏日的天氣常常熱，冬日的天氣常常冷
上月你看見你的表兄弟幾回
我到他家裏去看見他有四五回
你在香港的時候你去拜會你的教書先生麼
我在香港一個月以內去拜會他好幾回

LESSON 37 第三十七課

Nouns

Business	事體	Card	紙牌
Amusement	遊玩	Chess	棋子
Game	要法	Foot-ball	足球
Tennis	網球	Swim	游泳

Adverbial Phrases 副助的句語

To-morrow	明天	Next year.	明年
Day after tomorrow	後天	Year after next.	後年
{	Three days hence	{	Three years hence
	In three days time		In three years time.
	In three days.		In three years.
Next month.	下月	Tomorrow morning.	明晨
Month after next	過二月	Tomorrow night.	明天晚上
{	Threemonthhence	{	In an hour.
	In three months time.		In a minute.
	In three months.		In a moment.

Future Tense 未來時

Affirmative

I shall hear.		We shall hear.
You will hear.		You will hear.
He will hear.		They will hear.

Interrogative

Shall I hear?		Shall we hear?
Shall you hear?		Shall you hear?
Will he hear?		Will they hear?

Negative

I shall not hear.

You will not hear.

He will not hear.

We shall not hear.

You will not hear.

They will not hear.

What did you speak to my brother yesterday?

No, I did not speak to him.

When will you talk to him?

I shall speak to him to-morrow.

Did you hear your friend speak this morning?

Yes, I heard him,

Do you hear it now?

Will your father go to Hankow (漢口) next year?

Yes, he will go there year after next.

When will your brother go to the garden and
hear the birds singing?

They will go at five o'clock to-morrow morning.

你的堂兄弟住在什麼地方

他住在那邊山谷裏一所大房子內

他昨天到你家裏來對你父親講的什麼話

他不過來拜會我父親沒有講什麼話

你的朋友幾時到漢口去遊玩

他們明天十點半鐘去

他們什麼時候回來

他們要過二年回來

你讀英文懂麼

我讀英文三年已經懂了

你喜歡用什麼法子玩耍

我喜歡奕棋亦喜歡游泳

LESSON 38 第三十八課**Regular Verbs 有定例的動字**

Explain	講明	Ask	問
Repeat	背,再用	Answer	答

Irregular Verbs 無定例的動字

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>		<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	
Draw	Drew	拉	Fall	Fell	跌倒
Drive	Drove	趕	Fight	Fought	打仗
Find	Found	尋見	Hide	Hid	藏
Fly	Flew	飛	Feed	Fed	喂
Forget	Forgot	忘記	Kneel	Knelt	跪
Freeze	Froze	冰凍	Lay	Laid	放下
Grow	Grew	生長	Lie	Lay	躺下

Adverbs

Presently	即時	Immediately	即刻
------------------	----	--------------------	----

Did your teacher explain your lesson yesterday?
 Yes, He will explain it this after-noon.
 What that servant feeds this child?
 He fed this boy with bread.
 When will your brother come to my home?
 He will come after two or three days.
 When I ask, why you do not answer me?
 I shall answer you immediately.
 Do you like to drive.
 Yes, I like it very much, when the weather is fine.

When will the water freeze at Peking? (北京)

It will freeze in the winter.

Why did you hurt that man?

I did not hurt him, but he had fallen down the steps.

你知道他講些什麼，他講的我不懂

明天你兄弟請你吃飯麼，明天我家中有事不能出來

你昨天問你父親要銀錢麼

是，昨天我問父親拿銀錢來買一本英文翻譯書

昨天你看見那二個兵士打架麼，我沒有看見

橘子樹生長得快麼，橘子樹種在暖熱的地方長得很快

昨天先生教你的功課忘記麼

沒有忘記，他講的意思我多明白了

LESSON 39 第三十九課

Compound Personal Pronouns 用於本身的代名字

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
Myself	我自己	Ourselves	我們自己
Yourself	你自己	Yourselves	你們自己
Himself 指男	他自己	Themselves	他們自己
Herself 指女			
Itself 指物			

Irregular Verbs

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>		<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	
Shine	Shone	照	Sink	Sunk; Sank	沉
Sing	Sang; Sung	唱	Sleep	Slept	睡
Show	Showed	指示, 現出	Spit	Spit	唾
Shut	Shut	關閉	Spend	Spent	耗費
Shoot	Shot	用槍打	Sit	Sat	坐

Did you buy this pencil?

Yes, my father bought it for me.

Did you translate this English lesson by yourself?

Yes, It is translated by myself.

Is it written by yourself?

Yes, it is written by myself.

Did he shoot the gun?

Yes, he shoots it.

Will they sing to themselves to-morrow?

Yes, they will sing to themselves.

Will you go to Foochow(福州) for me next month?

No, you must go yourself for I have no time.

Did the servant shut the door?

No, the boy shut it.

Do not spit on the floor.

Please sit down.

Who drink the tea of this cup?

You, drank it yourself.

這所房屋裏的三個人你認識麼

內中我認識一個他是我父親的朋友

這課作文是那一個替你做的

這是我自己做的

你昨天夜裏睡得着麼，我昨天夜裏很好睡

誰開這個房門，這個門被風吹開的

昨天你的岳母沒有回家麼

他沒有回家因為下雨了

你吃了飯麼，我已吃了飯

他們從何處到這裏來，他們從福州來

這只輪船是那一家公司的

這是他們自己的輪船

LESSON 40 第四十課

RULES

What (*Compound Relative Pronoun*)

What means *that which* or *those which*

I hear what you say. *i. e.*, I hear that which you say, or I hear the words which you say.

Will instead of *shall* in the future tense means *choice* and *future time*.

I will go, means *I wish to go*.

Who breaks this glass.

That tall scholar broke it.

This house is higher than that.

Your coat is cleaner than mine.

The head of a child is smaller than that of a man

The soldier's nose is bleeding.

When will your teacher teach you writing letter?

He will teach me at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Did that boy not fear falling down from the horse.

The horse walks slowly.

Did you see him sailing the steamer from Ningpoo (寧波) came to Shanghai last week?

Yes, I have seen him twice during last month.

When will the sun set?

It will set at half past six.

Are there any Chinese in United States?

Yes, there are a great many Chinese in the U.S.A.

Do you know any Spaniards?

No, but I know several Portuguese.

你比他長麼，他比我短
 他的年紀比你大麼
 他年紀比我大五歲
 你喜歡到北京學校裏去讀書麼
 我很喜歡到北京學校裏去讀書
 你認識幾個外國人麼
 外國人我一個不認識
 你們學校裏有幾個用人，有六個用人
 你有這樣多的鮮魚麼
 我有一條鮮魚，沒有你這樣多
 他昨天到你家裏來你沒有見他麼
 我昨天有事出外沒有見他
 你上月到過杭州去麼，我的朋友替我去了三天

LESSON 41 第四十一課

RULE

After "when" and "if" the present tense is used instead of the future.

Irregular Verbs

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>		<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	
Make	Made	做	Ride	Rode	騎
Light	Lighted; Lit	點火	Put	Put	放, 置
Meet	Met	遇見	Ring	Rang; Rung	搖鈴
Pay	Paid	付錢	Shake	Shook	搖動
Lose	Lost	失, 丟	Send	Sent	差遣, 送
Take	Took	拿, 取	Tear	Tore	撕開

When I see him, I will give your letter to him.

When the teacher rings the bell, the scholars
must come into the school.

When the north wind blows, the weather will be
cold.

When he comes, I will tell him.

When you light the lamp I will study my lesson.

Did he pay you the money yesterday?

He did not pay me that money yesterday.

Did the servant light the lamp yesterday
evening before my friend comes?

Yes, he lit it at six o'clock.

If you find my pen to-morrow, please, bring
it to me.

If you met Mr. Chang this evening, please, ask
him to come to my house.

If your friend can speak Japanese, he will under-
stand what the merchant says.

If the steamer bounds to Teintsin to-morrow,
please, tell me.

If he comes, I will tell you.

If he sends the servant here, I will go with him
to the merchant's house.

昨天你騎過馬麼
 我昨天騎馬跑了很多的路
 若使你給我這本地理書我就讀這本書
 若使你肯告訴我這件事很是感激你
 你知道他手中拿的什麼
 他右手拿的一枝筆左手拿的一張白紙
 你聽見他講的什麼
 他說有一個英國人下月要到我們學校裏來教書
 遇見外國人的時候你須與他握手
 與外國人分別的時候你須與他說再會
 你付了這個店裏的帳麼
 我前天已經付了他
 天夜了須點燈
 大風的時候地上灰塵多捲起來
 天上有烏雲的時候天氣黑暗必將下雨

LESSON 42 第四十二課

Irregular Verbs

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>		<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	
Swim.	Swam; Swum	游泳	Sting	Stung	螫
Steal	Stole	偷	Stand	Stood	站立
Sweep	Swept	掃	Spread	Spread	撒開
Strike	Struck	打	String	Strung	串錢
Swear	Swore	立誓	Spring	Sprang; Sprung	跳
May	Might	得, 可以	Tell	Told	告訴
By myself		單我一個人	By yourself		單你一個人

The servant who swept the room this morning
is not very lazy.

Please, spread this cloth on the floor.

Why I shall do so?

Because it is wet, I want to dry it.

Did you account this sum by yourself?

No, my friend help me.

Where do you put your golden watch?

My watch was stolen by thief yesterday.

The thief stole my silver watch.

Did the bee sting you?

Yes, it stung my head.

Can your little son walk by himself?

No, he is only one year old; he will be able
to walk next year.

Are you able to swim?

When I was young I could.

爲什麼那個人要做賊，我不知他是什麼意思

你昨天用洋槍打鳥麼，我昨天打得二只老鷹

差你的用人去掃我房裏的地板

你游水比你堂兄弟游得好，他騎馬比你跑得快

這個書桌是你自己的麼，不是，我向朋友處借來的

你與他二個人爲什麼立誓

因爲他不守規則，我不願意與他爲朋友

你昨天跑了一天覺着身體疲乏麼

昨天我很疲乏，所以我夜裏睡得極倦

你一個人會騎馬麼，我學習了二個月就會騎馬

LESSON 43 第四十三課

Irregular Verbs

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>		<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	
Think	Thought	想	Wear	Wore	穿,戴
Teach	Taught	教	Win	Won	得勝
Throw	Threw	擲	Wind	Wound	纏

Present Tense.

I may hear. You may hear. He may hear.
 We may hear. You may hear. They may hear.

Past Tense.

I might hear. You might hear. He might hear.
 We might hear. You might hear. They might hear.

May I go and talk with that pupils?

Yes, You may speak to him.

May I go to home? Yes, you may go to home.

If you come back soon, you may go.

May I tear that piece of paper?

Yes, you may do so.

If you wish, you may throw this into the street.

May my brother go to school with me?

If he wishes to study English he may come.

What coat shall I wear to-day?

You may wear your new black coat to-day.

When shall we go to eat?

We may go after a while.

If you are able, you may write a letter for me?

I am not able to do well, but I well try to do.

你今天學的功課可以告我麼

我今天學的功課自己也不懂,明天告訴你罷

這兩個兵士打了半天不知道那一個得勝的呢
 今天我可以回家去拜望父母麼
 倘使你沒有別事情你可以回去
 你到家裏去了必須即刻回來
 他昨天拿的什麼東西來給你姪子看
 我昨天沒有在家裏所以沒有知道
 你想英國人的工業比較中國如何
 我們中國的工業不及他們多呢
 爲何我們中國人不去考究呢
 因爲中國人的腦子呆笨所以不去留意這個工業

LESSON 44 第四十四課

RULES.

Verbs have two participles; the present participle and the past participle.

The present participles of all verbs end in "ing."

The past participles of regular verbs end in "ed."

The principal parts of a verb are the present tense, the past tense, and the past participle.

Principal Parts.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>	
walk.	walked.	walked.	走
love.	loved.	loved.	愛
hate.	hated.	hated.	恨
wish.	wished.	wished.	願
learn.	learned.	learned.	學習

RULES

1. The perfect tense is formed by adding the past participle to the present tense of the verb *have*.
2. The past tense refers to a definite past time.
3. The perfect tense refers to an indefinite past time.

Did the poor man thank you when you gave the money to him?

He thanked me last night.

Have you ever walked to the top of the hill?

Yes, I have done many times.

Where have you been?

I lived in Canton.

Have the scholars studied their lesson?

Some have studied their lessons, and some have not.

Has the steamer been sailed out?

It has sailed out about three hours.

Can you pay this sum? Yes, I can pay.

What is this number?

This number is one thousand and seventy-five.

When does the cold weather come?

Cold weather comes in October or November.

In what month does the weather begin to warm again?

In March we have some warm days.

你的馬喂了沒有，我的兄弟代我已經喂了

你的母親到禮拜堂裏做禮拜麼，他於一點鐘前已經去了

你到過上海沒有，我於三年以前已去過一回

你會算這個賬目麼，待我來試試看

這個信那個送來的，有一個下人送來的

這本書碎了你看見沒有，我實在不知道請你原諒我

這本書上的紙頭是那個撕碎的呢

今天早晨你什麼時候到此地的

我六點鐘來的時候你已經先在這裏了

你現在回家去罷，明天必須早些來

LESSON 45 第四十五課**Principal Parts of Irregular Verbs 不規則動字之主要部分**

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past. Participle.</i>	
現在時	過去時	過去完成時	
Am.	was.	been	是
Arise.	arose.	arisen.	起來
Awake.	awoke, or awaked.	awaked.	醒
Bear.	bore, or bare.	born.	生
Bear.	bore, or bare.	borne.	帶
Beat.	beat.	beaten.	打
Become.	became.	become.	變
Begin.	began.	begun.	起頭
Behold.	beheld.	beheld.	看
Bend.	bent.	bent.	灣
Beseech.	besought.	besought.	求
Bid.	bade, or bid.	bidden.	吩咐
Bind.	bound.	bound.	裹
Bite.	bit.	bitten.	咬
Bleed.	bled.	bled.	流血

RULE

The perfect tense refers to an action within a period of time, part of which has yet to elapse.

Have you been to Amoy (廈門) this year?

Yes, I have been there three times this year.

Has that cruel old man beaten his servant last month?

No, he has not beaten him.

During this week the weather has become cold.

When did your younger brother begin to learn Chinese?

He has not begun yet; he will begin next year.

Can you bend this large bow?

Yes, I have bent it several times during the last half hour.

I have become much stronger this year than last year.

Has that dog bitten you?

It has bitten me just now.

Have you bought any thing this week?

Yes, I have bought a new book in this week.

那個警察捉到一個賊麼

在二個鐘點以前他捉到了一個偷米的小賊

這個月裏你騎過了馬幾回

我今年沒有騎過馬，不過去年騎過數次

這幾天你在什麼地方遊玩

這幾天我沒有閒空工夫遊玩，我在替我父親算賬

今天你寫過字沒有

我現在正在寫字，但是我寫的不好，還要請你指教

這個買布的商人來了你兄弟向他耍貨麼

等我去問了兄弟，再來回復你

你看見那個人足上流血麼，是，我見他被一只惡狗咬傷的
前二天下過雨麼

前二天沒有下過雨，不過今天朝晨有些霧露

LESSON 46 第四十六課**Principal Parts of Irregular Verbs.**

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>	
Blow.	blew.	blown.	風吹
Break.	broke.	broken.	壞, 破
Breed.	bred.	bred.	養
Bring.	brought.	brought.	帶來
Build.	built.	built.	蓋造
Burst.	burst.	burst.	裂
Buy.	bought.	bought.	買
Cast.	cast.	cast.	鑄, 擲
Catch.	caught.	caught.	捉, 捕
Choose.	chose.	chosen.	揀選
Cling.	clung.	clung.	抱住
Clothe.	clothed, or clad.	clothed; clad.	穿衣服
Come.	came.	come.	來
Cost.	cost.	cost.	價值
Crow.	crowed, or crew.	crowed.	鷄鳴

Adverbs of Time*Used with the perfect tense*

Yet.	尙未, 仍然		Lately.	晚近
Already.	已經, 曾經		Recently.	近來

Preposition

From.	自從	Since.	以後
-------	----	--------	----

How long have you lived in Kiangsu(江蘇)?

I have lived here only four months.

How long did you live in Soochow(蘇州)?

I lived there for two years.

Hullo! It is you! When did you come here?

I came here yesterday.

Did you come here alone?

No, my uncle took me here.

Did the polices man catch the thieves already?

No, they have not caught them yet.

How many cups has that girl broken recently?

She has broken three since he came to this house

What time does he get up?

He will get up at one o'clock.

What kind of goods did the foreign merchants
have bought?

The foreign merchants have bought a great dea
of wool recently.

你今天買了什麼東西，我今天九點鐘起來買了一只鴨

你父親的病好了沒有，他今天比昨天好了一些

你可以請個醫生來替他看看

昨天你的姊姊來了沒有，我等到今天他尚未來此

你的母親到蘇州去幾天了，他去了二十二天了

他什麼時候可以回來，大約明天可以回來了

近來你做的什麼事，我近來學習音樂與跳舞

你今天早晨到你叔叔家裏去過沒有

這個月裏我沒有到過我叔叔家裏去

你知道他帶些什麼東西回來

LESSON 47 第四十七課

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past. Participel.</i>	
Creep	crept	crept	爬
Dare	durst	dared	膽敢
Deal	dealt	dealt	待
Do	did	done	做
Draw	drew	drawn	拉
Drink	drank	drunk	喝
Drive	drove	driven	趕
Dwell	dwelt; dwelled	dwelt, or dwelled	住
Eat	ate	eaten	吃
Fall	fell	fallen ¹	跌倒
Feed	fed	fed	喂
Feel	felt	felt	覺着

Has your cat ever caught a rat? Yes, it has.

When did it catch?

It caught one the day before yesterday.

Has the old tree, which was in your garden when

I was there two years ago, fallen yet?

Yes, it has fallen; (or it fell last year.)

Have you counted that sum already?

No, I have not counted it yet.

Have you drunk wine to-day?

No, I have not drunk since last Monday.

Has that groom fed the horse?

Not yet, he will do so after an hour.

那封信你幾時寫好的，我二點鐘以前已經寫好了
 昨天你吃了牛肉沒有，我從今年正月裏起沒有吃過牛肉
 你養的那只白貓會捉老鼠麼，他很懶惰不會捉老鼠
 你替你父親去學校裏教書麼，沒有，我父親自己去教的
 你看見那個人騎白馬的跌下來麼
 我看見他從馬背上跌下來，他跌傷了一只左腳
 這個下人在我房間裏點了燈沒有
 還沒有，過一刻鐘他就來點燈了
 你母親的身體今天覺着安好麼，他很強健謝謝你

LESSON 48 第四十八課

Principal Parts of Irregular verbs

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>	
Fight	fought	fought	打架仗打
Find	found	found	尋見
Flee	fled	fled	逃去
Grind	ground	ground	磨
Grow	grew	grown	生長
Hang	hung; or hanged	hung; hanged	掛
Have	had	had	有
Fling	flung	flung	拋
Fly	flew	flown	飛
Forget	forgot	forgotten	忘記
Forsake	forsook	forsaken	離開
freeze	froze	frozen	冰凍
Get	got	got	得, 拿
Give	gave	given	給與
Go	went	gone	往, 去

When will the river freeze in Peking?

Very soon, it will freeze about next week.

Did you find your golden watch yesterday?

Yes, I have just found it now.

Have the wealthy men in Shanghai given alms
to the poor men this winter?

They have bought very many clothes and millet
for them.

Why have you flung your book on the ground?

No, I did not fling it down; it fell from the table.

Have the scholars forgotten what I taught them
yesterday?

The careful scholars have not forgotten.

Have you hung these two new pictures on the
wall.

I have hung them an hour ago.

你想要什麼東西呢，我想要你手裏的手杖

現在火車開了沒有，已經開了一個鐘點

那些木匠與瓦匠現在造你的房屋麼

他們正在蓋造我的房屋

這些工人幾時掘的那口井，去年三月裏掘的

你在這個牆壁上掛的什麼圖畫，我掛我們中國的新地圖

我們中國有幾多省分呢

我們中國的省分共總在這個地圖上，你去查看就明白了

昨天你失去的衣服尋見了沒有，今天早晨我已尋見了

你在什麼地方尋見的呢，我朋友幫我尋見的

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