

初 等 英 文 典

ENGLISH GRAMMAR
FOR BEGINNERS

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS

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吾國學子之習英文亦有年矣，而未得爲盛。近者世界大通，吾國教育亦不能不與世界大勢相應，各學堂於是以前以英文爲必修科，由此以往，習之者當日益衆，自不待言。顧吾國學校所用之英文教科書，枝節凌亂，罕得善本，大率取材於英美人所編輯者，其未能切東亞之情事，而墨守師承，以施教術，不待智者而後見也。文典一門，取徑艱深，尤爲學者所病，是不可不亟求適宜之書，以惠來者。日本英文學大家神田子爵有初等中等高等英文典各一冊，層級井然，敘述明暢，洵爲一時之冠。論文時純用國文，更便初學，惟原書爲日本人所作，所選材料，不合我國之用，因一一改譯之，而於原書美善之點，則絲毫不失。吾知是編一出，而鄉者習英文典之艱苦，可以盡去，而區區輸納文明之忱，亦得稍慰也。校印既畢，述此數語，以冠卷端，譯者識。

譯 例

一 本書爲日本子爵高等商業學校英文講師神田乃武君原著，君邃於英文，曾編有字典讀本等書，俱風行一時，膾炙人口，此編出其獨得之見，以最簡易之條理，述英文典之綱領，使學者拾級而上，條分縷析，毫無所苦，誠讀文典之快事，吾國習英文者久爲西來之書所困，今得此，其庶幾可解歎。

二 原書體例，凡說理之處，除名目之外，悉用國文，以便講解，今仍之，國文之中，間以英字，則其語氣句法，俱準國文條例。

三 原書引用故實，取譬事物，自不免用日本人物，今則一例改用吾國事實，以醒眉目，而省腦力。

四 此冊爲習英文典初級學生而編，在高等小學堂授英文典用之，最爲合宜。

CONTENTS.

SECTION I.—THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

| CHAPTER | | PAGE |
|---------|----------------------------|------|
| I. | THE NOUN | 1 |
| II. | THE PRONOUN | 3 |
| III. | THE ADJECTIVE | 5 |
| IV. | THE ARTICLE | 7 |
| V. | THE VERB | 10 |
| VI. | THE ADVERB | 13 |
| VII. | THE CONJUNCTION | 15 |
| VIII. | THE PREPOSITION | 17 |
| IX. | THE INTERJECTION | 20 |

SECTION II.—THE SENTENCE

| | | |
|------|--|----|
| I. | THE SENTENCE: SUBJECT AND PREDICATE | 23 |
| II. | PREDICATE VERB WITH OBJECT . . | 26 |
| III. | PREDICATE VERB WITH COMPLEMENT | 31 |
| IV. | SIMPLE AND COMPLETE SUBJECT AND PREDICATE | 35 |
| V. | KINDS OF SENTENCES | 39 |

SECTION III.—MODIFICATIONS OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

| | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|----|
| I. | NUMBER | 44 |
| II. | PERSON | 47 |
| III. | NUMBER AND PERSON OF THE VERB . | 49 |
| IV. | CASE | 53 |
| V. | GENDER | 59 |
| VI. | COMPARISON | 61 |
| VII. | TENSE | 67 |
| VIII. | VOICE | 74 |

初等英文典
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SECTION I.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

CHAPTER I.—THE NOUN.

- (1) **Nelson** was born in **England**.
- (2) The **boy** was swimming on the **water**.
- (3) Early **rising** is good for the **health**.

以上諸句內粗畫之字、所指者雖有有形與無形之微差、然均爲事物之名稱。凡此類字、皆謂之 noun。

Definition.—A Noun is the name of anything.

如 “Nelson” “England” 爲人名地名國有之名、是曰 **Proper noun**。Proper noun 常以 capital letter 爲首。

EXERCISE.

(a) 試指出下列諸句內之 noun。

1. Nanking is the capital of China.
2. A cheerful fire was burning in the stove.
3. He spoke a kind word even to animals.
4. Boys must not drink beer or wine.
5. Time flies like an arrow.
6. James has paid a visit to his teacher.
7. Knowledge is got by diligence.
8. Both reading and writing are useful lessons.
9. People speak well of his family.
10. Many thanks for your kindness.

(b) 試就下列諸句補入適當之 noun。

1. He is a good —.

-
2. He drank several glasses of —.
 3. Our — is called China.
 4. He died at fifty years of —.
 5. There is no — in this purse.
 6. He has a — in his right hand, and a — in his left.
 7. Get up, —! It is — to go to school.
 8. The — was rewarded for his —.
 9. My — sat on his —.
 10. He bought this — for five —.
-

CHAPTER II.—THE PRONOUN

- (1) **He** will finish **it** before **I** come back.
- (2) **This** is **mine** and **that** is **yours**.
- (3) **Who** is he, and **what** is he doing?

以上諸句內粗畫之字、其用法雖有不同、而均替代事物之名稱、即

用以代 noun 者也、凡此類字、皆謂之 **Pronoun**。

Definition.—A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

Pronoun 中之 “I” 書時常作 capital letter。

EXERCISE.

試指出下列諸句內之 Pronoun、更指明其所代者爲何 noun。

1. The man told his daughter to go away.
2. The men heard the boy and came running to his help. But he only laughed at them.
3. Henry wanted to hide from his little brother. So he got into the closet, and shut its door.
4. James and his sister are going out together. They know that just in front of their uncle's house there is a pond, with fish in it.

-
5. Which of the ladies lost her watch?
 6. That is the house of our aunt.
 7. What is the name of your school?
 8. Our garden is larger than theirs.
 9. When I asked him, "Is this yours?" he replied, "No, it is hers."
 10. Her father is older than his.
-

CHAPTER III.—THE ADJECTIVE.

- (1) The **rich** man received a **happy** news.
- (2) He was so **rich** that everybody thought him **happy**.

以上所舉之“rich”“happy”雖有直接與間接之差、然俱與 noun 或 pronoun 相從而刻畫其意義者、此類之字、皆謂之 Adjective。

Definition.—An Adjective is a word used to modify the meaning of a noun or pronoun.

EXERCISE.

(a) 試指出下列諸句內之 adjective。

1. A cat is a gentle animal.
2. There are many beautiful flowers in the garden.
3. The big dictionary is thick and heavy.
4. The eagle is the fiercest of all the birds of prey.
5. He is glad that he has become so strong.
6. The old man believed his son to be honest.
7. They thought him wise and learned.
8. A soft wind was playing through the leafy branches.
9. Several able officers led those brave soldiers.
10. Moderate exercise and wholesome food make all people healthy.

(b) 試就下列諸句補入適當之 adjective。

1. I have a — pencil.

2. Here is a — cat.
 3. The school is —.
 4. What a — flower this is!
 5. He is —, but his father is —.
 6. Every one praises him, because he is so —.
 7. My teacher is — to me.
 8. I think him —.
 9. A — boy will not do such a — thing.
 10. The — habits of the boy made his mother—.
-

CHAPTER IV.—THE ARTICLE.

I saw **a** man driving **an** ox. **The** man looked impatient and was beating **the** ox in great fury.

上二句內之“a”與“an”附於 noun 而有任指其一之意、“the”亦附於 noun 而有指定之意、此等字皆謂之 Article。

Definition.—An Article is the word “a,” “an,” or “the,” used to limit the application of a noun.

“**A**” 用於 **consonant** 之前、“**an**” 用於 **vowel**, **silent h** 及短音 **u** 之前。

A pear. **An** apple.

A difficult lesson. **An** easy lesson.

A young man. **An** old man.

A stone bridge. **An** iron bridge.

A house. **An** hour. **An** urgent matter.

“**A**” 與 “**an**” 不可置於 **noun** 之表二個以上之事物者之前、如云 “**a boy**” “**an ox**” 可也。若曰 “**a boys**” “**an oxen**” 則大不合矣。

EXERCISE.

(a) 試以 “**a**” 或 “**an**” 補入下列諸句必要之處。

1. She is diligent girl.
2. He is idle boy.
3. I gave him^a apple and pear.
4. He is European.
5. I saw Englishman with old^a dog at his heels.
6. I think they are English merchants.
7. He is honorable gentleman.
8. They are honest men.
9. He saw strange old man standing by the gate.
10. It is useful thing.

(b) 試以 “the” 補入下列諸句必要之處。

1. What is price of that hat ?
2. I have bought a hat. Price was very high.
3. Do you know name of that boy ?
4. He has sent me some sugar and cake. **Cake** is rather bad but sugar is very sweet.
5. Tell me way to your uncle's.

6. Boys of our school all love and respect director.

7. See boys in garden. How cheerful they look!

8. I like pictures in this book. They are all so beautiful.

9. We had our class meeting yesterday. Speakers were all eloquent.

10. Well then, I will be waiting for boys at station.

CHAPTER V.—THE VERB.

Man **speaks**. Dogs **bark**. He **is** here.

“Speaks” 所以指 “Man” 之動作、“bark” 所以指 “Dogs” 之動作、“is” 所以指 “He” 之存在。凡此指述人物之動作或存在之字、皆謂之 Verb。

Definition.—A verb is a word that asserts action, state, or being.

有時或需二個以上之字、始能全表其意義者、則此數字合爲 one verb, 但其中主要之字、謂之 **Principal Verb**, 補助之字、謂之 **Auxiliary Verb**。

(1) She *has* **been** here.

(2) She *has been* **crying**.

在 (1) 內之“has”爲 auxiliary、而“been”則爲 principal verb。在 (2) 內之“has been”爲 auxiliary、而“crying”則爲 principal verb。

What *shall* I **do**?

He *will* surely **come**.

以上之“shall”與“will”亦 auxiliary verb 也。

EXERCISE.

試指出下列諸句內之 verb。

1. I see a bird on the roof.
2. Where do you live?
3. The girls are singing upstairs.
4. They have surely been quarreling.
5. I do not think that he will easily forgive you.
6. Have you come on a bicycle?
7. Will you go with me to the park?
8. I shall come again.
9. Have you written the letter?
10. The wind is blowing hard.
11. What have Dan and Jane been doing?
12. Be always diligent.
13. He was angry with his brother.
14. I am afraid that it will rain, for the sky is very cloudy.
15. Do not forget your parents' teachings.

CHAPTER VI.—THE ADVERB.

Mother *speaks* **softly**.

They are **very** *diligent*.

“Softly” 與 “speaks” 相連而示其動作之狀、“very” 與 “diligent” 相連而示其性質之度。凡與 verb 或 adjective 相連而 modify (疏狀) 之者、是曰 **adverb**。此 **adverb** 又可 modify 他 **adverb**。如 “Mother speaks **very** *softly*” 句內之 “very” 乃 modify “softly” 也。

Definition.—An adverb is a word used to modify the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

EXERCISE.

(a) 試指出下列諸句內之 adverb, 且其所 modify 者爲何字。

1. They are there.
2. He is too tall.
3. I was quite happy.
4. The child sings very sweetly.
5. The sun shines brightly on the water.
6. They nearly always play.
7. Almost all the people were terribly wounded.
8. He came here long ago.
9. Where has he gone ?
10. When and why did you do so ?

(b) 試就下列諸句補入適當之 adverb。

1. He walks —.
2. This is a — easy book.
3. Your exercise is — written.
4. He is — kind to me.
5. — did he go ?

-
6. I will return —.
 7. She speaks English — —.
 8. He works very —.
 9. I like history very —.
 10. You must speak — to every one.
-

CHAPTER VII.—THE CONJUNCTION.

Mary **and** her sister sang together, **for** they felt very happy.

“And” 所以 挈 合 “Mary” 與 “sister”、
 “for” 所以 挈 合 “Mary and her sister sang together” 與 “they felt very happy” 二 部 分。
 凡 字 用 以 挈 合 二 字 或 句 之 二 部 分 者、皆 謂 之 **Conjunction**。

Definition.—A Conjunction is a word used to connect words or parts of a sentence.

EXERCISE.

(a) 試指出下列諸句內之 conjunction、并述其所挈合者爲何。

1. He and I went together.
2. He was reading and I was writing.
3. He is poor, but he is honest.
4. He is quite honest although he is poor.
5. Although he is poor, he is quite honest.
6. If you go, I will go too.
7. I am glad that you have come.
8. As he is not honest, he is not trusted.
9. I don't like him, because he is so greedy.
10. You must work hard, or you will fail.

(b) 試就下列諸句補入適當之 conjunction。

1. He—I played together.
2. I tried to do so,—could not.
3. He could not come,—he was sick.
4. You must be more thrifty,—you will become poor.

5. Be thrifty — you wish to become rich.
 6. He is stronger — his brother.
 7. I have heard — he is going to France.
 8. He asked me — I knew it.
 9. — he is old, he is very active.
 10. — he is so honest, he is trusted by all people.
-

CHAPTER VIII.—THE PREPOSITION.

I am going **to** school.

It is impossible **for** me.

That book **on** the desk is mine.

“To” 所以示 “school” 與 “am going” 之關係、“for” 所以示 “me” 與 “impossible” 之關係、“on” 所以示 “desk” 與 “book” 之關係。凡字用以示 noun 或 pronoun 與他字之關係者、皆謂之 **Preposition**。

Definition.—A Preposition is a word used to show the relation of meaning between a noun or pronoun and some other word.

如 “school” “me” “desk” 等字隨於 preposition 之後者，是爲彼之 Object.

Definition.—The noun or pronoun that comes after a preposition is called its Object.

EXERCISE.

試指出下列諸句內之 preposition 與其 object.

1. The sky is above us.
2. He has gone into the country.
3. I met him in the street.
4. What are you laughing at?
5. What are you looking for?
6. Of all these flowers, I like that one best.

-
7. Whom are you speaking of?
 8. We must not speak ill of others.
 9. I passed through the woods on my way to church.
 10. Your hat is under the desk.
 11. I will go with you to the bridge.
 12. I have come from home.
 13. He got up at six o'clock.
 14. How far is it from Shanghai to Soochow?
 15. He values virtue above all other things.
 16. He was very kind to me on that occasion.
 17. He came to China last year, and is now living in Peiping.
 18. You must write your exercise with a pen.
 19. I don't know what he wrote it with.
 20. Look at those pretty flowers in the garden.

CHAPTER IX.—THE INTERJECTION.

“**Ha! ha!**” laughed Mr. Lee.

Alas! I am ruined.

“Ha! ha!” 所以表笑聲、“Alas!” 所以表歎息。凡字用以表感情而與他字無文法上之關係者、皆謂之 **Interjection**。

Definition.—An Interjection is a word thrown into a sentence to express some emotion.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

由此可知 English language 其字凡有九種。是爲 **Part of Speech**。

REVIEW.

1. 何爲 the nine parts of speech。
2. 試就各 part of speech 舉二式以爲例。
3. 試取下文中之字、一一指其屬於何種 part of speech。

I think you have often heard of Milton. Although he was blind, he was a very learned man.

4. 試取下列諸句粗畫之字、指其屬於何種 part of speech。

(a) **Place** your book in its usual **place**.

(b) These clothes are not **dry**. Please **dry** them in the wind.

(c) Don't speak so **loud**. You have too **loud** a voice.

(d) **Most** students study English **most**.

(e) A bridge of **stone** is called a **stone** bridge.

(f) Let us sit **down** here, while he comes **down** the hill.

(g) Come **in**, my boy, and study **in** your room.

(h) Please remain here **till** he comes back; we cannot go out **till** that time.

(i) I feel very unhappy, **for** I have been sick **for** the last three weeks.

(j) I always **sleep** a pleasant **sleep**.

(k) Please **return** the book at once, for **I** must read it through by the time of my father's **return**.

SECTION II.

THE SENTENCE.



CHAPTER I.—THE SENTENCE: SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

(1) **Birds sing.** (2) **He is sleeping.**

在 (1) 內之 “Birds” 爲所言之題目、而 “sing” 則所謂 “Birds” 之作爲也。在 (2) 內之 “He” 爲所言之題目、而 “is sleeping” 則所謂 “He” 之狀態也。凡取若干字、指明題目之作爲或狀態、足以達完全之思想者、是曰 **Sentence**。

Definition.—A Sentence is a combination of words expressing a complete thought.

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

如 “Birds” 與 “He” 爲 sentence 中之題目字、是曰 **Subject**。“sing” 與 “is sleeping” 爲述明 subject 之字、是曰 **Predicate**。

Definition.—The Subject of a sentence is that of which something is stated.

Subject 通常用 noun 或 pronoun。

Definition.—The Predicate of a sentence is that which is stated of the subject.

Predicate 必用 verb。

諸字並列、雖有關係、而不足以達一完全之思想、則不得謂之 sentence。舉例如下。

Flowing water.

Beautiful flower.

Children playing.

Child diligent.

EXERCISE.

(a) 試指出下列諸句內之 subject 與 predicate。

1. Stars twinkle.
2. Trees blossom.
3. Will you go?
4. Has mother returned?
5. The men have been working.

(b) 試就下列諸句、各正其誤、且述改正之 sentence。

1. John running.
2. flowers bloom.
3. Playing boys.
4. Come the teacher.
5. is the girl singing?

CHAPTER II.—PREDICATE VERB
WITH OBJECT.

(1) The lion *roared*. (2) The lion *killed*.

(1) I *play*. (2) I *like*.

在 (1) 內之 predicate verb 皆表完全之意義、而在 (2) 內之 verb 尙無承受其動者、故不能用以表完全之意義。然若於 “killed” 之後、加以 “a tiger”、“like” 之後、加以 “it”、其意義即完備矣。

The lion *killed* **a tiger**. I *like* **it**.

以 “tiger” “it” 等字皆從於 verb 之後而表承受其動之物者、

是曰彼之 **Object**。Predicate verb 與彼之 object 相挈合、始成一完全之 predicate。

Definition.—The Object of verb represents that on which the action terminates.

Object 常用 noun 或 pronoun。

如 “killed” “like” 等之 verb 必需 object 者、是曰 **Transitive Verb**。如 “roared” “play” 等之 verb 無需 object 者、是曰 **Intransitive Verb**。

EXERCISE.

(a) 試指出下列諸句內之 object。

1. He has an organ.
2. Have you seen the panorama?

3. I do not know him.
4. What are you doing ?
5. Whom are you praising ?

(b) 試以 object 補入下列諸句必要之處。

1. The boy caught.
2. I love.
3. What is he doing ?
4. The hunter has shot.
5. The teacher praised.
6. Have you ever wept ?
7. Have you ever seen ?
8. Why did you do ?
9. I have been reading and not playing.
10. At _{what} what price did you sell ?

Transitive verb 有需二個 object 者、如下例。

I gave **him** a **book**.

He told **me** a **story**.

此二個 object 受 verb 之動、有直接與間接之別。今若增一 preposition、改爲意同而式不同之 sentence、則此理自明。

I gave *him* a **book**. (=I gave a **book** to *him*.)

He told *me* a **story**. (=He told a **story** to *me*.)

由此可知、在前之“him”“me”所以表間接受 verb 之動之人、若是者曰 **Indirect Object**、在後之“book”“story”所以表直接受 verb 之動之物、若是者曰 **Direct Object**。

EXERCISE.

試指出下列諸句內之 direct object,
與 indirect object.

1. I will tell you an interesting story.
2. He has sent us many samples.
3. What have you given them?
4. Bring me to-day's paper.
5. Whom do you teach English?
6. I will buy you a new watch.
(=I will buy a new watch for you.)
7. Ann likes her doll, and will get it a new hat.
8. He has sold me his house.
9. I have written him a long letter.
10. Fetch me the book, if you please.

CHAPTER III.—PREDICATE VERB
WITH COMPLEMENT.

(1) I *am*. (2) The man *became*.

以上之 sentence 俱不完全、而無意義。今若於“am”之後加以“happy”或“a merchant”、於“became”之後加以“rich”或“an officer”則意義完全矣。

(1) { I *am* **happy**.
I *am* **a merchant**.

(2) { The man *became* **rich**.
The man *became* **an officer**.

此“happy”“merchant”“rich”“officer”等字皆非 verb 之 object 也。蓋以補 verb 意義之不足、而形容 subject 之

狀態、與 subject 同爲一物也。如斯補
 verb 之不足之字、是曰 **complement**。
 Complement 與 predicate verb 相合、始成一
 完全之 predicate。試就下文所舉之
 例、可見其與 object 之異點。

| <i>Object.</i> | <i>Complement.</i> |
|---|---|
| <p>He <i>killed</i> an officer.</p> <p>(“He” 與 “officer” 非爲一物。)</p> | <p>He <i>became</i> an officer.</p> <p>(“He” 與 “officer” 同爲一物。)</p> |

Definition.—A complement is a word used to complete the sense of the predicate verb.

Complement 通常用 noun 或 adjective。

有時已有 object 之 verb 更需

complement 以足其義者。

I have made him —.

如 “*I have made a box*” 其意固完、而
如 “*I have made him*” 則其意不完。

I have made him **happy**.

I have made him **a merchant**.

必如此始成爲完全 predicate 也。

Complement 之關於 subject 者曰
Subjective Complement、關於 object 者
曰 **Objective Complement**。

Subjective complement.

The *man* became
rich.

He is **a merchant**.

Objective complement.

I have made the *man*
rich.

I have made *him* **a
merchant**.

EXERCISE.

(a) 試指出下列諸句內之 complement、
且述其爲 subjective 或 objective。

1. She is a musician.
2. I think her a musician.
3. The man seems a foreigner.
4. They call him a hero.
5. What do you call it?
6. Who is that gentleman?
7. He grew impatient.
8. He worked hard, and soon got rich.
9. People believe him honest.
10. He is believed honest.
11. They made me a member.
12. I was made a member.

13. They have elected him chairman.

14. He has been elected chairman.

(b) 試就下列諸句補入 complement。

1. Our school is —.

2. This flower is —.

3. He looks —.

4. He got —.

5. Is the book —?

6. He has made his country —.

7. I think him —.

8. He is considered —.

9. People believe him —.

10. Was he elected —?

CHAPTER IV.—SIMPLE AND COMPLETE SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

(1) **Boys play.**

(2) Some **boys play** noisily.

(3) Some **boys** of our school **play** noisily in the playground.

如 (1) 之 subject 與 predicate 祇爲一個 part of speech 所成。若此者、名曰 **Simple Subject**、曰 **Simple Predicate**、

如 (2) (3) 之 subject 與 predicate 之中、俱別有字與仿語 (phrase) 以 modify 之、此字與仿語、曰 **modifier**。有 modifier 之 subject 與 predicate 曰 **Complete Subject**、曰 **Complete predicate**。“Some” “of our school” 俱爲 subject modifier, “noisily” “in the playground” 俱爲 predicate modifier。

*Complete Subject.**Complete Predicate.***Some boys****play noisily.****Some boys of our
school****play noisily in the
playground.**

Definition.—A Modifier is a word or group of words modifying some part of the sentence.

Definition.—A Simple Subject or Predicate, is a subject or Predicate without any modifiers.

Definition.—A Complete Subject or Predicate is a subject or predicate with its modifiers.

Object 與 complement 之有 modifier 者、亦甚多見。

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Object modified.</i> | { | He wrote a good <i>composition</i> . |
| | | I gave her a beautiful <i>picture</i> . |
| <i>Complement modified.</i> | { | He is a rich <i>man</i> . |
| | | I have made him a happy <i>man</i> . |

EXERCISE.

(a) 試指出下列諸句內之 modifier、并述其所 modify 者爲何字。

1. A strange fellow came here yesterday.
2. A man of courage sometimes hesitates.
3. The book on the desk was spoiled by the child.
4. The eggs of birds are soon hatched.
5. The noon-day sun was shining on the lake with dazzling brightness.
6. A thirsty fox spied some grapes in a garden.
7. An industrious man will surely become rich.
8. He thought the Haiji (海圻) the largest warship.
9. The poor fly will soon be caught in the web.
10. A fish can move in the water with great ease.

(b) 試就下列諸句內之 subject 及 predicate 各添入一 modifier。

1. Rivers flow.
2. Birds fly.
3. That man is poor.

-
4. The wind blows.
 5. A nightingale is singing.
 6. A fire is burning.
 7. Farmers work.
 8. The question is easy.
 9. The soldiers fought.
 10. Many children are playing.
-

CHAPTER V.—KINDS OF SENTENCES.

- (1) **You are honest.**
- (2) **Are you honest?**
- (3) **Be honest.**
Lend me your knife.
- (4) **How honest you are!**

如 (1) 之 sentence、祇述單純之事實、曰 **Assertive Sentence**。如 (2) 之作疑問者、曰 **Interrogative Sentence**。如 (3) 之發命令或有所陳請者、

曰 **Imperative Sentence**。如 (4) 之有所感歎者、曰 **Exclamative Sentence**。

Definition.—An Assertive Sentence is one that simply expresses an assertion.

Assertive sentence 之後須附以 **period** (.)。

Definition.—An Interrogative Sentence is one that expresses a question.

Interrogative sentence 之末須附以 **interrogation mark** (?)。

Definition.—An Imperative Sentence is one that expresses a command or request.

Imperative sentence 之 subject 爲 “you”、通常省去之。

Imperative sentence 之後亦附 **period**。

Definition.—An Exclamative Sentence is one that makes a statement in an exclamative manner.

Exclamative sentence 之後須附以 **exclamation mark (!)**。

EXERCISE.

試指明以下諸 sentence 之種類、且附以適當之 mark。

1. The moon shines brightly
2. How brightly the moon shines
3. What man is he
4. What a man he is
5. How fast he runs

6. How fast does he run
 7. I know who did it
 8. Who did it
 9. He will run as fast as he can
 10. Let him run as fast as he can
-

REVIEW.

1. 何謂 sentence、試舉例以說明之。
2. Sentence 藉二要素而成立、其要素爲何。
3. Complement 與 object 之區別如何、試舉例以說明之。
4. 試舉一用 noun 作 objective complement 之 sentence。
5. 試舉一用 adjective 作 objective complement 之 sentence。

-
6. 用 “story” 作 direct object、用 “boy” 作 indirect object、試造一 sentence。
 7. 何謂 modifier、試舉例以說明之。
 8. Sentence 凡分四種、試臚舉之。
 9. 當用 period 之 sentence 爲何數種。
 10. 通常省去 subject 者、爲何種之 sentence。

SECTION III.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.



CHAPTER I.—NUMBER.

- (1) { **I** am a **student**. (2) { **We** are **students**.
 { **He** is a rich **man**. { **They** are rich **men**.

觀上文 noun 與 pronoun 有如此之變化、可顯其所表者、爲一個或二個以上之事物。此之變化曰 **Number**。

Definition.—Number is a modification of the noun or pronoun to denote one or more than one.

單表一個者、曰 **Singular Number**。

如 (1) 內之 nouns, pronouns 是也。

表二個以上者、曰 **Plural Number**。

如 (2) 內之 nouns, pronouns 是也。

Noun 之 number.—本來之形 爲 singular、通常加以 **s** 或 **es** 即成 plural。

Desk, desks.

Pencil, pencils.

Bench, benches.

Church, churches.

Gas, gases.

Glass, glasses.

Bush, bushes.

Dish, dishes.

Box, boxes.

Fox, foxes.

如下所列、其變化且及於 spelling、甚宜注意。

Thief, thie**ves**.

Wolf, wol**ves**.

Knife, kni**ves**.

Life, live**s**.

Baby, babies.

Lady, ladies.

Fly, flies.

如下所列、則併其音而亦變之矣。

Man, men.

Woman, women.

Child, children.

Tooth, teeth.

Pronoun 之 Number.—與 noun 異、直舉其形而全變之。

Singular. **I** **you** **he, she, it.**

Plural. **we** **you** **they.**

Adjective.—如下所列、乃有 number 者也。

This boy, **these** boys.

That house, **those** houses.

EXERCISE.

試指出下列諸句內之 number、更就

plural 而述其 singular 之形、就 singular 而述其 plural 之形。

1. Eagles are fierce birds.
2. A cat is a gentle animal.
3. He came here several times.
4. The lady has a gold watch.
5. A fox is much smaller than an ox.
6. My knife cuts well.
7. What a high bench it is!
8. They are workmen.
9. It is five feet long.
10. This wolf has bitten the right foot of that woman.

CHAPTER II.—PERSON.

He has told **me** that **you** have a bicycle, and **I** have come to borrow **it**.

上句內之 pronoun、有自指者、有指所語者、有指所言之人與物者、

此之性質、曰 **Person**。

Definition.—Person is a modification of the pronoun to denote the speaker, the person spoken to, or the person or thing spoken of.

其自指者、曰 **First Person**。如 “I” “we” 是也。

其指所語者、曰 **Second Person**。如 “You” 是也。

其指所言之人或物者、曰 **Third Person**。如 “He” “she” “it” “they” 是也。

Noun 之 Person.—Noun 通常爲 third person。

EXERCISE.

試指出下列諸句內之 pronoun 之 person。

1. They have often visited our school.
2. Our uncle has lost his watch.
3. He gave me this book; it was written by his teacher.
4. Have you ever heard her sing?
5. They entertained both him and me.

CHAPTER III.—NUMBER AND
PERSON OF THE VERB.

| | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>1st person.</i> | <i>I am</i> well. | <i>We are</i> well. |
| <i>2nd person.</i> | <i>You are</i> well. | <i>You are</i> well. |
| <i>3rd person.</i> | <i>He is</i> well. | <i>They are</i> well. |
| | <i>They boy plays.</i> | <i>The boys play.</i> |

因與 subject 之 number 及 person 相應、

而 verb 乃成上文之變化、是曰 verb 之 **Number** 及 **Person**。

Definition.—The Number and Person of a verb are its modifications to denote its agreement with its subject.

I. 通例：—

(a) 在 third person 之 verb、其原形爲 plural、加以 **s** 或 **es** 則成 singular、與 noun 正相反對。但 “have” 則略不依此例。

Plural

Singular.

They run.

He runs**s**.

The boys**s** play.

The boy plays**s**.

Foxes**s** catch fowls.

A fox catches**es** fowls.

Babies **cry**.

A baby **cries**.

The girls **have** pins.

The girl **has** pins.

(b) 當 first person 及 second person 時、則任一 number 常作 plural form。

I **go**. We **go**. I **have**. We **have**.

You **go**. You **go**. You **have**. You **have**.

(He **goes**. They **go**.) (He **has**. They **have**.)

故 singular form 於實際上之應用、祇在 third person singular 之時用之。

II. “Be” 之特例—“Be” 者、person, number 最有區別之 verb 也。

Singular. *Plural.*

1st person. **am** **are**

2nd person. **are** **are**

3rd person. **is** **are**

Second person 之 number、非考 sentence 中前後之關係、則不能明、故爲 “**indeterminate**”。

EXERCISE.

(a) 試指出下列諸句內之 verb 之 number 及其 person。

1. He is very clever.
2. What do they study?
3. You are a good boy.
4. You are good boys.
5. You are not careful enough.
6. Your brother works very hard, but mine is rather lazy.

(b) 試改正下列諸句內之 verb 使與 subject 相符合。

1. I thinks so.
2. What are your brother doing ?
3. Your knife are very sharp.
4. Gentlemen does not behave so rudely.
5. Are their son so sick ?
6. Oxen draws carts.
7. How many brothers have he ?
8. Foreign women carries their babies in their arms.
9. The boy do not know them.
10. Where have their grandfather gone ?

CHAPTER IV.—CASE.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| (1) The officer laughed. | (1) I laughed. |
| (2) This is the officer's sword. | (2) This is my sword. |

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------------------------|-----|---|---------------------------|
| (3) | { | They visited the officer. | (3) | { | They visited me. |
| | | They looked at the officer. | | | They looked at me. |

在 (1) 之 “officer” “I” 俱爲 subject。在 (2) 之 “officer’s” “my” 俱示所有之主。在 (3) 之 “officer” “me” 乃爲 verb 或 preposition 之 object。Noun 與 pronoun 因顯其對於他字之關係而發生之變化曰 **Case**。

Definition.—Case is a modification of the noun or pronoun to denote its relation to some other word.

如 (1) 之爲 subject 者、曰 **Nominative Case**。如 (2) 之表所有主者、曰 **Possessive Case**。如 (3) 之爲 verb 或 preposition 之 object 者、曰 **Objective Case**。

Noun 之 Case—Nominative, objective 俱仍原形、possessive 之後則加 (**'s**) (apostrophe s)。

The boy's book. Workmen's wages.

A dog's tail. Children's shoes.

但尾位已有 s 之 plural noun、則祇附 apostrophe 可也。

The boys' books. (不作 boys's)。

Dogs' tails. (不作 dogs's)

Pronoun 之 Case.—形狀全變、與 noun 異。

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| <i>Nom.</i> | I | we | you | he | she | it | they |
| <i>Poss.</i> | my | our | your | his | her | its | their |
| <i>Obj.</i> | me | us | you | him | her | it | them |

EXERCISE

(a) 試指出下列諸句內之 noun 及其 pronoun 之 case。

1. I will take you to school.
2. He called on me yesterday.
3. Does he know your uncle ?
4. The teacher teaches his pupils with great kindness.
5. His parents knew that he had been punished.
6. Have you heard her story ?
7. Whom is she speaking of ?
8. I met him at the station.
9. They know you will join us.
10. I don't believe her father will punish her.

(b) 試改正下列諸句內之 case 之誤。更於括弧中之漢字易以相當之英字。

1. (我) will go with (彼等)。

2. (彼等) have sold (彼等之) houses.
3. The soldier's bravery was rewarded.
4. (彼女之) uncle told (彼女) that (彼) would soon return.
5. The teacher told (我) an amusing story.
6. (我之) father has given (彼等) many things.
7. Where did (彼女) see (彼等)?
8. The cat loves it's kittens just as (我) love (我之) children.
9. The children' parents were away.
10. I showed (彼女) (彼女之) fathers' photograph.

(c) 試取適當之 pronoun, 以代下列諸句內意大利體之字。

1. The boy did *the boy's* exercise very well.
2. The boy recited so well that the teacher rewarded *the boy* at once.

3. When the men received the news, *the men* danced for joy.

4. I brought a watch and lost *the watch* the next day.

5. The girl was taking a walk with *the girl's* father.

6. Several people tried to catch the robber, but *the robber* threatened to kill *the people*.

7. There were so many men in the boat that *the boat* seemed ready to sink under *the men's* weight.

8. The woman gave a difficult task to *the woman's* son but *the son* always obeyed *the woman*.

9. James and John were so diligent that *James and John* were always praised by *James and John's* teachers.

10. George and Anna were brother and sister, but *George and Anna* often quarrelled, for *George* always spoiled *Anna's* things.

CHAPTER V.—GENDER.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------|---|-------------|---|
| Prince. | } | Boy. | } | He. | } |
| Princess. | } | Girl. | } | She. | } |

Noun 與 pronoun 因表明屬男女之性質而生之變化曰 **Gender**,

Definition.—Gender is a modification of the noun or pronoun to denote sex.

(1) 表男性者、曰 **Masculine Gender**。如 **Prince, lion, god, emperor, boy, man; he.**

(2) 表女性者、曰 **Feminine Gender**。如 **Princess, lioness, goddess, empress, girl, woman; she.**

(3) 表男女可兩屬者、曰 **Common Gender**。如

**Parent, cousin, bird, servant, friend;
I, we, you.**

(4) 表不分男女性者、曰 **Neuter Gender**。如

House, hill, chair, river; it.

Subject 之 gender 並無影響及於 predicate verb。

EXERCISE.

試指出下列諸句內之 noun, pronoun 之 gender。

1. I have seen an actor, but never an actress.
2. The King and Queen of England will visit India shortly.
3. Kwanyin is the goddess of mercy, while Lord Kwan is the god of war.
4. How many brothers and sisters have you?
5. The man despised his wife and the woman hated her husband.

6. Hens are more useful than cocks.

7. Her grandfather is two years younger than my grandmother.

CHAPTER VI.—COMPARISON.

(1) The West River is **long**, but the Yellow River is **longer**, and the Yangtze Kiang is the **longest** of all.

(2) I ran **fast**, but you ran **faster**, and he ran **fastest** of all.

Adjective 與 adverb 因表明比較程度而發生之變化、曰 **Comparison**。

Definition.—Comparison is a modification of the adjective or adverb to denote degrees.

(1) 凡屬於尋常程度者、曰 **Positive Degree: long, fast.**

(2) 其程度較勝者、曰 **Comparative Degree: longer, faster.**

(3) 其程度居最者、曰 **Superlative Degree: longest, fastest.**

Adjective 之 Comparison.—

(1) One syllable 之通例、又 two syllables 亦間用之。

原形爲 positive、加以 **er**、則成 comparative、加以 **est**、則成 superlative。但 spelling 之變化、切宜注意。

High, high**er**, high**est**.

Clever, clever**er**, clever**est**.

{ Fine, finer**r**, finest**st**. (不作 fineer, fineest)。

{ Polite, Polite**r**, polite**st**.

{ Big, big**ger**, big**gest**. (不作 biger, bigest)。

{ Hot, hot**ter**, hot**test**.

- { **Dry, drier, driest.** (不作 dryer, dryest)。
- { **Happy, happier, happiest.**

(2) Two syllables 字之強半、及凡 three syllables 以上之字、悉加 “**more**” 而成 comparative、加 “**most**” 而成 superlative。

| | | |
|----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Skilful | more skilful | most skilful |
| Diligent | more diligent | most diligent |

(3) Irregular comparison。

| <i>Positive.</i> | <i>Comparative.</i> | <i>Superlative.</i> |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Good { | better | best |
| Well { | | |
| Bad { | worse | worst |
| Ill { | | |
| Many { | more | most |
| Much { | | |
| Little | less | least |
| Old | { older | { oldest |
| | { elder | { eldest |

Elder, eldest 指長幼之序、專用以形容人類者。

Older, oldest 指年齡之老幼、勿論人物、均可用以形容者也。

My **elder** sister is **older** than you.

Our **eldest** brother is the **oldest** scholar in his school.

Adverb 之 Comparison.—

(1) One syllable 之字、於 positive 加 **er, est**、two syllables 以上之字、則加 **more, most**.

Soon **sooner** **soonest**

Bravely **more** bravely **most** bravely

惟“early”則與 adjective 通用、故其變化亦與 adjective 同。

Early **earlier** **earliest**

(2) Irregular comparison.

| <i>Positive.</i> | <i>Comparative.</i> | <i>Superlative.</i> |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Well | better | best |
| Badly | worse | worst |
| Much | more | most |
| Little | less | least |
| Far | farther | farthest |

EXERCISE.

(a) 試指出下列諸句內之 adjective 之 degree、更述其所缺之二 degrees。

1. He is weaker than I.
2. You are wealthier than all your friends.
3. This question is the easiest of all.
4. You like it so well, but I like this best.
5. This watch is better than mine.
6. He reads much better than you.
7. I have read more pages than you.
8. There is less ink in this bottle than in that.
9. I have never seen a finer view.

10. He returned later than I had expected.
11. I had not the least doubt of it.
12. He seems to be worse than yesterday.
13. James sang worse than his sister.

(b) 試就下列諸句、各正其誤、並譯漢字爲英文。

1. It is pretty hot to-day, but it was much hotter yesterday.

2. He always gets up (較早) than his (較長之) brother.

3. Our (最長之) sister got up (最早)。

4. He is big, but his (較幼之) brother is far bigger.

5. Italy is the finest country in Europe.

6. He studies English (較易) than French.

7. He went (較遠) than I, but you went (最遠) of all.

8. He is the diligentest boy in his class.

9. He is getting (—) and (—). (不佳 益不佳)。

10. You are happy than your older brother.

CHAPTER VII.—TENSE.

- (1) It **rains**. (1) I **learn** English.
 (2) It **rained**. (2) I **learned** English.
 (3) It **will rain**. (3) I **shall learn** English.

同一 verb、有如是之變化、可表示其事之爲現在、爲過去、爲未來。此之變化、曰 **Tense**。

Definition.—Tense is a modification of the verb to denote time.

- (1) 以示現在者、曰 **Present Tense**。
 (2) 以示過去者、曰 **Past Tense**。(3)

以示未來者、曰 **Future Tense**。此三者、曰 **Three Primary Tenses**。

由以上三者、更生以下三 tenses。

(1) 以示現在之時、而其事已終者、曰 **Present Perfect Tense** (有 “**Have**” 或 “**has**” 以爲 auxiliary*)。

I **have** *learned* my lesson.

He **has** *written* his exercise.

(2) 以示過去之時、而其事已終者、曰 **Past Perfect Tense** (有 “**Had**” 以爲 auxiliary)。

I **had** *learned* my lesson when he *came*.

He **had** *written* his exercise before the bell *rang*.

(此有與 “*Came*” “*rang*” 比較之意)。

* 見 page II.

(3) 以示未來之時、而其事既已終者、曰 **Future Perfect Tense**。(有“**Shall have**”或“**will have**”以爲 auxiliary)。

I **shall have** *learned* my lesson when he *comes*.

He **will have** *written* his exercise before the bell *rings*.

以上三者、曰 **Three Perfect Tenses**。
Progressive Form。—此以示動作尙在繼續中之意。

Present. I **am learning**.

Past. I **was learning**.

Future. I **shall be learning**.

Present Perfect. I **have been learning**.

Past Perfect. I **had been learning**.

Future Perfect. I **shall have been learning**.

“**Shall**” 與 “**Will**”——單純之用、祇表未來、first person 用 “shall”、second 及 third person 用 “will”。

I shall succeed. (我 將 成功)。

You will succeed. (汝 將 成功)。

He will succeed. (彼 將 成功)。

反之、用 “will” 於 first person、則表其意志、用 “shall” 於 second 及 third person、則表語者出命之義。

I will go. (我 欲 去)。

You shall go. (汝 當 去)。

He shall go. (彼當去)。

Six Tenses of the verb "To Be."

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|------|
| <i>Present.</i> | { I am. | We | } are. | |
| | { You are. | You | | |
| | { He is. | They | | |
| <i>Past.</i> | { I was. | We | } were. | |
| | { You were. | You | | |
| | { He was. | They | | |
| <i>Future.</i> | { I shall be. | We shall be. | } will be. | |
| | { You | You | | |
| | { He | They | | |
| <i>Present Perfect.</i> | { I | } { have been. | We | |
| | { You | | | You |
| | { He has been. | | | They |
| <i>Past Perfect.</i> | { I | } { had been. | We | |
| | { You | | | You |
| | { He | | | They |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| <i>Future</i> | { | I shall have | | We shall have been. | |
| | | been. | | | |
| <i>Perfect.</i> | { | You | { will have | You | { will have |
| | | He | | | |

Six Tenses of the Verb "To Do."

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------|----------|--------------|------------|-----|
| <i>Present.</i> | { | I | do. | We | do. | |
| | | You | | They | | |
| | | He does. | | | | |
| <i>Past.</i> | { | I | did. | We | did. | |
| | | You | | They | | |
| | | He | | | | |
| <i>Future.</i> | { | I shall do. | | We shall do. | | |
| | | You | will do. | You | will do. | |
| | | He | | They | | |
| <i>Present</i> <i>Perfect.</i> | { | I | { have | We | have done. | |
| | | You | | done. | | You |
| | | He has done. | | They | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|---|--|---|------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| <i>Past Perfect.</i> | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{You} \\ \text{He} \end{array} \right\}$ | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{had} \\ \text{done.} \end{array} \right\}$ | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{We} \\ \text{You} \\ \text{They} \end{array} \right\}$ | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$ | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{had done.} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$ | | | | | |
| | | | | | | <i>Future Perfect.</i> | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{You} \\ \text{He} \end{array} \right\}$ | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{shall have} \\ \text{done.} \\ \text{will have} \\ \text{done.} \end{array} \right\}$ | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{We} \\ \text{You} \\ \text{They} \end{array} \right\}$ | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{shall have} \\ \text{done.} \\ \text{will have} \\ \text{done.} \end{array} \right\}$ |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

EXERCISE.

試指出下列諸句內之 verb 之 tense、並舉其本形。

1. I am a boy, but they are men.
2. He has held out his right hand.
3. We sat down on the ground.
4. When I began my exercise, he had already finished his.
5. What have you done ?
6. Will you kindly shut the door, Joseph ?
7. What have you been doing ?

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8. He has sung very well.
9. Who has taken my knife?
10. I heard yesterday that they had fought on the hill.
11. It has grown very long.
12. The boy grew up to be a fine gentleman.
13. That pine-tree has stood there for a hundred years.
14. He told me that he had left school.
15. I shall have done all these things before you come back to-morrow.

CHAPTER VIII.—VOICE.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) He keeps it. | (1) I made the box. |
| (2) It is kept by him. | (2) The box was made by me. |

同一 transitive verb* 因其變化、於 (1) 指其 subject 爲主動者、於

(2) 指其 subject 爲受動者、如此之變化、曰 **Voice**。

Definition.—Voice is a modification of the transitive verb to denote whether the subject represents the actor or the recipient of the action.

如 (1) 之 subject 爲主動時、則其 verb 爲 **Active Voice**、如 (2) 之 subject 爲受動時、則其 verb 爲 **Passive Voice**。

Passive Voice 之 Auxiliary.—必用 “be” 之變狀。

It **is** kept

It **is** made.

It **was** kept.

It **was** made.

It **will be** kept.

It **will be** made.

It **has been** kept.

It **has been** made.

It **had been** kept.

It **had been** made.

It **will have been**

It **will have been**

kept.

made.

EXERCISE.

(a) 試指出下列諸句內之 voice。

1. Who opens the gate every morning ?
2. It is opened by the servant.
3. What did the servant do yesterday ?
4. What was done by the servant yesterday ?
5. Our national song will be sung on the occasion.
6. They will sing the national anthem.
7. They have established a girls' school here.
8. Has a girls' school been already established here ?
9. He had been killed before his companion came up.
10. A highwayman had killed him before his companion came up.
11. I remember what was written on the black-board yesterday.
12. Many stories were told by Aunt Mary.

13. He has successfully passed the examination.
14. He had often been praised before that time.
15. They have taken him a prisoner.

(b) 試就下列諸句內之 voice 易成反面。(但不改其 tense)。

1. He opens the window.
 2. I did it yesterday.
 3. She will sing the song.
 4. They have established an English school.
 5. The villagers had already killed the dog when its master reached there.
 6. The teacher wrote a sentence on the black board.
 7. They speak English.
 8. He will be praised by his parents.
 9. I was taken a prisoner by them.
 10. The lamp has been lighted by me.
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REVIEW.

1. 何爲 subject 之 case。
2. 試述 “She” 及 “it” 之 possessive case 及 objective case。
3. 試言 noun 與 verb 表 number 之法如何反對。並舉例以說明之。
4. Subject 與 predicate verb 可有 致之 two modifications 否。試舉例以說明之。
5. 試舉 common gender 之 noun 二字。
6. 試將下列二 sentence 中之 number 變易之。
 - (a) That lady was slightly hurt.